



PROFESSIONAL ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

Arboricultural Assessment

Prepared for

Jesslyn Humardani Architect for McIldowie & Partners

Site

Penola Catholic Collage Glenroy Campus

Art Building Development

35 William Street, Glenroy

Prepared by

Graham Hunt
Principal Consulting Arborist

9th February 2026

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Introduction

Tree Checks Tree Management Systems has been commissioned by Jesslyn Humardani Architect for McIldowie & Partners to provide an arboricultural report for the development of a proposed art building at the Penola Catholic Collage Glenroy Campus 35 William Street, Glenroy. Tree data has been collected to ensure the tree is protected during proposed art building construction. The explanation of terms attached should be used as a guide to the interpretation of the Arboricultural Assessment.

Scope

The objective of the report is to establish the health and stability of the trees and to determine the impact of the development around the tree. To provide recommendations for the tree protection zones on the development site.

Documents provided

Design Development McIldowie & Partners Existing & Demolition Plan Drw No A1.020
Date 20/01/2026 Job No 3344.

Procedure

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Graham Hunt inspected the tree on the 21st of January 2026.

A visual inspection of the trees was performed from the ground only and consisted of a visual appraisal of observable external signs, symptoms and defects that are apparent to visual inspection. Defects not apparent to ground based visual inspection are expressly excluded from the scope of this report.

The diameter of the trees was measured with a diameter tape.

The height of the trees was estimated by placing a 2-meter staff at the base of the trunk and estimating the distance to the top of the trunk.

Canopy diameter is measured from the drip line of the canopy in a north/south east/west direction.

Tree Protection Zones as per AS4970-2009.

Tree Pruning as per AS 4373-1996.

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Observations

There was a total of 1 tree individually inspected in this report that was in the vicinity of the proposed art building development at the Penola Glenroy Campus.

Tree 1:

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Location: | 35 William Street, Glenroy. |
| Situated: | Tree is currently 4.5m from the front of the Aikenhead building & 1m from the bitumen road surfaces. |
| Genus/Species: | <i>Callistemon citrinus</i> |
| Common Name: | Crimson bottlebrush |
| Height: | 5 Meters Approx. |
| Canopy Spread: | N/S 7m E/W 6m |
| DBH: | 4 stems 15mm + 70mm + 63mm + 63mm Total of 114mm |
| Health: | Good |
| Structure: | Fair |
| Status: | Native |
| Tree Age: | Mature |
| ULE: | 21 - 50 years |
| Comments: | Tree has typical multi trunk base |



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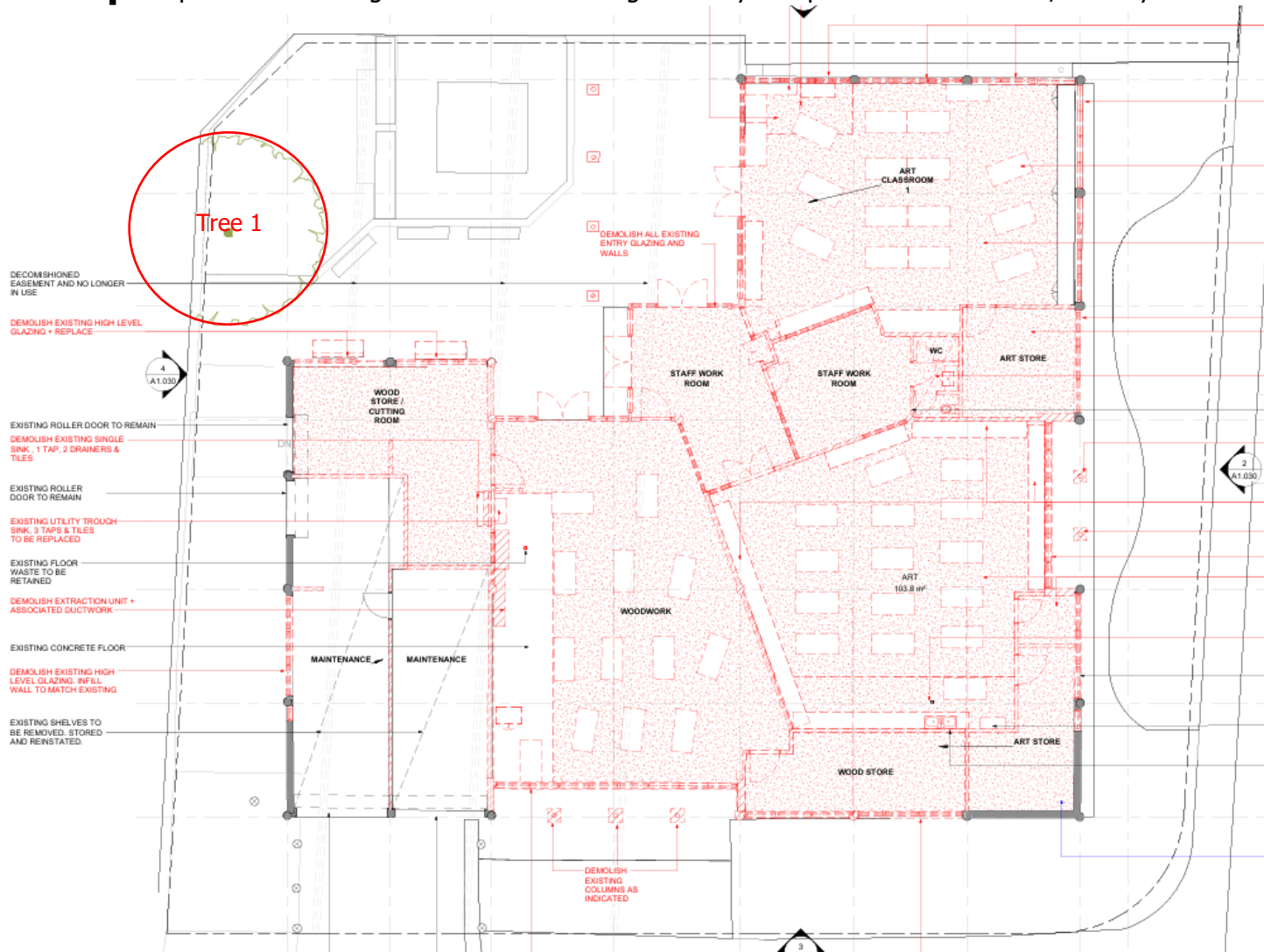
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Tree Protection Zone.

Tree protection zones have been calculated using the Australian Standard Trees on Development Sites A/S 4970-2009

| Tree Number | Genus | Location | TPZ | Comments |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 1 | Callistemon | Front Aikenhead building | 2m | TPZ clear of construction |

Tree Map Proposed art building Penola Catholic Collage Glenroy Campus 35 William Street, Glenroy.



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Discussion

The tree has been inspected at Penola Catholic Collage Glenroy Campus 35 William Street, Glenroy on behalf of Jesslyn Humardani Architect for McIldowie & Partners to help determine the affects the proposed new arts building at the Glenroy campus may have on the existing tree currently in the vicinity of the construction. The tree has a calculated TPZ of 2m around the base of the tree, this could comfortably be extended to the dripline of the tree & still not interfere with the proposed construction. The tree is approx. 5m from the closest wall of the proposed art building. The tree is currently surrounded by hard surfaces with a small area of garden bed in which the tree is growing. The tree has a multi trunk base with various bifurcations & rubbing limbs, this is typical of the species. The demolition of the existing infrastructure will be when the tree is at its most vulnerable. The lifting of the hard surfaces needs to be done with an excavator/machine pulling the debris away from the tree. There are likely to be some root system from the tree underneath the hard surface area. If there are live healthy tree roots under the concrete these would be better to be pruned by an arborist by hand rather than be ripped by machinery. The tree will also require regular watering during the demolition to hose of accumulated dust particles that will interfere with stomata & photosynthesis reaction.

The proposed arts building for the Penola Glenroy Campus has sufficient space to accommodate the existing tree in the landscape of the new building without interfering with the TPZ.

It would be a requirement for an arborist to be on site as any works are conducted within the tree TPZ to ensure that no tree roots are damaged as a part of the construction of the proposed art building. That the TPZ in the amendments be followed to minimise damage to the trees pre during & post construction. The tree currently does not require any pruning & all proposed works shall not interfere with the tree canopy. If there is a requirement for the tree to be pruned then the on-site arborist must be notified to perform pruning. The placement of temporary fencing around the trees TPZ to ensure no unnecessary entry into the TPZ. That all entry into the TPZ be overseen by the on-site arborist.

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Recommendations

It is recommended that the Callistemon tree in the landscape at the Penola Glenroy Campus 35 William Street, Glenroy be retained as a part of the proposed art building development. The proposed construction will have little impact on the tree's root system other than some lifting of hard surfaces in the vicinity of the tree that may contain tree roots underneath. The TPZ is clear of all proposed hard surface construction. That an arborist be on site for the lifting of the hard surfaces around the tree. That the tree to be retained on the site follow the TPZ appendix.

Yours sincerely,

Graham Hunt

Principal Consulting Arborist

Cert Hort Collingwood TAFE

Adv Cert Arb Burnley

Con Arb Burnley

Dip Arb Burnley / Melb University

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References

Clark, J.R., Harris, R.W. & Matheny, N.P., 1999, *Arboriculture: Integrated management of landscape trees, shrubs and vines*, 3rd edn, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, USA.

Australian Standard for Trees on Development Sites AS-4970-2009.

Australian Standard Pruning of Amenity Trees AS 4373-2007.

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Appendix 1

Explanation of terms

The explanation of terms informs the attached Arboricultural Assessment of trees and should be used as a guide to the interpretation of the terms used in the Arboricultural Assessment. The assessment of DBH, Health, Structure, Condition, Priority and Hazard are based on the following definitions.

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)

DBH is measured at 1500 mm above ground level. Where the tree has multiple stems at this height the "Tree calculator" was used to determine the DBH.

TPZ encroachment was calculated using the "Tree calculator" for intrusions into TPZ.

Health

Pertains to the tree vigour, performance & ability to withstand pathogenic entry.

| <u>Category</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|-----------------|---|
| Good | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Crown full, with good foliage density. ➤ Foliage entire with average colour, minimal or no pathogen damage. ➤ Good growth indicators such as extension growth and leaf size. ➤ Little or no canopy dieback. ➤ Good wound wood development. ➤ Tree exhibits above average vigour and no works are required. |
| Fair | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tree has more than 30% dead wood or may have minor canopy dieback. ➤ Foliage colour slightly lower than average and some discolouration may be present, some pathogenic damage may be observed. ➤ Typical growth indicators, eg. extension growth, leaf size, canopy density for species in location. ➤ The tree exhibits below average vigour and remedial works may be employed to improve vigour. |
| Poor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tree has more than 30% dead wood and canopy die back present. ➤ Leaves discoloured and/or distorted, often small, and/or excessive epicormic growth. ➤ Pathogens and/or stress agents are present that could lead, or are leading to, the decline of tree. ➤ The tree exhibits low vigour and remedial works, or removal may be required. |

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Structure

Pertains to the physical structure of the tree including the main scaffold branches and roots. Structure includes those attributes that may influence the probability of major trunk, root or limb failure.

| Category | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| Good | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The tree has a well-defined and balanced crown.➤ Major limbs are well defined and spaced, branch unions appear to be strong with no defects evident in the trunk or the branches.➤ The tree is unlikely to suffer trunk or branch failure under normal conditions.➤ The tree is considered a good example of the species with a well-developed form. |
| Fair | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The tree has some minor problems in the structure of the crown.➤ Some branch unions or branches may exhibit minor structural defects.➤ The tree may be on a slight lean.➤ The tree may have suffered minor root damage or basal damage.➤ These defects are not likely to result in catastrophic trunk or branch failure although some branch failure may occur under normal conditions. |
| Poor | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The tree may have a poorly structured crown.➤ Branch unions or branches may exhibit significant structural defects.➤ The tree may have a substantial lean.➤ The tree may have suffered major root damage or basal damage.➤ These defects may predispose the tree to major trunk or branch failure. |

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Tree Protection Zone Requirements

1. All trees to be retained must be identified by the builder and Site Arborist at the commencement of works. The appointed trees must be fenced off with sturdy fencing. The aim is to create an 'exclusion zone' beneath these trees. The exclusion zone must enclose the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) of the trees being retained. This fence will deter the entry of heavy equipment, vehicles, workers and/or the public into this Tree Protection Zone. The following worded sign must be attached to each fence, "Tree Protection Fence – no excavating or trenching, no storage of materials or waste". The sign must be weatherproof and at least 600mm x 300mm in size with professional lettering 75mm in height.
2. Where a root diameter of 20mm or greater is encountered during site works, these must be cleanly pruned by hand by the Site Arborist but never torn from the ground by machinery.
3. An arboricultural company must carry out works to the Australian Standard -AS 4373-1996, and must be used to undertake all root and branch pruning requirements. Throughout building works they must also undertake regular inspections of trees and carry out remedial works as required to ensure trees retain good health and vigour. Such works must include but not be limited to irrigation, feeding, aeration, mulching and 'dead-wooding'.
4. Services must not pass through the Tree Protection Zone of trees to be retained on the site.
5. During the construction process, all areas beneath the canopies of the trees to be retained should be covered by a 100mm layer of coarse wood chip or other like material. This layer will help minimise the effects of compaction. If temporary access is required through a Tree Protection Zone, this should be carried out using sheets of heavy plywood, or like protection, but this should not be considered for long term use.
6. There will be no open trenching, excavating or level changes in the Tree Protection Zone of trees. This also implies no strip footings. Pier and beam construction would be essential in Tree Protection Zones, under the supervision of the Site Arborist.
7. Any services required to be installed underground will be bored and utility authorities should make use of a common trench where possible. This is the responsibility of the site foreman.
8. No fuel, oil dumps or chemicals must be allowed in or stored on the Tree Protection Zone. The servicing and refuelling of equipment and vehicles should be carried out away from the Tree Protection Zone. No storage of materials, equipment or temporary buildings will take place over the Tree Protection Zone of any trees. No fixtures of any sort must be attached to any tree for any reason. If damage of any sort should occur to any tree on site, the appointed Site Arborist should be contacted to take immediate remedial action.
9. A maintenance regime must be implemented prior to, during and post construction. This must include but not be limited to the application of mulch to the Tree Protection Zones of trees to be retained; This must also include regular inspections by the appointed Site Arborist that includes written reports on the condition of the trees.

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Appendix 2

Assumptions & limiting conditions

1. Trees Checks Tree Management Systems [Tree Checks] contracts with you on the basis that you promise that all legal information which you provide, including land title and ownership of other property, are correct. Tree Checks is not responsible for verifying or ascertaining any of these issues.
2. Tree Checks contracts with you on the basis that your promise that all affected property complies with all applicable statutes and subordinate legislation.
3. Tree Checks will take all reasonable care to obtain necessary information from reliable sources and to verify data. However, Tree Checks neither guarantees nor is responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.
4. If, after delivery of this report, you later require a representative of Tree Checks to attend court to give evidence or to assist in the preparation for a hearing because of this report, you must pay an additional hourly fee at our then current rate for expert evidence.
5. Alteration of this report invalidates the entire report.
6. Tree Checks retains the copyright in this report. Possession of the original or a copy of this report does not give you or anyone else any right of reproduction, publication or use without the written permission of Tree Checks.
7. The contents of this report represent the professional opinion of the consultant. Tree Checks consultancy fee for the preparation of this report is in no way contingent upon the consultant reporting a particular conclusion of fact, nor upon the occurrence of a subsequent event.
8. Sketches, diagrams, graphs and photographs in this report are intended as visual aids, are not to scale unless stated to be so, and must not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or as surveys unless expressly stated otherwise.
9. The information in this report covers only those items which were examined and reflects the condition of those items at the time of the inspection.

Our inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible components without dissection, excavation or probing. There is no warranty or guarantee, express or implied, that even if they were not present during our inspection, problems or defects in plants or property examined may not arise in the future.

This agreement supersedes all prior discussions and representations between Tree Checks and the client on the subject and is the entire agreement and understanding between us.

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