ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

52 GOLF ROAD, OAKLEIGH SOUTH

PREPARED BY:

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Landscape DEPT has been engaged by VIMG to review and update an Arboricultural Report prepared by Bruce Callander of Tree Logic, 22 April 2013 for trees located within 52 Golf Road, Oakleigh South. Trees were re-assessed on the 4th July 2018 and 6 December 2018, from within the subject site. A new scheme has been prepared for the site responding to a VCAT decision for 52 Golf Road, Oakleigh South dated 5 May 2020[1]. This report has been updated to reflect the revised scheme prepared for the site in response to the VCAT decision.

1.1.2 The following planning information for the site was obtained from a Planning Property Report retrieved from www.dtpli.vic.gov.au/planning. The LGA for the site is the City of Monash. A Development Plan Overlay Schedule 5 (DPO5) affects the property.

1.1.3 As part of DPO5, the development plan requirements include a requirement for a Landscape plan, and it states:

'The development plan must include the following information:

A landscaping plan which:

- *Shows the landscape concept for the site.*
- Incorporates any significant vegetation including trees rated as 'moderate' or 'high' *in the 2013 Tree Logic assessment.'*

2.0 DISCUSSION

2.1.1 The site is a large allotment and was formally utilised as Oakleigh South Primary School. Plantings are generally restricted to the perimeter of the site with stands of self-sown trees dominating the middle of the site. Most of the planted landscape trees are maturing or are over mature and have developed within open space areas. Many trees are highly visible within the landscape, however many of the large specimens with high landscape contribution have structural/health issues that restrict their suitability for retention within a general residential context.

2.1.2 The original Tree Logic report identified 56 trees or groups of trees within the site. One tree (Tree 1) has been since been removed. 55 trees or groups were re-assessed as part of this study. Trees with an arboricultural value of 'low' or 'none' were visually inspected but their dimensions were not re – measured. All trees

[1] P1707 2019 Golf Road Project Development Pty Ltd v Monash CC

assessed in the 2013 report of moderate arboricultural value have had their dimensions updated. No trees were assessed of high arboricultural value.

2.1.3 The re-assessment generally concurs with the 2013 Tree Logic Report and arboricultural values of the trees have been adopted from the 2013 report. The followings amendments to the assessment have been applied:

- Tree 1 has been removed from the site and no longer needs to be considered.
- Tree 35, Manna Gum, is now located outside the site boundary but will need to be considered as part of any development.
- Tree 12, Yellow Gum, was identified as being of moderate arboricultural value in the 2013 report. The tree has developed a broad, spreading form with over-extended branches that are prone to failure. This is typical of some specimens of Yellow Gum. Also, Tree 12 offers a low landscape value. Therefore, the tree was considered to have a low arboricultural value. The loss of amenity resulting from its removal could be easily replaced in the short term with appropriate landscaping.
- Tree 19 is a Manna Gum, not Brittle Gum as previously identified.
- Tree 25, Southern Mahogany, is self-seeded and has developed as a suppressed specimen. As an individual specimen the tree was considered to have a low arboricultural value.
- Tree 37 and 42 (River She Oaks) are self-seeded specimens that have developed within an area of dense regrowth. Trees that develop within a densely stands are often inter-dependent with surrounding vegetation for structural stability and resources. The trees were considered to have a low arboricultural value.

2.1.4 **Site Trees**

No trees within the site were attributed high arboricultural value. Several large trees within the site have a high landscape contribution but have structural and/or health issues that require landscape constraints and ongoing management, limiting their arboricultural value within a general residential context. Refer to comments below.

2.1.5 Of the 55 trees or tree groups assessed, 42 were allocated a low arboricultural value. The trees were of poor health and/or structure with a limited Useful Life Expectancy or were self-sown weeds.

2.1.6 13 Trees were allocated an arboricultural rating of moderate:

No.	Common Name (Botanical name)	Origin	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Retention Value	TPZ (m radius)	Comments
2	Southern Mahogany (*Eucalyptus botryoides*)	Victorian Native	86	28	Moderate	10.3	High landscape value but has history of branch failure, deadwood and severe lerp infestation. Tree only suitable for retention within a large,

No.	Common Name (Botanical name)	Origin	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Retention Value	TPZ (m radius)	Comments
							open space area that excludes built form or high pedestrian use. Lerp infestation may significantly reduce life expectancy
3	Smooth-leaved Elm (*Ulmus minor*)	Exotic Deciduous	65	17	Moderate	7.8	Root suckers proliferating surrounding area. Requires ongoing management to control suckering.
12	Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*)	Australian Native	51	14	Moderate	6.1	High landscape value. Tree only suitable for retention within a large, open space area that excludes built form or high pedestrian use
19	Manna Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*)	Victorian Native	79	13	Moderate	9.5	High landscape value but has history of branch failure, deadwood and severe lerp infestation. Tree only suitable for retention within a large, open space area that excludes built form or high pedestrian use.
22	Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*)	Victorian Native	53	16	Moderate	6.4	High landscape value. Tree only suitable for retention within a large, open space area that excludes built form or high pedestrian use
24	Southern Mahogany (*Eucalyptus botryoides*)	Victorian Native	99	24	Moderate	11.9	High landscape value but has history of branch failure, deadwood and severe lerp infestation. Tree only suitable for retention within a large, open space area that excludes built form or high pedestrian use.
28	Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*)	Australian Native	66	17	Moderate	7.9	High landscape value but has history of branch failure. Tree only suitable for retention within a large, open space area that excludes built form or high pedestrian use.

No.	Common Name (Botanical name)	Origin	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Retention Value	TPZ (m radius)	Comments
29	Prickly-leaved Paperbark (*Melaleuca styphelioides*)	Australian Native	79	12	Moderate	9.5	
30	Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*)	Victorian Native	80, 48	23	Moderate	11.2	High landscape value. Tree only suitable for retention within a large, open space area that excludes built form or high pedestrian use Requires removal of secondary stem if retained.
31	Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*)	Australian Native	29	8	Moderate	3.5	Minimal growth since 2013 suggesting minor stress.
32	Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*)	Australian Native	28	7	Moderate	3.4	Minimal growth since 2013 suggesting minor stress.
33	Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*)	Australian Native	60	21	Moderate	7.2	High landscape value. Tree only suitable for retention within a large, open space area that excludes built form or high pedestrian use. Bee hive in base
34	Smooth-barked Apple (*Angophora costata*)	Australian Native	66	20	Moderate	7.9	High landscape value. Tree only suitable for retention within a large, open space area that excludes built form or high pedestrian use Reduced foliage density. May have limited ULE.

2.1.7 As a rule, trees that can be grouped together into future areas of public or communal open space are the best candidates for retention, especially where many of the trees assessed within the site are of mature dimensions and unsuitable for retention within private allotments, as noted in the table above.

2.1.8 Tree protection zones are included to assist in planning for the site, expressed as a radial measure from the centre of each tree.

2.1.9 Full data for each assessed tree is included at Section 4.0, below.

2.1.10 Tree locations are shown on the plan at Section 5.0, below.

3.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1.1 The development proposal seeks the removal of vegetation and construct multiple town houses. Nine trees are proposed for retention. Potential impacts have been assessed against the guidelines of AS4970-2009 *Protection of Trees on Development Sites*.

3.1.2 The following drawings have been reviewed in the preparation of this assessment:

Oakmont Oakleigh South Master Plan
52 Golf Road Oakleigh South
Prepared by Plus Architecture

3.1.3 Trees 3, 10, 11, 12, 16, 19, 28, 31 and 32 are proposed for retention. Encroachments for trees proposed to be retained are noted in the following table:

TREE	NOTES
TREE 3, **SMOOTH-LEAVED ELM.**	To be retained within the front setback facing Bakers Road. The only noted encroachment is by the driveway at 11% of the total TPZ, slightly above the threshold of a minor encroachment. Provided the balance of the TPZ is protected during construction, and underground services, if required, are non-destructively installed, this tree should not be adversely impacted by the proposed development.
TREE 10**, RIVER YATE.**	To be retained in front setback Beryl Avenue.
TREE 11**, SNOW GUM.**	To be retained in front setback Beryl Avenue. Minor encroachment of < 3%.
TREE 12**, SILKY OAK.**	To be retained in front setback Beryl Avenue. Minor encroachment of 4%.
TREE 16**, YELLOW GUM.**	To be retained in front setback Golf Avenue. No encroachment.
TREE 19**, MANNA GUM**	To be retained in front setback Golf Avenue. Minor encroachment of <5%.
TREE 28**, LEMON-SCENTED GUM**	To be retained centrally within the site. Minor encroachment of 7%.
TREE 31**, QUEENSLAND BRUSH BOX**	To be retained near northern boundary. Minor encroachment of 6%.
TREE 32**, QUEENSLAND BRUSH BOX**	To be retained near northern boundary. Minor encroachment of 6%.

3.1.4 All services should be routed outside the TPZ area of retained trees. Where this is not possible services are to be installed using direct drilling at a minimum depth of 800mm or through non-destructive excavation (air, hydro, hand) under the supervision of the Project Arborist.

3.1.5 Upon a Planning Permit being issued for the development, a site-specific Tree Management and Protection Plan (TMPP) should be drafted to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority that details tree protection requirements throughout development process. The TMPP must be drafted by a suitably qualified Arborist (AQF Cert V or above) in accordance with *AS49709 – 2009 Protection of Trees on development sites*.

4.0 TREE DETAILS

Name	Common Name (Taxon)	Origin	DBH (cm)	DBH Height (m)	Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Age	Health	Structure	Retention Value	TPZ (m radius)	Comments
1	Brittle Gum (Eucalyptus mannifera)	Removed										
2	Southern Mahogany (Eucalyptus botryoides)	Victorian Native	86	1.4	28	19	Maturing	Fair	Fair	Moderate (High)	10.3	High landscape value but has history of branch failure, deadwood and severe lerp infestation. Tree only suitable for retention within a large, open space area that excludes built form or high pedestrian use. Lerp infestation may significantly reduce life expectancy
3	Smooth-leaved Elm (Ulmus minor)	Exotic Deciduous	65	1.4	17	15	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	7.8	Root suckers proliferating surrounding area. Requires ongoing management if retained.
4	Brittle Gum (Eucalyptus mannifera)	Australian Native	55	1.4	8	9	Semimature	Fair	Poor	Low	6.6	Main leader dead. Basal wound.
5	Sydney Blue Gum (Eucalyptus saligna)	Australian Native	25	@0.5m	8	7	Semimature	Fair	Fair-Poor	Low	3.0	High landscape value but has history of branch failure,

Name	Common Name (Taxon)	Origin	DBH (cm)	DBH Height (m)	Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Age	Health	Structure	Retention Value	TPZ (m radius)	Comments
												deadwood and severe lerp infestation. Tree only suitable for retention within a large, open space area that excludes built form or high pedestrian use. Lerp infestation may significantly reduce life expectancy
6	Bracelet Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca armillaris)	Victorian Native	58,52	0.4	10	15	Maturing	Fair	Very Poor	None	10.6	Trunk split. Subsiding limbs.
7	Bracelet Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca armillaris)	Victorian Native	12,15,13,13,11	1.4	5	8	Semimature	Fair	Fair-Poor	Low	3.5	Multi stemmed
8	Swamp Gum (Eucalyptus ovata)	Victorian Native	24,16,17	1.4	8	7	Semimature	Fair	Fair-Poor	Low	4.0	
9	Manna Gum (Eucalyptus viminalis)	Australian Native	59	1.4	10	9	Semimature	Poor	Very Poor	None	7.1	In decline. Fungal bracket. Major stem failure.
10	River Yate (Eucalyptus macrandra)	Australian Native	25	1.4	8	10	Semimature	Fair	Fair-Poor	Low	3.0	Included Bark Fork. Past limb failure.
11	Snow Gum (Eucalyptus pauciflora)	Victorian Native	15,19,28	1.4	6	8	Semimature	Fair - Poor	Fair-Poor	Low	4.4	Suppressed.
12	Silky Oak (Grevillea robusta)	Australian Native	51	1.4	14	12	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	6.1	High landscape value. Tree only suitable for retention within a large, open space area that excludes built form or high pedestrian use

Name	Common Name (Taxon)	Origin	DBH (cm)	DBH Height (m)	Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Age	Health	Structure	Retention Value	TPZ (m radius)	Comments
13	Red Ironbark (Eucalyptus sideroxylon)	Victorian Native	39	1.4	9	7	Semimature	Poor	Very Poor	None	4.7	In severe decline.
14	Blackwood (Acacia melanoxylon)	Victorian Native	45,43	1.4	11	11	Maturing	Good	Poor	Low	7.5	Included Bark Forks throughout.
15	Red Ironbark (Eucalyptus sideroxylon)	Victorian Native	46,45	1.4	13	13	Semimature	Fair	Poor	Low	7.7	Failed leader.
16	Yellow Gum (Eucalyptus leucoxylon)	Victorian Native	24,16	1.4	7	11	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	3.5	Small size. Over extended branches.
17	Blackwood (Acacia melanoxylon)	Victorian Native	33	@0.5m	5	7	Semimature	Fair	Fair-Poor	Low	4.0	Small size. Low branching form. Branch failure & borer.
18	Blackwood (Acacia melanoxylon)	Victorian Native	23,25	@0.1m	5	7	Semimature	Poor	Poor	None	4.1	Main stem dead.
19	Brittle Gum (Eucalyptus mannifera)	Australian Native	69	1.4	13	13	Semimature	Fair	Fair-Poor	Moderate	8.3	
20	Sydney Blue Gum (Eucalyptus saligna)	Australian Native	123	@0.5m	26	21	Over Mature	Fair	Fair-Poor	Low	14.8	Wounds in main unions. Undersize steel cables need to be removed/replaced at appropriate level in tree. Requires aerial inspection.
21	Southern Mahogany (Eucalyptus botryoides)	Victorian Native	71	1.4	20	14	Maturing	Fair	Fair-Poor	Low	8.5	Several failures, stubs and hangers
22	Spotted Gum (Corymbia maculata)	Victorian Native	44	1.4	16	9	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	5.3	High landscape value but tree only suitable for retention within a large, open space area that

Name	Common Name (Taxon)	Origin	DBH (cm)	DBH Height (m)	Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Age	Health	Structure	Retention Value	TPZ (m radius)	Comments
												excludes built form or high pedestrian use.
23	Red Ironbark (Eucalyptus sideroxylon)	Victorian Native	34	1.4	10	9	Semimature	Fair - Poor	Fair-Poor	Low	4.1	Crown dieback.
24	Southern Mahogany (Eucalyptus botryoides)	Victorian Native	97	1.4	24	21	Maturing	Fair	Fair-Poor	Moderate	11.6	High landscape value but has history of branch failure, deadwood and severe lerp infestation. Tree only suitable for retention within a large, open space area that excludes built form or high pedestrian use. Lerp infestation may significantly reduce life expectancy
25	Southern Mahogany (Eucalyptus botryoides)	Victorian Native	44	1.4	14	12	Semimature	Fair	Fair	low	5.3	
26	Southern Mahogany (Eucalyptus botryoides)	Victorian Native	22	1.4	8	7	Semimature	Fair	Fair-Poor	Low	2.6	
27	Southern Mahogany (Eucalyptus botryoides)	Victorian Native	26	1.4	10	9	Semimature	Fair	Fair-Poor	Low	3.1	
28	Lemon-scented Gum (Corymbia citriodora)	Australian Native	62	1.4	17	17	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	7.4	High landscape value but has history of branch failure. Tree only suitable for retention within a large, open space area that

Name	Common Name (Taxon)	Origin	DBH (cm)	DBH Height (m)	Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Age	Health	Structure	Retention Value	TPZ (m radius)	Comments
												excludes built form or high pedestrian use.
29	Prickly-leaved Paperbark (Melaleuca styphelioides)	Australian Native	46,39,39,29	1.4	12	12	Maturing	Fair	Fair	Moderate	9.3	Minor trunk wound
30	Spotted Gum (Corymbia maculata)	Victorian Native	76,45	1.4	23	23	Maturing	Fair	Fair	Moderate	10.6	Lesser side stem leans to south west.
31	Brush Box (Lophostemon confertus)	Australian Native	29	1.4	8	8	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	3.4	
32	Brush Box (Lophostemon confertus)	Australian Native	28	1.4	7	5	Semimature	Fair	Fair-Poor	Moderate	3.2	
33	Silky Oak (Grevillea robusta)	Australian Native	60	1.4	21	11	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	7.2	Bee hive in base
34	Smooth-barked Apple (Angophora costata)	Australian Native	66	1.4	20	16	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Moderate	7.9	High landscape value. Tree only suitable for retention within a large, open space area that excludes built form or high pedestrian use Reduced foliage density. May have limited ULE.
35	Manna Gum (Eucalyptus viminalis)	Victorian Native	102	1.4	17	19	Maturing	Fair	Poor	None	12.2	Trunk decay & fungal brackets.
36	Southern Mahogany (Eucalyptus botryoides)	Victorian Native	31	1.4	9	10	Semimature	Fair	Fair-Poor	Low	3.7	Regrowth since site closure. Included bark fork.

Name	Common Name (Taxon)	Origin	DBH (cm)	DBH Height (m)	Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Age	Health	Structure	Retention Value	TPZ (m radius)	Comments
37	River She-oak (Casuarina cunninghamiana)	Australian Native	31	1.4	14	8	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Low	3.7	
38	Dwarf Blue Gum (Eucalyptus globulus 'Compacta')	Australian Native	52	@0.5m	8	7	Semimature	Fair	Fair-Poor	Low	6.2	Included Bark Forks.
39	River She-oak (Casuarina cunninghamiana)	Australian Native	32,17	@1.0m	8	8	Semimature	Fair	Fair-Poor	Low	4.3	Partly suppressed
40	Southern Mahogany (Eucalyptus botryoides)	Victorian Native	17	1.4	12	6	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Low	2.0	Regrowth since site closure
41	Southern Mahogany (Eucalyptus botryoides)	Victorian Native	21,15	1.4	11	6	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Low	3.1	Regrowth since site closure
42	River She-oak (Casuarina cunninghamiana)	Australian Native	27	1.4	10	7	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Low	3.2	Regrowth since site closure
43	Sydney Blue Gum (Eucalyptus saligna)	Australian Native	25,17	1.4	12	7	Semimature	Fair	Fair-Poor	Low	3.6	Regrowth since site closure. Included Bark Fork.
44	Sydney Blue Gum (Eucalyptus saligna)	Australian Native	18	1.4	11	5	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Low	2.2	Regrowth since site closure
45	Sydney Blue Gum (Eucalyptus saligna)	Australian Native	21	1.4	11	5	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Low	2.5	Regrowth since site closure
46	Sydney Blue Gum (Eucalyptus saligna)	Australian Native	25	1.4	12	9	Semimature	Fair	Poor	Low	3.0	Regrowth since site closure. Leaning tree

Name	Common Name (Taxon)	Origin	DBH (cm)	DBH Height (m)	Height (m)	Crown Width (m)	Age	Health	Structure	Retention Value	TPZ (m radius)	Comments
47	Sydney Blue Gum (Eucalyptus saligna)	Australian Native	24	1.4	13	7	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Low	2.9	Regrowth since site closure
48	Sydney Blue Gum (Eucalyptus saligna)	Australian Native	16	1.4	11	5	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Low	1.9	Regrowth since site closure
49	Sydney Blue Gum (Eucalyptus saligna)	Australian Native	24	1.4	12	5	Semimature	Fair	Poor	Low	2.9	Regrowth since site closure
50	Silver Wattle (Acacia dealbata)	Victorian Native	32	1.4	13	11	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Low	3.8	Suppressed.
51	Sydney Blue Gum (Eucalyptus saligna)	Australian Native	19	1.4	12	7	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Low	2.3	Regrowth since site closure
52	Sydney Blue Gum (Eucalyptus saligna)	Australian Native	24	1.4	12	7	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Low	2.9	Regrowth since site closure
53	Sydney Blue Gum (Eucalyptus saligna)	Australian Native	16	1.4	10	6	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Low	1.9	Regrowth since site closure
54	Spotted Gum (Corymbia maculata)	Victorian Native	20	1.4	9	6	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Low	2.4	Partly suppressed. Regrowth since site closure
55	Sydney Blue Gum (Eucalyptus saligna)	Australian Native	25	1.4	12	7	Semimature	Fair	Fair	Low	3.0	Partly suppressed. Regrowth since site closure
56 (Group)	Sydney Blue Gum (Eucalyptus saligna)	Australian Native	22	1.4	12	3	Semimature	Fair	Fair-Poor	Low	2.6	Group of 12 self-sown regrowth since site closure. Partly suppressed.

5.0 DESCRIPTORS

Taxon: Botanical name of tree.

Common Name: Accepted common name of taxon
Sources for Taxon and Common Names:
Flora of Victoria online (https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/)
Horticultural Flora of South Eastern Australia (Vols. 1-5)

Origin:

Indigenous provisions: Naturally occurring within locale. Considered Native under planning scheme

Victoria scheme provisions: Naturally occurring taxon within Victoria. Considered Native under planning

Australia: Australian native. Occurs naturally within Australia, but outside Victoria.

Exotic: Introduced taxon to Australia.

DBH: Diameter at breast height (1.4m), in centimetres.

DAB: Diameter of trunk immediately above root buttress, in centimetres, estimated.

Height: Height of tree, in metres.

Width: Estimated width of tree, in metres.

TPZ: Tree Protection Zone calculated in accordance with AS4970-2009 *Protection of Trees on Development Sites.*

SRZ: Structural Root Zone calculated in accordance with AS4970-2009 *Protection of Trees on Development Sites.*

Form Shape of tree crown

ULE Useful life expectancy of tree

Age

Juvenile: Young, recently planted tree.

Semi-mature: Tree is developing and established.

Maturing: Specimen is reaching expected size in current situation, limited extension growth.

Over-mature:	Specimen entering stage of decline, declining health.
Senescent	Tree is in advanced and irreversible decline.

Health

Good:	Optimal vigour for taxon. Crown full with good density, foliage entire, with good colour, minimal or no pathogen damage. Good growth indicators, e.g. extension growth. No or minimal canopy dieback. Good wound-wood and callus formation.
Fair:	Tree is exhibiting one or more of the following: Tree has <30% deadwood. Or can have minor canopy dieback. Foliage generally with good colour, some discolouration may be present, minor pathogen damage present. Typical growth indicators, e.g. extension growth, leaf size, canopy density for species in location may be slightly abnormal.
Poor:	Tree has >30% deadwood. Canopy dieback present. Discoloured or distorted leaves and/or excessive epicormic re-growth. Pathogen is present and/or stress symptoms that could lead to or are contributing to the decline of tree.
Dead:	Tree is dead.

Structure

Good:	Optimal structure for taxon. Sound branch attachment and/or no minor structural defects. Trunk and scaffold branches sound or only minor damage. Good trunk and scaffold branch taper. No branch over extension. No damage to structural roots, good buttressing present. No obvious root pests or diseases.
Fair:	Some minor structural defects and/or minimal damage to trunk. Bark missing. Cavities could be present. Minimal or no damage to structural roots. Typical structure for species.
Poor:	Major structural defects and/or trunk damaged and/or missing bark. Large cavities and/or girdling or damaged roots that are problematic.

Useful Life Expectancy (ULE)

The length of time a tree can be maintained as a useful amenity specimen. Contingent on a number of factors including expected life-span of the taxon, health and structure, pest and diseases, weed status.

Arboricultural / Retention Value

None	Tree with severe health and/or structural defects that cannot be rectified through reasonably practicable Arboricultural works; Tree may be inter dependent with surrounding trees and will be unable to be retained once adjacent shelter trees are removed; The tree is classed as a noxious or environmental weed species and is detrimental to the environment.
Low	A tree that offers little in terms of contributing to the of the future landscape for reasons of poor health, structural condition, and/or species suitability, including propensity to weediness; A tree that is not significant due to its size and/or age and can be easily replaced; Tree with a ULE of under 10 years; Trees classed as having a low retention value may be able to be retained in the mid to short term if they do not require a disproportionate expenditure of resources (i.e. design modification).
Moderate	A tree with some attributes that may benefit the site in relation to botanical, horticultural, historical or local significance but may be limited to some degree by their current health condition or future growth in relation to existing or future site conditions and/or immediate/future maintenance requirements. The tree is likely to tolerate changes in its environment and will respond to arboricultural treatments. Trees classed as having a moderate retention value should be considered for retention if reasonably practicable. Arboricultural works may be required but should remain within reasonable limits. Tree may have a ULE of over 10 years if managed appropriately.
High	A tree in good overall condition that has the potential to positively contribute to the landscape in the long-term if appropriately managed. Species is suited to its existing site conditions and can tolerate certain changes in its environment. Ideally, trees with a high retention value should be retained and incorporated into any development plans. The tree is worthy of retention wherever possible.

6.0 TREE LOCATION PLAN

52 GOLF ROAD, OAKLEIGH SOUTH
Address

TREE LOCATION PLAN
Drawing

LANDSCAPE DEPT

ABN 285 753 365 069
info@landscapedept.com
P.O. BOX 283 CLIFTON HILL VIC 3068

18-07-01	1:600 @ A3
Job N°.	Scale
05.07.2018	SH
Date	Drawn

TS 01 01
Drawing N°. Revision

LEGEND