

22 November 2019
Our File Ref: B19289EL001 Revised
Contact: Joseph Toon

Project Director
Major Projects and Property
Department of State Development

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the PDA
DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL



Approval no: DEV2019/1051/2
Date: 29 NOV 2019

Attention: Mr John Casey

RE: YERONGA TAFE VEGETATION SURVEY

Dear John

1. Background and Scope of Works

The Yeronga TAFE site, located at 70 Park Road, Yeronga (Lot Number 3 on SP300888) (the site), is undergoing redevelopment works. Part of these works include remediation of site soils within two areas (Figure 1). It is understood the remediation methodology is by removal and disposal of contaminated soils from the site. There are a number of trees within the remediation areas that have caused remediation activities to cease. It is understood all these trees require removal to meet the remediation objectives for the site. To assist in the assessment process for the removal of these trees supporting information is required. Economic Development Queensland engaged Lambert & Rehbein to undertake the following scope of work:

- An assessment of the vegetation on site against the definition of significant vegetation in the ILUP;
- Vegetation Survey (in accordance with *Australian Standard AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites*);
- Vegetation Survey Plan with all trees numbered;
- A Vegetation Survey Information Table, including (but not limited to):
 - Tree numbering to accompany the Vegetation Survey Plan;
 - Species Name;
 - Common Name;
 - Dimensions:
 - a) Height;
 - b) Diameter at breast height [dbh];
 - Structural Root Zone;
 - Tree Protection Zone;
 - Age, health, distinguishing features etc;

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- Identify if Pest Vegetation;
- Whether the tree is proposed to be retained or removed.

2. Results and Discussion

A Level 5 AQF Qualified Arborist undertook the site investigation on 10 June 2019. Trees greater than 4 m in height and 10cm dbh were recorded. A total of 29 trees were identified within the remediation areas (Figure 1, Attachment A). Summarised in Table 1 and detailed in Attachment A, these trees include native and exotic species in fair to good health with some planted and some self-seeded. Of these 29 trees, one is listed as a Category 3 weed (Tree #3, *Celtis sinensis*, Chinese Elm).

Subsequent to the assessment undertaken in June, additional trees were identified for removal in November 2019 (T1-T6, Table 1) (Figure1). Although not assessed by an arborist, these generally appear to be in poor health or dead.

It is generally considered the trees do not appear to be protected under local, state or Commonwealth legislation, including Brisbane City Council's Natural Asset Local Law. However, under Section 2.5.5 Environment and Sustainability of the *Yeronga Priority Development Area (PDA) Proposed Development Scheme*, design, siting and layout of development is required to support sustainable outcomes by "minimising and mitigating impacts on significant vegetation after demonstrating avoidance is not reasonably possible", and by "retaining significant vegetation for street trees and feature trees..."

Significant trees are defined in the Yeronga DPA as:

"Means all vegetation, except those listed as pest vegetation by state or local government, that is significant in its:

- a. ecological value at local, state or national levels including; remnant vegetation, non-juvenile koala habitat trees in bushland habitat and marine plants; or;*
- b. contribution to the preservation of natural landforms; or*
- c. contribution to the character of the landscape; or*
- d. cultural or historical value; or*
- e. amenity value to the general public*

Note: vegetation may be living or dead and the term includes their root stock."

Under this definition it is likely that a number of the trees may be considered significant vegetation by the *Yeronga PDA Proposed Development Scheme* (Table 1) under at least one of the defining factors. It should be noted though that the definition of significant vegetation is subjective and the assessment (results in Table 1) have considered each tree individually.

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To meet the current remediation objectives of the site it is understood all contaminated soil is required to be removed, including the soil under and around the trees within the remediation areas (Figure 1). It is also understood all trees within the remediation areas are growing within contaminated soil. To achieve the remediation objective it does not appear feasible to retain the trees as it is not feasible or practical to remove and replace all soil from around the trees. (Please note the remediation area boundaries are indicative and have been drawn in from provided drawings.)

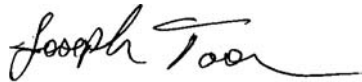
For any trees that have the potential to remain, such as those along the boundary of the remediation areas Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) have been included in the arborist report (Attachment 1). These should be considered and if remediation only requires partial disturbance of the TPZ an arborist should be consulted on the best methodology retain and protect the trees during disturbance activities.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully

For and on behalf of

LAMBERT & REHBEIN (SEQ) PTY LTD



J. TOON BSc(Hons), MEIANZ, CEnvP

DIVISION MANAGER – ENVIRONMENTAL

Att: Table 1 – Tree identification number and species name

Figure 1 – Tree location

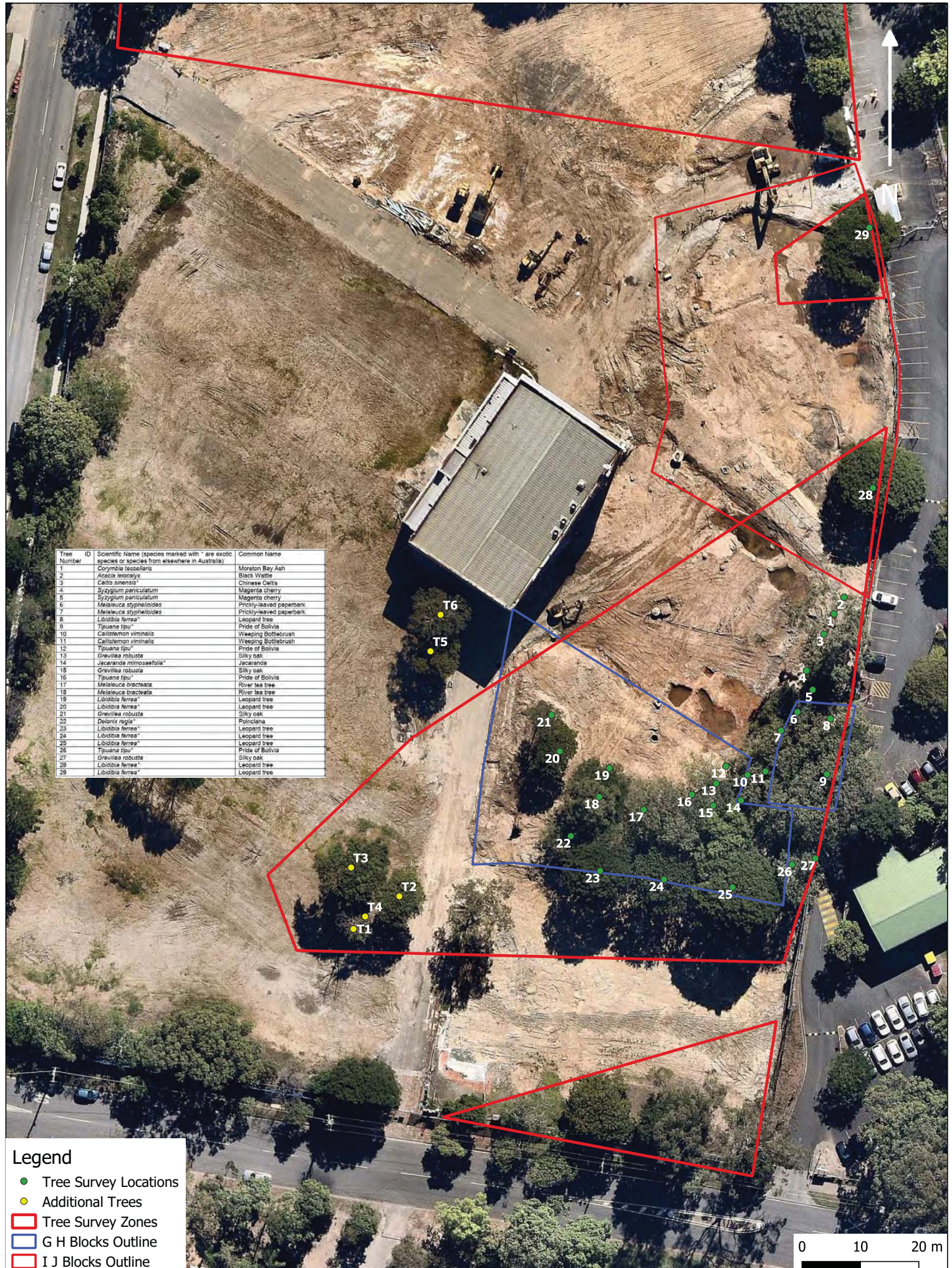
Attachment A – Arborist Report

Table 1 - Tree identification number and species name

Table 1 - Tree identification number and species name of prominent trees remaining in remediation areas

Tree ID Number	Scientific Name (species marked with * are exotic species or species from elsewhere in Australia)	Common Name	Significant Vegetation
1	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	Possibly
2	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Black Wattle	Unlikely
3	<i>Celtis sinensis</i> *	Chinese Elm	No
4	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta cherry	Unlikely
5	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta cherry	Unlikely
6	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly-leaved paperbark	Unlikely
7	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly-leaved paperbark	Unlikely
8	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> *	Leopard tree	Unlikely
9	<i>Tipuana tipu</i> *	Pride of Bolivia	No
10	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	Unlikely
11	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	Unlikely
12	<i>Tipuana tipu</i> *	Pride of Bolivia	No
13	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak	Unlikely
14	<i>Jacaranda mimosaefolia</i> *	Jacaranda	Unlikely
15	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak	Unlikely
16	<i>Tipuana tipu</i> *	Pride of Bolivia	No
17	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	River tea tree	Unlikely
18	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	River tea tree	Possibly
19	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> *	Leopard tree	Unlikely
20	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> *	Leopard tree	Unlikely
21	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak	Unlikely
22	<i>Delonix regia</i> *	Poinciana	Unlikely
23	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> *	Leopard tree	Unlikely
24	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> *	Leopard tree	Unlikely
25	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> *	Leopard tree	Possibly
26	<i>Tipuana tipu</i> *	Pride of Bolivia	Unlikely
27	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak	Unlikely
28	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> *	Leopard tree	Unlikely
29	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> *	Leopard tree	Unlikely
T1	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	Unlikely
T2	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> *	Leopard tree	Unlikely
T3	<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> *	Leopard tree	Unlikely
T4	Unknown	Appears dead	No
T5	<i>Eucalypt sp</i>	Unsure	Unlikely
T6	Unknown	Unsure	No

Figure 1 – Tree location



Tree Number	ID	Scientific Name (species marked with * are exotic species or species from elsewhere in Australia)	Common Name
1		<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash
2		<i>Acacia lineata</i>	Black Wattle
3		<i>Celtis sinensis</i> *	Chinese Celtis
4		<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta cherry
5		<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta cherry
6		<i>Meiaveia stypheloides</i>	Prickly-leaved paperbark
7		<i>Meiaveia stypheloides</i>	Prickly-leaved paperbark
8		<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> *	Leopard tree
9		<i>Tipuana tipu</i> *	Pride of Bolivia
10		<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush
11		<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush
12		<i>Tipuana tipu</i> *	Pride of Bolivia
13		<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak
14		<i>Jacaranda mimosaeifolia</i> *	Jacaranda
15		<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak
16		<i>Tipuana tipu</i> *	Pride of Bolivia
17		<i>Meiaveia bracteata</i>	River tea tree
18		<i>Meiaveia bracteata</i>	River tea tree
19		<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> *	Leopard tree
20		<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> *	Leopard tree
21		<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak
22		<i>Delonix regia</i> *	Palmdiana
23		<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> *	Leopard tree
24		<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> *	Leopard tree
25		<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> *	Leopard tree
26		<i>Tipuana tipu</i> *	Pride of Bolivia
27		<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak
28		<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> *	Leopard tree
29		<i>Libidibia ferrea</i> *	Leopard tree

- Legend**
- Tree Survey Locations
 - Additional Trees
 - ▭ Tree Survey Zones
 - ▭ G H Blocks Outline
 - ▭ I J Blocks Outline

0 10 20 m

Attachment 1 – Arborist Report

Consult Arborist

Pty Ltd

ARBORIST REPORT

Project Address: Yeronga TAFE
70 Park Road
Yeronga, QLD, 4104

Real Property Description: L2 RP.84392
L1 RP.84392

Commissioned by: Joseph Toon, Lambert & Rehbein

Date: Tuesday, 11 June 2019

Prepared by:



Matthew Duncan

Director / Principal Arborist
AQF Level V, TRAQ, QMQAA

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ABN: 68 153 548 531

This document was prepared for the sole use of Lambert & Rehbein and any regulatory agencies involved in this project. No other party should rely on this information without the prior written consent of Consult Arborist.

If the advice and recommendations made in this report are not strictly adhered to, no responsibility will be taken for the continuing health and condition of a retained tree. Trees are dynamic living organisms that respond to changes in their environs; repeat assessments are key to maintaining tree vitality, structural integrity and to reduce any potential risk they may pose.

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

The latest approved version of this 19_06_11_AR_L&R_Yeronga TAFE should be available to all personnel involved in the project in consultation with Consult Arborist Pty Ltd.

Each new revision should be distributed to all key personnel for review and endorsement.

All individuals working near protected trees are to be made aware of this document and it is the responsibility of the individual to implement and/or adhere to the recommendations and guidelines.

Version	Date	Written	Reviewed	Approved
One (1)	11/06/19	MJD	SCD	MJD

DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

The following documents have been reviewed, analysed and referenced during the production of this report.

Reference / Date	Title / Details
21/05/2019	Fig 1. Tree Survey Location Plan, Lambert & Rehbein

Note: Extracts from the above document have been used to illustrate the text within this report but should be read with full documents.

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1 BRIEF

This assessment was commissioned by Joseph Toon, Divisional Manager – Environmental, Lambert & Rehbein. Consult Arborist Pty Ltd has been requested to carry out an independent arborist assessment of specified trees at the Yeronga TAFE site at 70 Park Road.

The subject trees were assessed to compile the following information:

- Tree survey undertaken in accordance with *Australian Standard AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites*
- Trees will be numbered and tagged for identification and electronically plotted with an iPad and Garmin GLO Bluetooth GPS and mapped with easymapmaker.com to give an indication of their locations (this is not survey accurate)
- Tree information presented in a table:
 - o Species
 - o Tree attributes
 - Measurements, including TPZ & SRZ
 - Vegetation status
 - o Health and condition
 - o General comments or noteworthy features of the tree.

2 SITE INSPECTION

Matthew Duncan, Director and Principal Arborist of Consult Arborist, undertook the Visual Tree Assessment of the site which was completed from a ground level on Monday, 10 June 2019. Matthew holds an AQF Level 5 Diploma of Arboriculture (AHC50510) from Sunshine Coast TAFE, an International Society of Arboriculture's Tree Risk Assessment Qualification 2015 and has worked in the arboricultural industry since 1994. Consult Arborist Pty Ltd was established in 2011 and has been engaged to provide arboricultural advice and guidance on arboricultural, civil and capital works projects for cross-sector clients throughout SEQ.

3 SITE LOCATION AND DETAILS:

The former Yeronga TAFE site is located in the Brisbane City Council (BCC) suburb of Yeronga, adjacent to the local State school. The site currently is being demolished with a future development planned. The subject trees requested for survey are located centrally on the eastern boundary and predominantly comprise of mature planted native and exotic trees that once formed part of the TAFE campus treescape.

Some earth works have occurred adjacent to a number of the trees and general site activities were evident within the surveyed area.

The weather at the time of the survey was clear with a light breeze. The site conditions were generally dry underfoot.

3.1 SITE MAPS

These maps are for reference only, are not to scale and are to be used in conjunction with the information within the VTA results.



Figure 1: Google site overview



Figure 2: Tree Survey Location Plan showing subject tree for assessment, supplied by Lambert & Rehbein

4 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF WORK

The purpose of this report is to provide relevant information and details of the subject trees in the specified areas of the former Tafe site.

See attached photographs, plan extracts, and maps for identification purposes.

This report does not take into consideration extreme weather events or future pest and disease outbreak which may affect the tree's health, condition, and retainability.

All assessments of the retained tree/s have been made visually from the ground and include the use of basic tools and techniques, i.e. cavity probing, minor root collar excavation, measuring tapes and devices and photography to gather information. No additional specialist equipment was used and no conclusive comments on what may have or may be happening within the internal structure of the tree will be made. No tissue or soil samples have been collected or submitted for testing.

The information contained in this report is based on a visual inspection of the tree/s and their location/s, species, health and condition at the time of the inspection from a ground level. The additional information provided is the author's opinion and is a 'snapshot in time' of the specific tree's health and condition at the time of the quoted inspection and no guarantee can be given that faults or issues may not arise in the future

The relevant tree information has been recorded to be used as a functional proactive tool to determine a safe management strategy for the trees, taking into account past works, site activities, age and location. The information contained in this report is the author's opinion and is a 'snapshot in time' of each specific tree's health and structure at the time of the inspection and no guarantee can be given that faults or issues may not arise in the future.

The relevant tree information has been recorded to be used as a functional proactive tool to determine a safe management strategy for the tree, taking into account past works, age, location and in particular the proposed design and future use of the site as a childcare centre.

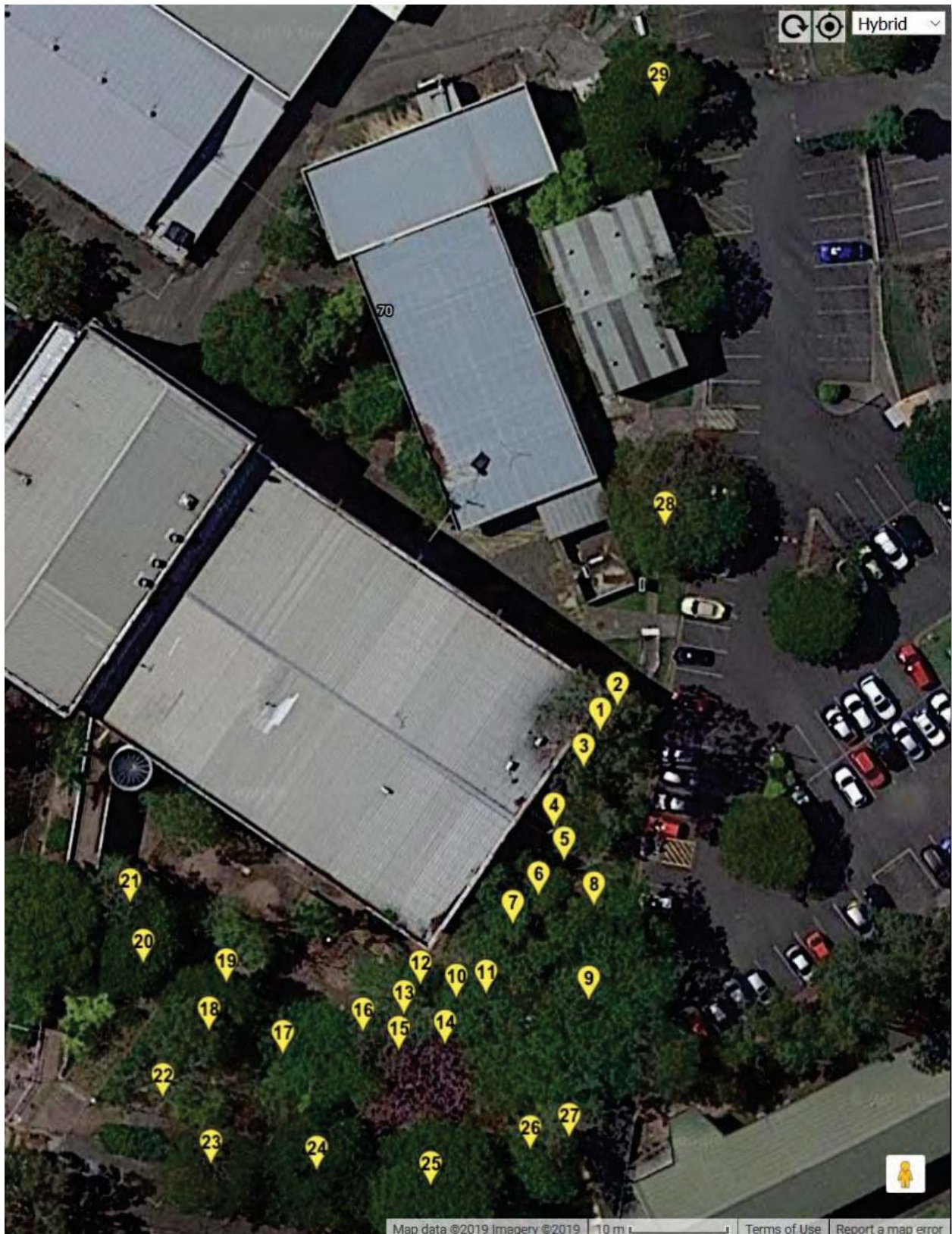
See attached Site Pictures and [Site Maps](#) for identification purposes.

5 TREE CATALOGUE

ID #	Botanical Name	Common Name	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	DBH (m)	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Age	Health	Structure	Comments	Vegetation Status
1	Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton Bay ash	16	10	0.55	6.6	2.8	Mature	Good	Good	Leaning trunk	Native
2	Acacia leiocalyx	Black wattle	4	3	0.15	2	1.5	Young	Good	Fair	Self-seeded	Native
3	Celtis sinensis	Chinese elm	6	5	0.25	3	2	Early mature	Good	Fair	Self-seeded	Cat 3 weed
4	Syzygium paniculatum	Magenta cherry	5	3	0.22	2.64	1.9	Early mature	Good	Fair	Previously topped	Native
5	Syzygium paniculatum	Magenta cherry	5	2	0.18	2.16	1.7	Early mature	Good	Fair	Previously topped	Native
6	Melaleuca styphelioides	Prickly-leaved paperbark	7	5	0.28	3.36	2.1	Mature	Good	Fair		Native
7	Melaleuca styphelioides	Prickly-leaved paperbark	7	4	0.3	3.6	2.2	Early mature	Good	Fair		Native
8	Libidibia ferrea	Leopard tree	9	5	0.25	3	2	Early mature	Good	Fair		Exotic
9	Tipuana tipu	Pride of Bolivia	16	20	1+	12	3.6	Mature	Fair	Fair	Spreading - multi stems	Weed
10	Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	5	3	<0.1	2	1.5	Early mature	Good	Fair	Suppressed	Native
11	Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	4	4	<0.1	2	1.5	Early mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed	Native
12	Tipuana tipu	Pride of Bolivia	7	5	0.25	3	2	Early mature	Fair	Fair	Root sucker	Weed
13	Grevillea robusta	Silky oak	7	5	0.27	3.24	2.1	Early mature	Fair	Fair	Declining health	Native
14	Jacaranda mimosaeifolia	Jacaranda	8	8	0.36	4.32	2.3	Mature	Fair	Fair	Twin stem - .3m, .2m	Exotic
15	Grevillea robusta	Silky oak	8	4	0.3	3.6	2.2	Early mature	Fair	Fair	Declining health	Native
16	Tipuana tipu	Pride of Bolivia	9	7	0.38	4.56	2.4	Early mature	Good	Poor	Root sucker	Weed
17	Melaleuca bracteata	River tea tree	6	6	0.3	3.6	2.2	Mature	Fair	Fair	4 stems - .15m x 4	Native
18	Melaleuca bracteata	River tea tree	9	6	0.38	4.56	2.4	Mature	Good	Fair		Native
19	Libidibia ferrea	Leopard tree	8	6	0.39	4.68	2.4	Early mature	Good	Fair	3 stems - .3m .2m .15m	Exotic
20	Libidibia ferrea	Leopard tree	7	6	0.38	4.56	2.4	Early mature	Good	Fair		Exotic
21	Grevillea robusta	Silky oak	9	4	0.31	3.72	2.2	Early mature	Fair	Fair		Native
22	Delonix regia	Poinciana	5	10	0.59	7.08	2.9	Mature	Fair	Fair		Exotic
23	Libidibia ferrea	Leopard tree	9	6	0.46	5.52	2.6	Early mature	Good	Good	Twin stem - .3m .35m	Exotic
24	Libidibia ferrea	Leopard tree	9	8	0.55	6.6	2.8	Early mature	Good	Good	Multi-fused stems	Exotic
25	Libidibia ferrea	Leopard tree	14	10	0.53	6.36	2.7	Mature	Good	Good		Exotic
26	Tipuana tipu	Pride of Bolivia	9	4	0.28	3.36	2.1	Early mature	Good	Fair		Weed
27	Grevillea robusta	Silky oak	9	4	0.28	3.36	2.1	Early mature	Fair	Fair		Native
28	Libidibia ferrea	Leopard tree	8	12	0.5	6	2.7	Mature	Good	Fair	Twin stem - .3m .4m	Exotic
29	Libidibia ferrea	Leopard tree	8	12	0.6	7.2	2.9	Mature	Good	Fair		Exotic

6 TREE PLOT MAP

This map is created using easymapmaker.com and is for reference only, is not to scale and is to be used in conjunction with the information in the tree catalogue.



7 SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Picture 1: Tree 1



Picture 2: Tree 1



Picture 3: Tree 2



Picture 4: Tree 3



Picture 5: Tree 4



Picture 6: Tree 6



Picture 7: Tree 7



Picture 8: Tree 8



Picture 9: Tree 9



Picture 10: Tree 10



Picture 11: Tree 11



Picture 12: Tree 12



Picture 13: Tree 12



Picture 14: Tree 13



Picture 15: Tree 13



Picture 16: Tree 14



Picture 17: Tree 14



Picture 18: Tree 15



Picture 19: Tree 16



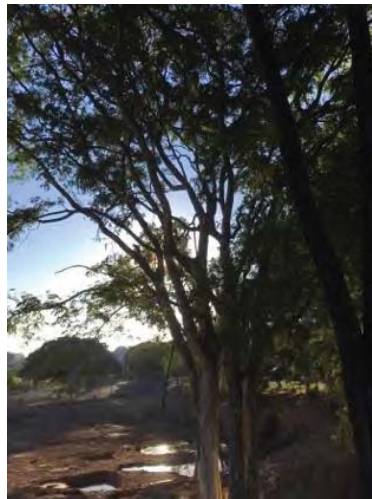
Picture 20: Tree 16



Picture 21: Tree 18



Picture 22: Tree 18



Picture 23: Tree 19



Picture 24: Tree 19



Picture 25: Tree 20



Picture 26: Tree 21



Picture 27: Tree 22



Picture 28: Tree 23



Picture 29: Tree 24



Picture 30: Tree 25



Picture 31: Tree 26



Picture 32: Trees 26 & 27



Picture 33: Tree 27



Picture 34: Tree 28



Picture 35: Tree 29

9 REFERENCES:

- Australian Standards AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites (2009).
- Australian Standards AS 4373 – 2007 Pruning of amenity trees. (2007).
- Barton, A. (2003). *Wild plants of greater Brisbane*. South Brisbane, Qld, Australia: Published by the Queensland Museum, in partnership with the Environment and Parks Branch of the Brisbane City Council.
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- Hayes, E. (2001). *Evaluating tree defects*. [S.l.]: Safetrees.
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- Mattheck, C., Breloer, H., Lonsdale, D. and Strouts, R. (2003). *The body language of trees*. London: The Stationery Office.
- Strouts, R. and Winter, T. (1998). *Diagnosis of ill-health in trees*. Colegate, Norwich: Crown.

10 ASSUMPTIONS AND DISCLAIMER

This information contained in this report has been prepared on an independent basis, free of any bias and represents the honest opinion of the consulting arborist.

All data is based on visual inspection of the tree/s and its/their location at the time of writing, unless otherwise stated, and contains opinions, advice and recommendations based on information and data gathered from site inspections carried out by the author and information supplied by the Client (Lambert & Rebhein).

All information received from the Client shall be deemed to be true, accurate and up to date.

To the extent permitted by law, you agree Consult Arborist Pty Ltd is not liable to you or any person or entity for any loss of or damage caused or alleged to have been caused (including loss or damage resulting from negligence) either directly or indirectly, by your use of the information made available in this report. In no event will the author be liable to you for any lost revenue or profits, or for special, indirect, consequential or incidental damage (however caused and regardless of the theory of liability) arising out of or related to your use of that information, even if the author has been advised of the possibility of such a loss or damage.

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Unless otherwise stated this report cannot be used within a court of law or any legal situation without the prior consent of Consult Arborist Pty Ltd. The author shall not be required to give testimony or to attend court by reason of this report unless subsequent contractual arrangements have been made.

The information contained in this report refers only to the tree/s that were inspected on 21/05/2019 and reflects the condition of the tree/s at the time of the inspection.

There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that the problems or deficiencies of the plants or property in question may not arise in the future. Likewise, remedial treatments cannot be guaranteed.

Arboriculturalists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fail in ways we do not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Consult Arborist Pty Ltd and the author cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time.

This report does not take into consideration the possibility of extreme weather or other events over which Consult Arborist Pty Ltd has no control.

Treatment, pruning and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of the Arboriculturalists services, such as property boundaries and ownership, disputes between neighbours, sight lines, landlord-tenant matters and related. Consult Arborist Pty Ltd cannot take such issues into account unless the complete and accurate information is given to them. Likewise, Consult Arborist Pty Ltd cannot accept any responsibility for the authorization or non-authorization of any recommended treatment or remedial measure.

Arboriculturalists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live or work near a tree involves some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risks associated with a tree is to eliminate the tree.

Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of Consult Arborist Pty Ltd or to seek additional advice.

APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following criteria have been used in the VTA and arboricultural appraisal to gather information and determine the required management options on the grounds of public health and safety. Measurements are approximate, made visually by eye, unless otherwise stated.

Age Class:	
Young:	Early stage of growth, immature size
Early Mature:	Fast-growing well-established tree which has not yet reached mature size
Mature:	The tree reached its mature size, exhibits slowing growth rates with early stages of naturally forming dead or dysfunctional wood.
Over Mature:	Tree has reached mature size and is unlikely to increase significantly in height or mass. Retrenchment of the upper crown with increased vegetative vitality in lower crown, increased fungal activity and wood decay, increase colonisation by flora and fauna.
Veteran:	Tree with advanced retrenchment, a reduced crown size and annual increment growth, extensive hollowing, crown collapse, low vigour, advance heartwood decay, advanced colonisation by fauna and flora.
Health:	
Good:	Tree with no defects or disorders which are notable. Full canopy with good colour foliage. Minimal pathogen damage.
Fair:	Tree with minor defects or disorders which are notable. Some deadwood within what can be an unbalanced canopy, foliage generally with good colour although some discoloration may be present typical of species in location. Minor pathogen damage.
Poor:	Tree with major defects or disorders which are notable. Tree has considerable deadwood present, discoloured or distorted leaves indicating further decline of the tree. Detrimental pathogen damage.
Dead:	Dead or dysfunctional moribund tree.
Structure:	
Good:	Tree with good unions and no branch defects. Sound trunk with no / minor defects. Good buttress and root structure.
Fair:	Tree with minor defects or disorders which are notable. Small areas of bark missing. Small cavities or minor unfavourable branch unions may be present. Minor damage to roots.
Poor:	Tree with major defects, large hollows, weak unions and/or problematic damaged roots.
Hazardous:	This implies a tree with major defect that may fail at any time
Protection of Trees:	
TPZ:	As specified in the AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites, the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) is the principal means of protecting trees on development site. The TPZ is a combination of the root and crown area requiring protection. This area should be isolated from construction disturbance so that the tree can remain in a viable condition. The TPZ incorporates the Structural Root Zone (SRZ). The radius of the TPZ is calculated for each tree by multiplying its trunk diameter at 1.4m above ground by 12, e.g. 300mm diameter @ 1.4m x 12 = 3.6m Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) A TPZ should not be less than 2m or greater than 15m (unless crown protection is required).
SRZ:	Structural Root Zone (SRZ), as specified in AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites, is the surface area of protection required to maintain a tree's stability – a larger area is required to maintain a tree in viable health. It is only necessary to calculate the SRZ when major encroachment into a TPZ is proposed. The SRZ for trees with a trunk diameter less than 150mm will be 1.5m.
DBH:	Diameter at Breast Height - The approximate diameter of the trunk is measured visually in millimetres at a height of 1.4m.