



# PRELIMINARY ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

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**REPORT COMMISSIONED BY:**  
Property manager

**DATE OF ASSESSMENT:**  
Wednesday, November 06, 2024

**SUBJECT SITE:**  
Nazareth College  
  
13-17 Manning Drive,  
Noble Park North Vic 3174

**DATE OF REPORT:**  
Friday, November 08, 2024

**REPORT PREPARED BY:**  
Siegfried Tuenker  
Consulting Arborist  
Graduate Certificate Arboriculture (AQF 8)

**VERSION 1**

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# 1 Assignment

## 1.1 Author / Consulting Arborist

<b>Name</b> Siegfried Tuenker Consulting Arborist Graduate Certificate Arboriculture (AQF 8)	<b>Company</b> Daryl's Tree Care and Surgery <b>Phone</b> 0408 052 564 <b>Email</b> daryl@tree-care.com.au
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## 1.2 Client

<b>Name</b> Property manager <b>Site Address</b> Nazareth College 13-17 Manning Drive, Noble Park North Vic 3174	<b>Intended Audience</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ The property/tree owner(s)</li><li>○ The development project manager and associated construction staff</li><li>○ Council Planning Department</li></ul>
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## 1.3 Brief

The purpose of this report is to provide an independent arboricultural assessment of prominent trees (i.e. greater than 3m in height) that are located within the subject site and within five metres of adjoining properties.

Detail has been requested in relation to the following instructions:

- To provide an objective assessment of the overall condition of the subject trees.
- To provide an objective assessment of the retention value of the subject trees.
- To determine the Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) and Structural Root Zones (SRZ) of the subject trees.
- To provide suggested tree protection measures to guide development design.

## 1.4 Summary

- Thirteen trees (Trees 1 - 13) are of low retention value.
- Privately-owned trees are not subject to any permit restrictions.

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## 2 Data collection

### 2.1 Site Visit

- Siegfried Tuenker, of Daryl's Tree Care, visited the site for an arboricultural assessment on Wednesday the 6<sup>th</sup> of November 2024 at 9:45am.

### 2.2 Method of data collection

- The subject trees were assessed from observations made as viewed from ground level.
- Access to neighbouring properties was not permitted. Assessment was therefore limited only to parts of the trees that were visible from within the subject site.
- A digital camera was used at ground level to obtain photographs within this report.
- The height of the trees was measured by using a Nikon Forestry Pro 2 Laser Range Finder.
- A circumference tape measure was used to determine the trunk dimensions of Trees 1 - 13, except where stated.

#### 2.2.1 Documents viewed

- Demolition plan (30/09/2024)
- Greater Dandenong Council Planning Scheme
- Australian Standard AS4970 – 2009 'Protection of Trees on Development Sites'
- Australian Standard AS4373 – 2007 'Pruning of Amenity Trees'

## 3 Site description

- The subject site is located in a General Residential Zone – Schedule 1 (GRZ1) within the Greater Dandenong Council.
- The site is a large school, with the assessment area located on the western boundary near a cafeteria.
- The terrain of the assessment area appeared to be declining to the south.
- The subject trees are all located within the subject site.
- No additional prominent vegetation (i.e. greater than 3m in height) was observed within the assessment area.

## 4 Tree data

The following table indicates the tree data obtained during the site visit:

Tree No.	Botanical Name & Common Name	Age	Origin	Height	Canopy Spread	DBH CA1 DAB	Health	Structure	ULE (years)	Amenity Value	Retention Value	TPZ Radius	SRZ Radius	Permit Required	Comments	
1	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	Mature	Native NSW QLD	5.7 m	N-S 3.0 m	0.15 m 0.13 m (0.20 m)	Good	Fair/ good	20+	Low	Low	2.4 m	1.9 m	No	Co-dominant stems at 0.2m above ground level. Vigorous foliage. Bitumen driveway situated within TPZ.	
	0.47 m 0.44 m (0.91 m)															
	Weeping lilli pilli				E-W 4.0 m	0.26 m										
2	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	Semi Mature	Native NSW QLD	4.0 m	N-S 2.0 m	0.08 m 0.08 m (0.11 m)	Fair/ good	Fair/ good	10	Low	Low	2.0 m	1.5 m	No	Co-dominant stems at 1.4m above ground level. Acute union with deep seam and included bark. Phototropic lean.	
	0.38 m															
	Weeping lilli pilli				E-W 2.5 m	0.16 m										
3	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Mature	Native WA	6.1 m	N-S 3.0 m	0.17 m 0.15 m 0.15 m 0.12 m 0.11 m (0.32 m)	Good	Fair/ good	20+	Low	Low	3.8 m	2.2 m	No	Concrete courtyard situated within TPZ. Small basal wound on southern aspect.	
	0.75 m 0.66 m 0.41 m (1.82 m)															
	Willow myrtle				E-W 6.0 m	0.37 m										
4	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Mature	Native WA	6.0 m	N-S 3.5 m	0.15 m 0.14 m (0.21 m)	Fair/ good	Fair	10- 20	Low	Low	2.5 m	1.9 m	No	Co-dominant stems with acute union at ground level. Concrete courtyard situated within TPZ. Phototropic lean.	
	0.50 m 0.47 m (0.97 m)															
	Willow myrtle				E-W 4.0 m	0.28 m										
5	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Semi Mature	Native WA	3.2 m	N-S 2.0 m	0.07 m	Fair	Fair/ poor	5-10	Low	Low	2.0 m	1.5 m	No	Concrete courtyard situated within TPZ. Stunted habit. Suppressed by nearby trees.	
	0.22 m															
	Willow myrtle				E-W 2.0 m	0.15 m										

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Tree No.	Botanical Name & Common Name	Age	Origin	Height	Canopy Spread	DBH CA1 DAB	Health	Structure	ULE (years)	Amenity Value	Retention Value	TPZ Radius	SRZ Radius	Permit Required	Comments
6	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	Mature	Native NSW QLD	6.7 m	N-S 4.0 m	0.14 m 0.53 m	Good	Fair/ good	20+	Low	Low	2.0 m	1.9 m	No	Historical co-dominant stem removed at base resulted in lopsided form. Vigorous foliage. Concrete courtyard situated within TPZ.
	E-W 4.0 m				0.28 m										
7	<i>Acacia cognata</i>	Mature	Native ACT NSW VIC	4.5 m	N-S 3.0 m	0.11 m 0.13 m 0.07 m (0.18 m) 0.44 m 0.38 m (0.82 m)	Fair/ good	Fair/ poor	10- 20	Low	Low	2.2 m	1.8 m	No	Lopsided to the north. Scar with decay in dominant stem at 1.3m above ground level. Concrete courtyard situated within TPZ. Historic pruning does not meet AS4373 – 2007.
	River wattle				E-W 3.5 m	0.24 m									
8	<i>Acacia cognata</i>	Semi Mature	Native ACT NSW VIC	3.2 m	N-S 1.5 m	0.08 m 0.35 m	Fair/ good	Fair/ poor	5-10	Low	Low	2.0 m	1.5 m	No	Trunk leaning on rock. Multiple wounds in leader. Poor form.
	River wattle				E-W 1.5 m	0.14 m									
9	<i>Syzygium sp.</i>	Semi Mature	Native	4.6 m	N-S 2.5 m	0.14 m 0.10 m (0.17 m) 0.44 m	Good	Fair/ good	20+	Low	Low	2.1 m	1.5 m	No	Concrete courtyard situated within TPZ.
	Lilly Pilly				E-W 2.5 m	0.16 m									
10	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Semi Mature	Native NSW QLD VIC	3.5 m	N-S 4.5 m	0.14 m 0.44 m	Good	Fair/ good	20+	Low	Low	2.0 m	1.5 m	No	Trunk measurements taken at base. Concrete courtyard situated within TPZ.
	Sweet Pittosporum				E-W 2.5 m	0.14 m									
11	<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	Semi Mature	Exotic	3.0 m	N-S 1.0 m	0.14 m 0.50 m	Fair/ good	Fair/ good	10- 20	Low	Low	2.0 m	N/A	No	TPZ adjusted as per section 3.2 of AS4970-2009. SRZ not required as per section 3.3.5 of AS4970-2009.
	Spineless yucca				E-W 1.0 m	0.24 m									
12	<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	Semi Mature	Exotic	3.1 m	N-S 1.5 m	0.16 m 0.10 m (0.19 m) 0.57 m 0.31 m (0.88 m)	Fair/ good	Fair	10- 20	Low	Low	2.0 m	N/A	No	TPZ adjusted as per section 3.2 of AS4970-2009. SRZ not required as per section 3.3.5 of AS4970-2009.
	Spineless yucca				E-W 1.0 m	0.33 m									

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Tree No.	Botanical Name & Common Name	Age	Origin	Height	Canopy Spread	DBH CA1 DAB	Health	Structure	ULE (years)	Amenity Value	Retention Value	TPZ Radius	SRZ Radius	Permit Required	Comments
13	<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	Semi Mature	Exotic	3.0 m	N-S 1.0 m	0.12 m 0.10 m 0.10 m (0.19 m) 0.44 m 0.41 m 0.38 m (1.23 m)	Fair/ good	Fair	10- 20	Low	Low	2.0 m	N/A	No	Irregular base; therefore, DAB has been estimated. TPZ adjusted as per section 3.2 of AS4970-2009. SRZ not required as per section 3.3.5 of AS4970-2009.
	E-W 2.5 m				0.35 m										
	Spineless yucca														

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## 4.1 Photographic evidence



*Tree 1*



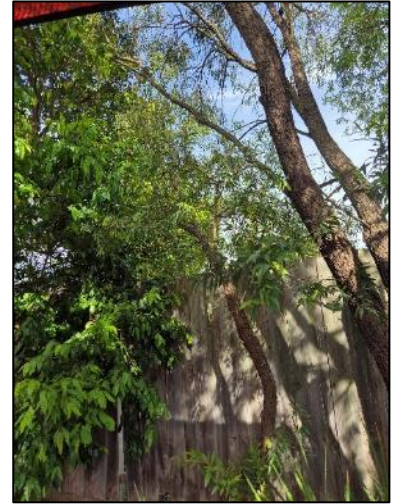
*Tree 2*



*Tree 3*



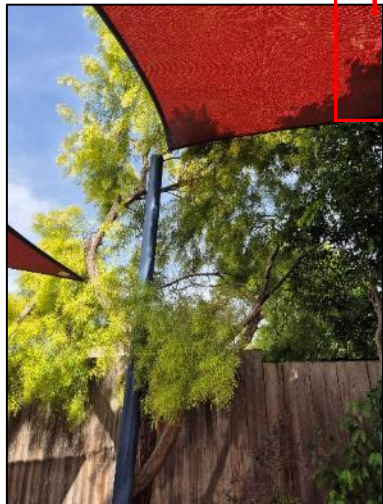
*Tree 4*



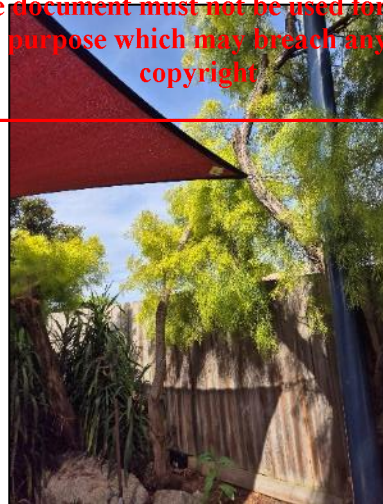
*Tree 5*



*Tree 6*



*Tree 7*



*Tree 8*



*Tree 9*



*Tree 10*

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*Tree 11*



*Tree 12*



*Tree 13*

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*Cafeteria seating area as viewed from south*



*Cafeteria covered area as viewed from north*



*Bitumen walk-way as viewed from north*



*Bitumen walk-way as viewed from south*

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## 6 Discussion

### 6.1 Tree Protection zone

The tree protection zone is determined by multiplying the trunk diameter of the tree at breast height, 1.4m from ground level, by 12. A 10% encroachment on one side of this zone is acceptable without investigation into root distribution or offset of the lost area.

Clause 3.2 of the Australian Standard AS4970 – 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites states that the TPZ of Palms, other monocots, cycads and tree ferns should not be less than 1 m outside the crown projection.

### 6.2 Structural root zone

The structural root zone (SRZ) is the setback required to avoid damage to stabilising structural roots. The loss of roots within the SRZ must be avoided. The SRZ is determined by applying the following formula:  $(D \times 50) 0.42 \times 0.64$  where D = trunk diameter in metres.

### 6.3 Designing Around Trees

It may be possible to encroach into or make variations to the TPZ of the trees that must be retained. Encroachment includes excavation, compacted full and machine trenching.

The following is referenced from section 3.3 of the Australian Standards AS4970 – 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites:

#### 6.3.1 Minor encroachment

If the proposed encroachment is less than 10% of the area of the TPZ 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 TPZ.

#### 6.3.2 Major encroachment

If the proposed encroachment is greater than 10% of the TPZ or inside the SRZ the project arborist must demonstrate that the trees would remain viable. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere and contiguous with the TPZ. This may require root investigation by non-destructive methods.

### 6.3.3 Root exploratory investigation

Where it is proposed that development is considered to be a major encroachment, a non-destructive root exploratory investigation may be required within the alignment of the proposed encroachment.

By undertaking a non-destructive root exploratory investigation, the extent of roots within that particular area may be determined. If a negligible amount of roots are required to be removed or damaged in order to construct the proposed development, the tree may remain viable. If a significant amount of roots are proposed to be removed or damaged in order to construct the proposed development, the tree may not remain viable.

Obstructions (paving, vegetation, structures) within the alignment of proposed encroachments may be required to be removed prior to the non-destructive root exploratory investigation occurring.

The non-destructive root exploratory investigation report should:

- Be undertaken by a suitably qualified Arborist (AQF Level 5 Arboriculture).
- Detail the total distance of each excavation line.
- Detail the closest distance from the trunk centre to the excavation line.
- The size (diameter) and number of roots discovered and the depth of roots (where relevant).
- Include photographs of the subject tree(s) trenches and roots.
- Include a discussion of the findings of the root investigation and the impact of the proposed works on the long-term health/ structural stability of the tree(s).

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## 7 Conclusion

### 7.1 Tree retention value

#### 7.1.1 Low retention value

The following trees are considered to be of low retention value as they are relatively small specimens that are insignificant to the landscape:

- Tree 1
- Tree 2
- Tree 3
- Tree 4
- Tree 5
- Tree 6
- Tree 7
- Tree 8
- Tree 9
- Tree 10
- Tree 11
- Tree 12
- Tree 13

### 7.2 Permit requirements

#### 7.2.1 Local law

A person must not without a permit:

- (a) remove, damage, kill or destroy, or lop a Protected Tree; or
- (b) direct, authorise or allow a Protected Tree to be removed, damaged, killed, destroyed, or lopped.
- (c) cut, trim, lop or prune any protected tree or allow to be cut, trimmed, lopped or pruned any protected tree contrary to the guidelines recommended in the Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 Pruning of amenity trees.

Protected tree means:

- (a) any tree with a trunk diameter equal to or greater than 40 cm measured at 1.4 meters above ground level.
- (b) any tree planted as required by a replanting condition of a permit issued for the removal of a protected tree.

The diameter of trees with multiple stems is calculated in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4970–2009 Protection of trees on development sites.

The definition includes exotic species but excludes the *Salix* spp. (Willow) that are declared Noxious Weeds under the Catchment and Land Protections Act 1994.

Where a tree has been removed without a permit, for enforcement purposes a Protected Tree is a tree with a stump diameter equal to or greater than 50 cm at ground level.

## 7.2.2 Victorian law

### Clause 52.17 (Native vegetation)

A permit is required to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation, including dead native vegetation. This does not apply:

- If the table to Clause 52.17-7 specifically states that a permit is not required (see appendix).
- If a native vegetation precinct plan corresponding to the land is incorporated into this scheme and listed in the schedule to Clause 52.16.
- To the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation specified in the schedule to this clause.

### 7.2.3 Trees subject to permit requirements

The assessed privately owned trees do not meet local law permit requirements.

Under Clause 52.17, native trees require a Victorian planning permit to remove destroy or lop. This clause does not apply to vegetation that was either planted or grown as a result of direct seeding, nor does it apply to naturally-regenerated vegetation that is less than 10 years old. Consequently, only large, mature endemic trees may be considered protected under Clause 52.17. All of the assessed trees are either not endemic, or lack the age and size to be considered naturally occurring; consequently, all of the assessed trees are not protected under Clause 52.17.

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## 8 Recommendations

### 8.1 Tree retention

The following trees of low retention value are nominated to be retained on the demolition plan, and should be considered for retention only if they are not a constraint to development:

- Tree 1
- Tree 2
- Tree 3
- Tree 4
- Tree 5
- Tree 9

The following is recommended in order to ensure that trees that are retained would remain viable post construction:

- Comply with less invasive construction measures (8.3)
- Comply with tree protection measures (8.4)

### 8.2 Tree removal

The following trees of low retention value are nominated to be removed on the demolition plan, and may be considered for removal if necessary:

- Tree 6
- Tree 7
- Tree 8
- Tree 10
- Tree 11
- Tree 12
- Tree 13

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In the event of tree removal, the following is recommended:

- Tree removal must be undertaken prior to construction commencing or during demolition.

### 8.3 Less invasive construction measures

- Development (including excavation and fill) should not encroach into the SRZ, or greater than 10% into the TPZ unless the project arborist can determine that the tree would remain viable post construction. This may require a root exploratory investigation (6.3.3).

## 8.4 Tree Protection Measures

### 8.4.1 Pruning

- Only the minimum amount necessary for clearance in order to complete construction should be removed.
- Pruning should be undertaken by a suitably qualified Arborist (minimum AQF level 3).
- The pruning should be undertaken in accordance with the Australian Pruning Standard AS 4373 - 2007.
- Pruning should be undertaken prior to machinery being brought onto site, demolition and construction.

### 8.4.2 Tree protection fencing

- Tree protection fencing (TPF) should be installed in pending locations that are recommended by the project arborist.
- TPF should be erected prior to machinery being brought onsite for the demolition of the existing dwelling.
- TPF should be a minimum 1.8m high and comprised of wire mesh (or similar) supported by concrete feet (or similar).
- TPF should not encroach onto the footpath, road, crossover or proposed works.
- TPF should only be removed or shifted with the approval of the Project Arborist and the Responsible Authority.

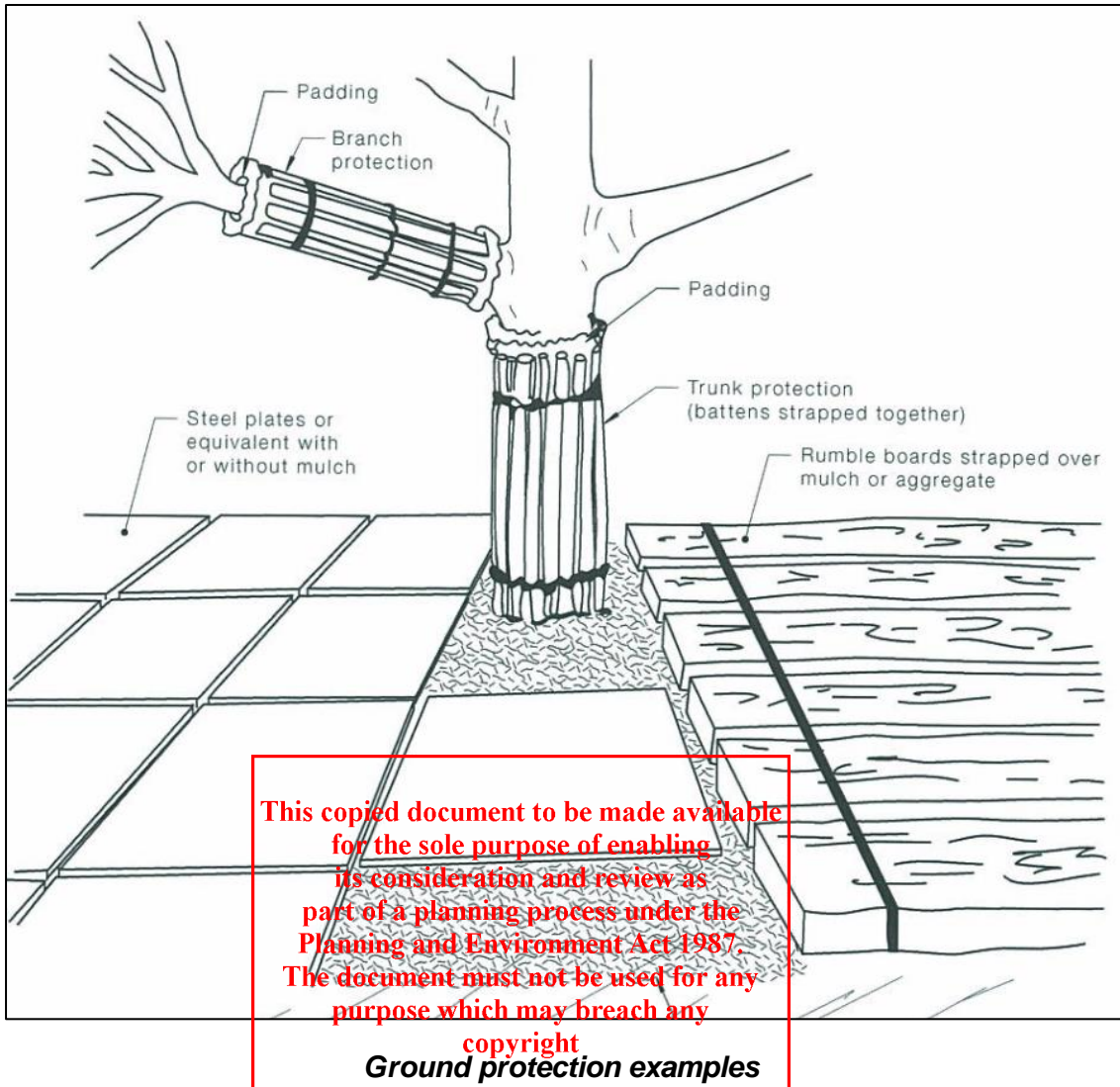
### 8.4.3 Tree protection signage

- The signage on the TPF should be placed on TPZ fencing at regular intervals so that it is visible from any angle outside the TPZ.
- Signage should state 'Tree Protection Zone, No Access' or similar.
- Signage should be greater than 600mm X 400mm in size.



### 8.4.4 Ground protection

- In the event that ground protection is recommended by the project arborist it should be in accordance with section 4.5.3 of the AS4970-2009 "Protection of Trees on Development Sites" and located at least 1 metre outside of the building footprint.



#### 8.4.5 Prohibitions within the TPZ

The following activities are prohibited within the TPZ:

- Machine excavation including trenching (unless approved by the responsible authority)
- Cultivation
- Storage
- Preparation of chemicals, including cement products
- Parking of vehicles
- Refuelling
- Dumping of waste
- Wash down and cleaning of equipment
- Placement of fill
- Lighting of fires
- Physical damage to the tree
- Pruning or damaging of roots greater than 30mm in diameter



#### **8.4.6 Scaffolding**

- When scaffolding must be erected within Tree Protection Zones, cover the ground with a 10cm layer of mulch, and then cover this with boards and plywood to prevent soil compaction.

#### **8.4.7 Site storage**

- A designated storage area where building materials, chemicals etc. can be stored should be located outside the TPZ of retained trees.

#### **8.4.8 Underground services**

In the event that underground services are included in a greater than 10% encroachment into the TPZ or encroach into the SRZ of trees that are proposed to be retained, the following should be undertaken:

- Install underground services via low pressure hydro-excavation under arborist supervision, unless a root investigation determines that the trees would remain viable.

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## 9 Limitation of Liability

Daryl's Tree Care and their employees are tree specialists who use their qualifications, education, knowledge, training, diagnostic tools and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of this assessment and report.

Trees are living organisms that fail in ways the arboriculture industry does not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Unless otherwise stated, observations have been made from ground level and limited to accessible components without dissection, excavation or probing. There is no guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments cannot be guaranteed.

Treatment, pruning and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of this report, such as property boundaries and ownership, disputes between neighbours, sight lines, landlord-tenant matters, and related incidents. Such issues cannot be taken into account unless complete and accurate information is given prior to or at the time of site inspection.

Information contained in this report covers those items that were examined and reflect the condition of those items at the time of inspection. There is no warranty or guarantee expressed or implied that the problems or deficiencies of the trees or property in question may not arise in the future. Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live or work near a tree involves a degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risks involved with a tree is to eliminate the tree.

All written reports must be read in their entirety, at no time shall part of the written assessment be referred to unless taken in full context of the whole written report.

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## 10 Definition of terms

The following descriptors are used as indicators only. Other factors may be used in assessing an individual tree's health, structure, ULE, retention value and amenity value.

### 10.1 Tree health

Category	Description
<b>Good:</b>	The tree is demonstrating good or exceptional growth for the species. The tree is exhibiting a full canopy of foliage and may have only minor pest or disease problems. Foliage colour, size and density is typical of a healthy specimen of that species.
<b>Fair:</b>	The tree is in reasonable condition and growing well for the species. The tree may exhibit an adequate canopy of foliage. There may be some dead wood in the crown, some grazing by insect or animals may be evident, and/or foliage colour, size or density may be atypical for a healthy specimen of that species.
<b>Poor:</b>	The tree is not growing to its full capacity. Extension growth of the laterals may be minimal. The canopy may be thinning or sparse. Large amounts of dead wood may be evident throughout the crown, as well as significant pest and disease problems. Other symptoms of stress indicating tree decline may be present.
<b>Very poor:</b>	The tree appears to be in a state of decline, and the canopy may be very thin and sparse. A significant volume of dead wood may be present in the canopy, or pest and disease problems may be causing a severe decline in tree health.
<b>Dead:</b>	The tree is no longer alive.

### 10.2 Structure

Category	Description
<b>Good:</b>	The tree has a well-defined and balanced crown. Branch unions appear to be strong, with no defects evident in the trunks or the branches. Major limbs are well defined. The tree would be considered a good example for the species. Probability of significant failure is highly unlikely.
<b>Fair:</b>	The tree has some minor problems in the structure of the crown. The crown may be slightly out of balance at some branch unions or branches may be exhibiting minor structural faults. If the tree has a single trunk, this may be on a slight lean, or be exhibiting minor defects. Probability of significant failure is low.
<b>Poor:</b>	The tree may have a poorly structured crown, the crown may be unbalanced, or exhibit large gaps. Major limbs may not be well defined; branches may be rubbing or crossing over. Branch unions may be poor or faulty at the point of attachment. The tree may have suffered major root damage. Probability of significant failure is moderate.
<b>Very poor:</b>	The tree has a poorly structured crown. The crown is unbalanced or exhibits large gaps. Major limbs are not well defined. Branch unions may be poor or faulty at the point of attachment. A section of the tree has failed or is in imminent danger of failure. Active failure may be present, or failure is probably in the immediate future.
<b>Failed:</b>	A significant section of the tree or the whole tree has failed.

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### 10.3 Useful life expectancy (ULE)

Category	Description
<b>Unsafe:</b>	The tree is considered dangerous in the location and should be addressed as a priority..
<b>0 years:</b>	The tree no longer provides any amenity value.
<b>Less than 5 years:</b>	The tree under normal circumstances and without extra stress should be safe and have value of maximum of 5 years. The tree will need to be replaced in the short term. Replacement plants should be established as soon as possible if there is efficient space, or consideration should be given to the removal of the tree to facilitate replanting.
<b>5 to 10 years:</b>	The tree under normal circumstances and without extra stress should be safe and have value of maximum of 10 years. Trees in this category may require regular inspections and maintenance particularly if they are large specimens. Replacement plants should be established in the short term if there is sufficient space, or consideration should be given to the removal of the tree to facilitate replanting.
<b>10 to 20 years:</b>	The tree under normal circumstances and without extra stress should be safe and of value of up to 20 years. During this period, regular inspections and maintenance will be required.
<b>20 + years:</b>	The tree under normal circumstances and without extra stress should be safe and of value of more than 20 years. During this period, regular inspections and maintenance will be required.

### 10.4 Tree retention value

Category	Description
<b>High:</b>	The tree may be significant in the landscape, offer shade and other amenities such as screening. The tree may assist with erosion control, offer a windbreak or perform a vital function in the location (e.g. habitat, shade, flowers or fruit). The tree is free from structural defects and is vigorous. Consider the retention of the tree and designing the development to accommodate the tree.
<b>Moderate:</b>	The tree may offer some screening in the landscape or serve a particular function in the location and have minor structural defects. The tree may be entering the mature stage of its life cycle. The tree may be retained if it does not hamper the design intent.
<b>Low:</b>	The tree offers very little in the way of screening or amenity and may have significant structural defects. The tree may also be mature and entering the senescent stage of its life cycle. The tree may be removed if necessary.
<b>Neighbouring tree:</b>	The tree is located within an adjoining private property/land. The tree is to be protected unless written consent from the tree owner(s) and/or responsible authority is obtained. Consider the retention of the tree unless written consent is obtained from the tree owner and/or responsible authority.
<b>Council owned tree:</b>	The tree is located within Council owned land. The tree is to be protected unless written consent from the responsible authority is obtained. Consider the retention of the tree unless written consent is obtained from the tree owner and/or responsible authority.

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## 10.5 Age

Category	Description
<b>Young:</b>	Juvenile or recently planted approximately 1-7 years.
<b>Semi Mature:</b>	An established tree but one which has not reached its potential ultimate height and has significant growth potential. Tree is actively growing.
<b>Mature:</b>	Tree has reached expected size in its growing conditions.
<b>Senescent:</b>	Tree is over mature and has started to decline.
<b>Dead:</b>	The tree is no longer alive.

## 10.6 Amenity value

Category	Description
<b>Very Low:</b>	Tree makes little or no amenity value to the site or surrounding areas. In some cases, the tree might be detrimental to the area's amenity value (e.g. unsightly, risk of weed spread).
<b>Low:</b>	Tree makes some contribution of amenity value to the site but makes no contribution to the amenity value of surrounding areas. The removal of the tree may 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.
<b>Moderate:</b>	The tree makes a moderate contribution to the amenity of the site and/or may contribute to the amenity of the surrounding area.
<b>High:</b>	The tree makes a significant contribution to the amenity value of the site, or the tree makes a moderate contribution to the amenity value of the larger landscape.

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## 10.7 Terms within the tree data table

Category	Description
<b>DBH:</b>	Diameter at breast height (1.4m from ground level). Combined DBH has been calculated according to the Australian Standard AS4970 – 2009 'Protection of Trees on Development Sites'.
<b>DAB:</b>	(Diameter above buttress) Diameter of the trunk measured immediately above the root buttress.
<b>CA1 / CA1.5:</b>	Circumference of trunk at either 1m or 1.5m from ground level. Combined circumference is the sum of individual stem circumferences.
<b>TPZ:</b>	(Tree protection zone) An area set aside for the protection of a tree's roots and crown to provide for the viability and stability of a tree to be retained where it is potentially subject to damage by development. Typically expressed as a radius in metres that defines a circle with the trunk/stem at its centre.
<b>SRZ:</b>	(Structural root zone) An area around the base of a tree required for the tree's stability in the ground. Woody root growth and soil cohesion in this area are necessary to hold the tree upright. Typically expressed as a radius in metres that defines a circle with the trunk/stem at its centre.

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## 11 Appendix

### 11.1 Clause 52.17-7 (Exemptions)

<b>The requirement to obtain a permit does not apply to:</b>	
<b>Conservation work</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to enable the carrying out of conservation work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• which provides an overall improvement for biodiversity; and</li> <li>• with written agreement of the Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (as constituted under Part 2 of the <i>Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987</i>).</li> </ul>
<b>Crown land</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to manage Crown land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by or on behalf of the Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (as constituted under Part 2 of the <i>Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987</i>), or Parks Victoria, and in accordance with the <i>Procedure for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation on Crown land</i>; or</li> <li>• with written permission from the Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (as constituted under Part 2 of the <i>Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987</i>).</li> </ul>
<b>Dead native vegetation</b>	<p>Dead native vegetation Native vegetation that is dead. This exemption does not apply to a standing dead tree with a trunk diameter of 40 centimetres or more at a height of 1.3 metres above ground level.</p>
<b>Emergency works</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed, or lopped:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in an emergency by, or on behalf of, a public authority or municipal council to create an emergency access associated with emergency works; or</li> <li>• where it presents an immediate risk of personal injury or damage to property. Only that part of the vegetation that presents the immediate risk may be removed, destroyed or lopped under this exemption.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing buildings</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed, or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to enable the use or maintenance of a building constructed in accordance with a planning or building permit issued before 15 September 2008.</p> <p>This exemption does not apply to:</p>

<b>The requirement to obtain a permit does not apply to:</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the operation or maintenance of a fence; or</li> <li>• native vegetation located more than 10 metres measured from the outermost point of the building.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing buildings and works in the Farming Zone and Rural Activity Zone</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed, or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to enable the use or maintenance of an existing building or works used for Agricultural production, including a dam, utility service, bore, horticultural trellising and accessway in the Farming Zone or the Rural Activity Zone.</p> <p>This exemption does not apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the use or maintenance of a Dwelling; or</li> <li>• the operation or maintenance of a fence; or</li> <li>• native vegetation located more than 10 metres measured from the outermost point of the building or works.</li> </ul>
<b>Fences</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed, or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to enable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the operation or maintenance of an existing fence; or</li> <li>• the construction of a boundary fence between properties in different ownership.</li> </ul> <p>The clearing along both sides of the fence when combined must not exceed 4 metres in width, except where land has already been cleared and Fences or more are 1 metre can be cleared along the other side of the fence.</p>
<b>Fire protection</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to carry out any of the following fire protection activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fire fighting;</li> <li>• planned burning;</li> <li>• making or maintenance of a fuelbreak or firefighting access track (or any combination thereof) that does not exceed a combined width of 6 metres;</li> <li>• making a strategic fuelbreak up to 40 metres wide by, or on behalf of, a public authority in accordance with a strategic fuelbreak plan approved by the Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (as constituted under Part 2 of the <i>Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987</i>);</li> <li>• in accordance with a fire prevention notice issued under either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Section 65 of the Forests Act 1958; or</li> <li>○ Section 41 of the Country Fire Authority Act 1958.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<b>The requirement to obtain a permit does not apply to:</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>keeping native vegetation clear of, or minimising the risk of bushfire ignition from, an electric line in accordance with a code of practice prepared under Part 8 of the <i>Electricity Safety Act 1998</i>;</li> <li>minimising the risk to life and property from bushfire on a roadside of a public road managed by the relevant responsible road authority, and carried out by or on behalf of that authority, in accordance with the written agreement of the Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (as constituted under Part 2 of the <i>Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987</i>). In this exemption, roadside, public road and responsible road authority have the same meanings as in section 3 of the <i>Road Management Act 2004</i>.</li> </ul> <p><i>Note: Additional permit exemptions for bushfire protection are provided at Clause 52.12.</i></p>
<b>Geothermal energy exploration and extraction</b>	Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary in accordance with an operation plan approved under the <i>Geothermal Energy Resources Act 2005</i> .
<b>Grasses</b>	Native grass that is to be mowed or slashed for maintenance only, provided that the grass is for any purpose which may breach any copyright <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>located within a lawn, garden or other landscaped area; or</li> <li>maintained at a height of at least 10 centimetres above ground level.</li> </ul>
<b>Grazing</b>	Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped by domestic stock grazing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>freehold land; or</li> <li>Crown land in accordance with a license, permit or lease granted under applicable legislation.</li> </ul>
<b>Greenhouse gas sequestration and exploration</b>	Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary in accordance with an operation plan approved under the <i>Greenhouse Gas Geological Sequestration Act 2008</i> .
<b>Harvesting for timber production – naturally established native vegetation</b>	Naturally established native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to enable timber harvesting operations and associated activities that are in accordance with the <i>Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014</i> and are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>undertaken on public land under a licence or permit issued under section 52 of the <i>Forests Act 1958</i>; or</li> </ul>

<b>The requirement to obtain a permit does not apply to:</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>authorised in accordance with Part 5 of the <i>Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004</i>.</li> </ul>
<b>Land management or directions notice</b>	Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to comply with a land management notice or directions notice served under the <i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</i> .
<b>Land use conditions</b>	Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to comply with a land use condition served under the <i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</i> .
<b>Lopping and pruning for maintenance</b>	<p>Lopping or pruning native vegetation, for maintenance only, provided no more than 1/3 of the foliage of each individual plant is lopped or pruned.</p> <p>This exemption does not apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the pruning or lopping of the trunk of a native tree; or</li> <li>native vegetation on a roadside or railway reservation</li> </ul>
<b>Mineral exploration and extraction</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary by the holder of an exploration, mining, prospecting, or retention licence issued under the <i>Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990</i>:</p> <p><i>This prospecting or retention licence is for the sole purpose of enabling its consideration and review as part of a planning process under the Planning and Environment Act 1990. The document must not be used for any purpose which may breach any copyright.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>that is low impact exploration within the meaning of Schedule 4A of the <i>Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990</i>; or</li> <li>in accordance with a work plan approved under Part 3 of the <i>Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990</i>.</li> </ul> <p><i>Note: Schedule 4A of the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990 specifies limits on the extent of native vegetation that may be removed as part of low impact exploration.</i></p>
<b>New buildings and works in the Farming Zone and Rural Activity Zone</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to enable the construction of a building or works used for Agricultural production, including a dam, utility service, bore and accessway, in the Farming Zone or the Rural Activity Zone.</p> <p>The maximum extent of native vegetation that may be removed, destroyed or lopped under this exemption on contiguous land in the same ownership in a five year period must not exceed any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 hectare of native vegetation which does not include a tree.</li> <li>15 native trees with a trunk diameter of less than 40 centimetres at a height of 1.3 metres above ground level.</li> <li>5 native trees with a trunk diameter of 40 centimetres or more at a height of 1.3 metres above ground level.</li> </ul>



<b>The requirement to obtain a permit does not apply to:</b>	
	This exemption does not apply to the construction or operation of a pivot irrigation system or horticultural trellising.
<b>New dwellings in the Farming Zone and Rural Activity Zone</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to enable the construction of a dwelling in the Farming Zone or Rural Activity Zone.</p> <p>The maximum extent of native vegetation removed, destroyed or lopped under this exemption on contiguous land in the same ownership in a five year period must not exceed any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 300 square metres of native vegetation which does not include a tree.</li> <li>• 5 native trees with a trunk diameter of less than 40 centimetres at a height of 1.3 metres above ground level.</li> <li>• 1 native tree with a trunk diameter of 40 centimetres or more at a height of 1.3 metres above ground level.</li> </ul> <p>This exemption does not apply native vegetation removed, destroyed or lopped to enable the construction of a swimming pool, tennis court or horse ménage.</p>
<b>Personal use</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to obtain reasonable amounts of wood for personal use by the owner or lawful occupier of the land. For the purpose of this exemption personal use means uses such as heating and cooking, building and fence construction on land, and hobbies such as arts and craft. This exemption does not apply to</p> <p><i>This Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to obtain reasonable amounts of wood for personal use by the owner or lawful occupier of the land. For the purpose of this exemption personal use means uses such as heating and cooking, building and fence construction on land, and hobbies such as arts and craft. This exemption does not apply to</i></p> <p><i>for the sole purpose of enabling its consideration and review as part of a planning process under the Planning and Environment Act 1987.</i></p> <p><i>The heating and cooking, building and fence construction on land, and hobbies such as arts and craft.</i></p> <p><i>purpose which may breach any copyright</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contiguous land in one ownership that has an area of less than 10 hectares;</li> <li>• the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation by means other than cutting or chopping; or</li> <li>• a standing native tree (including a dead tree) with a trunk diameter of 40 centimetres or more at a height of 1.3 metres above ground level.</li> </ul>
<b>Pest animal burrows</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to enable the removal of pest animal burrows in the Farming Zone or the Rural Activity Zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in accordance with written agreement of an officer of the department responsible for administering the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>; or</li> <li>• provided the maximum extent of native vegetation removed, destroyed or lopped on contiguous land in the same ownership in a five year period does not exceed any of the following:</li> </ul>

<b>The requirement to obtain a permit does not apply to:</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1 hectare of native vegetation which does not include a tree; or</li> <li>○ 15 native trees with a trunk diameter of less than 20 centimetres at a height of 1.3 metres above ground level.</li> </ul>
<b>Planted vegetation</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped that was either planted or grown as a result of direct seeding.</p> <p>This exemption does not apply to native vegetation planted or managed with public funding for the purpose of land protection or enhancing biodiversity unless the removal, destruction or lopping of the native vegetation is in accordance with written permission of the agency (or its successor) that provided the funding.</p>
<b>Railways</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to maintain the safe and efficient function of an existing railway, or railway access road, in accordance with the written agreement of the Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (as constituted under Part 2 of the <i>Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987</i>).</p>
<b>Regrowth</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped that has naturally established or regenerated on land lawfully cleared of naturally established native vegetation, and is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• less than 10 years old; or</li> <li>• bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>); or</li> <li>• within the boundary of a timber production plantation, as indicated on a Plantation Development Notice or other documented record, and has established after the plantation; or</li> <li>• less than ten years old at the time of a property vegetation plan being signed by the Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (as constituted under Part 2 of the <i>Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987</i>), and is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ shown on that plan as being ‘certified regrowth’; and</li> <li>○ on land that is to be used or maintained for cultivation or pasture during the term of that plan.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>This exemption does not apply to land where native vegetation has been destroyed or otherwise damaged as a result of flood, fire or other natural disaster.</p>
<b>Road safety</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary by and on behalf of a public authority or municipal council to maintain the safe and efficient function of an existing road in accordance with the written agreement of the</p>

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<b>The requirement to obtain a permit does not apply to:</b>	
	Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (as constituted under Part 2 of the <i>Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987</i> ).
<b>Site area</b>	Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped on land, together with all contiguous land in one ownership, which has an area of less than 0.4 hectares. This exemption does not apply to native vegetation on a roadside or rail reservation.
<b>Stock movements on roads</b>	Native vegetation that is to be removed, or destroyed by stock being moved along a road. This exemption does not apply to grazing as a result of holding stock in a temporary fence (including an electric fence) on a roadside for the purpose of feeding.
<b>Stone exploration</b>	Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to enable the carrying out of Stone exploration. The maximum extent of native vegetation that may be removed, destroyed or lopped under this exemption on contiguous land in the same ownership in a five year period must not exceed any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 hectare of native vegetation which does not include a tree.</li> <li>• 15 native trees with a trunk diameter of less than 40 centimetres at a height of 1.3 metres above ground level.</li> <li>• 5 native trees with a trunk diameter of 40 centimetres or more at a height of 1.3 metres above ground level.</li> </ul> This exemption does not apply to costeaning and bulk sampling activities.
<b>Stone extraction</b>	Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to enable the carrying out of Stone extraction in accordance with a work plan approved under the <i>Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990</i> and authorised by a work authority under that Act.
<b>Surveying</b>	Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary by, or on behalf of, a licenced surveyor (within the meaning of section 3 of the <i>Surveying Act 2004</i> ) using hand-held tools to establish a sightline for the measurement of land.
<b>Traditional owners</b>	Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped by a person acting under, and in accordance with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a natural resource agreement under Part 6 of the <i>Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010</i>; or</li> </ul>

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<b>The requirement to obtain a permit does not apply to:</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an authorisation order made under sections 82 or 84 of the Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010 as those sections were in force immediately before the commencement of section 24 of the <i>Traditional Owner Settlement Amendment Act</i> in 2016 (1 May 2017).</li> </ul>
<b>Utility installations</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to maintain the safe and efficient function a Minor utility installation; or</li> <li>by or on behalf of a utility service provider to maintain or construct a utility installation in accordance with the written agreement of the Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (as constituted under Part 2 of the <i>Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987</i>).</li> </ul>
<b>Vehicle access from public roads</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed, or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to enable the construction or maintenance of a vehicle access across a road reserve from a property boundary to a public road.</p> <p>This exemption only applies to properties which share a common boundary with the road reserve, and the total width of clearing must not exceed 6 metres.</p> <p>This exemption does not apply where there is a practical opportunity to site the accessway to avoid the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.</p> <p>In this exemption, roadside and public road have the same meanings as in section 3 of the Road Management Act 2004.</p> <p><i>Note: Under the Road Management Act 2004 the written consent of the coordinating road authority is required to conduct any works, including removing a tree or other vegetation, in, on, under or over a road.</i></p>
<b>Weeds</b>	<p>Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to enable the removal or destruction of a weed listed in the schedule to Clause 52.17.</p> <p>The maximum extent of native vegetation that may be removed, destroyed or lopped under this exemption on contiguous land in the same ownership in a five year period must not exceed any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 hectare of native vegetation which does not include a tree.</li> <li>15 native trees with a trunk diameter of less than 20 centimetres at a height of 1.3 metres above ground level.</li> </ul>

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