



Arboricultural Assessment Former Kealba Secondary College

Prepared for
Department of Education and Early Childhood Development

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treelogic
Tree management for the urban forest

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Client Brief

Department of Education and Early Childhood Development contracted Tree Logic to undertake an assessment of trees associated with rezoning and potential development of the former Kealba Secondary College at 27 Driscolls Road, Kealba.

The arboricultural consultancy was required to;

- Describes assessment methods.
- Provide a detailed tree assessment including species, dimensions, condition and arboricultural rating.
- Provide guidelines for tree protection.
- A plan (aerial image) that geographically locates and identifies (unique identifier - Tree No.) the assessed trees.
- Additional information included
 - Recommendations on any tree pruning works required to successfully retain suitable trees.
 - Geo-location point data for each tree point (X, Y co-ordinates).

1. Summary

- 1 One hundred and twenty-five (125) trees and three (3) tree groups were assessed within the tree study area.
- 2 In general the site comprised trees of below average quality located towards the east of the site around former buildings and recreational areas.
- 3 All trees were attributed an arboricultural rating that reflects the retention value of each tree.
 - Fifty (50) trees were attributed an arboricultural rating of Moderate. (40 %)
 - Seventy one (71) trees and the three (3) tree groups were rated Low. (56.8 %)
 - Four (4) trees were attributed an arboricultural rating of None. (3.2 %)

Refer to Table 3 in Section 3 for tree numbers and tree assessment data in Appendix 1.

- 3.1 Moderate rated trees represent the best opportunity to retain established trees of fair or better quality.
- 3.2 Low rated trees had health or structural deficiencies and such trees are not considered worthy of being a constraint on reasonable design intent.
- 3.3 Trees rated None generally had structural defects or were hazardous. These trees are beyond practical arboricultural management and should be removed.
- 4 Tree protection zones (TPZ) have been calculated for each tree in accordance with the Australian Standard for Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS 4970-2009). The TPZ is provided in the tree assessment data in Appendix 1, as a radial measurement.
 - 4.1 The nominated TPZ may be reduced by 10% on one side if a commensurate area is allocated elsewhere and contiguous with the TPZ. Reduced TPZs have also been supplied in Appendix 1.
 - 4.2 Existing soil grades must remain unaltered within the reduced tree protection zone.
 - 4.3 Excavation or trenching for installation of footings or underground services must not occur within the reduced TPZ of any retained trees unless based on results of Non-destructive root investigation (NDRI) and approved by the site arborist and the relevant authority.

2. Method:

2.1 Site inspection methodology;

A site inspection was undertaken during mild conditions on Monday, December 9, 2013. The trees were inspected from the ground and observations were made of the growing environment and surrounding area. The trees were not climbed and no samples of the trees or site soil were taken.

Observations were made of the trees to determine age and condition, with measurements taken to establish tree height (measured with a height meter), crown width (paced) and trunk diameter (measured at 1.4m above grade unless otherwise stated). Definitions of arboricultural descriptors can be seen in Appendix 3.

The trees were plotted on orthorectified aerial imagery with GIS based software on field tablet computers with GPS and measuring tool capabilities. Geographical latitude and longitudinal reference points (X, Y coordinates) have been generated and included in the assessment data tables supplied with the report. These coordinates are accurate to within 2 to 3 metres and are considered adequate for pre-planning purposes. The location of trees nominated to be retained should be accurately located by conventional survey means prior to preparing any final designs.

The report includes assessment details in the Tree Assessment Tables in Appendix 1 and relate to the trees numbered on the site plan in Appendix 2.

Photographs of some trees and site conditions were taken for further reference and inclusion in the report.

2.2 Arboricultural assessment method;

The health and structural characteristics of each tree were assessed and each tree was attributed an 'Arboricultural Rating'. The arboricultural rating correlates the combination of tree condition factors (health, structure & form) with tree amenity value. Amenity relates to the trees biological, functional and aesthetic characteristics within a built environment. The arboricultural rating in combination with other factors can assist the project team and planners in nominating trees suitable for retention. The four arboricultural ratings used by Tree Logic include:

- **High:** Trees of high quality in good to fair condition. Retention of such trees is highly desirable.
- **Moderate:** Trees with a Moderate arboricultural rating were generally suitable for retention and design should attempt to incorporate these trees and provide adequate clearances during development stages where reasonable design intent is not unduly hampered.
- **Low:** Trees with a Low arboricultural rating generally have low retention values. They are either fair specimens of relatively small size or display general health or structural deficiencies. Retention of Low rated trees may be considered in some instances if not requiring a disproportionate expenditure of resources to successfully incorporate into the design or manage ongoing condition.
- **None:** Trees attributed an arboricultural rating of None have health or structural characteristics that are beyond arboricultural maintenance or are environmental weed species.

Full tree descriptors are attached as Appendix 3.

2.3 Establishing Tree Protection Zones (TPZ);

2.3.1 To successfully retain suitable trees within or around a development site, consideration must be given to protecting the trunk, crown and roots of each specimen. Tree protection zones (TPZ's) are used to provide adequate space for the preservation of sufficient roots to maintain tree health (particularly important for mature trees) whilst providing a buffer zone between construction activity and the tree trunk and crown.

- 2.3.2 The method for determining tree protection zones adopted in this report is the 'Australian Standard for Protection of trees on development sites' (AS4970-2009). The TPZ area is based on the trunk diameter measurement measured in metres at 1.4m from ground level and multiplied by 12 and is a guide for planning purposes. The trunk of the tree is used as the centre point for the measurement. TPZ measurements are included in the tree assessment data in Appendix 1.
- 2.3.3 Additional measurements can be calculated to determine the allowable encroachment on one side of the TPZ (Reduced TPZ) and the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) which is the absolute minimum required to maintain tree stability without consideration to ongoing health. Details of tree protection zone establishment, permissible encroachment and management guidelines are outlined in Appendix 4.

2.4 Documents reviewed include;

- Planning property reports and City of Brimbank Council planning zones and overlays. The site is currently zoned Public Use Zone-Education (PUZ2).
- There are no planning overlays relating to tree controls that apply to the site.
- Clause 52.17 of the Victorian Planning Provisions of the Planning and Environment Act, 1987 (Vic) applies to the site because the allotment is greater than 4,000 m² in area.

Under clause 52.17 it is necessary to demonstrate what steps have been taken

- To avoid the removal of (Victorian) native vegetation.
- To minimise the removal of native vegetation.
- To appropriately offset the loss of native vegetation.
- Clause 52.17 applies only to vegetation native to Victoria. Vegetation planted for purposes of 'shelter belts, woodlots, street trees, gardens or the like' are exempt under 52.17-6 *unless planted with assistance from public funding*.

3 Observations

The tree study area is the former site of Kealba Secondary College on the west side of Driscolls Road in Kealba. It is a rather flat allotment of approximately 6.1 Ha with no creeks or natural drainage lines within the site. St Pauls Catholic Primary School abuts the site to the south west and residential housing abuts the southern and western boundaries. All of the school buildings have been removed and only trees and some of the previous pavement sections have been retained.

The subject site is has been modified and comprises open space that was formerly playing fields and building footprints.

The majority of trees were located towards the east of the site around former buildings and recreational areas with a scattered number of trees located to the west around the playing fields.

Herbaceous weed and grass species were occupying the areas that were building footprints and playing fields.

Tree population.

3.1 One hundred and twenty five (125) trees were inspected.

Refer to Appendix 2 for tree locations and numbering.

3.2 The origin of all trees was assessed to determine if any trees were indigenous to the local area, Victorian Native or were of botanical significance. The origin of the assessed trees is indicated in Table 1.

Table 1: Tree origin	Total	
Victorian Native	61	48.8 %
Australian Native	64	51.2 %
Total	125	100%

Sixty one trees of Victorian Native origin were distributed throughout the tree population. Based on the species selection, spatial arrangement and generally even age and size, it is concluded that all trees were specimens planted primarily for garden and amenity purposes and there were no naturally occurring indigenous trees.

- 3.3 Twenty one (21) different species were observed within the tree population. The most prevalent species on site are indicated in Table 2.

Table 2. Predominant species	Number of trees
Yellow Gum (<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>)	31
Bushy Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> 'Nana')	24
Bracelet-honey Myrtle (<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>)	14
Spotted Gum (<i>Corymbia maculata</i>)	14
Lemon-scented Gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>)	13
Swamp Mallet (<i>Eucalyptus spathulata</i>)	6
Prickly Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>)	5
Bald Island Marlock (<i>Eucalyptus conferruminata</i>)	2
Narrow-leaved Peppermint (<i>Eucalyptus nicholli</i>)	2
Snow in Summer (<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>)	2
Weeping Bottlebrush (<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>)	2
Total	115 of 125

These species represented 92 % of the total tree population. Many of these trees made a significant contribution to the site in terms of amenity and landscape values.

- 3.4 Tree health:

The health rating was assessed based on foliage colour, size and density as well as shoot initiation and elongation.

In general the trees displayed Fair health or better (93 %) considered to be typical for the species growing in this environment under current conditions.

- 3.5 Tree structure:

The structure of the trees was assessed for structural defects and deficiencies, likelihood of failures and presence of targets.

In general the trees displayed Fair-poor structural condition (57 %) considered typical for the species and there were few structural defects that could not be amended with arboricultural maintenance.

In general the Bushy Sugar Gums displayed limb failures or over extended or end weighted limbs often exhibited when these trees have reached maturity.

The Bracelet-honey Myrtles were mostly mature to over mature and some were beginning to structurally decline. These trees will have a short useful life expectancy in the landscape.

The nature of the closely planted trees creates structural deficiencies, such as, asymmetric crowns or crown bias. Trees with these tendencies usually are partly suppressed or develop over-extended limbs which contributed to a low arboricultural rating for many trees.

Trenching works had been carried out in proximity to some trees within the site. Initial observations concluded that minor root loss or root damage had occurred to some trees. Further investigation of

the root system is recommended for those trees that are considered for retention and are in proximity to the works. Determining the full impact of the trenching works is warranted as major root severance or root damage can destabilise trees leading to whole tree failure.

Trees may be considered significant to the landscape because of their size, dominance within the site, presence within outlooks and general amenity in terms of shade, screen, foliage and flowers and historic, cultural or horticultural characteristics. The key requirement for successful tree retention is to identify the trees that represent the best opportunity for retention and implement tree protection and design amendments before any site works commence. The arboricultural rating in combination with other factors can assist the project team and planners in nominating trees suitable for retention.

Each of the assessed trees was attributed an 'Arboricultural Rating'. The arboricultural rating correlates the combination of tree condition factors (health, structure & form) with tree amenity value. Amenity relates to the trees biological, functional and aesthetic characteristics within an urban landscape context and its ability to continue provide these qualities into the medium to long term future.

It should be noted that the arboricultural rating is different to the conservation/ecological values placed on trees by other professions.

Table 3 indicates the arboricultural ratings attributed to the trees inspected.

Table 3: Arb. Rating	Total	Trees number
Moderate	50	1, 3, 6, 12, 13, 21, 26, 30, 33, 35, 40, 43, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 54, 58, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 92, 93, 94, 95, 98, 101, 102, 107, 108, 110, 115, 116, 117, 118, 121, 124
Low	71	2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 49, 53, 55, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 79, 80, 81, 88, 90, 91, 96, 97, 99, 100, 103, 104, 105, 106, 109, 111, 113, 114, 119, 120, 122, 123, 125 Tree Group 1, 2, 3
None	4	32, 56, 89, 112
Total	125	

3.7.1 Moderate rated trees represent trees of fair or better condition. These trees are considered to be suitable to retain and as having the best potential to be medium to long term features of the surrounding landscape if retained.

Pruning recommendations should be undertaken to enhance the longevity and safe retention of these trees.

3.7.2 Low rated trees were generally of unremarkable quality, had a relatively short useful life expectancy or displayed below typical health or structure.

Low rated trees are not considered to be worthy of being a constraint on reasonable design intent and development within the site. Such trees may still contribute to the landscape amenity as an established tree resource and have the potential to be safely retained if appropriate tree protection measures and arboricultural maintenance is provided as required.

3.7.3 Trees rated None were generally defective or hazardous and are beyond practical arboricultural management and should be removed.

(Refer to Appendix 2 for tree location and numbering and Appendix 3 for tree descriptors).

4 Permit requirement:

Based on the species selection, spatial arrangement and generally even age and size, it is concluded that all trees were specimens planted primarily for garden and amenity purposes and are exempt from consideration under Clause 52.17 of the Victorian Planning Provisions of the Planning and Environment Act, 1987 (Vic).

5 Design proposal:

- 5.1 The pre-development arboricultural inspection report provides planners and designers with information on the measures required to protect trees suitable to be retained. At the time of undertaking the tree assessment there was no requirement to undertake a concept design review.
- 5.2 In the absence of formal design plans, it is not appropriate to speculate on which trees are most appropriate for retention beyond the general guide provided by the arboricultural ratings attributed to each tree feature.
- 5.3 It is recommended that trees Moderate arboricultural value be considered for retention and protection over trees of Low or No arboricultural value during any redevelopment of the site.
- 5.4 The Low rated trees within the site were either deficient in health or structure or were of small size and were not worthy of being a constraint on reasonable design intent.
 - 5.4.1 However not all Low rated trees should be dismissed altogether. Some Low rated trees can be retained as an established tree resource where they are not impacted directly by any proposed construction activity or where they perform a role such as screening neighbouring properties or the like or protect from erosion, winds, frosts or other actions.
- 5.5 Weed species should generally be removed for sound environmental reasons.
- 5.6 Appropriate tree management for trees that have united to form a group is to consider them as a whole because their canopies have become interdependent on each other for support in relation to the prevailing conditions. Where groups of trees are fragmented the likelihood of branch and whole tree failure increases as the retained trees are often exposed to new prevailing conditions for which they do not have sufficient structural support. The most appropriate management for tree groups is to avoid fragmentation.
- 5.7 The tree protection zones (TPZ) have been determined for each tree based on the Australian Standard for Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS 4970-2009). The method for calculating, applying and managing the tree protection zone is described in Appendix 4.
 - 5.7.1 Where construction related activity is confined to only one side of the tree, the nominal TPZ may be reduced by 10% of the TPZ area which is equivalent to approximately 1/3 radial distance.
 - 5.7.2 It is recommended that no construction be proposed beneath the canopy extents of any larger maturing eucalypts including Swamp Mallots, Yellow Gums and Bushy Sugar Gums due to the potential for limb failure and mature trees being more sensitive to site disturbance.
- 5.8 It is well understood that trees develop a relatively shallow lateral root system as opposed to a 'tap' root. Managing these surface roots must be considered with regard to any tree that is to be retained. Ensuring that existing soil levels are maintained within the nominated tree protection zone is important and any construction proposed within the TPZ of a retained tree must adopt a root sensitive design and construction method approved under consultation with the site arborist or the relevant authorities.
- 5.9 It is recommended that where maturing native trees occur within any proposed subdivision allotments, the allotment must be of sufficient size to permit reasonable use and development of the site in conjunction with allowing for sufficient area surrounding the tree to fully protect the nominated tree protection zone.
- 5.10 It is recommended that exclusion fencing be established around all retained trees prior to any further works occurring on site including bulk earthworks, excavation for footings or installation of underground services or any construction related activity to prevent damage to roots, buttress, trunk or limbs and to prevent soil compaction.
 - 5.10.1 The area within the TPZ should be mulched to 100mm depth with matured wood chip mulch with a particle size of 25mm for 75% of the volume.
 - 5.10.2 The growth of self-sown saplings or weed invasion should be controlled within the TPZ areas.

6. Photographic examples



1



2



3



4

Photo 1: Shows the relative size, condition and location of Trees 16 and 17, both Bushy Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) of Low arboricultural value. Bushy Sugar Gums were generally mature specimens displaying over extended or end weighted limbs and past limb failures.

Photo 2: Shows the relative size, condition and location of Tree 32, a Bracelet-honey Myrtle (*Melaleuca armillaris*) of No arboricultural value. The Bracelet-honey Myrtles on site were beginning to structurally decline like this specimen resulting in a short useful life expectancy within the landscape.

Photo 3: Shows the relative size, condition and location of Trees 19 to 23 of mixed Eucalyptus species. This is an example of the structural deficiencies like crown bias and over extended limbs that develop when trees grow in close proximity to each other. This group of trees were of Low arboricultural value because of these deficiencies.

Photo 4: Shows a trench alignment by passing two Eucalyptus species. An initial observation was made of the potential impacts to the trees, however further investigation is recommended for trees that are in close proximity to the trenching works and are considered for retention.



5



6

Photo 5: Shows the relative size, condition and location of Tree 50, a Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*) and Tree 51, a Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) and Tree 52, a Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*). These trees were of Moderate arboricultural value and contributed to the amenity value and canopy cover of the site.

Photo 6: Shows the relative size and location of Tree groups 1 and 2, both groups of Bracelet-honey Myrtles of low arboricultural value. The group to the right of the photo is dominated by Trees 58 and 59. Trees planted in groups should not be fragmented to avoid limb and whole tree failure.

7. Conclusion and Recommendations:

- 7.1. One hundred and twenty five (125) trees and three (3) tree groups were inspected within the site of the former Kealba Secondary College at 27 Driscolls Road, Kealba.
- 7.2. All trees were attributed an arboricultural rating that reflects the retention value of each tree.
 - Fifty trees were attributed an arboricultural rating of Moderate.
 - Seventy one trees and the tree groups were rated Low.
 - Four trees were attributed an arboricultural rating of None.

Refer to Page 7, Table 3 for tree numbers, Appendix 2 for tree locations and Appendix 3 for tree descriptors.

- 7.3. To successfully retain the nominated suitable trees, tree protection measures must be implemented prior to any commencing any construction related activity including demolition, bulk earthworks and must be maintained for the duration of the construction process including landscaping.
 - 7.3.1. Tree protection zones must be appropriately fenced to prevent vehicle access, excavation, trenching, contamination or raised soil levels occurring within the reduced TPZ.
- 7.4. Any pruning recommendations must be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced arborist and comply with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity trees to extend the useful life expectancy of retained trees.

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

No part of this report is to be reproduced unless in full.

Signed



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References:

Australian Standard (4970-2009) Protection of Trees on development sites.
Standards Australia, Sydney NSW Australia

Clark, J.R. & Matheny, N.P (1998), Trees and Development: A technical guide to preservation of trees during land development. ISA, Champaign, Illinois.

Standards Australia (2007), Australian Standard (4373-2007) - Pruning of Amenity trees, Standards Australia, Homebush, NSW.

Appendix 1: Tree details: former Kealba Secondary College.

Refer to following 8 pages.

DBH = Diameter at Breast Height (measured in centimetres at 1.4m above ground unless otherwise stated).

TPZ = Tree Protection Zone (metre radius). Radius distances measured in metres from the centre of the trunk.

For tree location and numbering refer Appendix 2. See Appendix 3 for Tree descriptors.

Appendix 1: Tree Assessment detail: former Kealba Secondary College (Tree Logic, 2014)

Tree No.	Common Name (Botanical Name)	Origin	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Life Stage	Health	Structure	Retention Value	Comments	TPZ (radial metres)	Reduced TPZ (metres)	Recommended Work	Latitude	Longitude
1	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	50 @ 0.5m	10	17	Mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	End weight to north east & south	6.0	4.2	Weight Reduce	-37.7306	144.82184
2	Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus cladocalyx)	Australian Native	57	15	13	Mature	Fair	Poor	Low	Fungal bracket, canker wounds & deadwood	6.8	4.8		-37.7306	144.821763
3	Lemon-scented Gum (Corymbia citriodora)	Australian Native	28	16	12	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		3.4	2.4		-37.7307	144.82184
4	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	22	14	12	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		2.6	1.8		-37.7307	144.821878
5	Lemon-scented Gum (Corymbia citriodora)	Australian Native	17	15	6	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	Low	Poor taper	2.0	1.4		-37.7307	144.821878
6	Lemon-scented Gum (Corymbia citriodora)	Australian Native	39	18	15	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Moderate	Root loss (<50mm) from trenching in SRZ.	4.7	3.3		-37.7307	144.821801
7	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	39,39	15	14	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Canker wounds, over extended limb to south east	6.6	4.6	Crown Reduce	-37.7308	144.821861
8	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	44	18	12	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		5.3	3.7		-37.7309	144.821921
9	Spotted Gum (Corymbia maculata)	Victorian Native	17,24	15	10	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Included Bark Fork.	3.5	2.5		-37.7308	144.821891
10	Lemon-scented Gum (Corymbia citriodora)	Australian Native	32	16	14	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Poor branch taper	3.8	2.7		-37.7307	144.822
11	Gum Tree (Eucalyptus sp.)	Australian Native	26	13	8	Semi-mature	Fair - Poor	Fair - Poor	Low		3.1	2.2		-37.7308	144.822068
12	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	32,46 @ 1.0m	15	13	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Moderate	Over weight limb to south east.	6.7	4.7	Weight Reduce	-37.7309	144.822128
13	Spotted Gum (Corymbia maculata)	Victorian Native	34	17	9	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		4.1	2.9		-37.731	144.822168
14	Bracelet Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca armillaris)	Victorian Native	24,20,15	5	11	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		4.2	2.9		-37.731	144.822148
15	Lemon-scented Gum (Corymbia citriodora)	Australian Native	21	12	7	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		2.5	1.8		-37.731	144.822189
16	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	40	13	15	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		4.8	3.4		-37.7312	144.822209
17	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	46	12	13	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	End weight, branch failures	5.5	3.9		-37.7312	144.822269

Appendix 1: Tree Assessment detail: former Kealba Secondary College (Tree Logic, 2014)

Tree No.	Common Name (Botanical Name)	Origin	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Life Stage	Health	Structure	Retention Value	Comments	TPZ (radial metres)	Reduced TPZ (metres)	Recommended Work	Latitude	Longitude
18	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	28	8	9	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		3.4	2.4		-37.7311	144.822309
19	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	35	11	12	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Asymmetric crown to east	4.2	2.9		-37.7312	144.82237
20	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	26	11	8	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Asymmetric crown to east	3.1	2.2		-37.7312	144.82241
21	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	19	9	8	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		2.3	1.6		-37.7312	144.82243
22	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylo)	Victorian Native	30,26	12	13	Mature	Fair	Poor	Low		4.8	3.3		-37.7313	144.82247
23	Bald Island Marlock (Eucalyptus conferruminata)	Australian Native	21 @ 0.5m	4	4	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Partly Suppressed. Crown Bias	2.5	1.8		-37.7313	144.822491
24	Bracelet Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca armillaris)	Victorian Native	30,20,10, 10,10	6	10	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		4.8	3.4		-37.7313	144.822209
25	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	50	12	10	Mature	Fair	Poor	Low	Dieback Crown.	6.0	4.2		-37.7313	144.822249
26	Spotted Gum (Corymbia maculata)	Victorian Native	27,25	17	9	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	Co dominant stems	4.4	3.1		-37.7314	144.822289
27	Lemon-scented Gum (Corymbia citriodora)	Australian Native	26	18	10	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Low	Upright, poor form	3.1	2.2		-37.7314	144.822309
28	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	29	12	10	Mature	Fair	Poor	Low		3.5	2.4		-37.7314	144.822322
29	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylo)	Victorian Native	31	15	11	Mature	Fair - Poor	Fair - Poor	Low	Foliage sparse.	3.7	2.6		-37.7314	144.822322
30	Lemon-scented Gum (Corymbia citriodora)	Australian Native	44	18	16	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		5.3	3.7		-37.7315	144.822355
31	Bracelet Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca armillaris)	Victorian Native	20,21	5	9	Mature	Fair - Poor	Poor	Low		3.5	2.4		-37.7314	144.822445
32	Bracelet Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca armillaris)	Victorian Native	24,24	5	7	Over Mature	Poor	Very Poor	None	Active split. Crown dieback	4.1	2.9		-37.7314	144.822445
33	Spotted Gum (Corymbia maculata)	Victorian Native	56	23	15	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Moderate	Included Bark Fork.	6.7	4.7	Reduce Lesser Co-dominant Stem	-37.7314	144.822508
34	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	36	12	9	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		4.3	3.0		-37.7315	144.8225

Appendix 1: Tree Assessment detail: former Kealba Secondary College (Tree Logic, 2014)

Tree No.	Common Name (Botanical Name)	Origin	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Life Stage	Health	Structure	Retention Value	Comments	TPZ (radial metres)	Reduced TPZ (metres)	Recommended Work	Latitude	Longitude
35	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	28	12	9	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		3.4	2.4		-37.7315	144.822523
36	Bracelet Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca armillaris)	Victorian Native	26,15,12 @ 1.0m	5	9	Mature	Fair	Poor	Low		3.9	2.7		-37.7317	144.822452
37	Lemon-scented Gum (Corymbia citriodora)	Australian Native	19	11	4	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Trenching work inside SRZ.	2.3	1.6		-37.7317	144.8225
38	Bracelet Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca armillaris)	Victorian Native	34,19	7	10	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		4.7	3.3		-37.7317	144.822523
39	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	15,22	6	9	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Partly Suppressed. Crown Bias to south	3.2	2.2		-37.7317	144.822571
40	Spotted Gum (Corymbia maculata)	Victorian Native	37	17	13	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		4.4	3.1		-37.7316	144.822595
41	Weeping Bottlebrush (Callistemon viminalis)	Australian Native	13,4,17,17	5	9	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		3.3	2.3		-37.7315	144.822642
42	Weeping Bottlebrush (Callistemon viminalis)	Australian Native	25,15,16,16 @ 1.0m	4	7	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		4.4	3.1		-37.7316	144.822737
43	Lemon-scented Gum (Corymbia citriodora)	Australian Native	51	16	16	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		6.1	4.3	Uplift	-37.7317	144.822835
44	Bracelet Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca armillaris)	Victorian Native	10,8,8,8,8 @ 0.5m	3	6	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		2.3	1.6		-37.7317	144.822743
45	Narrow-leaved Peppermint (Eucalyptus nicholii)	Australian Native	51	10	10	Mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	Deadwood	6.1	4.3	Deadwood	-37.7319	144.822426
46	Yellow Bloodwood (Corymbia eximia)	Australian Native	20	10	9	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		2.4	1.7		-37.732	144.822342
47	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	77	16	14	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Moderate	Moderate endweight.	9.2	6.5	Weight Reduce	-37.7321	144.822203
48	Lemon-scented Gum (Corymbia citriodora)	Australian Native	32	16	11	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		3.8	2.7		-37.7321	144.822133
49	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	33	11	10	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Minor crown bias to south, poor pruning leaving large wound for possible decay.	4.0	2.8		-37.7321	144.822098
50	Lemon-scented Gum (Corymbia citriodora)	Australian Native	39	16	14	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	Reduce lower limb heading south	4.7	3.3	Crown Reduce	-37.7322	144.821922

Appendix 1: Tree Assessment detail: former Kealba Secondary College (Tree Logic, 2014)

Tree No.	Common Name (Botanical Name)	Origin	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Life Stage	Health	Structure	Retention Value	Comments	TPZ (radial metres)	Reduced TPZ (metres)	Recommended Work	Latitude	Longitude
51	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	61	15	18	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Moderate	Crossing limbs	7.3	5.1	Crown Maintenance	-37.7323	144.821784
52	Spotted Gum (Corymbia maculata)	Victorian Native	33	17	9	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		4.0	2.8		-37.7323	144.821745
53	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	56	14	11	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Past Limb Failure	6.7	4.7		-37.7324	144.821666
54	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxydon)	Victorian Native	39,36	9	11	Mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	End weight	6.4	4.5	Weight Reduce	-37.7325	144.821449
55	Bracelet Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca armillaris)	Victorian Native	12, 18, 17, 20	5	9	Mature	Fair	Very Poor	Low	Active Split.	4.1	2.9		-37.7326	144.821252
56	Bracelet Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca armillaris)	Victorian Native	60,60 @ 0.5m	5	13	Over Mature	Fair	Very Poor	None	Subsiding limbs.	10.2	7.1		-37.7326	144.820877
57	Yate (Eucalyptus cornuta)	Australian Native	44,28,35	9	14	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		7.5	5.3		-37.732	144.820628
58	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	48,41 @ 1.0m	14	18	Mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		7.6	5.3		-37.7317	144.820577
59	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	56,44 @ 1.0m	15	22	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Over-extended Limbs.	8.5	6.0		-37.7316	144.820682
60	Wax Mallow (Melaleuca alternifolia)	Australian Native	27,20,15, 20	6	9	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		5.0	3.5		-37.7316	144.820864
61	Snow in Summer (Melaleuca linariifolia)	Australian Native	20,14,18, 10,9 @ 1.0m	5	6	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		4.0	2.8		-37.7318	144.821002
62	Prickly-leaved Paperbark (Melaleuca styphelioides)	Australian Native	22,12,10, 15,9 @ 1.0m	6	5	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		3.9	2.7		-37.7318	144.821027
63	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxydon)	Victorian Native	22,20,15, 18,20	11	15	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		5.1	3.6		-37.7319	144.821204
64	Wattle Tree (Acacia sp.)	Australian Native	16,23,18, 16	4	11	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		4.4	3.1		-37.732	144.82128
65	Bracelet Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca armillaris)	Victorian Native	25,16	5	8	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		3.6	2.5		-37.732	144.821356
66	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxydon)	Victorian Native	37	12	10	Mature	Fair	Poor	Low	Past Limb Failure	4.4	3.1		-37.7322	144.821429
67	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxydon)	Victorian Native	41	18	15	Mature	Fair - Poor	Fair	Low	Foliage sparse.	4.9	3.4		-37.7322	144.821429

Appendix 1: Tree Assessment detail: former Kealba Secondary College (Tree Logic, 2014)

Tree No.	Common Name (Botanical Name)	Origin	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Life Stage	Health	Structure	Retention Value	Comments	TPZ (radial metres)	Reduced TPZ (metres)	Recommended Work	Latitude	Longitude
68	Prickly-leaved Paperbark (Melaleuca styphelioides)	Australian Native	30 @ 1.0m	6	7	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Included Bark Fork.	3.6	2.5		-37.7321	144.821642
69	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylo)	Victorian Native	32 @ 1.0m	11	13	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		3.8	2.7		-37.7321	144.82172
70	Spotted Gum (Corymbia maculata)	Victorian Native	53	22	14	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Moderate		6.4	4.5		-37.7321	144.821681
71	Prickly-leaved Paperbark (Melaleuca styphelioides)	Australian Native	15,14,20, 22	7	9	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		4.3	3.0		-37.732	144.821662
72	Spotted Gum (Corymbia maculata)	Victorian Native	35	15	11	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		4.2	2.9		-37.732	144.821603
73	Spotted Gum (Corymbia maculata)	Victorian Native	35	15	11	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		4.2	2.9		-37.7319	144.821506
74	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylo)	Victorian Native	59	14	12	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Moderate	Trenching works within SRZ	7.1	5.0		-37.7319	144.821428
75	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	42	13	13	Mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	End weight east.	5.0	3.5	Weight Reduce	-37.7319	144.821447
76	Lemon-scented Gum (Corymbia citriodora)	Australian Native	38	19	11	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Moderate	Compression flaring at union	4.6	3.2	Reduce Lesser Co-dominant Stem	-37.7318	144.821389
77	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylo)	Victorian Native	39	16	15	Mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	Over-extended limbs to west	4.7	3.3	Crown Reduce	-37.7318	144.821369
78	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylo)	Victorian Native	57	17	16	Mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	End weight to east	6.8	4.8	Weight Reduce	-37.7318	144.82135
79	Prickly-leaved Paperbark (Melaleuca styphelioides)	Australian Native	27,18	7	8	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		3.9	2.7		-37.7317	144.821252
80	Tasmanian Blue Gum (Eucalyptus globulus)	Victorian Native	35,23	11	9	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Fungal bracket.	5.0	3.5		-37.7317	144.821233
81	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylo)	Victorian Native	29,28 @ 1.0m	10	9	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Planted on mound	4.8	3.4		-37.7312	144.821519
82	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylo)	Victorian Native	33,33,26	9	12	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Moderate	Planted on mound	6.4	4.5	Weight Reduce	-37.7312	144.821401
83	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylo)	Victorian Native	36,22	7	9	Mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	Planted on mound	5.1	3.5		-37.7311	144.821371

Appendix 1: Tree Assessment detail: former Kealba Secondary College (Tree Logic, 2014)

Tree No.	Common Name (Botanical Name)	Origin	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Life Stage	Health	Structure	Retention Value	Comments	TPZ (radial metres)	Reduced TPZ (metres)	Recommended Work	Latitude	Longitude
84	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	72 @ 0.5m	12	17	Mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		8.6	6.0	Weight Reduce	-37.7313	144.820933
85	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	74 @ 1.0m	18	16	Mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		8.9	6.2		-37.7312	144.820866
86	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	60 @ 1.0m	10	15	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Moderate	Moderate endweight.	7.2	5.0	Weight Reduce	-37.7312	144.820764
87	Spotted Gum (Corymbia maculata)	Victorian Native	25	10	7	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		3.0	2.1		-37.7311	144.82073
88	Bracelet Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca armillaris)	Victorian Native	13,11,10, 10 @ 1.0m	4	7	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		2.7	1.9		-37.731	144.820764
89	Bracelet Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca armillaris)	Victorian Native	10,10,16, 16,10 @ 1.0m	5	13	Over Mature	Fair	Very Poor	None	Subsiding limbs.	3.4	2.4		-37.731	144.820696
90	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	24	11	10	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		2.9	2.0		-37.731	144.820654
91	Swamp Mallet (Eucalyptus spathulata)	Australian Native	21,22	14	15	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Crossing branches with neighbouring tree	3.6	2.6		-37.7311	144.82062
92	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	34,24	8	15	Mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	Over-extended Limbs.	5.0	3.5	Crown Reduce	-37.731	144.820586
93	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	43 @ 1.0m	10	18	Mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	Over-extended Limbs.	5.2	3.6	Crown Reduce	-37.7309	144.820552
94	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	41 @ 0.5m	10	13	Mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		4.9	3.4		-37.7309	144.820518
95	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	27,19	9	10	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Moderate	Acute Branch union.	4.0	2.8		-37.7309	144.820451
96	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	27,20	12	11	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Included Bark Fork.	4.0	2.8		-37.7309	144.820417
97	Swamp Mallet (Eucalyptus spathulata)	Australian Native	47	14	14	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	Low	Past Limb Failure	5.6	3.9		-37.7309	144.820282
98	Swamp Yate (Eucalyptus occidentalis)	Australian Native	68	19	17	Mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		8.2	5.7		-37.7313	144.820146

Appendix 1: Tree Assessment detail: former Kealba Secondary College (Tree Logic, 2014)

Tree No.	Common Name (Botanical Name)	Origin	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Life Stage	Health	Structure	Retention Value	Comments	TPZ (radial metres)	Reduced TPZ (metres)	Recommended Work	Latitude	Longitude
99	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	16	5	8	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Partly Suppressed. Crown Bias to north east	2.0	1.4		-37.7315	144.820423
100	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	38,27	12	14	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Over-extended Limbs.	5.6	3.9		-37.7315	144.820443
101	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	21	9	9	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		2.5	1.8		-37.7316	144.820464
102	Red Ironbark (Eucalyptus sideroxylon)	Australian Native	38	11	11	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		4.6	3.2		-37.7316	144.820443
103	Bracelet Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca armillaris)	Victorian Native	23,20 @ 1.0m	2	6	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	Low		3.7	2.6		-37.7313	144.819659
104	Snow in Summer (Melaleuca linariifolia)	Australian Native	18,18,15, 10,,15	5	7	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		3.7	2.6		-37.7314	144.819393
105	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	17,18 @ 1.0m	5	10	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		3.0	2.1		-37.7314	144.819334
106	Swamp Mallet (Eucalyptus spathulata)	Australian Native	50	9	11	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Crown asymmetry south west, limb failures	6.0	4.2		-37.7319	144.818966
107	Yellow Box (Eucalyptus melliodora)	Victorian Native	31	13	9	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		3.7	2.6		-37.7321	144.819181
108	Bald Island Marlock (Eucalyptus conferruminata)	Australian Native	31,19	9	15	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Moderate		4.4	3.1		-37.7325	144.819481
109	Spotted Gum (Corymbia maculata)	Victorian Native	25	12	7	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		3.0	2.1		-37.7309	144.820492
110	Spotted Gum (Corymbia maculata)	Victorian Native	35	13	9	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		4.2	2.9		-37.7308	144.820516
111	Prickly-leaved Paperbark (Melaleuca styphelioides)	Australian Native	27 @ 0.5m	6	5	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		3.2	2.3		-37.7309	144.820902
112	Bracelet Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca armillaris)	Victorian Native	22,27	5	11	Over Mature	Fair	Very Poor	None	Active Split.	4.2	2.9		-37.7309	144.820926
113	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	22	9	9	Semi-mature	Fair - Poor	Fair - Poor	Low	Basal Wound.	2.6	1.8		-37.7307	144.821133
114	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	11,10	6	9	Semi-mature	Fair - Poor	Fair - Poor	Low		2.0	1.4		-37.7306	144.821133

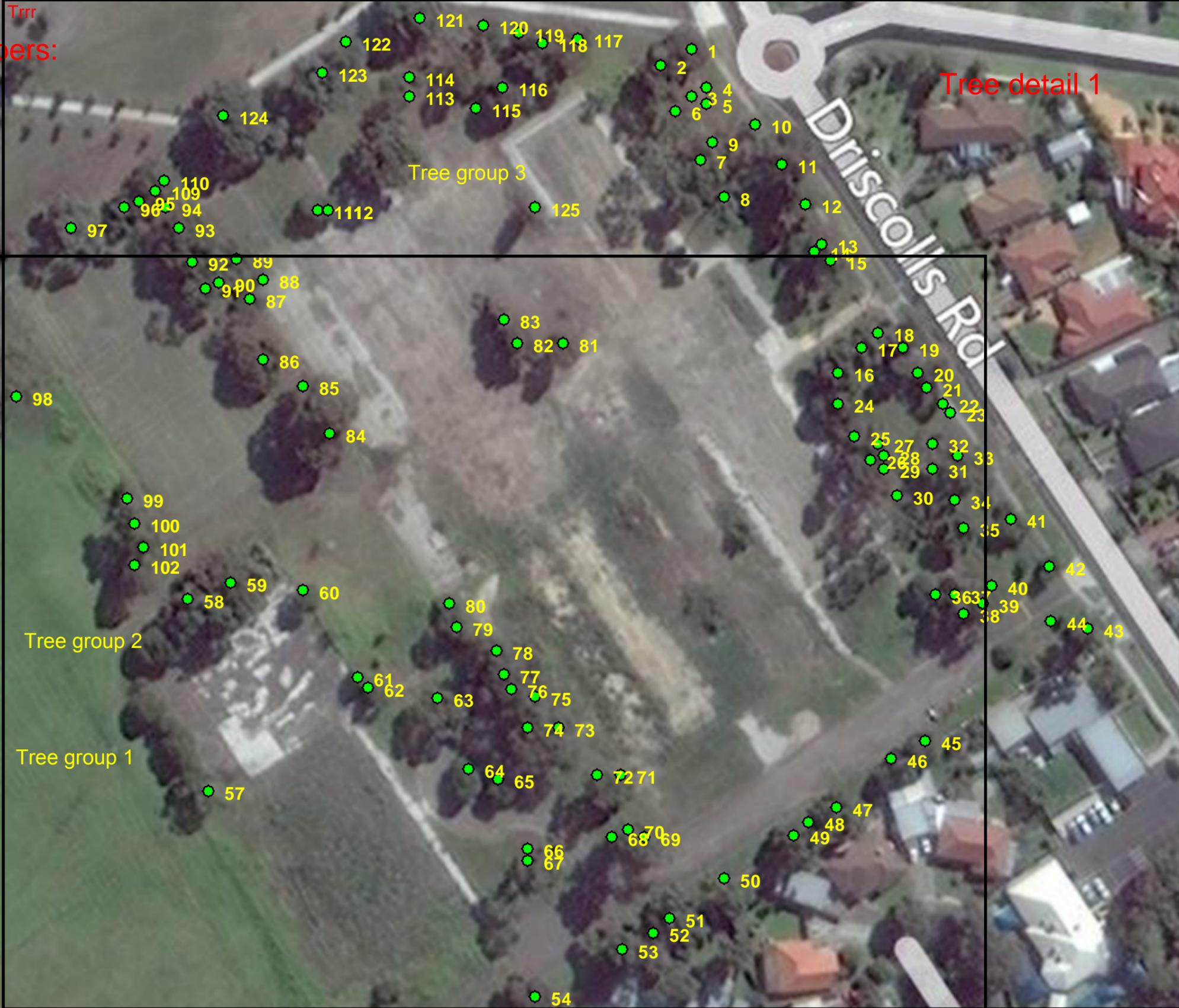
Appendix 1: Tree Assessment detail: former Kealba Secondary College (Tree Logic, 2014)

Tree No.	Common Name (Botanical Name)	Origin	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Life Stage	Health	Structure	Retention Value	Comments	TPZ (radial metres)	Reduced TPZ (metres)	Recommended Work	Latitude	Longitude
115	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	27	12	11	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		3.2	2.3		-37.7307	144.821297
116	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	48 @ 1.0m	10	12	Mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	Minor end weight	5.8	4.0	Weight Reduce	-37.7307	144.821364
117	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	38	13	15	Mature	Fair	Fair	Moderate		4.6	3.2		-37.7306	144.821553
118	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus Cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	48	11	17	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Moderate	Included Bark Fork.	5.8	4.0		-37.7306	144.821465
119	Spotted Gum (Corymbia maculata)	Victorian Native	27	16	7	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		3.2	2.3		-37.7305	144.821406
120	Lemon-scented Gum (Corymbia citriodora)	Australian Native	22	13	8	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		2.6	1.8		-37.7305	144.821318
121	Swamp Mallet (Eucalyptus spathulata)	Australian Native	47,37	12	15	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Moderate	Moderate end weight/ over extension	7.2	5.0	Crown Reduce	-37.7305	144.821156
122	Spotted Gum (Corymbia maculata)	Victorian Native	31	14	8	Semi-mature	Fair - Poor	Fair - Poor	Low		3.7	2.6		-37.7306	144.820972
123	Swamp Mallet (Eucalyptus spathulata)	Australian Native	31,33,43,44	15	17	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low	Canker Wounds.	9.2	6.4		-37.7306	144.820911
124	Swamp Mallet (Eucalyptus spathulata)	Australian Native	77 @ 0.5m	13	23	Mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Moderate	Included Bark Fork, over extended limbs	9.2	6.5	Crown Reduce	-37.7307	144.820665
125	Narrow-leaved Peppermint (Eucalyptus nicholii)	Australian Native	17,14,14,14,13	11	7	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair - Poor	Low		3.9	2.7		-37.7309	144.821448
Tree Group 1	Bracelet Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca armillaris)	Victorian Native	10. -35	6	9	Mature	Fair	Fair-poor	Low	7 x stems	4.2	2.9			
Tree Group 2	Bracelet Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca armillaris)	Victorian Native	10. - 35 @ 1m	6	11	Mature	Fair	Fair-poor	Low	8 x stems	4.2	2.9			
Tree Group 3	Bushy Sugar Gum (Eucalyptus cladocalyx 'Nana')	Australian Native	36 -41	12	10	Mature	Fair	Fair-poor	Low	4 x stems	4.9	3.4			

Appendix 2: Tree numbers & locations: former Kealba Secondary College.

Refer to following 3 pages.

Appendix 2: Tree locations & numbers:
former Kealba Secondary College
(Tree Logic (2014))



Tree detail 2



Appendix 2: Tree locations & numbers: former Kealba Secondary College (Tree Logic, 2014)



Appendix 2: Tree locations & numbers: former Kealba Secondary College (Tree Logic, 2014).



Appendix 3: Arboricultural Descriptors (August 2013)

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

Tree Condition

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

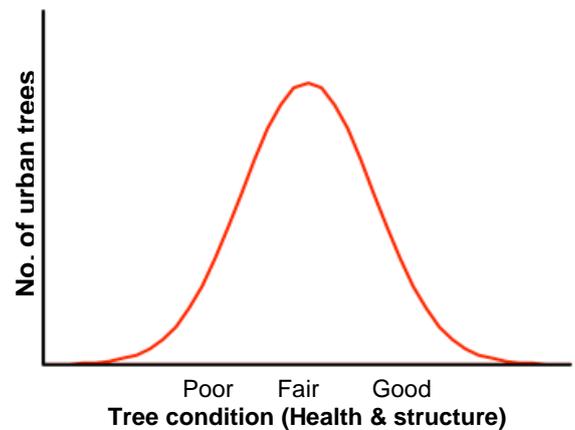


Diagram 1: Indicative normal distribution curve for tree condition

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

Tree Name

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

Tree Type

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

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

Category	Description
Native Palm	Occurs naturally within Australia. Woody monocotyledon
Exotic Palm	Occurs outside of Australia. Woody monocotyledon

Height and Width

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

Trunk diameters

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

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)

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

Basal trunk diameter

The basal dimension is the trunk diameter measured at the base of the trunk or main stem(s) immediately above the root buttress.

Health

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

Category	Vigour/Extension growth	Decline symptoms/Deadwood /Dieback	Foliage density, colour, size, intactness	Pests and or disease
Good	Above typical	Negligible	Better than typical	Negligible
Fair	Typical	Minor or expected	Typical	Minor, within damage thresholds
Fair to Poor	Below typical	More than typical	Exhibiting deficiencies	Exceeds damage thresholds

Category	Vigour/Extension growth	Decline symptoms/Deadwood /Dieback	Foliage density, colour, size, intactness	Pests and or disease
Poor	Minimal	Excessive, large and/or prominent amount/size	Exhibiting severe deficiencies	Extreme and contributing to decline
Dead	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

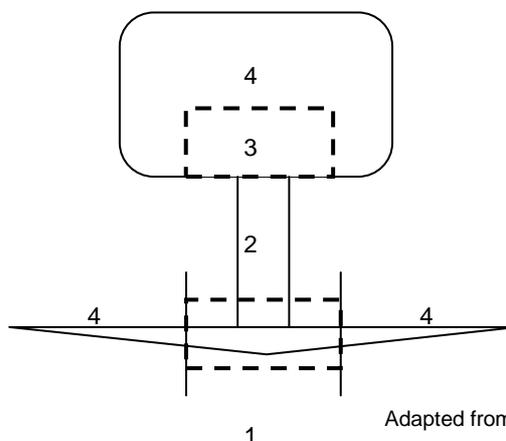
Structure

Assesses principal components of tree structure (Diagram 2).

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

Diagram 2: Tree structure zones

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



Adapted from Coder (1996)

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

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

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

Life Stage

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

Category	Description
Young	Sapling tree and/or recently planted. Approximately 5 or less years in location.
Semi-mature	Tree increasing in size and yet to achieve expected size in situation. Primary developmental stage.
Maturing	Specimen approaching expected size in situation, with reduced incremental growth
Over-mature	Tree is senescent and in decline. Significant decay generally present

Arboricultural Rating

Relates to the combination of tree condition factors, including health and structure (arboricultural merit), and also conveys an amenity value. Amenity relates to the trees biological, functional and aesthetic characteristics (Hitchmough 1994) within an urban landscape context.

Category	Description
High	Tree of high quality in good to fair condition. Generally a prominent arboricultural feature. These trees have the potential to be a medium- to long-term component of the landscape if managed appropriately. Retention of these trees is highly desirable.
Moderate	Tree of moderate quality, in fair or better condition. Tree may have a condition, and or structural problem that will respond to arboricultural treatment. These trees have the potential to be a medium- to long-term component of the landscape if managed appropriately. Retention of these trees is generally desirable.

<p>Low</p>	<p>Tree of low quality and/or little amenity value. Tree in poor health and/or with poor structure.</p> <p>Tree is not significant because of its size and/or age. These trees are easily replaceable.</p> <p>Tree (species) is functionally inappropriate to specific location and would be expected to be problematic if retained.</p> <p>Retention of such trees may be considered if not requiring a disproportionate expenditure of resources for a tree in its condition and location.</p>
<p>None</p>	<p>Tree has a severe structural defect and/or health problem that cannot be sustained with practical arboricultural techniques and the loss of tree would be expected in the short term.</p> <p>Tree whose retention would not be viable after the removal of adjacent trees (includes trees that have developed in close spaced groups and would not be expected to acclimatise to severe alterations to surrounding environment – removal of adjacent shelter trees).</p> <p>Tree has a detrimental effect on the environment, for example, the tree is a woody weed with potential to spread into waterways or natural areas.</p>

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

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

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Appendix 4: Tree protection zones. Tree logic Pty. Ltd. © 2005

1.0 Introduction

In order to sustain trees on a development site consideration must be given to the establishment of tree protection zones.

The physical dimensions of tree protection zones can sometimes be difficult to define. The projection of a tree's crown can provide a guide but is by no means the definitive measure. The unpredictable nature of roots and their growth, differences between species and their tolerances, and observable and hidden changes to the trees growing environment, as a result of development, are variables that must be considered.

Most vigorous, broad canopied trees survive well if the area within the drip-line of the canopy is protected. Fine root density is usually greater beneath the canopy than beyond (Gilman, 1997). If few to no roots over 3cm in diameter are encountered and severed during excavation the tree will probably tolerate the impact and root loss. A healthy tree can sustain a loss of between 30% and 50% of absorbing roots (Harris, Clark, Matheny, 1999), however encroachment into the structural root system of a tree may be problematic.

The structural root system of a tree is responsible for ensuring the stability of the entire tree structure in the ground. A tree could not sustain loss of structural root system and be expected to survive let alone stand up to average annual wind loads upon the crown.

2.0 Allocation of tree protection zone (TPZ)

The method of allocating a TPZ to a particular tree will be influenced by site factors, the tree species, its age and developed form.

Once it has been established, through an arboricultural assessment, which trees and tree groups are to be retained, the next step will require careful management through the development process to minimise any impacts on the designated trees. The successful retention of trees on any particular site will require the commitment and understanding of all parties involved in the development process. The most important activity, after determining the trees that will be retained is the implementation of a TPZ.

The intention of tree protection zones is to:

- mitigate tree hazards;
- provide adequate root space to sustain the health and aesthetics of the tree into the future;
- minimise changes to the trees growing environment, which is particularly important for mature specimens;
- minimise physical damage to the root system, canopy and trunk; and
- define the physical alignment of the tree protection fencing

Tree protection

The most important consideration for the successful retention of trees is to allow appropriate above and below ground space for the trees to continue to grow. This requires the allocation of tree protection zones for retained trees.

The Australian Standard AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites has been used as a guide in the allocation of TPZs for the assessed trees. The TPZ for individual trees is calculated based on trunk (stem) diameter (DBH), measured at 1.4 metres up from ground level. The radius of the TPZ is calculated by multiplying the trees DBH by 12. The method provides a TPZ that addresses both the stability and growing requirements of a tree. TPZ distances are measured as a radius from the centre of the trunk at (or near) ground level. The minimum TPZ should be no less than 2m and the maximum no more than 15m radius. The TPZ of palms should be not less than 1.0m outside the crown projection.

Encroachment into the TPZ is permissible under certain circumstances though is dependent on both site conditions and tree characteristics. Minor encroachment, up to 10% of the TPZ, is generally permissible provided encroachment is compensated for by recruitment of an equal area contiguous with the TPZ. Examples are provided in Diagram 1. Encroachment greater than 10% is considered major encroachment under AS4970-2009 and is only permissible if it can be demonstrated that after such encroachment the tree would remain viable.

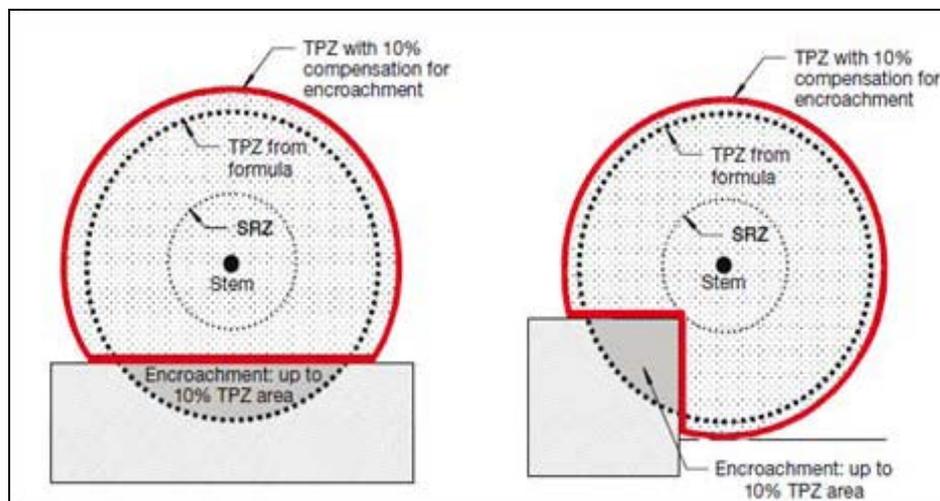


Diagram 1: Examples of minor encroachment into a TPZ. Extract from: AS4970-2009, Appendix D, p30 of 32

The 10% encroachment on one side equates to approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ radial distance. Tree root growth is opportunistic and occurs where the essentials to life (primarily air and water) are present. Heterogeneous soil conditions, existing barriers, hard surfaces and buildings may have inhibited the development of a symmetrically radiating root system.

Existing infrastructure around some trees may be within the TPZ or root plate radius. The roots of some trees may have grown in response to the site conditions and therefore if existing hard surfaces and building alignments are utilised in new designs the impacts on the trees should be minimal. The most reliable way to estimate root disturbance is to find out where the roots are in relation to the demolition, excavation or construction works that will take place (Matheny & Clark, 1998). Exploratory excavation prior to commencement of construction can help establish the extent of the root system and where it may be appropriate to excavate or build.

The TPZ should also give consideration to the canopy and overall form of the tree. If the canopy requires severe pruning in order to accommodate a building and in the process the form of the tree is diminished it may be worthwhile considering altering the design or removing the tree.

General tree protection guidelines

The most important factors are:

- Prior to construction works the trees nominated for tree works should be pruned to remove larger dead wood. Pruning works may also identify other tree hazards that require remedial works.
- Installation of tree protection fencing. Once the tree protection zones have been determined the next step is to mulch the zone with woodchip and erect tree protection fencing. This must be completed prior to any materials being brought on-site, erection of temporary site facilities or demolition/earth works. The protection fencing must be sturdy and withstand winds and construction impacts. The protection fence should only be moved with approval of the site supervisor. Other root zone protection methods can be incorporated if the TPZ area needs to be traversed.
- Appropriate signage is to be fixed to the fencing to alert people as to importance of the tree protection zone.
- The importance of tree preservation must be communicated to all relevant parties involved with the site.
- Inspection of trees during excavation works.

Exploratory excavation

The most reliable way to estimate root disturbance is to find out where the roots are in relation to the demolition, excavation or construction works that will take place (Matheny & Clark, 1998).

Exploratory excavation prior to commencement of construction can help establish the extent of the root system and where it may be appropriate to excavate or build. This also allows management decisions to be made and allows time for redesign works if required.

Any exploratory excavation within the allocated TPZ is to be undertaken with due care of the roots. Minor exploration is possible with hand tools. More extensive exploration may require the use of high pressure water or air excavation techniques. Either hydraulic or pneumatic excavation techniques will safely expose tree roots; both have specific benefits dependent on the situation and soil type. An arborist is to be consulted on which system is best suited for the site conditions.

Substantial roots are to be exposed and left intact.

Once roots are exposed decisions can be made regarding the management of the tree. Decisions will be dependent on the tree species, its condition, its age, its relative tolerance to root loss, and the amount of root system exposed and requiring pruning.

Other alternative measures to encroaching the TPZ may include boring or tunnelling.

Construction Guidelines

The following are guidelines that must be implemented to minimise the impact of the proposed construction works on the retained trees.

- The Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) is fenced and clearly marked at all times. The actual fence specifications should be a minimum of 1.2 - 1.5 metres of chain mesh or like fence with 1.8 meter posts (e.g. treated pine or star pickets) or like support every 3-4 metres and a top line of high visibility plastic hazard tape. The posts should be strong enough to sustain knocks from on site excavation equipment. This fence will deter the placement of building materials, entry of heavy equipment and vehicles and also the entry of workers and/or the public into the TPZ. Note: There are many different variations on the construction type and material used for TPZ fences, suffice to say that the fence should satisfy the responsible authority.
- Contractors and site workers should receive written and verbal instruction as to the importance of tree protection and preservation within the site. Successful tree preservation occurs when there is a commitment from all relevant parties involved in designing, constructing and managing a development project. Members of the project team need to interact with each other to minimise the impacts to the trees, either through design decisions or construction practices. The importance of tree preservation must be communicated to all relevant parties involved with the site.
- The consultant arborist is on-site to supervise excavation works around the existing trees where the TPZ will be encroached.
- A layer of organic mulch (woodchips) to a depth of no more than 100mm should be placed over the root systems within the TPZ of trees, which are to be retained so as to assist with moisture retention and to reduce the impact of compaction.
- No persons, vehicles or machinery to enter the TPZ without the consent of the consulting arborist or site manager.
- Where machinery is required to operate inside the TPZ it must be a small skid drive machine (i.e Dingo or similar) operating only forwards and backwards in a radial direction facing the tree trunk and not altering direction whilst inside the TPZ to avoid damaging, compacting or scuffing the roots.
- Any underground service installations within the allocated TPZ should be bored and utility authorities should common trench where possible.
- No fuel, oil dumps or chemicals shall be allowed in or stored on the TPZ and the servicing and re-fuelling of equipment and vehicles should be carried out away from the root zones.
- No storage of material, equipment or temporary building should take place over the root zone of any tree.
- Nothing whatsoever should be attached to any tree including temporary services wires, nails, screws or any other fixing device.
- Supplementary watering should be provided to all trees through any dry periods during and after the construction process. Proper watering is the most important maintenance task in terms of successfully retaining the designated trees. The areas under the canopy drip lines should be mulched with woodchip to a depth of no more than 100mm. The mulch will help maintain soil moisture levels. Testing with a soil probe in a number of locations around the tree will help ascertain soil moisture levels and requirements to irrigate. Water needs to be applied slowly to avoid runoff. A daily

watering with 5 litres of water for every 30 mm of trunk calliper may provide the most even soil moisture level for roots (Watson & Himelick, 1997), however light frequent irrigations should be avoided. Irrigation should wet the entire root zone and be allowed to dry out prior to another application. Watering should continue from October until April.

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