

Arboricultural Inspection Report



BLOKK PROPERTY AUSTRALIA

21 BERKSHIRE ROAD

FORRESTFIELD



Trees Need Tree Surgeons
PO Box 6164, Success WA 6164

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Date inspected: 17th April 2025

Location: 21 Berkshire Road Forrestfield.

Tree species: *Various*

1- Introduction

Trees and People

Trees confer numerous benefits, being essential to our well-being and generally enhancing our urban environments. The use of ‘safe’ or ‘unsafe’ when assessing trees is both imprecise and ambiguous, as a tree cannot be free from defects or potential hazards – such a state is simply unattainable. Trees can be managed, but they can’t be controlled. To live or work near a tree involves a degree of risk, therefore it is essential to maintain a balance between the tree benefits to society and the costs of risk mitigation.

1.1. The objective of the tree assessment is to:

Go to the above address and inspect the trees around the house block where a childcare centre is to be constructed and note the coordinates of major trees to be retained. Blokke Property want to make sure they are suitable and safe for this type of development and viable to be retained. While on site make observations on which trees are safe to remain and those that are not and should be removed.

1.2. In accordance with your instructions, I confirm that you have employed this consultant to complete an overall Tree Inspection conducted at ground level using VTA (Visual Tree Assessment) of the trees in the area being set aside for the new childcare centre.

1.3. This assessment was carried out and constructed broadly in line with the guidance of
AS 4373 2007 and AS 4970 - 2009.

1.4 This consultant confirms that a site visit to assess this tree was carried out on the 17/4/25.

2- Tree Observations

All the trees surveyed were viewed for species, height, damage, closeness to proposed development and overall appearance to decide whether they should be retained or removed to construct the Child Care Centre.

3- Visual Assessment

The identified trees at this development site were visually assessed from ground level in accordance with visual tree assessment (VTA) methods and principles.

The VTA method is based on sciences of tree biology, physiology, structure and tree biomechanics. It is a method widely used by Arborists worldwide to identify visual signs on trees that indicate any health or potential structural issues that in turn could increase the risks associated with the given tree.

The overall health of the tree was adjudged from an inspection of its leaf, overall percentage of leaf mass present in the canopy of the tree, and the presence or absence of any pest or disease factor that could influence the overall structure of the tree.

The structural integrity of the tree was determined from visual inspection of its main stem, primary (and secondary) branch unions to determine the presence of any areas considered to be a structural 'defect' or 'imperfection' such as unions with included bark, swelling, crossing, and rubbing branches or noticeable splitting of them.

Symptoms of decay, growth patterns and defects are identified and assessed as their potential to cause whole tree, part tree or branch failure, and where considered necessary, further investigation by way of the use of sounding techniques would be utilised to determine the presence and general extent of any areas of cavity or associated decay within the tree's main stem structure.

The tree root plate area is inspected to identify any visible signs of root plate movement, cracking, or heave from which a determination of the inground stability of the tree can be ascertained. It is however important to note that there are limitations in verifying the in-ground stability of a tree based on

a 'one off' cursory visual observation; particularly if the inspection is undertaken during a period of 'fine weather' with little to no wind, only light breeze was the case over the period of the assessment.

The tree's species and its ability to cope with disturbances to its root zone that typically occur as part of any works process are also take into consideration.

RPZs are the areas surrounding important trees where disturbance must be minimized if they are to be successfully retained. Damage to roots or degradation of the soil through compaction and/or excavation within RPZs is likely to cause serious damage. Any work operations within RPZs must be carried out with great care if trees are to be successfully retained.

All excavation must be carried out carefully, roots 2.5–10cm in diameter should only be cut in exceptional circumstances. (Roots greater than 10cm in 1/5 © 2010 Barrell Tree Consultancy; all rights reserved www.TreeAZ.com Tree AZ Information Note 3: Site guidance for working in root protection zones (RPZs) diameter should only be cut after consultation with the appropriate supervisory officer).

Summary of Key Findings in the Assessment

4. 31 trees were identified and included in the assessment they are identifies as 1-31 on below plan

North





4.1 The following list of trees shows the GPS positioning for survey points as requested.

Tree #	Tree Species	
1	Eucalyptus cladocalyx - Sugar Gum	
2	Schefflera actinophylla – Umbrella	
3	Corymbia ficifolia – Red Flowering Gum	
3a	Corymbia ficifolia – Red Flowering Gum	
4	Eucalyptus marginata - Jarrah	
5	Brachychiton aceryfolius – Illawarra Flame	
5a	Eucalyptus marginata - Jarrah	
6	Cytherexylum spinosum – Fiddle Wood	
7	Gravillea robusta – Silky Oak	
8	Eucalyptus camaldulensis – River Gum	
9	Ficus macrocarpa var. Hillii – Hills Weeping Fig	
10	Corymbia citriodora – Lemon Scented Gum	
11	Eucalyptus globulus – Tasmanian Blue Gum	
12	Corymbia maculata – Spotted Gum	
13	Cupressus macrocarpa – Monterey Cypress	

14	Eucalyptus marginata - Jarrah	
15	Schefflera actinophylla – Umbrella	
16	Cupressus macrocarpa – Monterey Cypress	
17	Hesperocyparis arizonica – Arizona Cypress	
18	Quercus robur – Common Oak	
19	Eucalyptus marginata - Jarrah	
20	Corymbia calophylla - Marri	
21	Corymbia calophylla - Marri	
22	Gleditsia tricanthos -Honey Locust	
23	Jacaranda mimosifolia - Jacaranda	
24	Lagunaria patersonia – Norfolk Island Hibiscus	
25	Dead tree	
26	Lagunaria patersonia – Norfolk Island Hibiscus	
27	Brachchiton acerfolius – Illawarra Flame	
28	Brachchiton acerfolius – Illawarra Flame	
29	Ficus macrocarpa var. Hillii – Hills Weeping Fig	
30	Jacaranda mimosifolia - Jacaranda	
31	Corymbia ficifolia – Red Flowering Gum	
32	Corymbia ficifolia – Red Flowering Gum	

4.2 The following pages provide further details on each of the Trees identified and included in this assessment.

4.3

Health Condition.

Good	Shows to have typical foliage condition. Canopy foliage may be slightly chlorotic, or it may have a slightly higher percentage of deadwood than usual. It may exhibit signs of being affected by environmental conditions. May have minor pest or disease present that could start to affect it'd health
Fair	Shows to have a relatively high percentage of deadwood than considered typical for a specimen of the give species and /or a low volume of live canopy or leaf mass also of the given species. Apical (tip) sections of the canopy may also show signs of dying or death. Signs of pests or disease factors are evident
Poor	Canopy foliar mass and condition shows poor condition for a specimen of the species. The canopy is holding a high percentage of deadwood and a low percentage of live canopy mass (smaller than 20%)
Dead	Shows to have smaller than 5% of live foliage mass in canopy or no live tissue within its structure at all.

4.4

Structural Form.

Provides a view of the tree's structural form at the time of inspection base on a number of predetermined criteria

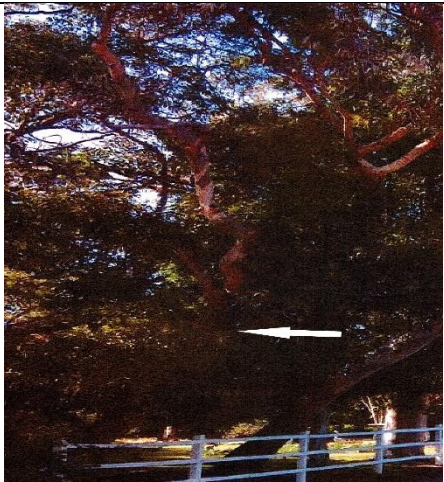
Good	Show typical structural form for of the species. Branch unions show typical form at attachment points. Tree may have a small number of structural defects but is within the scope of tree surgery management to rectify and shows to be root stable.
Acceptable	Tree shows and acceptable form but may have a number of structural defects present. Bifurcations (but with no swelling or movement), areas of stem cavities, but the structure remains within the scope of management at this stage, this will exhibit a higher risk management requirement. This can include previous lopped trees that are showing to have good attachment points of any epicormic growth that occurs.
Questionable	Shows undesirable structures for this type of species. Structural condition which may be likely to face future issues with the potential for branch or complete tree failure. Generally, includes but not limited to previously lopped trees, trees with large cavities and /or associated decay that may be affecting the trees structural integrity, trees with bifurcated unions with noticeable included bark and swellings that are considered to have an increased potential to fail.

Poor	Major structural defects are evident. Possible large stem cavities, extensive white ant damage or noticeable movement in main stem, branch unions or the root plate area.
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4.5

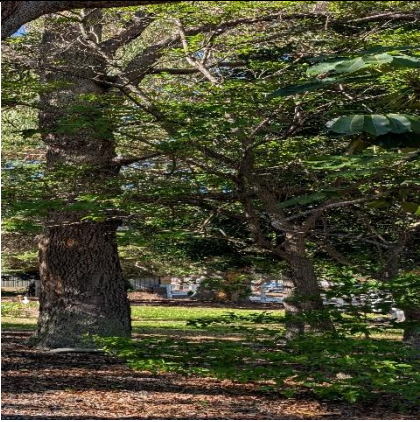
Age Class	Provides the age class of the given tree.
Sule	Provides an opinion on the safe, useful, and life expectance of the given tree in age range of years.
Image	Provides a photo of the given tree
Comments	Provides additional information relevant to the report of the given tree.
Nominal TPZ	Means the Tree Protection Zone where the majority of the tree's root mass is likely to be found. Any works in this zone are considered likely to have some potential; for impact on the tree.



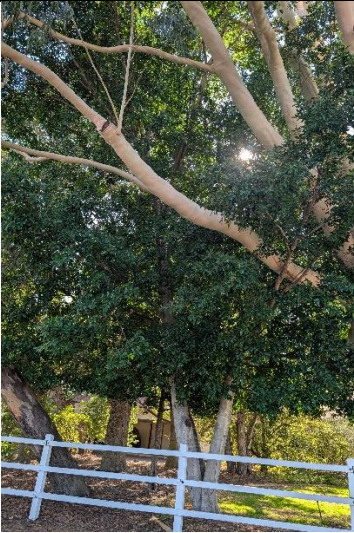
Tree #	Species	Height (m)	DBH (m)	Health	Structure	Sule	Canopy Spread	GPS Coordinates	Photo	Comment
1	Sugar Gum Eucalyptus cladocalyx	7	0.4	poor	poor		8m E/W 9m N/S	Not required		Remove tree as it has been shaded and is now growing 90% over the road
2	Umbrella Tree Schefflera actinophylla	6.5m	multi	Good Typical	poor	Long term .10 Years	7 E/W 5N/S	Not required		Remove both as tree will compete with tree 1, remove sapling as too close to properties being built next door

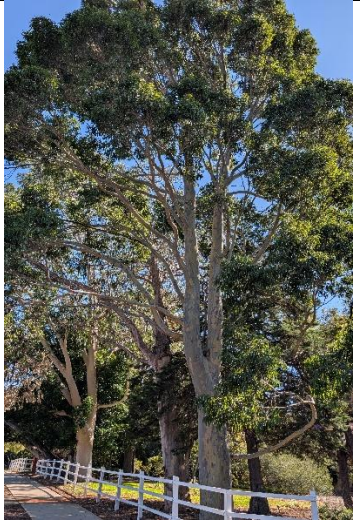
3	Red Flowering Gum <i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	12m	0.6	Good Typical	good	Long term >12Years	8 E/W 8N/S	S31 58.9399 E 116 00.9772		Retain Will need safety pruning throughout canopy with deadwood removal also.
3a	Red Flowering Gum <i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	15m	0.4	Good Typical	good	Long term >12 Years	8 E/W 14 N/S	Not required		Retain. Will require safety pruning and deadwood removal

4	Jarrah Eucalyptus marginata	9.5m	0.45	Good Typical	Poor	Long term >20 Years	6 E/W 5 N/S	S 31 58.9399 S 116 00.9772		Retain good specimen has been shaded on the western side.
5a	Jarrah Eucalyptus marginata	9	Multi stem	Good Typical	acceptable	Long term >20 Years	7 E/W 11 N/S	S 31 58.9408 S 116 00.9740		Retain tree

5	Kurrajong Brachychiton populneus	10m	0.6	Good Typical	good	9 E/W 7 N/S	Not required		Retain tree.
6	Fiddlewood Citharexylum spinosum	7.5m	0.3	poor	poor	immature	Not required		Remove tree has been lopped previously and in poor condition.

7	Silky Oak <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	15	0.5	Poor	Questionable	immature	Not required		Remove tree as Being shaded by all trees around it will grow into a poor specimen.
8	River Gum <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	14	0.45	Good Typical	Questionable	9 E/W 10 N/S	Not required		Remove as shaded and growing over road.

9	Hills Weeping Fig <i>Ficus macrocarpa</i> var <i>Hillii</i>	11.5	0.6m Double stem	Good Typical	Questionable	12 E/W 8 N/S	Not required		Retain. No pruning required.
10	Lemon Scented Gum <i>Corymbia</i> <i>citriodora</i>	20.5	0.8	Good Typical	good	17 E/W 21 N/S	Not required		Retain. Safety prune and deadwood

11	Tasmanian Blue Gum <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	16	0.45	poor	poor	21 E/W 10 N/S	Not required		Poor condition needs removing.
12	Spotted Gum <i>Corymbia maculata</i>	22	0.5	Good Typical	good	13 E/W 18 N/S	Not required		Retain. Safety prune, remove to source lower lateral toward driveway.

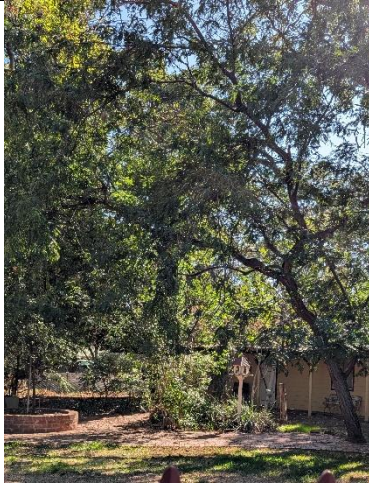
13	Monterey Cypress <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	11.5	0.45	good	good	11 N/S 13 E/W	S 31 58.9514 E 116 00.9862		Retain. Some pruning required to deadwood.
14	Jarrah <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	16	0.7	Good Typical	Questionable	6 E/W 6 N/S	S 31 58.9514 E 116 00.9862		Remove tree as in poor condition.

15	Umbrella Tree Schefflera actinophylla	8	0.7 Multi stem	Poor	Questionable	4 E/W 5 N/S			Remove. Poor quality has been lopped and now regrowth unsafe.
16	Monterey Cypress Cupressus macrocarpa	13	0.5	Good Typical	good	11 E/W 11 N/S	S 31 58.9526 E 116 00.9915		Retain Some pruning required to deadwood.

17	Possibly Arizona Cypress <i>Hesperocyparis arizonica</i>	12	0.3	Good Typical	good	5 N/S 5 E/W	S 31 58.9493 E 116 00.9920		Remove too close to boundary.
18	English Oak. <i>Quercus robur</i>	10	0.35	Good Typical	good	7 E/W 7 N/S			Retain. Remove to source competing secondary stem.

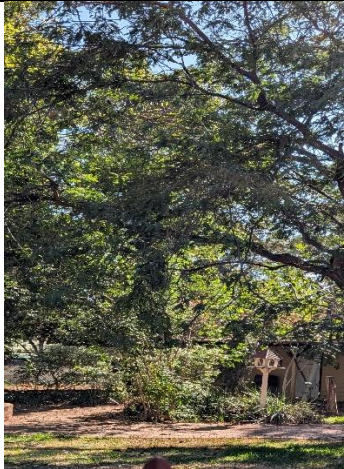
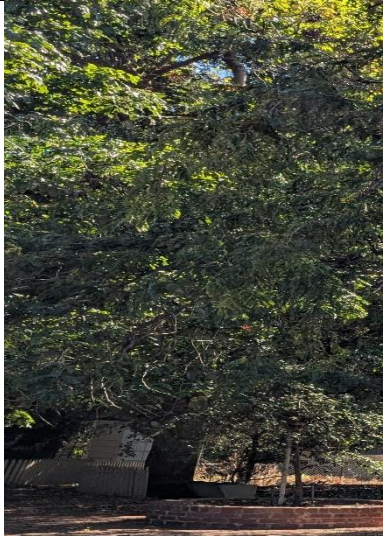
19	Jarrah <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	8.5	0.4	Good Typical	Good	9 E/W 10 N/S	S 31 58.9390 E 116 01.0015		Remove as too close to structure.
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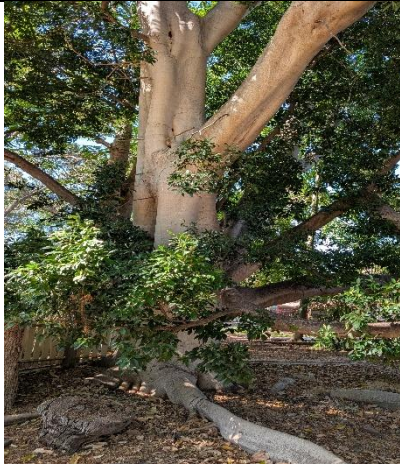
20	Marri <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	14	0.8	Good Typical	fair	19 E/W 12 N/S			Retain. Remove deadwood and reduce weight in large lateral branches to reduce forces at attachment points. Remove the creeper.
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21	Marri <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	18	0.4	Good Typical	Fair	NO ACCESS			Retain tree. Remove deadwood and reduce weight in large lateral branches to reduce forces at attachment points. Could not get into rear of house (dogs)
22	Honey Locust <i>Gleditsia tricanthos</i>	9	0.4	Good Typical	good	14 N/S 10 E/W			Retain tree. Very close to structure may need some pruning, could not get into the back of the house (dogs)

23	Jacaranda. Jacaranda mimosifolia	9	0.5	Good Typical	Fair	11 E/W 12 N/S	A 31 58.9399 E 116 00.9772		Remove tree as too close to structure to retain.
24	Norfolk Island Hibiscus Lagunaria patersonia	11	0.2	Good Typical	Questionable	3 E/W 4 N/S			Remove tree. This tree causes allergies and the seed pods and leaves touched by children will cause itchiness like Fibreglass.

25	Dead tree								Remove tree.
26	Norfolk Island Hibiscus Lagunaria patersonia	20	0.4	Good	Questionable	11 E/W 7 N/S			Remove tree. This tree causes allergies and the seed pods and leaves touched by children will cause itchiness like Fibreglass.

27	Illawarra Flame Brachchiton acerfolius	16		Good Typical	Fair	NO ACCESS			Remove tree, growing within the root ball of Ficus next to it and being shaded.
28	Illawarra Flame Brachchiton acerfolius	13	0.4	Good Typical	Fair	8 E/W			Remove tree, growing within the root ball of Ficus next to it and being shaded.

29	Hills Weeping Fig . Ficus macrocarpa var. Hillii	24	1.1	Good Typical	Fair	28 E/W 20 N/S	S 31 58.9261 E 116 00.9874		Keep this tree. Will need crown reduction and lateral pruning to keep maintained.
30	Jacaranda. Jacaranda mimosifolia	14	0.6	Good Typical	Fair	19 E/W 14 N/S			Retain. Will need some of the lateral growth reduced. Root ball to close to trunk of Ficus to remove.

31	Red Flowering Gum <i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	16.5	0.45	Good Typical	Fair	14 E/W 12 N/S	S 31 58.9174 E 116 00.9863		Retain. This tree has been shaded and has poor growth. Will need substantial pruning to make safe
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32	Red Flowering Gum Corymbia ficifolia	16	0.4	Good Typical	Fair	12 E/W 10 N/S			Retain. This tree has been shaded and has poor growth. Will need substantial pruning to make safe. Remove the Ivy on the trunk.
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5. Potential impact from Development Works.

The impact on all trees to be retained by workers and machinery on development site is to be managed and must have physical protection according to AS4970. An Arborist should be present if digging or compaction is projected to happen any closer to the TPZ of 12 times the diameter of the trunk from the base of the tree. Based on a review of the plan and communication with the client some amount of impact is likely but will be offset by some of the pruning necessary on it as indicated.

All excavation must be carried out carefully, roots 2.5–10cm in diameter should only be cut in exceptional circumstances. (Roots greater than 10cm in 1/5 © 2010 Barrell Tree Consultancy; all rights reserved www.TreeAZ.com Tree AZ Information Note 3: Site guidance for working in root protection zones (RPZs) diameter should only be cut after consultation with the appropriate supervisory officer).

6. Further Considerations for Development and Construction.

Physical protection measures in accordance with AS4970 that may be required for any tree selected for retention, details of any measures will be very much dependent on the final detailed design.

It will be critical that protection measures are set up and maintained from the outset i.e. before any site clearance works commence.

Depending upon the root encroachment into TPZ zones areas that occur, supplementary watering may be necessary and become a requirement for a period of time as part of the protection of trees.

Water volumes and frequency will depend on the level of encroachment and loss of root mass that occurs. All contractors involved with any part of the works will also need to be made aware of the trees, their TPZ and their protection requirements.

It is recommended that details of the requirements are included in any site-specific induction process.

Penalties should be applied for any accidental or unnecessary damages that occur to any of the trees or its TPZ during the works.

6.1 Canopy Works.

Some degree of canopy works are required on most of the trees as part of the development process.

The extent of any canopy work on each tree is dependent upon the eventual landscape around the tree and what potential targets (people and structures) may eventually be within the trees projected fall zone.

At this stage canopy works would be limited to the removal of secondary smaller stems and long lateral stems with weak attachment points, and dead wooding of branches larger than >30mm, and the raising of canopy's where necessary to provide clearance for works undertaken around them. Some additional works may be needed to lessen the weight of damaged branching at the attachment points these works should be indicated after the removals have taken place.

All canopy works are to be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced arborist with a minimum qualification of AQF certificate 3 Arboriculture or recognised equivalent qualification.

All canopy works must also comply with Australian Standards 4373 Pruning of Amenity trees.



Gary Anderson
Arboricultural Consultant
ISA Member

Arborist #0019



7. Disclaimer

Limitation of liability

Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live or work near a tree involves a degree of risk.

This report only covers identifiable defects present at the time of inspection. Trees Need Tree Surgeons accepts no responsibility and cannot be held liable for any structural defect or unforeseen event/situation or adverse weather conditions that may occur after the time of inspection. Trees Need Tree Surgeons cannot guarantee that the tree/s contained within this report will be structurally sound under all circumstances and is not able to detect every condition that may possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees Need Tree Surgeons cannot guarantee that the recommendations made will categorically result in the tree being made safe.

Unless specifically mentioned this report will only be concerned with above ground inspections, as such all observations have been visually assessed from ground level. Trees are living organisms and as such cannot be classified as safe under any circumstances. Trees fail in ways that the arboriculture industry does not fully understand.

The recommendations are made on the basis of what can be reasonably identified at the time of inspection therefore Trees Need Tree Surgeons accepts no liability for any recommendations made.

All care has been taken to obtain information from reliable sources, however Trees Need Tree Surgeons can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.

In the event that reinspection of the tree/s is recommended it is the client's responsibility to make arrangements with Tree Need Tree Surgeons.

#25 CAN'T LOCATE ON SURVEY. POSSIBLE THAT SURVEY DIDN'T PICK UP DEAD TREE

#21 SUGGESTED TO RETAIN HOWEVER UNSURE OF LOCATION. SURVEY AND ARBORIST REPORT DON'T MATCH UP

UNIDENTIFIED TREES

UNIDENTIFIED TREE

6M EXCLUSION LINE FROM BUILDING STRUCTURE (INCLUDING VERANDAS)

LEGEND

- # TREE TO BE REMOVED (PER ARBORIST REPORT)
- # TREE TO BE RETAINED (PER ARBORIST REPORT)

- TREE TO BE RETAINED
- TREE TO BE REMOVED

TREE RETENTION PLAN

SCALE: 1:100

