

24 September 2026

Tree Survey Report

Estelle Viljoen, LOT 56, No. 3 Treetop Way, Baldivis

Site Assessor

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QTRA Licensed User 8370

WESTWORKS
CONSULTANCY

Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION 3

2.0 METHODOLOGY 4

2.1 Species Identification. 5

2.2 Tree Measurements 5

2.3 Tree Health 6

2.4 Structural condition 7

2.5 Age Assessment 8

2.6 Useful Life Expectancy 9

2.7 Origin of species 10

2.8 Habitat (Nesting) Value 11

2.9 Retention Categories 12

3.0 TREE PROTECTION INFORMATION 13

4.0 CONCEPT PLAN 15

5.0 LOCATION OF SUBJECT TREES 16

6.0 TREE ASSESSMENT 17

7.0 DISCUSSION 73

8.0 CONCLUSION 74

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS 75

10.0 APPENDICES 76

10.1 Environmental Protections Act Definition of “Native” 76

10.2 Referral Guideline for Habitat Attributes 77

11.0 GLOSSARY OF ARBORICULTURAL TERMINOLOGY 78

12.0 REFERENCES 81

13.0 DISCLAIMER AND LIMITATIONS 82

1.0 Introduction

A preliminary Tree Survey was undertaken on 55 trees located within the subject area of LOT 56, No. 3 Treetop Way, Baldivis on the 24th of September 2026, to provide advice on the following:

- Species
- Height
- Canopy width
- Notional Root Zone
- Structural Root Zone (In line with Australian Standard 4970 – 2025)
- Health rating
- Structure rating
- Age rating
- Useful Life Expectancy rating
- Habitat Value
- Observations – Structural Issues
- Retention Rating

The subject area requested for survey is planned for the construction of a single dwelling.

The information provided within this report provides is intended to assist in key planning decisions around tree retention and design work to best protect trees that will remain within the development.

2.0 Methodology

This tree assessment consisted of a ground based basic tree assessment utilising the principles of Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) as outlined by Mattheck and Breloer (1994) and Lonsdale's approach (1999) and methods as per The Australian Standard for Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS 4970- 2025)

This assessment also included the following:

- Collecting details of the Protection Zone for the whole tree and Structural Root Zone
- Careful consideration of each tree's requirements in conjunction with the clients limitations to produce recommendations to best protect and work around each tree as required

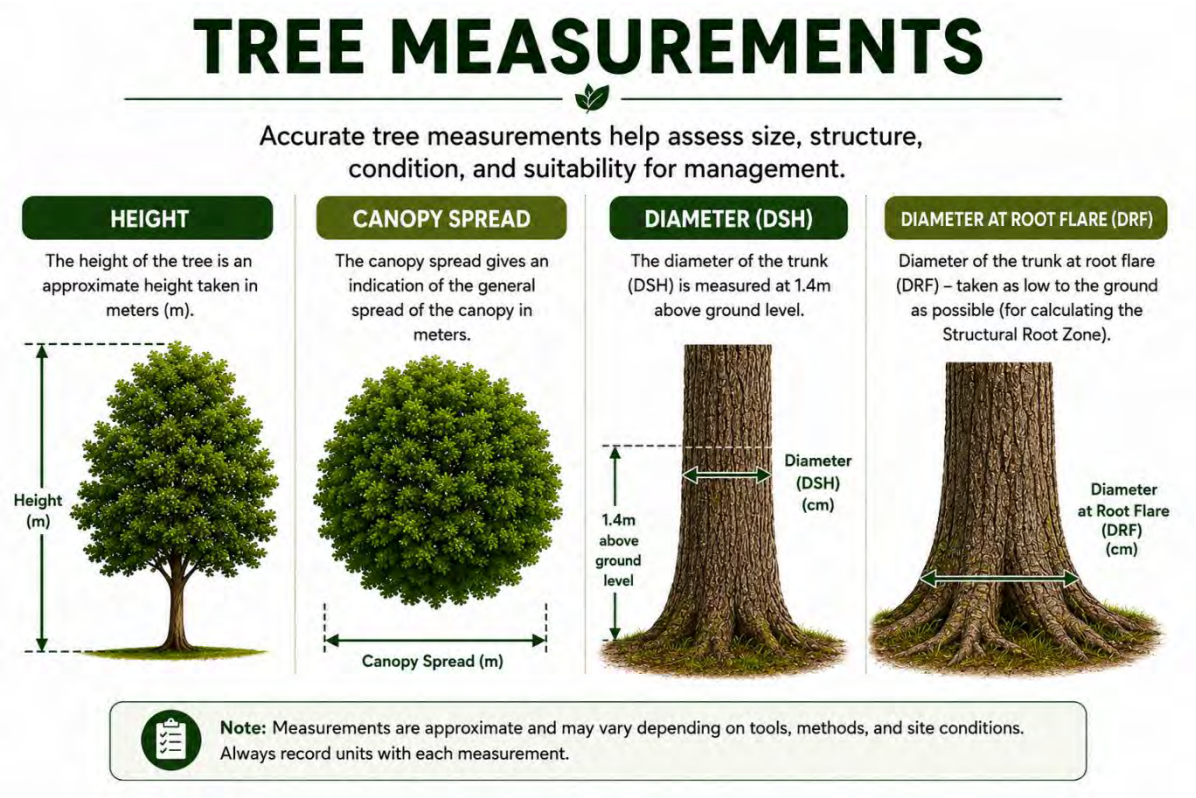
Following positive identification, the trees were assessed against the following areas: height (in metres), canopy spread, diameter of the trunk, health, structure, age and inspected from ground level for any evidence of defect and pests and diseases, using the following tools.



2.1 Species Identification.

This consultant and associates have a combined over 20 years' experience working with Western Australian tree species, with key proficiency identifying those which are endemic and native to the local Perth regions. Additionally, there are resources to the disposal of Westworks Consultancy to assist in tree species identification including, but not limited to, peer reviewed books and journals, outsourced associates with particular expertise and access to the Western Australian Herbarium (Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions).

2.2



2.3

TREE HEALTH – VISUAL GUIDE

Use the overall condition of the canopy, foliage density, presence of deadwood, pest/disease symptoms, and signs of stress to determine the tree health rating.

GOOD



- Good to excellent vigour throughout the tree for the species.
- Full and healthy canopy of foliage.
- Only minimal pest or diseases evident.

FAIR



- Growing in a reasonable condition and shape with adequate canopy foliage for the species.
- Minor dead wood may be present throughout the crown.
- Reasonable colour and density compared to a typical healthy specimen of that species.

POOR



- Not growing to its full capability.
- Canopy visibly open and thinning.
- Excessive amounts of dead or dying limbs.
- Evidence of established pest and disease issues or symptoms of stress indicating decline.

VERY POOR



- In decline with a very sparse canopy.
- Little chance of recovery.
- Excessive amounts of dead and dying material throughout its canopy.

DEAD



- No living tissue was found; the tree is dead and should be removed.
- Unless it is otherwise noted as holding potential as a habitat tree.

2.4

TREE STRUCTURAL CONDITION – VISUAL GUIDE

Use the overall structure, branch spacing and attachment, trunk response growth, and the presence of structural defects to determine the tree structural condition rating.

GOOD



- The tree will have optimum spacings of first order branches, with open angles of attachment and no inclusions, the trunk is applying very visible signs of annualised response growth.
- There are no observable defects.
- This is a high-quality specimen for the species.

FAIR



- The tree is displaying evenly spaced first order branches, with structurally sound unions, the trunk is applying annualised wood to maintain optimum structural integrity.
- There may be some minor defects, yet the tree is managing these appropriately.
- This is a "normal" specimen for the species.

POOR



- Minor structural defects observed.
- There may be damage to the cambium, included bark, which reduces the structural integrity of a union, and/or the tree may have been lopped, which has significantly altered its form.

VERY POOR



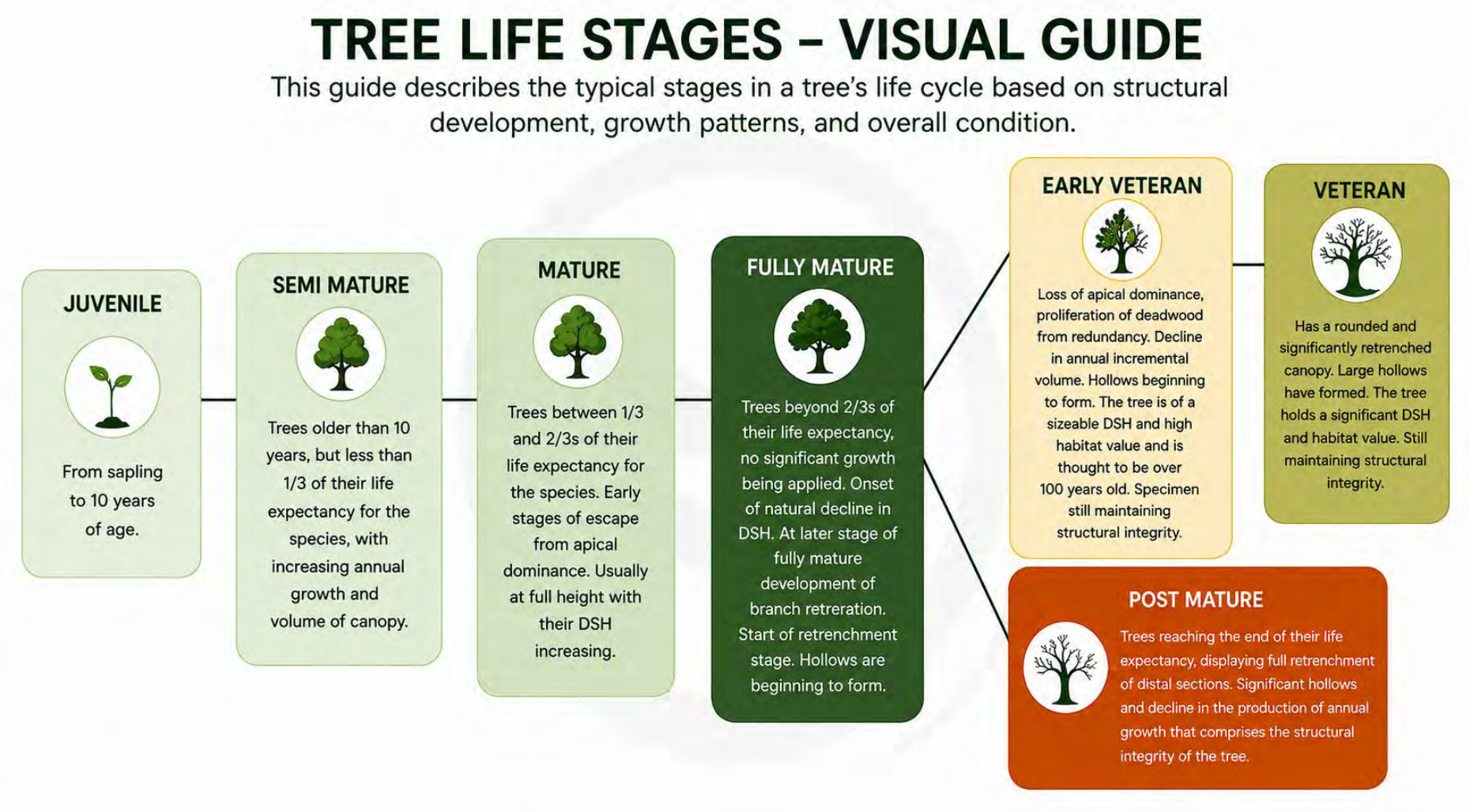
- The tree is in a state of decline with poor branch spacings and attachment.
- Major structural defects have been observed.

HAS FAILED



- The tree is of a significantly poor structural integrity to the point where a failure event was observed to have occurred.

2.5


TREE LIFE STAGES – VISUAL GUIDE
This guide describes the typical stages in a tree's life cycle based on structural development, growth patterns, and overall condition.
JUVENILE
From sapling to 10 years of age.
SEMI MATURE
Trees older than 10 years, but less than 1/3 of their life expectancy for the species, with increasing annual growth and volume of canopy.
MATURE
Trees between 1/3 and 2/3s of their life expectancy for the species. Early stages of escape from apical dominance. Usually at full height with their DSH increasing.
FULLY MATURE
Trees beyond 2/3s of their life expectancy, no significant growth being applied. Onset of natural decline in DSH. At later stage of fully mature development of branch retreration. Start of retrenchment stage. Hollows are beginning to form.
EARLY VETERAN
Loss of apical dominance, proliferation of deadwood from redundancy. Decline in annual incremental volume. Hollows beginning to form. The tree is of a sizeable DSH and high habitat value and is thought to be over 100 years old. Specimen still maintaining structural integrity.
VETERAN
Has a rounded and significantly retrenched canopy. Large hollows have formed. The tree holds a significant DSH and habitat value. Still maintaining structural integrity.
POST MATURE
Trees reaching the end of their life expectancy, displaying full retrenchment of distal sections. Significant hollows and decline in the production of annual growth that comprises the structural integrity of the tree.

2.6

USEFUL LIFE EXPECTANCY (ULE) – VISUAL GUIDE

Estimated remaining time a tree can be expected to contribute to the landscape or environment under current conditions.



2.7

ORIGIN OF SPECIES

The origin of a species helps determine its natural range and ecological context.



ENDEMIC

A species of plant indigenous to the subject location, not found outside this region (South-West Province).





NATIVE

A species of plant indigenous to Australia, but not endemic to the area in which the subject tree(s) is situated.





INTRODUCED

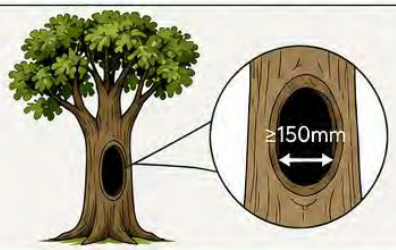
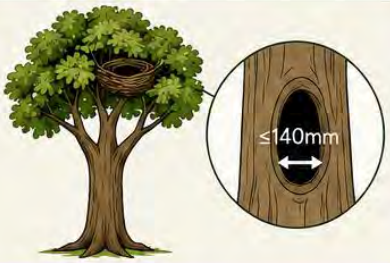
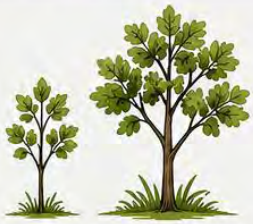
A species of plant introduced to Australia via anthropogenic activities.



Note: Understanding the origin of a species is important for assessing its ecological suitability, biodiversity value, and potential management considerations.

HABITAT (NESTING) VALUE

Assesses the value of a tree to support fauna habitat.

HIGH	Trees with a DSH ≥500mm, with hollows of an estimated diameter ≥150mm.	
MEDIUM	Trees with a DSH ≥300mm to ≤500mm with hollows of any size up to an estimated 140mm in diameter. Trees with one or more nests throughout the canopy.	
LOW	Trees without hollows, but with nests, or the potential for either and with the presence of one or more beehives.	
FUTURE VALUE	Trees with size or spread suitable for potential habitat formation or selection, or young trees of suitable species for future habitat value.	
ROOSTING VALUE	Tree is dead or near-dead, but suitable for habitat or perching.	
NO VALUE	Tree is not suitable for hollows, nesting, or hives.	

Note: DSH (Diameter at Standard Height) is measured at 1.4m above ground level.

2.9

TREE RETENTION CATEGORIES

Assessment of tree retention is based on health, structure, landscape value, and suitability in relation to the proposed development.

HIGH

Retain wherever practicable



- No significant defects that would preclude long-term retention.
- Includes trees of special significance (cultural, historical, ecological or landscape value).
- Species may be endemic to the local area.

These trees should be retained wherever practicable.

MEDIUM

Retain where compatible with the proposed development



- Minor health or structural defects that can be managed through arboricultural intervention.
- Contributes moderately to the landscape.
- Limited broader visual significance.

Retention is desirable where compatible with the proposed development.

LOW

Retention may be considered, removal generally acceptable



- Significant health or structural defects.
- Limited landscape value.
- Species listed as an environmental weed.
- May have habitat value or other environmental function.

Removal is generally acceptable if required for the proposed development.

REMOVE

Removal recommended



- Poor health or significant structural defects.
- Substantially reduced useful life expectancy.
- Unacceptable level of risk.

Removal and replacement with suitable quality tree stock is recommended.

Note: Retention categories are a guide only and must be considered in the context of the proposed development, site constraints, and in accordance with AS 4970 – 2025 Protection of trees on development sites.

3.0 Tree Protection Information

TPZ and SRZ

AS 4970—2025 Protection of trees on development sites sets out the framework for protecting retained trees during demolition, site preparation, excavation and construction activities. Under this standard, tree protection is centred on three key zones, as shown in Diagram 1.

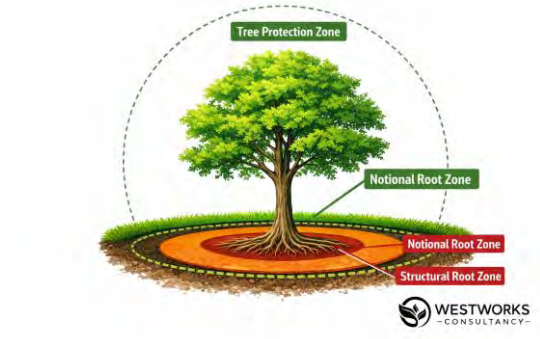


Diagram 1. Order and size of the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and the Structural Root Zone (SRZ).

The Notional Root Zone (NRZ) is the primary protection area. It is intended to protect both the canopy and root system of the tree and, wherever practicable, should remain free from plant, vehicles, materials, excavation and construction activity for the duration of the works.

The NRZ should be a primary consideration during design development. Encroachment should be avoided and only considered where there is no practical alternative and the likely impact on the tree is deemed acceptable after review by a Consulting Arborist (Project Arborist) acceptable. Where works within the TPZ cannot be avoided, they should be limited to the minimum extent necessary and undertaken only with arboricultural guidance, particularly where the works approach or affect the Structural Root Zone.

The second zone is the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) this is the area most critical to the tree's anchorage and structural stability. It should be regarded as a NO DIG ZONE.
Any proposed encroachment within the SRZ should be regarded as high risk and may only proceed where it has been assessed by a qualified Project Arborist and must be undertaken under direct arboricultural supervision.

The Third Zone is the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) this is a zone that is designated by the Consulting Arborist (Project Arborist) and takes into consideration, the NRZ, SRZ, canopy shape, level of root activity, environmental conditions and tasks being undertaken around the tree.

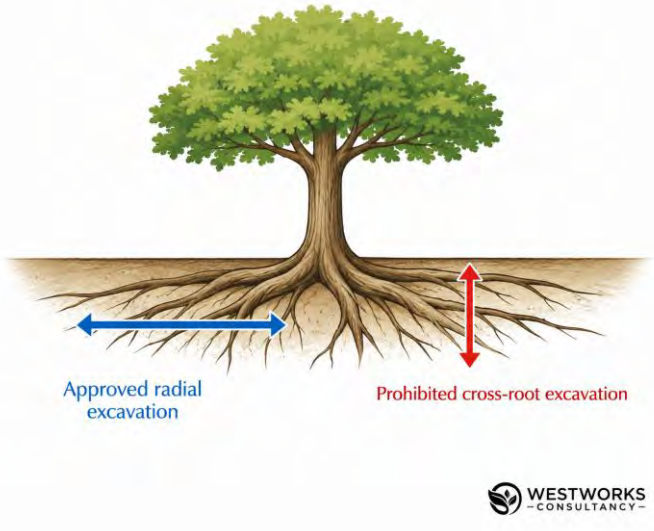


Diagram 2. Depiction of the root spread beyond the canopy line. Blue arrow indicates the approved radial pattern for necessary excavation. The red arrow shows the prohibited direction.

Where excavation is required within the TPZ, it should be undertaken in a radial direction away from the trunk rather than across the root plate, as shown in Diagram 2.
Hand excavation or non-destructive methods such as vacuum excavation are preferred. Mechanical excavation should be limited to hard digging or other situations where lower-impact methods are not feasible.

Please note: tree roots typically extend well beyond the canopy spread. For this reason, excavation across the root plate can sever multiple roots, increase the risk of root crown damage and reduce both tree stability and long-term vitality. Following a radial excavation pattern helps reduce the likelihood of unnecessary damage.

Excavation and root cutting within the zones.

Where mechanical excavation is approved within the TPZ, works should begin by carefully scraping the soil surface in a radial direction to expose roots progressively before any cutting occurs. This approach allows roots to be identified and pruned cleanly, reducing the likelihood of tearing, splitting or avoidable structural damage.

All personnel undertaking excavation within or near a TPZ are to follow this method. Roots smaller than 50 mm in diameter and located outside the NRZ may be pruned only where necessary and using appropriate sharp tools. Any requirement to cut roots 50 mm or greater, or any roots considered structurally significant, should be referred to the Project Arborist for further direction. Tools used for root pruning should be cleaned before and after use with methylated spirits or a 10% bleach solution to reduce the risk of contamination.

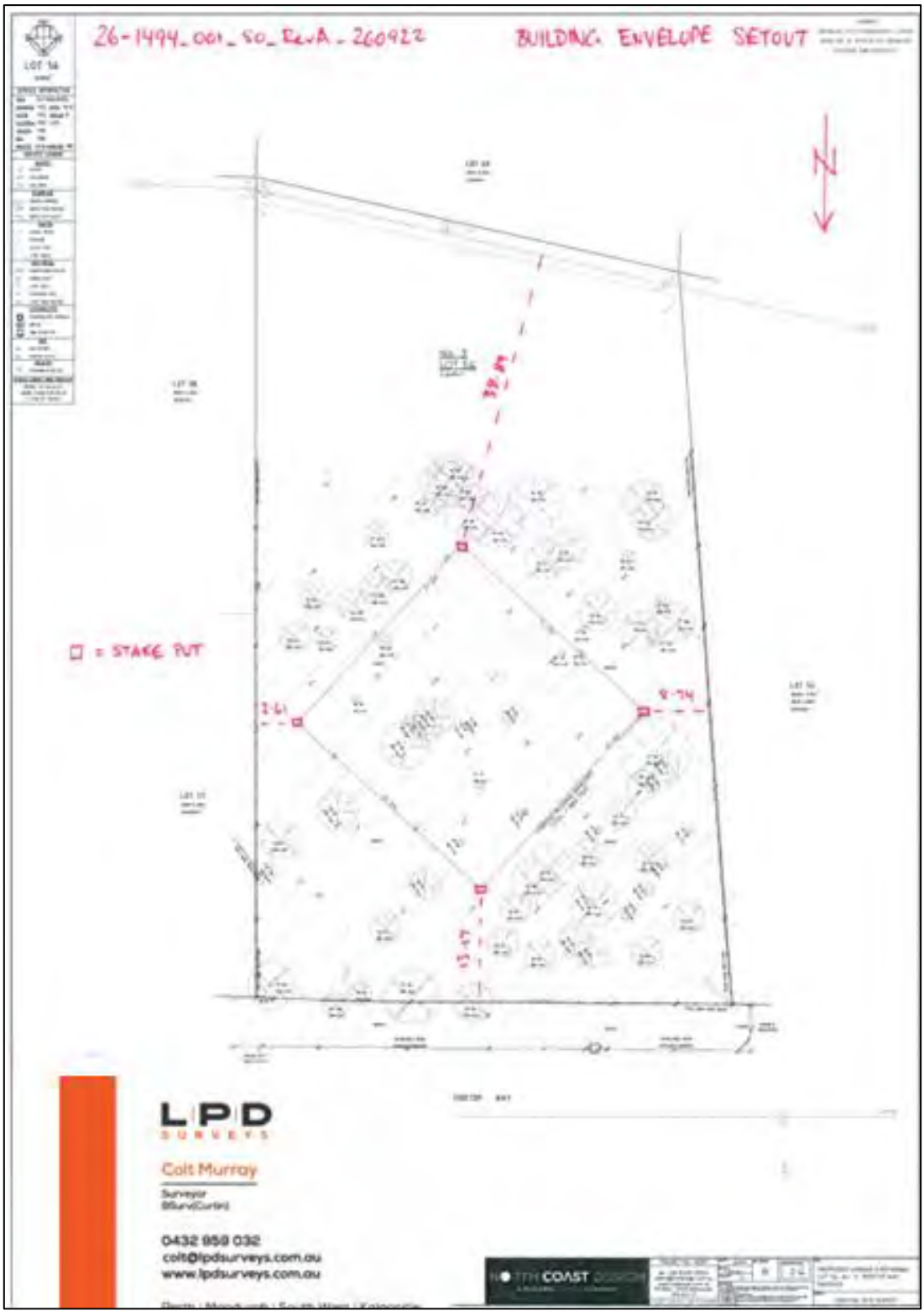
Roots are not to be torn, ripped, pulled or severed with inappropriate tools such as axes. Once a root has been pruned cleanly, only the detached section leading away from the tree may be removed.

This report identifies the Notional Root Zones (NRZ) and Structural Root Zones (SRZ) for all assessed trees within the subject area. Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) will be designated accordingly. Works should be planned and undertaken to avoid these zones wherever practicable. Where constraints make encroachment unavoidable, the extent of impact should be minimised and appropriate arboricultural controls implemented to support the retention and ongoing health of the nominated trees.

If works within the TPZ expose roots greater than 50 mm in diameter, or roots that appear structurally significant, works should cease in that location and the Project Arborist should be consulted before proceeding. However, all works within the NRZ should be supervised by the Project Arborist.

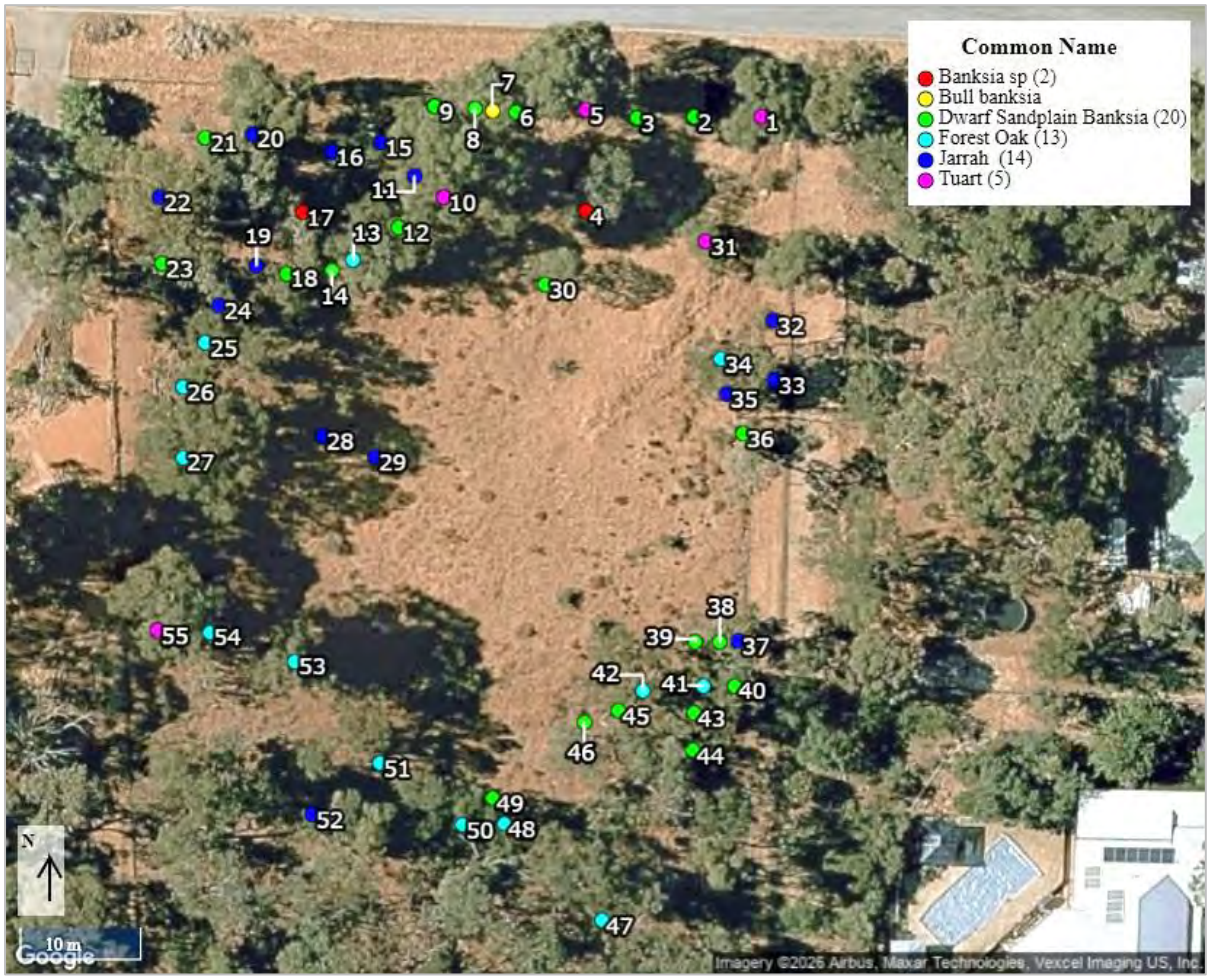
No excavation within the SRZ should occur at any time unless under the supervision of the Project Arborist.

4.0 Concept Plan



5.0 Location of Subject Trees

Subject trees are marked with coloured dots, correlating to their species name in the legend provided.



6.0 Tree Assessment

Each of the 55 subject trees collected in the subject area is allotted a single page summary report, produced using an arborist specific GIS software.

All observations presented in this report are true for the date of assessment (24th of September 2026).
Details include:

- Descriptions of the subject trees' health and structure
- The measurements for the NRZ and the SRZ
- Any works recommended to improve the health and structural integrity of the tree.
- The latitude & longitude of the trees' location within the grounds, &
- A photo of the whole tree.

Summary reports are on the following pages.

Tuart Tree ID #1

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus gomphocephala
Common Name:	Tuart
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	12
Canopy Spread [m]:	8
DSH [cm]:	30
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.33
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	3.6
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.08
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Future Value
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood
Work Requirements:	Protect as per AS4970 - 2025
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	High

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801344
Latitude:	-32.322945
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
23/09/2026

Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #2

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Canopy Spread [m]:	3
DSH [cm]:	11
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.12
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.36
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Future Value
Observations-Structural Issues:	Vine growth, Deadwood
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801282
Latitude:	-32.322945
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
23/09/2026

Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #3

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Canopy Spread [m]:	4
DSH [cm]:	19
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.2
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2.28
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.68
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Future Value
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood, Vine growth
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801229
Latitude:	-32.322946
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
23/09/2026

Banksia sp Tree ID #4

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia sp
Common Name:	Banksia sp
Species Origin:	Native
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Dead
Structure:	Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	9
Canopy Spread [m]:	6
DSH [cm]:	36
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.39
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	4.32
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.23
Useful Life Expectancy:	0 years
Habitat value:	No Value
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood
Work Requirements:	Remove to near ground level - No stump grinding
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Remove

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801182
Latitude:	-32.323018
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos | Street View | Map View



image.jpg
23/09/2026

Tuart Tree ID #5

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus gomphocephala
Common Name:	Tuart
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	17
Canopy Spread [m]:	13
DSH [cm]:	53.04
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.63
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	6.36
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.73
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Future Value
Observations-Structural Issues:	Co-dominant Limbs, Deadwood, Vine growth, Bifurcated union
Work Requirements:	Protect as per AS4970 - 2025
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	High

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801182
Latitude:	-32.322939
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos | Street View | Map View



image.jpg
23/09/2026

Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #6

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Canopy Spread [m]:	4
DSH [cm]:	12
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.12
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.36
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Future Value
Observations-Structural Issues:	Vine growth, Deadwood
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801118
Latitude:	-32.322941
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
23/09/2026

Bull banksia Tree ID #7

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia grandis
Common Name:	Bull banksia
Species Origin:	Native
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	6
Canopy Spread [m]:	3
DSH [cm]:	18
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.19
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2.16
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.65
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	None observed
Work Requirements:	Protect as per AS4970 - 2025
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	High

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801096
Latitude:	-32.322940
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos | Street View | Map View



image.jpg
23/09/2026

Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #8

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Canopy Spread [m]:	3
DSH [cm]:	9
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.1
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.26
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Epicormic shoots, Vine growth
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801080
Latitude:	-32.322938
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
23/09/2026

Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #9

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Canopy Spread [m]:	3
DSH [cm]:	9
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.1
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.26
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	None observed
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801043
Latitude:	-32.322936
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
23/09/2026

Tuart Tree ID #10

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus gomphocephala
Common Name:	Tuart
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	15
Canopy Spread [m]:	14
DSH [cm]:	67
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.65
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	8.04
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.76
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Future Value
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood, Co-dominant Limbs, Bifurcated union
Work Requirements:	Protect as per AS4970 - 2025
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	8 m from envelope
Retention Category:	High

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801052
Latitude:	-32.323007
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
23/09/2026

Jarrah Tree ID #11

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus marginata
Common Name:	Jarrah
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	10
Canopy Spread [m]:	6
DSH [cm]:	26
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.26
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	3.12
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.88
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Future Value
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood, Leaning trunk
Work Requirements:	Protect as per AS4970 - 2025
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	High

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801024
Latitude:	-32.322991
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos | Street View | Map View



image.jpg
23/09/2026

Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #12

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Canopy Spread [m]:	4
DSH [cm]:	8.6
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.11
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.31
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Co-dominant tree
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801009
Latitude:	-32.323031
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
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Forest Oak Tree ID #13

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Allocasuarina torulosa
Common Name:	Forest Oak
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	9
Canopy Spread [m]:	7
DSH [cm]:	53.43
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.88
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	6.41
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	3.14
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Co-dominant tree
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	7 m from envelope
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800968
Latitude:	-32.323056
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



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Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #14

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	9
Canopy Spread [m]:	6
DSH [cm]:	32
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.35
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	3.84
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.13
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	6 m from envelope
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800948
Latitude:	-32.323064
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos | Street View | Map View



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Jarrah Tree ID #15

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus marginata
Common Name:	Jarrah
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	7
Canopy Spread [m]:	5
DSH [cm]:	13
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.15
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.49
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Missing bark on trunk, Deadwood, Bifurcated union
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800994
Latitude:	-32.322964
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Jarrah Tree ID #16

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus marginata
Common Name:	Jarrah
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	7
Canopy Spread [m]:	4
DSH [cm]:	14
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.15
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.49
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Bifurcated union, Leaning trunk
Work Requirements:	Protect as per AS4970 - 2025
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	High

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800948
Latitude:	-32.322972
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Banksia sp Tree ID #17

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia sp
Common Name:	Banksia sp
Species Origin:	Native
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Dead
Structure:	Very Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	6
Canopy Spread [m]:	7
DSH [cm]:	22
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.23
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2.64
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.79
Useful Life Expectancy:	0 years
Habitat value:	No Value
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood
Work Requirements:	Remove to near ground level - No stump grinding
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Remove

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800921
Latitude:	-32.323019
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #18

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	6
Canopy Spread [m]:	2
DSH [cm]:	9
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.1
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.26
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	None observed
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800906
Latitude:	-32.323067
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Jarrah Tree ID #19

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus marginata
Common Name:	Jarrah
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	8
Canopy Spread [m]:	3
DSH [cm]:	11
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.11
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.31
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Future Value
Observations-Structural Issues:	None observed
Work Requirements:	Protect as per AS4970 - 2025
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	High

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800879
Latitude:	-32.323060
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Jarrah Tree ID #20

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus marginata
Common Name:	Jarrah
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	14
Canopy Spread [m]:	14
DSH [cm]:	54
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.59
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	6.48
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.65
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Future Value
Observations-Structural Issues:	None observed
Work Requirements:	Protect as per AS4970 - 2025
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	High

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800876
Latitude:	-32.322958
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #21

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	8
Canopy Spread [m]:	7
DSH [cm]:	38
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.43
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	4.56
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.32
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	High

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800832
Latitude:	-32.322961
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



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Jarrah Tree ID #22

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus marginata
Common Name:	Jarrah
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	10
Canopy Spread [m]:	8
DSH [cm]:	34
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.39
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	4.08
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.23
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Future Value
Observations-Structural Issues:	None observed
Work Requirements:	Protect as per AS4970 - 2025
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	High

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800790
Latitude:	-32.323007
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #23

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	7
Canopy Spread [m]:	8
DSH [cm]:	32
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.33
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	3.84
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.08
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Missing bark on branch, Deadwood
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	High

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800792
Latitude:	-32.323059
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Jarrah Tree ID #24

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus marginata
Common Name:	Jarrah
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	5
Canopy Spread [m]:	5
DSH [cm]:	10.63
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.33
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.08
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Co-dominant tree
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800845
Latitude:	-32.323091
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Forest Oak Tree ID #25

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Allocasuarina torulosa
Common Name:	Forest Oak
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	11
Canopy Spread [m]:	8
DSH [cm]:	57.43
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.62
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	6.89
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.71
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood, Co-dominant tree
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	7 m from envelope
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800832
Latitude:	-32.323121
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Forest Oak Tree ID #26

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Allocasuarina torulosa
Common Name:	Forest Oak
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	6
Canopy Spread [m]:	5
DSH [cm]:	16.91
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.36
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2.03
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.15
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood, Co-dominant tree
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800811
Latitude:	-32.323155
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Forest Oak Tree ID #27

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Allocasuarina torulosa
Common Name:	Forest Oak
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	11
Canopy Spread [m]:	12
DSH [cm]:	93
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.86
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	11.16
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	3.11
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Broken Limb, Deadwood, Co-dominant Limbs
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	3 m from envelope
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800811
Latitude:	-32.323210
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Jarrah Tree ID #28

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus marginata
Common Name:	Jarrah
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Very Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Canopy Spread [m]:	3
DSH [cm]:	17.83
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.24
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2.14
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.82
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Weak attachments, Deadwood, Co-dominant tree
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	Very poor structure, ok to remove. Within an envelope
Retention Category:	Low

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800939
Latitude:	-32.323193
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Jarrah Tree ID #29

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus marginata
Common Name:	Jarrah
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Very Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Canopy Spread [m]:	3
DSH [cm]:	15.03
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.24
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.82
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Co-dominant tree, Weak attachments, Deadwood
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	Very poor structure, ok to remove. Within envelope
Retention Category:	Low

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800988
Latitude:	-32.323210
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #30

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	8
Canopy Spread [m]:	5
DSH [cm]:	22
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.24
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2.64
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.82
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	Within envelope
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801145
Latitude:	-32.323076
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Tuart Tree ID #31

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus gomphocephala
Common Name:	Tuart
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Very Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Canopy Spread [m]:	6
DSH [cm]:	14.11
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.19
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.65
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Weak attachments, Deadwood, Co-dominant tree
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	Very poor structured tree, ok to remove
Retention Category:	Low

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801293
Latitude:	-32.323042
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Jarrah Tree ID #32

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus marginata
Common Name:	Jarrah
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	11
Canopy Spread [m]:	5
DSH [cm]:	14.11
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.15
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.49
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Future Value
Observations-Structural Issues:	None observed
Work Requirements:	Protect as per AS4970 - 2025
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	High

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801354
Latitude:	-32.323103
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Jarrah Tree ID #33

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus marginata
Common Name:	Jarrah
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Canopy Spread [m]:	4
DSH [cm]:	10.49
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.15
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.49
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Future Value
Observations-Structural Issues:	None observed
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801356
Latitude:	-32.323149
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Forest Oak Tree ID #34

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Allocasuarina torulosa
Common Name:	Forest Oak
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	13
Canopy Spread [m]:	10
DSH [cm]:	56.66
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.86
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	6.8
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	3.11
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Co-dominant tree, Deadwood
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	5 m from envelope
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801307
Latitude:	-32.323133
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Jarrah Tree ID #35

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus marginata
Common Name:	Jarrah
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Canopy Spread [m]:	5
DSH [cm]:	18.44
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.35
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2.21
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.13
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Future Value
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood, Co-dominant tree
Work Requirements:	Protect as per AS4970 - 2025
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	4 m from envelope
Retention Category:	High

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801312
Latitude:	-32.323160
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

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Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #36

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	9
Canopy Spread [m]:	7
DSH [cm]:	27
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.28
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	3.24
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.94
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	4 m from envelope
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801327
Latitude:	-32.323191
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



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Jarrah Tree ID #37

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus marginata
Common Name:	Jarrah
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	9
Canopy Spread [m]:	6
DSH [cm]:	21
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.22
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2.52
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.75
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Future Value
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood, Bifurcated union, Crossing limbs
Work Requirements:	Protect as per AS4970 - 2025
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	High

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801322
Latitude:	-32.323353
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
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Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #38

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	7
Canopy Spread [m]:	5
DSH [cm]:	19
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.22
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2.28
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.75
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801306
Latitude:	-32.323354
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



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Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #39

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	5
Canopy Spread [m]:	5
DSH [cm]:	11
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.13
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.4
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Leaning trunk, Deadwood
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801283
Latitude:	-32.323354
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
24/09/2026

Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #40

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Canopy Spread [m]:	3
DSH [cm]:	5
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.1
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.26
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood, Leaning trunk
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801320
Latitude:	-32.323388
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
24/09/2026

Forest Oak Tree ID #41

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Allocasuarina torulosa
Common Name:	Forest Oak
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	12
Canopy Spread [m]:	11
DSH [cm]:	45.22
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.1
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	5.43
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.26
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Co-dominant tree, Deadwood
Work Requirements:	Protect as per AS4970 - 2025
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	High

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801291
Latitude:	-32.323388
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
24/09/2026

Forest Oak Tree ID #42

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Allocasuarina torulosa
Common Name:	Forest Oak
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	10
Canopy Spread [m]:	9
DSH [cm]:	73
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.58
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	8.76
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.63
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Epicormic shoots, Missing bark on trunk, Deadwood
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	Fire damage to the trunk 5.5 m from envelope
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801235
Latitude:	-32.323392
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



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24/09/2026

Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #43

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Poor
Structure:	Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	7
Canopy Spread [m]:	4
DSH [cm]:	16
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.18
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.61
Useful Life Expectancy:	11-20 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood, Leaning trunk
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	Poor condition tree, ok to remove
Retention Category:	Low

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801282
Latitude:	-32.323409
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos | Street View | Map View



image.jpg
24/09/2026

Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #44

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	9
Canopy Spread [m]:	7
DSH [cm]:	22
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.24
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2.64
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.82
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood, Bifurcated union
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801281
Latitude:	-32.323438
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
24/09/2026

Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #45

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	9
Canopy Spread [m]:	7
DSH [cm]:	24
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.29
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2.88
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.97
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	6 m from envelope
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801212
Latitude:	-32.323407
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
24/09/2026

Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #46

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	10
Canopy Spread [m]:	7
DSH [cm]:	29
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.29
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	3.48
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.97
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	6 m from envelope
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801181
Latitude:	-32.323416
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos | Street View | Map View



image.jpg
24/09/2026

Forest Oak Tree ID #47

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Allocasuarina torulosa
Common Name:	Forest Oak
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	15
Canopy Spread [m]:	12
DSH [cm]:	73
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.59
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	8.76
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.65
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood, Co-dominant Limbs
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801197
Latitude:	-32.323570
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
24/09/2026

Forest Oak Tree ID #48

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Allocasuarina torulosa
Common Name:	Forest Oak
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	11
Canopy Spread [m]:	12
DSH [cm]:	43
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.36
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	5.16
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.15
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood, Co-dominant Limbs
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801107
Latitude:	-32.323495
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos | Street View | Map View



image.jpg
24/09/2026

Dwarf Sandplain Banksia Tree ID #49

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Banksia attenuata
Common Name:	Dwarf Sandplain Banksia
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Canopy Spread [m]:	4
DSH [cm]:	16
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.14
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.45
Useful Life Expectancy:	11-20 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Co-dominant Limbs, Deadwood
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	4m from peg
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801097
Latitude:	-32.323475
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
24/09/2026

Forest Oak Tree ID #50

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Allocasuarina torulosa
Common Name:	Forest Oak
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	8
Canopy Spread [m]:	7
DSH [cm]:	29
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.29
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	3.48
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.97
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood, Co-dominant Limbs
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	4m from peg
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.801068
Latitude:	-32.323496
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos | Street View | Map View



image.jpg
24/09/2026

Forest Oak Tree ID #51

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Allocasuarina torulosa
Common Name:	Forest Oak
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	8
Canopy Spread [m]:	8
DSH [cm]:	34
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.35
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	4.08
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.13
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Co-dominant Limbs, Deadwood, Missing bark on trunk
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	4m from envelope
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800992
Latitude:	-32.323448
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



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24/09/2026

Jarrah Tree ID #52

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus marginata
Common Name:	Jarrah
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	8
Canopy Spread [m]:	5
DSH [cm]:	19
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.22
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	2.28
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.75
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Future Value
Observations-Structural Issues:	None observed
Work Requirements:	Protect as per AS4970 - 2025
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	8 m from envelope
Retention Category:	High

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800930
Latitude:	-32.323488
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
24/09/2026

Forest Oak Tree ID #53

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Allocasuarina torulosa
Common Name:	Forest Oak
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	14
Canopy Spread [m]:	9
DSH [cm]:	46
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.52
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	5.52
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.51
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Co-dominant Limbs, Deadwood
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	6 m from envelope
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800914
Latitude:	-32.323369
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
24/09/2026

Forest Oak Tree ID #54

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Allocasuarina torulosa
Common Name:	Forest Oak
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	16
Canopy Spread [m]:	7
DSH [cm]:	43
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.46
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	5.16
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.39
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Co-dominant Limbs, Deadwood, Missing bark on trunk, Bifurcated union
Work Requirements:	No Action Required
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	7 m from envelope
Retention Category:	Medium

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800836
Latitude:	-32.323346
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos Street View Map View



image.jpg
24/09/2026

Tuart Tree ID #55

3 Treetop Way

Tree Details

Latin Name:	Eucalyptus gomphocephala
Common Name:	Tuart
Species Origin:	Endemic
Tree Age:	Mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	22
Canopy Spread [m]:	13
DSH [cm]:	38
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.44
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) [m]:	4.56
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.34
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Habitat value:	Low
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood
Work Requirements:	Protect as per AS4970 - 2025
Work Priority:	N/A
Observation Comments:	10 m from envelope
Retention Category:	High

Tree Location

Longitude:	115.800787
Latitude:	-32.323344
Address:	3 Treetop Way
Land Type:	

Photos | Street View | Map View



image.jpg
24/09/2026

7.0 Discussion

Of the 55 trees assessed, all trees were found to be in suitable physiological condition, with the exception of Trees 4 and 17, which are dead, and Tree 43, which was found to be in poor physiological condition.

Seventeen trees were categorised as having a **'High'** retention value, 32 were assigned a **'Medium'** retention value, four were categorised as having a **'Low'** retention value, and the remaining two trees were assigned a **'Remove'** retention value.

The 17 trees assigned a **'High'** retention value were selected based on factors including their endemic origin, environmental significance, existing canopy and/or canopy potential. These trees should be afforded priority for retention and protection throughout the proposed development.

Trees assigned a **'Low'** or **'Remove'** retention value were generally found to exhibit one or more of the following characteristics: poor or very poor physiological or structural condition, relatively short Useful Life Expectancy (ULE), limited canopy potential, or dead physiological condition. Given these characteristics, these trees are considered reasonable candidates for removal where required to facilitate the proposed development.

8.0 Conclusion

Trees 28, 29 and 30 are located directly within the proposed building envelope and would require removal to facilitate the development. A further six trees are expected to be impacted by the proposed building envelope and associated development activities.

Tree 27 is located approximately 3 m from the western boundary marker, which is situated within the tree's Structural Root Zone (SRZ). This represents major encroachment into the Notional Root Zone (NRZ) in accordance with the requirements of **AS 4970:2025 – *Protection of Trees on Development Sites*** and should be considered during the detailed design and construction planning process.

Trees 4, 34, 36, 42, 51 and 53 are also expected to experience impacts from the proposed building envelope and associated development activities. However, the anticipated encroachment into the NRZ of these trees is considered minor in accordance with **AS 4970:2025 – *Protection of Trees on Development Sites***.

It should also be noted that an access route from Treetop Way, passing between Trees 1 and 2 and again between Trees 3 and 4, represents the most suitable route for vehicles and heavy machinery during the proposed works. Appropriate tree protection measures should therefore be implemented along these access routes to minimise the potential for mechanical damage and soil compaction within the root zones. As a minimum, suitable protective fencing should be installed where practicable, with mulch applied across as much of the available root zone as possible to provide additional protection and reduce the potential for soil compaction associated with construction traffic.

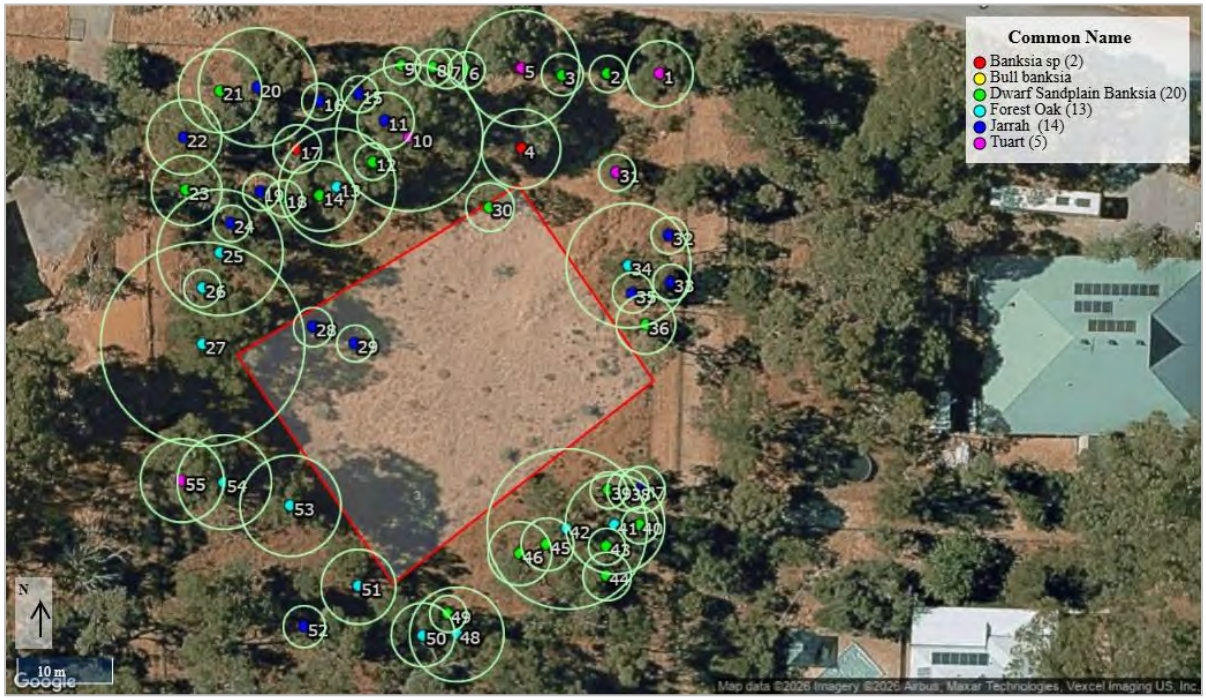


Figure 1. Green circles depict the **Notional Root Zones (NRZs)** of the subject trees. The red square represents the approximate proposed building envelope layout.

9.0 Recommendations

All excavation, earthworks and associated demolition activities should be confined outside the **Notional Root Zones (NRZs)** of trees proposed for retention wherever practicable. Where works are required within an NRZ, they should only be undertaken under the direct supervision of a suitably qualified Project Arborist and in accordance with the requirements of **AS 4970:2025 – *Protection of Trees on Development Sites***.

During the proposed demolition works, appropriate tree protection measures must be implemented for all retained trees where works encroach within or near their root zones. As a minimum, Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) should be installed around the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) of each retained tree, or grouped where appropriate, to establish a physical exclusion zone and minimise the potential for inadvertent damage to retained trees.

10.0 Appendices

10.1 Environmental Protections Act Definition of "Native"

It is important to note that the definitions in this report in relation to Species Origin look to provide specificity in relation to where tree species actually originate, in Terms of Endemic, Native and Introduced.

Whereas, the definition of Native Vegetation is as stipulated in the Environmental Protections Act 1986, 3(1) & 51(A) only provide for two classifications, Native and Introduced.

When interpreting the classifications made by Westworks Consultancy the following applies:

- Endemic = Native as per the definition below.
- Native and Introduced = Introduced as per the definitions below.

Environmental Protections Act 1986, 3(1) & 51(A)

- **Native** – Part 5 - Division 2 – Clearing of native vegetation 51(A)

  native vegetation has the meaning given by section 3(1) but does not include vegetation that was intentionally sown, planted or propagated unless —

  (a) that vegetation was sown, planted or propagated as required under this Act or another written law; or

  (b) that vegetation is of a class declared by regulation to be included in this definition.

  Part 1 - Preliminary - Terms used (3(1)

  native vegetation means indigenous aquatic or terrestrial vegetation and includes dead vegetation unless that dead vegetation is of a class declared by regulation to be excluded from this definition but does not include vegetation in a plantation.

- **Introduced** – A species not Native as defined by section 3(1) & 51(A) of the Environmental Protections Act 1986, to the survey area. Introduced species may originate from other areas of Australia, or from outside Australia.

10.2 Referral Guideline for Habitat Attributes

Extract of table 3 (page 17) – Referral Guideline for 3 WA Threatened Black Cockatoo Species.

Table 3 Referral thresholds for black cockatoos

Attribute	Referral threshold	Reasons
Breeding	Any loss of / impact upon known, suitable or potential nesting trees, and the habitat around these trees, is highly likely to require a referral to the minister. Loss of any potential nesting habitat is likely to require a referral to the minister.	As identified in the conservation planning documents, clearing of breeding habitat is a known threat to the 3 species[a] as a lack of tree hollows is a limiting factor. Habitat loss, habitat degradation, lack of recruitment, fire and competition are causing the scarcity of nesting resource[b].
High-quality native foraging habitat	Loss of greater than or equal to 1 ha of foraging habitat scoring 5-10 using the foraging quality scoring tool is likely to require referral to the minister. Foraging habitat quality is determined using the foraging quality scoring tool (see Appendix A) and takes into account context i.e. proximity of the impact site to important attributes.	As identified in the conservation planning documents, clearing of foraging habitat is a known threat to the 3 species. Habitat loss, habitat modification, climate change and fire are increasingly causing the scarcity of foraging resources[c]. These resources are critical at all stages of life for the species.
Lower-quality native foraging habitat	Loss of greater than or equal to 10 ha of foraging habitat scoring 0-4 using the foraging quality scoring tool is likely to require referral to the minister. Foraging habitat quality is determined using the foraging quality scoring tool (see Appendix A) and takes into account context i.e. proximity of the impact site to important attributes.	As identified in the conservation planning documents, clearing of foraging habitat is a known threat to the 3 species. Habitat loss, habitat modification, climate change and fire are increasingly causing the scarcity of foraging resources. These resources are critical at all stages of life for the species.
Exotic foraging habitat	Loss of greater than or equal to 1 ha of predominantly exotic habitat (e.g. Cape Lilac trees and pine trees) known to be utilised by black cockatoos is likely to require a referral to the minister.	As identified in the conservation planning documents, clearing of exotic foraging habitat is a known threat to the 3 species, noting that its value in comparison to native habitat depends upon the context.
Night roosting habitat	Removal of any part of a known night roosting site is likely to require referral to the minister.	As identified in the conservation planning documents, clearing of night roosting habitat is a known threat to the 3 species.

Note: Referral threshold described may be a result of direct loss, as well as loss from indirect and facilitated impacts.

a Chapman (2008); Department of Parks and Wildlife (2013)

b Johnstone & Kirkby (2008); Saunders et al. (2014)

c Saunders (1990); Johnstone et al. (2017)

11.0 Glossary of Arboricultural Terminology

Abscission - The shedding of a leaf or other short-lived part of a woody plant, involving the formation of a corky layer across its base; in some tree species twigs can be shed in this way.
Abiotic - Pertaining to non-living agents, e.g., environmental factors.
Absorptive roots - non-woody, short-lived roots, generally having a diameter of less than one millimetre, the primary function of which is uptake of water and nutrients.
Adaptive growth - In tree biomechanics, the process whereby the rate of wood formation in the cambial zone, as well as wood quality, responds to gravity and other forces acting on the cambium. This helps to maintain a uniform distribution of mechanical stress.
Adaptive roots - The adaptive growth of existing roots; or the production of new roots in response to damage, decay or altered mechanical loading.
Adventitious shoots - Shoots that develop other than from apical, axillary, or dormant buds; see also 'epicormic'
Anchorage - The system whereby a tree is fixed within the soil, involving cohesion between roots and soil and the development of a branched system of roots which withstands wind and gravitational forces transmitted from the aerial parts of the tree.
Axil - The place where a bud is borne between a leaf and its parent shoot.
Bacteria - Microscopic single-celled organisms, many species of which break down dead organic matter, and some of which cause diseases in other organisms.
Bark - A term usually applied to all the tissues of a woody plant lying outside the vascular cambium, thus including the phloem, cortex, and periderm; occasionally applied only to the periderm or the phellem.
Basidiomycotina (Basidiomycetes) - One of the major taxonomic groups of fungi.
Bolling - A term sometimes used to describe pollard heads.
Bottle-butt - A broadening of the stem base and buttresses of a tree, in excess of normal and sometimes denoting a growth response to weakening in that region, especially due to decay.

Bracing - The use of rods or cables to restrain the movement between parts of a tree.
Branch:

- **Primary** - A first order branch arising from a trunk or stem
- **Lateral** - A second order branch, subordinate to a primary branch
- **Sub-lateral** - A third order branch, originating from lateral branch

Branch bark ridge - The raised arc of bark tissues that forms within the acute angle between a branch and its parent stem.
Branch-collar - A visible swelling formed at the base of a branch.
Brown-rot - A type of wood decay in which cellulose is degraded, while lignin is only modified.
Buckling - An irreversible deformation of a structure subjected to a bending load.
Buttress zone - The region at the base of a tree where the major lateral roots join the stem, with buttress-like formations on the upper side of the junctions.
Cambium - Layer of dividing cells producing xylem (woody) tissue internally and phloem (bark) tissue externally.
Canker - A persistent lesion formed by the death of bark and cambium due to colonisation by fungi or bacteria.
Canopy species - Tree species that mature to form a closed forest canopy.
Cleaning out - The removal of dead, crossing, weak, and damaged branches, where this will not damage or spoil the overall appearance of the tree.
Compartmentalisation - The chemical confinement of disease, decay, or other dysfunction within a tree's tissue, due to passive and/or active defences operating at the boundaries of the affected region.
Compression fork - An acute angled fork that is mechanically optimised for the growth pressure that two or more adjacent stems exert on each other.
Compression strength - The ability of a material or structure to resist failure when subjected to compressive loading, measurable in trees with special drilling devices.
Compressive loading - Mechanical loading which exerts a positive pressure, the opposite to tensile loading.
Tree Protection Zone - Area from which access is prohibited for the duration of the project to prevent damage to a tree.
Crown/Canopy - The main foliage bearing section of the tree.
Crown lifting - The removal of limbs and small branches to a specified height above ground level.
Crown thinning - The removal of a proportion of secondary branch growth throughout the crown to produce an even density of foliage around a well-balanced branch structure.
Crown reduction/shaping - A specified reduction in crown size whilst preserving, as far as possible, the natural tree shape.
Crown reduction/thinning - Reduction of the canopy volume by thinning to remove selected branches whilst preserving the natural tree shape.
Deadwood - Branch or stem wood bearing no live tissues.
Decurrent - A system of branching in which the crown is borne on a number of major widely spreading limbs of similar size.
Defect - In relation to tree hazards, any feature of a tree which detracts from the uniform distribution of mechanical stress, or which makes the tree mechanically unsuited to its environment.
Delamination - The separation of wood layers along their length, visible as longitudinal splitting.

Dieback - The death of parts of a woody plant, starting at shoot-tips or root-tips.
Disease - A malfunction in or destruction of tissues within a living organism, usually excluding mechanical damage; in trees, usually caused pathogens.
Distal - In the direction away from the main body of a tree or subject organism (cf. proximal)
Dominance - In trees, the tendency for a leading shoot to grow faster or more vigorously than the lateral shoots; also, the tendency of a tree to maintain a taller crown than its neighbours.
Dormant bud - An axial bud which does not develop into a shoot until after the formation of two or more annual wood increments; many such buds persist through the life of a tree and develop only if stimulated to do so.
Dysfunction - In woody tissues, the loss of physiological function, especially water conduction, in sapwood.
DSH (Diameter at Standard Height) - Stem diameter measured at a height of 1.4 metres or the nearest measurable point. Where measurement at a height of 1.4 metres is not possible, another height may be specified.
Endophytes - Micro-organisms that live inside plant tissues without causing overt disease, but in some cases capable of causing disease if the tissues become physiologically stressed.
Epicormic shoot - A shoot having developed from a dormant or adventitious bud and not having developed from a first-year shoot.
Excrescence - Any abnormal outgrowth on the surface of tree or other organism.
Excurrent - In trees, a system of branching in which there is a well-defined central main stem, bearing branches which are limited in their length, diameter, and secondary branching (cf. decurrent).
Fastigiate - Having upright, often clustered branches.
Flush cut - A pruning cut which removes part of the branch bark ridge and or branch-collar.
Girdling root - A root which circles and constricts the stem or roots possibly causing death of phloem and/or cambial tissue.
Habit - The overall growth characteristics, shape of the tree and branch structure.
Haloing - Removing or pruning trees from around the crown of another (usually mature or post-mature) tree to prevent it becoming suppressed.
Hazard beam - An upwardly curved part of a tree in which strong internal stresses may occur without being reduced by adaptive growth, prone to longitudinal splitting.
Heartwood/false-heartwood - The dead central wood that has become dysfunctional as part of the aging processes and being distinct from the sapwood.
Heave - The lifting of pavements and other structures by root diameter expansion; also, the lifting of one side of a wind-rocked root-plate.
High canopy tree species - Tree species having potential to contribute to the closed canopy of a mature forest.
Incipient failure - In wood tissues, a mechanical failure which results only in deformation or cracking, and not in the fall or detachment of the affected part.
Included bark (ingrown bark) - Bark of adjacent parts of a tree (usually forks, acutely joined branches or basal flutes) which is in face-to-face contact.
Infection - The establishment of a parasitic micro-organism in the tissues of a tree or other organism.
Internode - The part of a stem between two nodes; not to be confused with a length of stem which bear nodes but no branches.
Lever arm - A mechanical term denoting the length of the lever represented by a structure that is free to move at one end, such as a tree or individual branch.
Lignin - The hard, cement-like constituent of wood cells; deposition of lignin within the matrix of cellulose microfibrils in the cell wall is termed Lignification.
Lions tailing - When a branch of a tree that has few if any side branches except at its end and is thus liable to snap due to end-loading.
Loading - A mechanical term describing the force acting on a structure from a particular source, e.g., the weight of the structure itself or wind pressure.
Longitudinal - Along the length (of a stem, root, or branch).
Lopping - A term often used to describe the removal of large branches from a tree, but also used to describe other forms of cutting
Minor deadwood - Deadwood of a diameter less than 25mm and or unlikely to cause significant harm or damage upon impact with a target.
Mulch - Material laid down over the rooting area of plants to help conserve moisture; mulch may consist of organic matter, or artificial material.
Mycelium - The body of a fungus, consisting of branched filaments (hyphae).
Notional Root Zone (NRZ) - represents the theoretical area required to sustain a tree's health and long-term viability.
Occlusion - The process whereby a wound is progressively closed by the formation of new wood and bark around it.
Pathogen - A micro-organism which causes disease in another organism.
Photosynthesis - The process whereby plants use light energy to split hydrogen from water molecules and combine it with carbon dioxide to form the molecular building blocks for synthesizing carbohydrates and other biochemical products.
Phytotoxic - Toxic to plants.
Pollarding - The removal of the tree canopy, back to the stem or primary branches, usually to a point just outside that of the previous cutting.
Primary branch - A major branch, generally having a basal diameter greater than 0.25 x stem diameter.
Probability - A statistical measure of the likelihood that a particular event might occur.
Pruning - The removal or cutting back tree parts to growth points.
Rams-horn - In connection with wounds on trees, a roll of occluding tissues which has a spiral structure as seen in cross section.

Reactive Growth/Reaction Wood - Production of woody tissue in response to altered mechanical or external loading.
Residual wall - The amount of non-decayed wood remaining following decay of internal wood
Rib - A ridge of wood that has usually developed because of locally increased mechanical loading. Often associated with internal cracking in the wood of the stem, branch, or root.
Ringbarking (girdling) - The removal of a ring of bark and phloem around the circumference of a stem or branch, normally resulting in an inability to transport photosynthetic assimilates above or below the area of damage.
Ripewood - The older central wood of those tree species in which sapwood gradually ages without being converted to heartwood.
Root-collar - The transitional area between the stem/s and roots.
Root zone - Area of soils containing absorptive roots of the tree/s described. The Primary root zone is that which we consider of primary importance to the physiological well-being of the tree.
Sapwood - Living xylem tissues.
Selective delignification - A kind of wood decay (white-rot) in which lignin is degraded faster than cellulose.
Shedding - In woody plants, the normal abscission, rotting off or sloughing of leaves, floral parts, twigs, fine roots, and bark scales.
Shrub species - Woody perennial species forming the lowest level of woody plants in a forest or garden and not normally considered to be trees.
Simultaneous white rot - A kind of wood decay in which lignin and cellulose are degraded at about the same rate.
Soft-rot - A kind of wood decay in which a fungus degrades cellulose within the cells,
Spores - Propagules of fungi; most spores are microscopic and dispersed in air or water.
Sporophore - The spore bearing structure of fungi.
Stem/s - Principal above-ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches.
Stress - In plant physiology, a condition under which one or more physiological functions are not operating within their optimum range, for example due to lack of water, inadequate nutrition, or extremes of temperature: In mechanics, the application of an external force to an object.
Stringy white-rot - The kind of wood decay produced by selective delignification.
Structural roots - Roots, generally having a diameter greater than 50 millimetres, and contributing significantly to the structural support and stability of the tree.
Structural root zone (SRZ) - The zone of the root plate most likely to contain roots that are critical for anchorage and the stability of the tree.
Subsidence - In relation to soil or structures resting in or on soil, a sinking due to shrinkage when certain types of clay soil dry out, sometimes due to extraction of moisture by tree roots.
Subsidence - In relation to branches of trees, a term that can be used to describe a progressive downward bending due to increasing weight.
Taper - In stems and branches, the degree of change in girth along a given length.
Targets - In tree risk assessment persons or property or other things of value which might be harmed or damaged by falling parts of a tree
Topping/ Lopping - In arboriculture, the removal of the crown of a tree, or of a major proportion of it.
Torsional stress - Mechanical stress applied by a twisting force.
Translocation - Plant physiology, the movement of water and dissolved materials through the body of the plant.
Transpiration - The evaporation of moisture from the surface of a plant, especially via the stomata of leaves; it exerts a suction which draws water up from the roots and through the intervening xylem cells.
Tree Protection Zone (TRZ) - This is an area left around a tree to ensure protection of the above and below ground parts of the tree during construction works. It will usually include the SRZ and is usually recommended to be fenced off for the period of the works.
Understorey - This layer consists of younger individuals of the dominant trees, together with smaller trees and shrubs which are adapted to grow under lower light conditions.
Understorey tree species - Tree species not having potential to attain a size at which they can contribute to the closed high canopy of a forest or garden.
Vascular wilt - A type of plant disease in which water-conducting cells become dysfunctional.
Vessels - Water-conducting cells in plants, usually wide and long for hydraulic efficiency; generally, not present in coniferous trees.
Vigour - The expression of carbohydrate expenditure to growth (in trees).
Vitality - A measure of physiological condition.
White-rot - A range of kinds of wood decay in which lignin, usually together with cellulose and other wood constituents, is degraded.
Wind exposure - The degree to which a tree or other object is exposed to wind, both in terms of duration and velocity.
Windthrow - The blowing over of a tree at its roots.
Woundwood - Wood with atypical anatomical features, formed in the vicinity of a wound.

12.0 References

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