Tree Management Guidelines

Procedure number:		**Endorsed by:**	ELT
Date endorsed:		**Procedure Author:**	Urban Forest Planner
Procedure owner:	Manager Recreation and Open Space	**Review date:**	
Procedure Status:	Draft	**Procedure type:**	Operational

REVISION RECORD

Date	Version	Revision Description
January 2025	1	Draft Development
13/11/2025	2	Updated draft

Table of Contents

Introduction

Trees are a living community asset and play a critical role in building a vibrant and sustainable city life, their impact is significant and includes:

- **Environmental:** Trees provide oxygen, remove carbon dioxide from the air, and help reduce the urban heat island effect by shading hard surfaces. They also help clean drinking water, stabilise soil, improve air quality, and conserve water.
- **Health:** Trees can improve people's health by reducing stress, lowering blood pressure and cholesterol, and improving concentration.
- **Mental Health:** Trees can provide a sense of well-being and psychological refreshment. They can also create a sense of permanence as they mature.
- **Economic:** Trees can increase property values and reduce energy costs.
- **Biodiversity:** Trees support biodiversity by providing shelter and food for local flora and fauna.
- **Aesthetic:** Trees add to neighbourhood character and create a sense of place.
- **Stormwater:** Trees can help manage stormwater runoff by intercepting rainfall and reducing runoff, and also by ground water absorption from root systems.
- **Social:** Trees can help encourage people to spend more time outdoors by providing shelter from weather. This leads to increase passive surveillance and can help reduce crime.

Given the inherent value of these living structures, all options to retain trees must be explored before their removal is approved by Council and suitable offsets are confirmed.

The endorsed Urban Forest Strategy (2018) sets the goal of increasing canopy cover on public land to 20% by 2040. Maribyrnong City Council is committed to quality tree planting, and best practice tree management and maintenance for a resilient and diverse Urban Forest.

Purpose

The Tree Management Guidelines will provide a basis to make decisions on the management of Council's trees. This will enhance the City of Maribyrnong's Urban Forest to increase canopy and amenity, and address the risk trees can pose.

Supporting Policy

Tree Management Policy.

Definitions

Term	Definition
Amenity Value	the calculated (by an Arborist) monetary value of a public tree
Arboriculture	the professional discipline of tree management and maintenance
Arborist	a person who is qualified professionally in Arboriculture
Canopy Cover	the area of ground shaded by the tree crown
Council	Maribyrnong City Council
Councillor	a person elected to a vacant chair of Maribyrnong City Council at any Victorian Local Government Election, or the most recent by-election as applicable
Council owned or managed land	public land within the City that is either owned by Maribyrnong City Council or owned by another organisation where Council is the land manager
Family	a larger group of plant evolutionarily related that share some similarities
Genus (singular)/ Genera (plural)	a group of plants that share some characteristics but not others. Below Family but above Species in classification
Habitat Prune	specific pruning method used to encourage hollow formation for local wildlife. This is performed on dead or dying trees to retain their value in the landscape
Maintenance	the physical tasks required to ensure tree health, structure and performance are acceptable
Non Destructive Root Investigation (NDRI)	an assessment from level 5 Arborist detailing if any Structural roots are located. This is usually required when a development encroaches the Structural Root Zone or the tree species is sensitive to disturbance
Notional Root Zone	zone enclosed by a radius of 12 x tree trunk at 1.4m height – primary trigger for arboricultural input
Planting Season	the time of year trees are planted due to suitable weather conditions. In the City of Maribyrnong this is usually April-late October, unless there is a wet spring

	then planting can occur as late as November. This is at the discretion of the Coordinator Urban Forest
Population	the collection of trees in the City
Pruning	the action of trimming or removing parts of a tree, including leaves and branches
Species	a classification/group of plants with similar biological and visual characterises that can breed with one another
Structure	the arrangement and attachment of branches
Tree	a large woody or palm vegetation species, usually growing to 3 metres or more and usually single stemmed (i.e. one trunk)
Tree Impact Assessment	a report from level 5 Arborist detailing a development's impact on a tree or trees. This need to include any encroachment into the Tree Protection Zone or Structural Root Zone
Tree Protection Plan	a scaled drawing that shows trees to be retained, locations of the Tree Protection Zones and any tree protection requirements
Tree Protection Specification	a written document by a level 5 Arborist that provides the instruction required to protect trees and includes the Tree Protection Plan
Tree Protection Zone	a calculated area above and below ground around the base of the tree that may need to be protected during construction
Significant Tree	trees included on Maribyrnong City Council's register for scientific, social, horticultural or aesthetic reasons
Structural Root Zone	a calculated area above and below ground within the Tree Protection Zone that needs to be protected during construction as encroachment may lead to stabilising issued for the tree
Useful Life Expectancy	an Arborist's prediction for how long a tree may remain in the landscape

Responsibilities

The Recreation and Open Space team are responsible for the management of this Guidelines document. Any Council teams and staff, and Council contractors who participate in tree related activities and processes are required to follow and implement this procedure document.

Urban Design and Operations and Maintenance teams will be consulted through the update process.

Scope

This Guidelines document apply to all trees on Council owned and managed land. The scope of this Guidelines document is to guide decision making including:

- Planting
- Removal
- Maintenance
- Adaptation
- Protection

This Guidelines document is applicable to:

- All trees on Council owned and managed land
- All Council Projects
- Councillors, Council staff, and Council contractors
- Residents and tenants
- Local businesses and traders

Guidelines

1. Planting

Planting of trees is for net gain to achieve 20% canopy cover by 2040 in the public realm.

Only Council staff, Council contractors, or community planting groups with permission to plant trees on Council land, may plant trees.

1.1 Determining Suitable Locations

- Prioritised planting locations include:
  - Shading of hard surfaces to reduce Urban Heat Island Effect,
  - Known active transport routes i.e. walking and cycling to school, work, and to public transport

  - Areas of low canopy,
  - Shade street and park infrastructure, such as seats, benches and picnic tables,
  - Support biodiversity,
  - At least one tree in front of every property frontage in the nature strip.

- Opportunities for planting will be proactively identified within streets, reserves and parks, and public places to increase canopy cover across the municipality.

- New plantings in reserves will not be prevented on the grounds of impeding access to a view.

- Where the same species of tree has been planted and has failed twice, a different species will be planted.

- Where road reconstructions and streetscape upgrade projects are occurring, trees will be incorporated into the project.

- Planting locations are decided through vacancy audits by Council staff and Council contractors.

- Criteria for a suitable planting locations:
  - Limited underground services
  - Nature strips at 1.8 metres wide or more are ideal, however 1 metre minimum width with due consideration to species selection is also considered acceptable
  - Footpaths where a tree pit can be constructed without obstructing footpath traffic leaving 1.5 metres width of footpath
  - Overhead electric services can still have a tree planted, however species will need to be considered
  - Provision for in-road tree bays
  - No sight-line interference.

- The City will aim to plant at least one tree in front of every property frontage in the nature strip. Additional trees will be planted where there is appropriate space and site conditions.

- Consultation:
  - Naturestrip vacancies being filled or where trees are being replaced – notification of planting will be provided 14 days to planting
  - New tree planting works will require community consultation for the full street.

1.2 How to Request a Tree

Customer requests for planting will be assessed and if the site is found suitable a tree will be planted in the next available planting season. Residents or tenants can request a tree in the nature strip in front of their property by contacting Council.

Customers can nominate their entire street for planting but will require evidence of support from other residents in the street.

Methods to contact Council for tree planting:

- Contact Council via Website: requests-g
- Contact Customer Service via phone: 03 9688 0200
- Contact Customer Service via email: email@maribyrnong.vic.gov.au
- Contact Customer Service in person: Civic Precinct and Community Hub; Corner Hyde and Napier streets, Footscray 3011

1.3 Timing of Planting

Where a tree has been removed, a new tree will be replanted within 3 weeks during the planting seasons. If a tree is removed outside the planting season, then a replacement tree will be planted in the first month of the upcoming planting season.

Council's tree planting program or 'planting season' will run from early April to late October annually. This will optimise the cooler months of the year with higher rainfall to improve establishment. Some planting may occur outside the typical planting season however increased maintenance will be required.

Customer requests for tree planting that are deemed suitable locations will be actioned for the current or following planting season if requested after October and before April.

1.4 Planting Programs

Council's planting programs include:

- Capital Planting Program – new trees where tree has previously not been planted on a two year rolling program.
- Operational Planting Program – replacement of existing trees. For example where a tree has been removed and one will be replanted; this tree will be incorporated into the Operational Planting Program.

1.5 Species and Tree Stock Selection

Council will decide on tree species to be planted. This is outlined in Section 4 Adaptation.

Species selection is to be in line with Council's tree adaptation and diversity guidelines see Section 4.

The standard container/pot size for tree stock is 45 Litres. In some cases larger stock such as 100 Litres are planted and smaller stock such as 30 Litres where access for planting may pose a challenge.

Australian Standards AS2303:2018 Tree Stock for Landscape Use to be followed for tree stock acceptance for planting in the City.

2. Removal

Tree removals will be considered as the last available option and only allowable under certain circumstances where trees meet removal criteria.

2.1 Reasons for Removal:

The removal of individual street and park trees will only be approved when:

- Removal is the only option to mitigate a high or extreme risk as determined by a Council Arborist; or
- The tree is dead (with no signs of regeneration) or in decline and unlikely to recover; or
- The tree is causing damage to infrastructure or property and there is no reasonable option to otherwise resolve the issue; or
- The tree is affected by development and there is no other design option available
    - If a person wishes to remove a tree, an application must be made in writing to Maribyrnong City Council
    - If approved by Council, removal can only occur if the tree/s meets the removal criteria, the applicant agrees to pay all costs including removal and the tree canopy contribution value calculated (Loss of Amenity Value); or
- The tree is unable to be maintained to meet Electricity Safety (Electric Line Clearance) Regulations 2020 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant statutory requirements; or
- The removal of trees is required to facilitate projects of high community value, such as an endorsed master plan; or
- The removal of trees is required as part of an approved planning permit with relevant offsets confirmed at the planning stage.

Residents may request removal of a Council tree. The tree will be assessed based on the above removal criteria. If the tree meets the criteria then approval will be given and removal works will be performed by Council Arborists or contractors. If the tree does not meet removal criteria, then the removal request will be rejected.

2.2 Reasons to Reject Removal Requests:

Healthy and established trees will not be considered for removal. Some reasons include:

- On the basis of aesthetics,
- On the basis of dropping of fruits, seeds, or litter drop alone,
- Due to the presence of insects, parasites, animals, or pathogens,
- On the basis of personal preferences for a different type of tree,
- In order to facilitate development on an adjacent site,
- To accommodate a new vehicle crossover where alternative options exist,
- To increase local car parking,
- To reduce or minimise the obstruction of views, advertising or signage, or
- To allow solar access for gardens of solar panels, or
- Where net gain of replacement cannot be achieved.

Risk to public safety and property will take priority in tree removal decisions in emergency situations.

Where a tree has been removed, including during routine maintenance programs, and the site is suitable for replanting, a replacement tree will be established in either the current or next planting season as per the planting section of Tree Management Policy.

Where a planning permit has been approved, a building permit and asset protection process will determine if a public tree can be removed. An approved planning permit does not automatically allow for tree removal.

Appeals:

- If tree removal is rejected, appeals can be made where objectors are given the opportunity to outline their concerns
- Written submissions will need to be made to Council:
    - Objectors are to provide documentation to support submissions on why a tree should be reconsidered for removal
- Mediation may be required where an agreement cannot be reached
- Sign off on tree removal appeals is from Director Infrastructure Services
- Appeal submissions may entail a fee to lodge an appeal.
- Objectors can withdraw appeals at any time.

3. Maintenance

3.1 Why Trees are Maintained

Trees are maintained to ensure they are healthy and long-lived, contribute to the urban forest population, and to mitigate risk.

Maintained trees provide more benefits to community in the form of:

- Higher quality shade for cooling
- Reduced risk
- Increased aesthetics

Best arboricultural practice in line with Australian Standards AS4373:2007 Pruning of Amenity Trees will be applied at all times to promote a healthy tree population.

3.2 Pruning Programs

Street trees are maintained on a 16 month cycle. Streets are broken into 23 zones for pruning maintenance across 16 months.

Park and reserve trees are maintained on a 12 month cycle.

3.3 Electric Line Clearance

Trees will be maintained to ensure compliance with the Electricity Safety (Electric Line Clearance) Regulations 2020 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant statutory requirements.

Maribyrnong's Electrical Line Clearance Management Plan is updated 31st March each year.

3.4 Road Management

Trees will be maintained to ensure compliance with the Road Management Plan 2017.

3.5 Reasons for Pruning

Street and park tree pruning will be undertaken to:

- Improve tree health and safety of trees,
- Ensure road and electric/service line clearance is maintained,
- Reduce the impact or damage to property,
- Reduce any occupational health, safety and welfare risk to the public,
- Correct development of young trees,
- Ensure access clearance access pathways, roads, buildings and other essential infrastructure,
- Ensure sight line clearances for signs, crossovers and traffic signals.

3.6 Reasons for Not Pruning

Council will not allow unreasonable pruning of trees for the following reasons:

- Tree/s will not be pruned to facilitate views, to provide solar access to solar panels or gardens, or to reduce the impact from wildlife waste or noise,
- The dropping of leaves, fruit, bark, or other debris by trees ordinarily will not provide the basis for the removal or pruning of a street or park tree,
- Public tree canopies will not be pruned completely clear of property boundaries unless it is required to maintain the arboricultural health or safety of the trees,
- For causing minor allergenic and irritant responses,
- To minimise obstructions of advertising signage and desired views, for awnings, verandas and other projections over public open space,
- For personal aesthetic preference.

3.7 Biodiversity Opportunities

Trees in areas of environmental or heritage significance will be managed to mitigate risk, the environmental values of the site, and habitat opportunities for wildlife.

In natural areas, such as along the Maribyrnong River and Stony Creek, dead and declining trees will be habitat pruned and retained in landscape where safe to do so.

4. Adaptation

Adaptation of the urban forest is important for ensuring resilient species selection and optimising tree management for tomorrow's conditions.

4.1 Diversity

A diverse range of tree species will be planted across the City to enhance urban forest resilience, and prevent against pest and pathogen invasion.

Diversity in the tree population will be across tree families, genera, and species.

4.2 Species Selection

Tree species selection will be based on suitability for climate change in Maribyrnong.

Landscape function objectives will inform tree species selection. These include shading hard surfaces, cooling immediate areas, and infrastructure that may limit what size and type of tree species can be planted.

Species expected performance in the Maribyrnong landscape will be prioritised above species origin.

In locations where indigenous species will thrive, they will be the first planting option. Second option will be native species, and third exotic species.

Maribyrnong has limited indigenous trees species having predominantly been a grassland pre colonisation.

A number of indigenous tree species are not suitable for street tree planting due to:

- Poor adaptability to concrete (alkaline), impervious, and highly modified soil profile and environmental conditions
- Specific growing environment requirements i.e. along the Stony Creek and/or Maribyrnong River such as seasonal soil moisture levels of riparian areas
- Do not tolerate pruning for infrastructure
- Variable heights – some are small at maturity and struggle to shade hard surfaces or can grow to a very large height and width that cannot be supported by standard nature strip widths.

Maximum canopy cover tree species will be prioritised over small canopy trees to maximise urban greening and cooling where locations allow. However, small trees are preferred over no tree at all.

4.3 Renewal of Species

Existing tree species that are not expected to adapt to climate change will remain in the landscape. Once the tree reaches the end of the useful life, it will be replaced with a more suitable species.

Once species exceed the point of irreversible decline, they will be programmed for removal and replaced (renewal) on the Operational Planting Program.

4.4 Technology

New technology in the field of Arboriculture will be incorporated into management and maintenance techniques where appropriate.

Geospatial data will assist in monitoring; population, health, structure, useful life expectancy, and diversity.

Council's corporate geospatial platform will be the single point of truth for tree data.

5. Protection of Trees

Protecting trees during construction is important to ensure trees are retained in the landscape and remain healthy to contribute to urban forest canopy goals.

The City will work with developers to protect as many public trees as is feasibly possible.

5.1 Developments Sites

All development applications must include all information necessary to allow a full assessment of the potential impacts on public trees on the site or adjacent to the site.

Necessary information may include some or all of the following:

- Tree Impact Assessment
- Tree Protection Specification
- Tree Protection Plan
- Non-Destructive Root investigation (NDRI) - for encroachments into the Structural Root Zone or major encroachments
- Alternative construction techniques (for encroachments into the Structural Root Zone or major encroachments).

All development and construction works must make allowances for the protection of Council-owned or managed trees on nature strips, and in reserves during the planning, design, and implementation processes.

All trees will be protected in accordance with Australian Standard 4970:2025 Protection of Trees on Development Sites. Developers are required to meet all costs related to tree protection.

5.2 Tree Protection Bonds

Trees will be protected and bond payments will be required where works may impact trees.

Council's Urban Forest Team will assess the tree and issue any bond invoices through the Tree Protection Register.

A standard tree protection bond on residential development will be held of 6 months after the certificate occupancy has been issued/or works have been completed. Trees will also have to satisfy a condition inspection by Council's Coordinator Urban Forest. Damage or loss of tree may result in partial or full bond retention.

The value of a tree protection bond will determined by a Council Arborist accordance with Operations and Maintenance endorsed fees and charges. The Urban Forest Team will issue any bond invoices through the Tree Protection Register.

On large scale development or where encroachments into the Tree Protection Zone is major (10% or more) or entered the Structural Roots Zone, bonds may be held for up to 2 years to ensure trees remain healthy after impacts of construction. This is at the Urban Forest Team's discretion.

5.3 Loss of Amenity Value

Where a tree cannot be retained for purposes outlined in removal criteria, a Loss of Amenity Value will apply.

Tree amenity valuations will be used to establish offset contributions paid to Council by developers, builders, and homeowners when a public tree satisfies the tree removal criteria to facilitate private works. Tree amenity value costs will be retained in a Tree Amenity Reserve and will be used to fund further tree planting.

The amenity valuation cost and associated costs of tree removal and replacement must be paid by the property owner or representative prior to the removal.

The valuation of a tree captures the monetary value of a tree based on its contribution to the community. Maribyrnong have adopted the calculation methodology developed by the City of Melbourne which is industry recognised as the best practice approach to establish the amenity value for a tree.

5.4 Significant Trees

Trees included in a Significant Tree Register are captured in the Significant Tree Register Policy.

5.5 Vandalised Trees

Trees that are damaged or removed as a result vandalism will be replaced.

Review of Guidelines

The date set for review of the Guidelines. Guidelines will be reviewed three years from the date of approval, or whenever Council determines that a need has arisen unless there is a requirement for more frequent/longer cycle.

Appendix 1 - Loss of Amenity Value Calculation: City of Melbourne Method

Trees are a highly valued Council asset that increase liveability of the City. When a Council owned tree requires removal, an amenity valuation ($) will apply to initiate the tree removal approval process. The delegation of approval is linked to the tree's amenity valuation. The approval and consultation process is documented in the tree removal protocol. Tree amenity valuations will also be used to establish offset contributions paid to Council by developers, builders, and residents when a public tree satisfies the tree removal criteria to facilitate works. The amenity valuation cost and associated cost of tree removal and replacement must be paid by the property owner or representative prior to the removal.

The costs associated with removal of a public tree include:

A – Removal Costs	Amounting to the fees incurred by Council for physically removing the tree and stump
B – Amenity Value	Calculated in accordance with Council's Amenity Formula.

A - Removal Costs

Tree removal and replacement costs will be based on the current schedule of fees for the 2024/25 financial year. It includes the physical costs associated for the removal of the tree, stump removal, site reinstatement and replacement tree planting where required.

B - Amenity Costs

The following formula has been prepared to assist with calculating the monetary Amenity Value of a Maribyrnong City Council tree. When young trees with a 6cm trunk diameter or less will be replaced by another tree, there will be no amenity value charge. The Amenity Value Formula used by the City of Melbourne was derived from the original formula (by Dr. Peter Yau, 1990) of the Maurer-Hoffman Formula.

The basic monetary value of the tree was taken from the internationally accepted table of values devised by the American Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers and the International Society of Arboriculture, which in the base year 1988 was $US27 per square inch trunk basal area. This is converted to a value corresponding to centimetres in trunk diameter taken at 1.4m above the ground (diameter at breast height DBH) the Basic Monetary Value table. Basic values for Maribyrnong City Council are from the 2025/26 Fees and Charges.

Calculation:

Value (V) = Basic Value ($) x Species (S) x Aesthetics (A) x Locality (L) x Condition

Value	Basic Value	Species	Aesthetics	Locality	Condition
$	$				

Basic Value ($) 2025/26 Fees and Charges

The basic monetary value of a tree is determined by matching the trunk diameter taken at 1.4m above ground (diameter at breast height, DBH) with its corresponding base value.

DBH cm	Base Value	DBH cm	Base Value	DBH cm	Base Value
6	$407.70	50	$28,312.20	100	$113,248.90
8	$724.80	55	$34,257.80	105	$124,857.10
10	$1,132.50	60	$40,769.70	110	$137,031.40
15	$2,548.00	65	$47,847.60	115	$149,771.70
20	$4,530.00	70	$55,492.00	120	$163,078.50
25	$7,078.00	75	$63,702.60	125	$176,951.50
30	$10,192.40	80	$72,579.20	130	$191,390.80
35	$13,873.00	85	$81,822.40	135	$206,396.30
40	$18,119.80	90	$91,731.70	140	$221,968.00
45	$22,933.00	95	$102,207.10	145	$238,105.90
				Base Value	

Species Factor (S)

A tree is assessed according to its known natural life span and its rate of growth in a particular environment. For example, a long-lived tree will be scored higher than a short-lived tree. Significant features to the tree will also modify how the tree is scored. Judgment regarding species factor must be made by a qualified Arborist.

Group	Characteristics	Example Genus	Score
1	• trees of short life span (less than 50 years) • fast growth rate	*Prunus, Acacia, Virgillia, Laburnum*	0.5
2	• trees of short life span (less than 50 years) • slow growth rate	*Malus, Crataegus, Waterhousia, Pyrus*	0.6
3	• trees of medium life span (50 - 150 years) • fast growth rate	*Populus, Liquidamber, Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Angophora, Grevillea, Melaleuca, Michelia, Salix, Casuarina, Hakea, Celtis,*	0.7

4	• trees of medium life span (50 - 150 years) • slow growth rate	*Brachychiton, Fraxinus, Gleditsia, Jacaranda, Schinus, Phoenix, Melia, Robinia, Lophostemon, Liriodendron, Agonis, Meterosideros, Syzygium*	0.8
5	• trees of long life span (more than 150 years) • fast growth rate	*Cupressus, Platanus, Ficus, Pinus*	0.9
6	• trees of long life span (more than 150 years) • slow growth rate	*Ulmus, Quercus, Sequoia, Ginkgo, Araucaria*	1.0
Modifiers	• Environmental Weeds • dangerous (poor branch attachment) • undesirable characteristics (e.g. allergenic)	*Salix, Fraxinus rotundifolia, Pittosporum undulatum*	-0.1
	• a rare species in the locality • a special precious cultivated variety • a 'significant tree' registered by the National Trust • has special historical or other significance		+0.1
	*Trees named are supplied only as examples in Melbourne/Maribyrnong conditions - Species Factor (S)		

Aesthetics (A)

The aesthetic value of a tree is determined by the impact on the landscape if the tree were removed. This category is closely tied to the locality factor (L).

Aesthetic Factor	Score
Contributes little to the landscape	0.5
One of a group of close plantings	0.6
Wide plantings	0.7
Irregular spacing between trees; regular spacing one side	0.8
Street or pathway plantings, regular spacing both sides	0.9
Solitary feature specimen tree	1.0
Aesthetics (A)	

Locality (L)

The locality factor is determined by the tree's geographical situation. Trees in a Capital City main street or boulevard score highest because of the stressful growing environment in which the tree has to survive. As the location becomes more rural, the significance of the tree diminishes.

Locality Factor	Score
In undeveloped bushland or open forest	0.50
In country areas and country roads	1.00

In outer suburb areas and residential streets	1.50
In inner city suburbs	1.75
In City Park or Reserve; significant street near City Centre	2.00
In City Garden, City Square, Mall or City Centre secondary street	2.25
City Centre Main Street, Principal Boulevard	2.50
Locality (L)	

Tree Condition (C)

The tree condition value is determined by the corresponding total score of the assessment criteria.

Assessment Criteria	Criteria Condition	Score
Trunk	• solid and sound • sections of bark damaged/missing • extensive decay, hollow trunk	5 3 1
Growth	• >15cm twig elongation this season • 5-15cm twig elongation • <5cm twig elongation	3 2 1
Structure	• healthy, stable and sound • some deadwood and dead limbs • extensive dieback and deadwood	5 3 1
Pests and Diseases	• no pest/disease infestation • minor symptoms of infestation • advanced symptoms of infestation	3 2 1
Canopy Development	• full balance canopy • full but unbalanced, lop-sided • unbalanced and lacking full canopy	5 3 1
Life Expectancy	• >50 years • 10-50 years • <10 years	5 3 1
	Total Score	

TOTAL SCORE	TREE CONDITION	RATING
6-9	very poor	0.2
10-13	poor	0.4
14-18	fair	0.6
19-22	good	0.8
23-26	excellent	1.0

Tree Condition Rating (C)	

NB: Amenity Calculations are GST Free.