

Tree Assessment Report - Tree Protection Zones

18 Feb 2026

Complete

Site Conducted

Clarence Street (between High Street & East Street), Tenterfield

Location

Report 1 of 10 - Tree ID 001-021

Conducted on

18.02.2026 09:00 AEST

Add Aerial Map



Photo 1

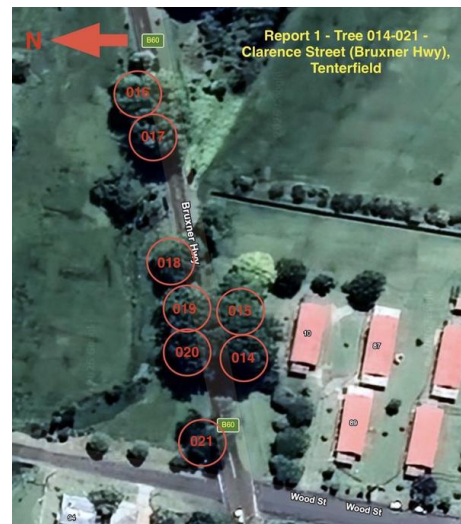


Photo 2

Audit

Introduction

This report contains observations & recommendations intended to assist in the management of the trees identified in this report and discusses the current condition of the specimen identified by observations on site by Mark Reinbott.

The Report has been carried out in accordance with Qualified Tree Reporting Guidelines. This is a visual inspection only and in accordance with Australian Standards AS4970. The aim of this report is to confirm the viability of the trees, relating to health, vigor, condition & any potential hazard to a person and the surrounding infrastructure/buildings.

*Full page photographs of the trees inspected are attached at the back of this report.

Methodology

1.1 Subject trees were inspected from the ground and observations made of the growing environment and surrounding area. None of the subject trees were climbed and no soil samples were taken for the purpose of this Report.

1.2 To record the health and condition of the subject tree, a Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) and Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) was undertaken. This method of tree evaluation is adapted from Metheny and Clark 1994 and is recognized by The International Society of Arboriculture (ISA). All inspections were undertaken from the ground. No diagnostic devices were used on the subject tree.

1.3 Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA): Tree safety management is a matter of limiting tree risk of harm from tree failure while maintaining the benefits conferred by trees. Although it may seem counter-intuitive, the condition of trees should not be the first consideration. Instead, the managers should consider first the usage of the land on which the tree stands, which in turn will inform the progress of assessing the trees. The QTRA system applies established and accepted risk management principles to tree safety management. Firstly, the use of the land upon which trees would fail is assessed and quantified, (target areas) thus enabling tree managers to determine whether or not and to what degree of rigor a survey or inspection of the trees is required. Where necessary, the tree or branch is then considered in terms of both impact potential (size) and probability of failure. Values derived from the assessment of these three components are then used to calculate the probability of harm.

1.4 Visual Tree Assessment (VSA): This method involves inspecting the tree from ground level, identification of any external signs of decay, physical damage, growth related structural defects and the site conditions where the tree is growing. This method will ascertain whether there is need for a more detailed inspection of any part of the tree. A balance between the health and structure of the tree and the target/traffic is important, that is, a decayed and structurally faulty tree in a non-traffic/target area has generally a lower risk rating than a tree with medium serious faults in a high traffic area.

1.5 Height: The heights and distances within this Report are estimated heights. Unless otherwise stated or required. If accurate heights are required to within 1 meter a laser range-finding device will be used.

1.6 Risk Assessment: The tree risk assessment matrix used by Arbor Analytics Australia is based on the ISA risk/hazard assessment formula developed by Nelda P. Matheny & James R. Clark. To date there are more than 10 tree risk assessment methods available in Australia. The ISA hazard assessment formula is widely accepted across Australia. A detailed explanation of the risk assessment Matrix can be found in Annexure 1.

1.7 Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE): The subject trees were assessed for a Safe Useful Life Expectancy. A detailed explanation of SULE can be found in the Glossary.

No root analysis, soil testing, Resistograph drilling or aerial canopy inspection was undertaken.

See the attached "Assessment Rationale, Methodology & Glossary" for further information together with an explanation of terms.

Limitations on the use of this report

This Report is for the sole use of the Commissioner of this report (including its appointed agents and/contractors) and is valid for a period of 6 months from the date of the Report. A re-inspection and assessment after this time is recommended. Although Arbor Analytics Australia uses all due care and attention in providing the information in this report, to the extent permitted by law, Arbor Analytics Australia excludes all warranties and any kind, either express or implied.

To the extent permitted by law, Arbor Analytics Australia does not accept liability for any loss or damage caused or alleged to have been caused (including loss or damage resulting from negligence) either directly or indirectly by the use of the information provided in this report.

This visual inspection is limited to the identified subject trees, areas and sections of the trees and site fully accessible and visible to the Arborist at the time and on the date of inspection. No inspection has been carried out on other parts of the tree, not limited to but including the structural roots, root crown, interior tissues, trunk, limbs not visible upon inspection or unlisted trees on the site. No liability shall be accepted on account of failure of the report to notify any problems in any trees or area(s) of the subject site physically inaccessible or not clearly visible for inspection, or to which access for inspection is denied by or to the Arborist including but not limited to any area(s) so specified by the report.

This disclaimer is governed by the law in force in the State of Queensland.

Assumptions

Care has been taken to obtain information from reliable resources. All data has been verified insofar as possible; however, Arbor Analytics Australia can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.

Unless stated otherwise:

Information contained in this report covers only the trees that were examined & reflects the condition of the trees at the time of inspection; and the inspection was limited to visual examination of the subject trees without dissection, excavation, probing or coring. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the subject trees may not arise in the future.

Arborist Contact Information Details:

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Report Commissioned By:

Company Business Name

Tenterfield Shire Council

Tree Inspection Checklist

TREE

TREE 1

Botanic name (Common Name)

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

ID 001 - on the southern side of Clarence Street 40m east of intersection with High Street

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

840 & 1160

Height (m)

26

Age

Mature

Health

Good

Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)

3C - Trees which may live 5-15 years - trees that require substantial remedial tree care and are only suitable for retention in the short-term

Canopy Spread (m)

15

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

10.1 & 319.2

Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

3.5 & 39

Risk Rating

10 High - Failure likely especially during storms but low potential for injury/property damage

Photographs



Photo 3

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

This tree appears to be in good condition. It has some large deadwood present in the crown and some scarring near the buttress that appears to have healed. This tree has been planted less than 2 metres from the roadway. There has been a drain installed less than 1 metre from the southern side of the buttress which is a major encroachment inside the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and the Structural Root Zone (SRZ). The extent of the encroachments could be severely detrimental to the future health and development of this tree. Given the history of this species in this area, it is advisable that if the tree is to be retained that resistograph testing be carried out to ascertain the structural integrity of the tree.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

If the tree is to be retained, remove the deadwood and apply a 10% weight reduction to the outer northern canopy that overhangs the highway and monitor the tree for changes in health and structure. If the resistograph testing confirms structural decay then the tree should be removed and the stump ground.

TREE 2

Botanic name (Common Name)

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

ID 002 - on the southern side of Clarence Street 55m east of intersection with High Street

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

800 & 1030

Height (m)

24

Age

Mature

Health

Good

Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)

4D - Removal - Dangerous trees through structural defects including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds or poor form

Canopy Spread (m) 16

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres) 9.6 & 289.5

Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres) 3.4 & 35.3

Risk Rating

12 High - Failure likely especially during storms but high potential for injury/property damage

Photographs



Photo 4



Photo 5

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

This tree appears to be in good condition. It has lost some significant limbs in recent storm events. There is a dead hanging limb present in the tree and it has a large southern lower leader that joins the main trunk approximately 6m from the ground. Approximately 50cm below this junction there is a significant old pruning wound where a large limb was removed. This wound is showing major signs of decay which extends down into the main trunk. This decay has significantly impacted the stability of the tree. There is further decay present on the vertical leaders. Due to the significant decay in the trunk, this tree is unstable and dangerous and is no longer suitable for retention.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

Remove the tree and grind the stump.

TREE 3

Botanic name (Common Name)*Quercus palustris* (Pin Oak)

ID 003 - on the southern side of Clarence street on the north corner of the Market Square Park approximately 120m east off the intersection of High Street

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

630 & 750

Height (m)

20

Age

Mature

Health

Fair

Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)

4B - Removal - Dead, dying, suppressed or declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions

Canopy Spread (m)

14

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

7.6 & 179.6

Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

2.9 & 27

Risk Rating

11 High - Failure likely especially during storms but moderate potential for injury/property damage

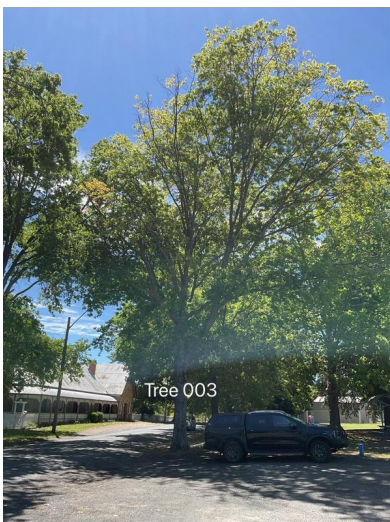
Photographs

Photo 6

ASSESSMENT:**Arborist Assessment**

This tree is situated less than 1m from the roadway and paved carpark edge with significant compaction

inside the TPZ and SRZ. It has a significant number of wounds present near the root crown. There is dieback present in the tips of the canopy and yellowing in the foliage in the canopy which are signs of Armillaria or Phytophthora infection (see attached fact sheet). The significant incursions into the TPZ and SRZ, along with the damage to the tree near the crown have exposed the tree and allowed the infection to spread throughout the tree. The structural integrity of this tree will be compromised. This tree is unstable and dangerous and is no longer suitable for retention in this position.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

Remove the tree and grind the stump.

TREE 4

Botanic name (Common Name)

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

ID 004 - on the southern side of Clarence Street, 135m east of the intersection with High Street and directly opposite power pole 106

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

520 & 630

Height (m)

18

Age

Mature

Health

Good

Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)

3C - Trees which may live 5-15 years - trees that require substantial remedial tree care and are only suitable for retention in the short-term

Canopy Spread (m)

16

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

6.2 & 122.3

Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

2.7 & 23.3

Risk Rating

12 High - Failure likely especially during storms but high potential for injury/property damage

Photographs

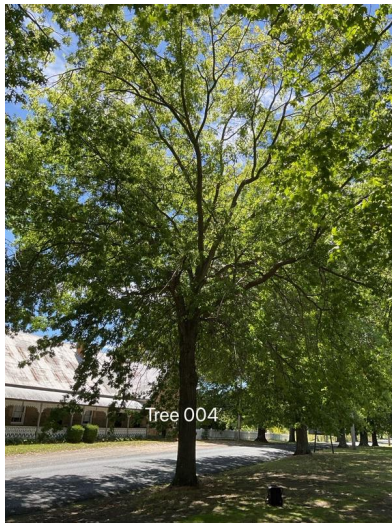


Photo 7



Photo 8

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

This tree is situated 2m from the roadway. There has been excavation works inside the TPZ and SRZ and there is damage to the exposed roots less than 1m from the buttress. This tree has an extensive canopy that extends out and over the roadway and hangs low less than 1.5m from the ground. The large lower lateral limb that grows to the east has a significant shear crack present that makes the large lower lateral limb unstable and dangerous. There is also deadwood present in the crown.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

Remove the deadwood. Lift the canopy to be 3m above the ground. Apply a 20% balanced weight reduction to the canopy to the north over the roadway and south over the park. Remove the large low eastern lateral limb and monitor the tree for changes in health and structure.

TREE 5

Botanic name (Common Name)

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

ID 005 - on the southern side of Clarence Street and directly across road from property number 14.

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

630 & 820

Height (m)

20

Age	Mature
Health	Good
Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)	3C - Trees which may live 5-15 years - trees that require substantial remedial tree care and are only suitable for retention in the short-term
Canopy Spread (m)	18
Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)	7.6 & 179.6
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)	3 & 29.1
Risk Rating	10 High - Failure likely especially during storms but low potential for injury/property damage

Photographs

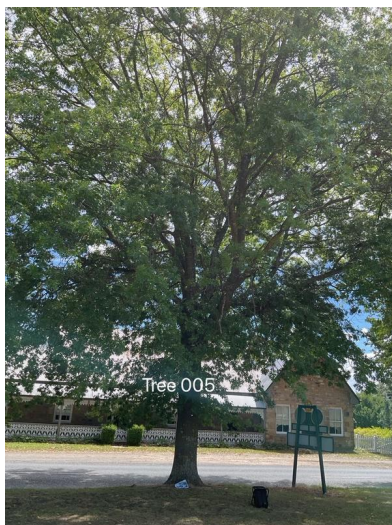


Photo 9

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

This tree appears to be in good condition. There are some large dead limbs present in the crown and some broken dangerous hangers present. The canopy hangs down very low over the roadway and the park. There is a small amount of yellowing present in some of the canopy leaves. There is a phone line that runs underneath the northern part of the canopy. There also is epicormic growth present on the trunk. Given the history of this species in this area, it is advisable that if the tree is to be retained that resistograph testing be carried out to ascertain the structural integrity of the tree.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

Remove the deadwood, dangerous broken hanging limbs

and the epicormic growth. Lift the canopy over the park to minimum of 3m from the ground and over the roadway to be a minimum of 6m from the ground and monitor the tree for changes in health and structure. If the resistograph testing confirms structural decay then the tree should be removed and the stump ground.

TREE 6	
Botanic name (Common Name)	Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)
ID 006 - on the southern side of Clarence Street and 3m east of power pole 104	
Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)	480 & 580
Height (m)	22
Age	Mature
Health	Good
Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)	3C - Trees which may live 5-15 years - trees that require substantial remedial tree care and are only suitable for retention in the short-term
Canopy Spread (m)	15
Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)	5.8 & 104.2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)	2.6 & 21.8
Risk Rating	10 High - Failure likely especially during storms but low potential for injury/property damage
Photographs	

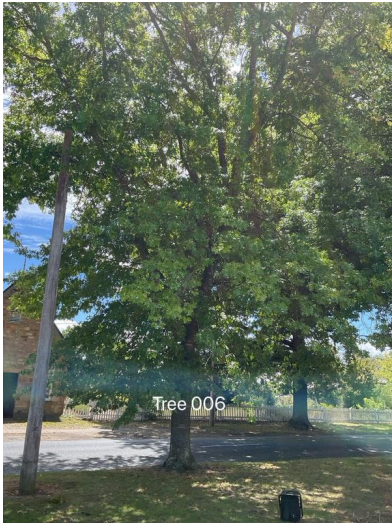


Photo 10

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

This tree appears to be in good condition. There are some large dead limbs present in the crown and some broken dangerous hangers present. The canopy hangs down very low over the roadway and the park. There is a small amount of yellowing present in some of the canopy leaves. There is a phone line that runs underneath the northern part of the canopy and epicormic growth present. Given the history of this species in this area, it is advisable that if the tree is to be retained that resistograph testing be carried out to ascertain the structural integrity of the tree.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

Remove the deadwood, broken hanging limbs and epicormic growth. Lift the canopy to be 3m above the ground. Apply a 20% balanced weight reduction to the canopy to the north over the roadway and south over the park. Remove the large low eastern lateral limb and monitor the tree for changes in health and structure.

TREE 7

Botanic name (Common Name)

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

ID 007 - on the southern side of Clarence Street and 25m west of the Wood Street intersection.

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

750 & 1090

Height (m)

26

Age

Mature

Health

Good

Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)

3C - Trees which may live 5-15 years - trees that require substantial remedial tree care and are only suitable for retention in the short-term

Canopy Spread (m) 20

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres) 9 & 254.5

Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres) 3.4 & 37

Risk Rating

12 High - Failure likely especially during storms but high potential for injury/property damage

Photographs



Photo 11



Photo 12

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

This tree has a significant amount of deadwood present in the crown. It has an overdeveloped southwestern canopy. There is a multi-stemmed codominant structure approximately 7m from the ground in the main trunk. There is scarring and reactive tissue present at the junction of this structure, this will be unstable and will fail in the future. There is epicormic growth present on the trunk and an historic wound present approximately 2m from the ground on the southern side. The epicormic growth on the trunk could be a sign of declining health. The codominant structure in the crown is likely to fail in the future. Given the history of this species in this area, it is advisable that if the tree is to be retained that resistograph testing be carried out to ascertain the structural integrity of the tree.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

If to be retained, the deadwood should be removed and apply a 20% weight reduction to the outer southwestern canopy and remove the epicormic growth removed. If

the resistograph testing confirms structural decay then the tree should be removed and the stump ground.

TREE 8

Botanic name (Common Name)

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

ID 008 - on the southern side of Clarence Street, 15m west of the Wood Street intersection.

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

650 & 790

Height (m)

25

Age

Mature

Health

Good

Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)

3C - Trees which may live 5-15 years - trees that require substantial remedial tree care and are only suitable for retention in the short-term

Canopy Spread (m)

17

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

7.8 & 191.1

Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

3 & 28.2

Risk Rating

10 High - Failure likely especially during storms but low potential for injury/property damage

Photographs

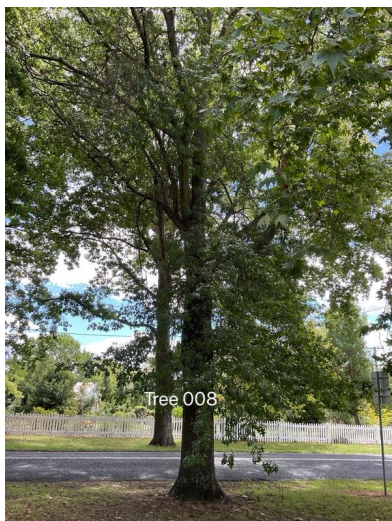


Photo 13

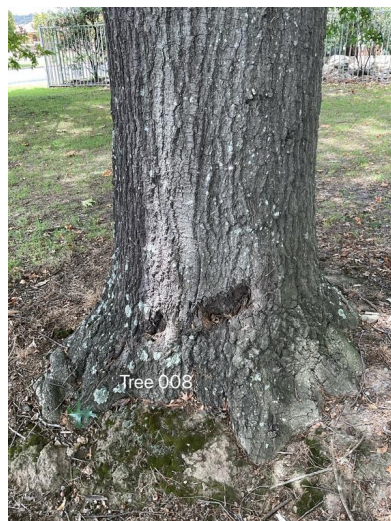


Photo 14

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

There is deadwood and epicormic growth present in the crown. Although this tree appears to be in good condition, there is significant scarring at the base of the trunk and top of the root crown. This scarring may allow infection with Armillaria and/or Phytophthora in the future. Given the history of this species in this area, it is advisable that if the tree is to be retained that resistograph testing be carried out to ascertain the structural integrity of the tree.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

If to be retained, remove the deadwood and epicormic growth and monitor the tree for changes in health and structure. If the resistograph testing confirms structural decay then the tree should be removed and the stump ground.

TREE 9

Botanic name (Common Name)

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

ID 009 - on the northern side of Clarence Street, 20m west of the Wood Street intersection.

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

940 & 1150

Height (m)

26

Age

Mature

Health

Good

Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)

3C - Trees which may live 5-15 years - trees that require substantial remedial tree care and are only suitable for retention in the short-term

Canopy Spread (m)

20

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

11.3 & 399.7

Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

3.5 & 38.7

10 High - Failure likely especially

Risk Rating

during storms but low potential
for injury/property damage

Photographs

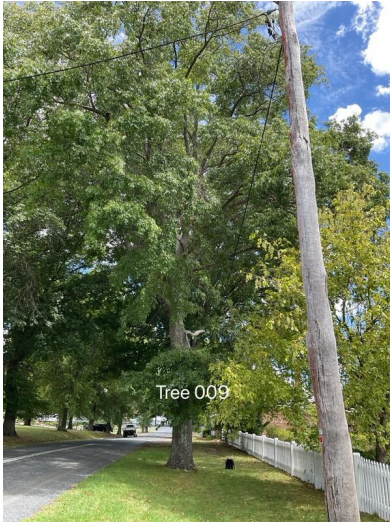


Photo 15



Photo 16



Photo 17

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

This tree appears to be in good condition. It has some large deadwood present in the crown and epicormic growth on the trunk. There is a wound at the base of the trunk near the root crown and there has been a major limb removed 6m from the ground on the northern side of the tree. There is evidence of fungal infection at this wound site. Removal of such a large limb in this position on this species is poor arboricultural practice. This wound will not heal and the tree will decay badly at this point. The decay will eventually extend down to the main trunk and root crown which will severely compromise the structural integrity of the tree in the future.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

If to be retained, remove the deadwood and epicormic growth and monitor the tree for changes in health and structure.

Alternatively, due to likely further decay and poor future prospects, then the tree should be removed and the stump ground.

TREE 10

Botanic name (Common Name)

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

ID 010 - on the northern side of Clarence Street, 5m east of power pole 994.

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

870 & 1100

Height (m)

25

Age

Mature

Health

Good

Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)

3C - Trees which may live 5-15 years - trees that require substantial remedial tree care and are only suitable for retention in the short-term

Canopy Spread (m)

18

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

10.4 & 342.4

Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

3.4 & 37.3

Risk Rating

10 High - Failure likely especially during storms but low potential for injury/property damage

Photographs

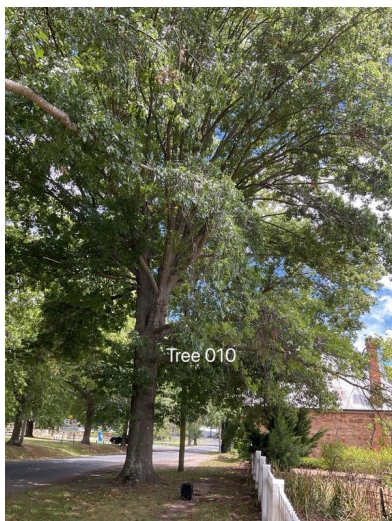


Photo 18

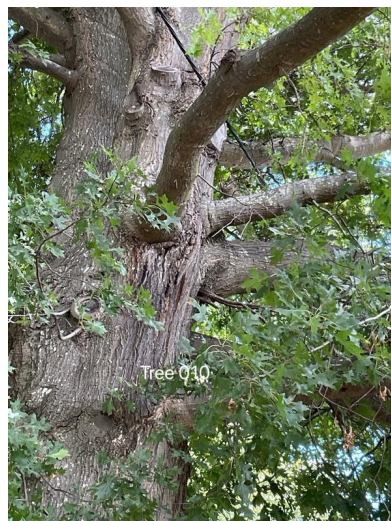


Photo 19

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

There is deadwood and epicormic growth present. The canopy hangs very low over the roadway and the adjacent property. There is a large low lateral limb that grows to the northeast approximately 60cm below a large wound. This lateral limb appears to be failing. The tree is weeping from the underside of the limb and a cavity it present under the limb. Given the history of this species in this area, it is advisable that if the tree is to be retained that resistograph testing be carried out to ascertain the structural integrity of the tree.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

If to be retained, apply a 20% weight reduction to outer lower canopy. Remove the deadwood and epicormic growth and monitor the tree for changes in health and structure. If the resistograph testing confirms structural decay then the tree should be removed and the stump ground.

TREE 11

Botanic name (Common Name)

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

ID 011 - on the northern side of Clarence Street, 10m west of power pole 106.

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

860 & 1050

Height (m)

22

Age

Mature

Health

Good

Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)

4C - Removal - Dangerous trees through damage, structural defect, instability or recent loss of adjacent trees

Canopy Spread (m)

19

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

10.3 & 334.6

Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

3.4 & 35.8

Risk Rating

11 High - Failure likely especially during storms but moderate potential for injury/property damage

Photographs



Photo 20



Photo 21

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

This tree is unstable. It leans heavily to the north and it is now pushing on the phone line running through the canopy. The tree has a large broken leader that has come down and is still connected and hanging in the crown. If it was to fail it would cause significant damage to the heritage property to the east. This tree is dangerous and poses an unacceptable risk.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

Remove the tree and grind the stump.

TREE 12

Botanic name (Common Name)

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

ID 012 - on the northern side of Clarence Street, 4m east of power pole 108.

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

860 & 980

Height (m)

24

Age

Mature

Health

Fair

Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)

4B - Removal - Dead, dying, suppressed or declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions

Canopy Spread (m)

17

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

10.3 & 334.6

Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

3.3 & 33.8

Risk Rating

12 High - Failure likely especially during storms but high potential for injury/property damage

Photographs



Photo 22

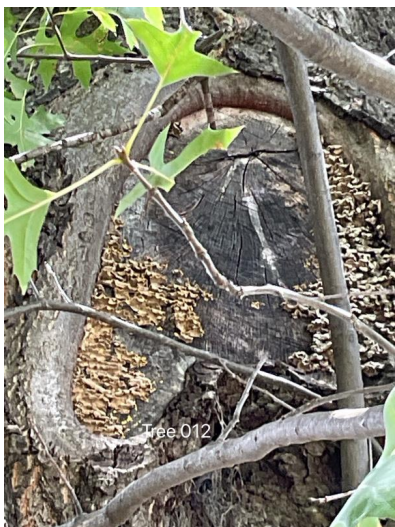


Photo 23

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

There is dieback present in the tips of the canopy and yellowing in the foliage in the canopy which are signs of Armillaria or Phytophthora infection (see attached fact sheet). The structural integrity of this tree will be compromised. This tree is unstable and dangerous and is no longer suitable for retention in this position.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

Remove the tree and grind the stump.

TREE 13

Botanic name (Common Name)

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

ID 013 - on the northern side of Clarence Street, 50m east of the High Street intersection.

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

740 & 900

Height (m)

21

Age

Mature

Health

Good

Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)

3C - Trees which may live 5-15 years - trees that require substantial remedial tree care and are only suitable for retention in the short-term

Canopy Spread (m)

14

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

8.9 & 247.7

Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

3.2 & 31.5

Risk Rating

10 High - Failure likely especially during storms but low potential for injury/property damage

Photographs



Photo 24

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

This tree has a considerable amount of epicormic growth present on the trunk and some deadwood present in the crown. It has a large codominant structure with scarring and reactive tissue present at the leader junction. The excessive epicormic growth could be sign of vascular decay. The

codominant scarring should be resistograph tested along with the trunk to ascertain the structural integrity of the tree.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

If to be retained, remove the deadwood and epicormic growth and monitor the tree for changes in health and structure. If the resistograph testing confirms structural decay then the tree should be removed and the stump ground.

TREE 14

Botanic name (Common Name)

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

ID 014 - on the southern side of Clarence Street, 50m east of the Wood Street intersection.

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

900 & 1150

Height (m)

24

Age

Mature

Health

Good

Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)

3C - Trees which may live 5-15 years - trees that require substantial remedial tree care and are only suitable for retention in the short-term

Canopy Spread (m)

18

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

10.8 & 366.4

Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

3.5 & 38.7

Risk Rating

10 High - Failure likely especially during storms but low potential for injury/property damage

Photographs

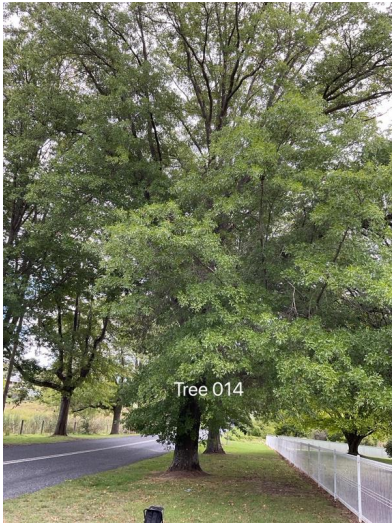


Photo 25

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

This tree appears to be in good condition. It has an overly developed southern canopy with excess weight present and low hanging limbs. It has significant epicormic growth present and some deadwood in the canopy. The epicormic growth could be a sign of vascular decay. Given the history of this species in this area, it is advisable that if the tree is to be retained that resistograph testing be carried out to ascertain the structural integrity of the tree.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

If to be retained, apply a 20% weight reduction to the outer southern canopy. Lift the canopy to be 4m from the ground. Remove epicormic growth. If the resistograph testing confirms structural decay then the tree should be removed and the stump ground.

TREE 15

Botanic name (Common Name)

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

ID 015 - on the southern side of Clarence Street, 62, east of the Wood Street intersection.

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

830 & 1140

Height (m)

23

Age

Mature

Health	Fair
Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)	4B - Removal - Dead, dying, suppressed or declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions
Canopy Spread (m)	16
Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)	10 & 311.7
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)	3.5 & 38.4
Risk Rating	12 High - Failure likely especially during storms but high potential for injury/property damage

Photographs



Photo 26



Photo 27

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

This tree has significant decay present at the root crown with Ganoderma fungal flowers present at several sites at the base. This tree will be unstable and is likely to fail in the future.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

Remove the tree and grind the stump.

TREE 16

Botanic name (Common Name)

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

ID 016 - on the northern side of Clarence Street, 15m west of power pole 5991.

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm) 810 & 1000

Height (m) 20

Age Mature

Health Fair

Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE) 4B - Removal - Dead, dying, suppressed or declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions

Canopy Spread (m) 14

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres) 9.7 & 296.8

Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres) 3.3 & 34.4

Risk Rating 12 High - Failure likely especially during storms but high potential for injury/property damage

Photographs

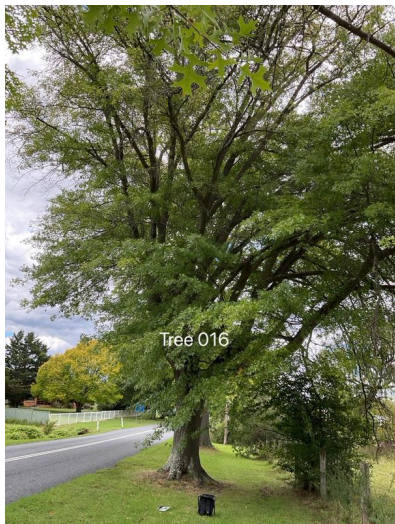


Photo 28

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

There is dieback present in the tips of the canopy and yellowing in the foliage in the canopy which are signs of Armillaria or Phytophthora infection (see attached fact sheet). This tree will be unstable and is unsuitable for

retention.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

Remove the tree and grind the stump.

TREE 17

Botanic name (Common Name)

Pittosporum undulatum (Native Pittosporum)

ID 017 - on the northern side of Clarence Street, 10m east of power pole 101.

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

880 & 1150

Height (m)

22

Age

Mature

Health

Fair

Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)

4B - Removal - Dead, dying, suppressed or declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions

Canopy Spread (m)

18

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

10.6 & 350.3

Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

3.5 & 38.7

Risk Rating

12 High - Failure likely especially during storms but high potential for injury/property damage

Photographs



Photo 29

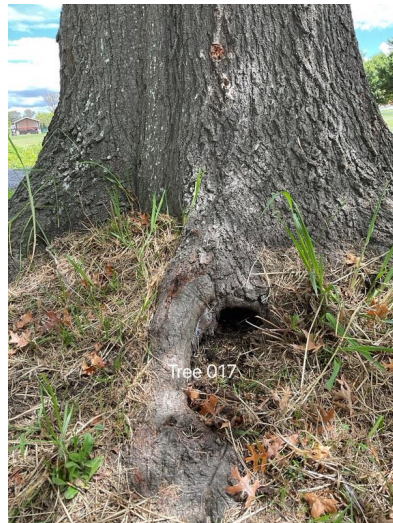


Photo 30

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

There is dieback present in the tips of the canopy and yellowing in the foliage in the canopy which are signs of Armillaria or Phytophthora infection (see attached fact sheet). It also has significant visual decay at the root crown. This tree will be unstable and is unsuitable for retention.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

Remove the tree and grind the stump.

TREE 18

Botanic name (Common Name)

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

ID 018 - on the northern side of Clarence Street, 90m east of the Wood Street intersection.

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

700 & 800

Height (m)

19

Age

Mature

Health

Fair

Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)

4B - Removal - Dead, dying, suppressed or declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions

Canopy Spread (m)

15

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

8.4 & 221.7

Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

3.0 & 28.5

Risk Rating

12 High - Failure likely especially during storms but high potential for injury/property damage

Photographs



Photo 31

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

There is dieback present in the tips of the canopy and yellowing in the foliage in the canopy which are signs of Armillaria or Phytophthora infection (see attached fact sheet). This tree will be unstable and is unsuitable for retention.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

Remove the tree and grind the stump.

TREE 19

Botanic name (Common Name)

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

ID 019 - on the northern side of Clarence Street, 5m east of power pole 112.

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

660 & 780

Height (m)

18

Age	Mature
Health	Fair
Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)	4B - Removal - Dead, dying, suppressed or declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions
Canopy Spread (m)	13
Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)	7.9 & 197.1
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)	3 & 27.9
Risk Rating	12 High - Failure likely especially during storms but high potential for injury/property damage

Photographs



Photo 32



Photo 33



Photo 34

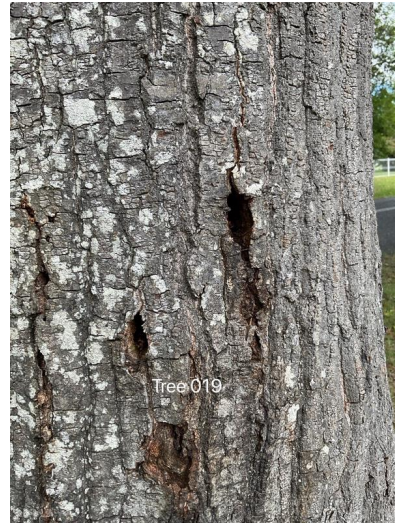


Photo 35

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

This tree is in serious decline, with significant root crown rot and Armillaria fungus infection at the base indicating infection. There is also significant borer damage. This tree will be unstable and is unsuitable for retention.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

Remove the tree and grind the stump.

TREE 20

Botanic name (Common Name)

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

ID 020 - on the northern side of Clarence Street, 40m east of the Wood Street intersection.

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

880 & 1050

Height (m)

22

Age

Mature

Health

Good

Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)

4B - Removal - Dead, dying, suppressed or declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions

Canopy Spread (m)

15

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square

10.6 & 350.3

metres)

Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)

3.4 & 35.8

Risk Rating

12 High - Failure likely especially during storms but high potential for injury/property damage

Photographs



Photo 36

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

This tree is starting to show signs of Armillaria and/or Phytophthora infection. It has some yellowing foliage in the crown and signs of decay at the top of the root crown. Given the proximity to other infected trees, it is likely it is infected and will become unstable and is unsuitable for retention.

RECOMMENDATION:

Arborist Recommendation

Remove the tree and grind the stump.

TREE 21

Botanic name (Common Name)

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

ID 021 - on the northern side of Clarence Street, 10m east of the Wood Street intersection.

Trunk Diameter (DBH) (mm) & (DAB) (mm)

850 & 1030

Height (m)

16

Age	Mature
Health	Fair
Safe Usual Life Expectancy (SULE)	4C - Removal - Dangerous trees through damage, structural defect, instability or recent loss of adjacent trees
Canopy Spread (m)	16
Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)	10.2 & 326.9
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (radius metres) (area square metres)	3.4 & 35.3
Risk Rating	12 High - Failure likely especially during storms but high potential for injury/property damage

Photographs



Photo 37

ASSESSMENT:

Arborist Assessment

This tree has lost a significant limb in recent storm events. The loss of the limb has significantly damaged the tree. It is also showing signs of Armillaria and/or Phytophthora infection with dieback present in the tips of the canopy and yellowing in the foliage in the canopy. This tree is unstable and dangerous and is unsuitable for retention.

RECOMMENDATION:

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Only the trees in this report were inspected. There are a number of trees on the property. A thorough report on all the trees on the property is recommended every 2 years to reduce risk to persons and damage to property.

Further summary of recommendations:-

Trees recommended for removal are 002, 003, 011, 012, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020 and 021. Trees requiring remedial works as recommended in this report (following satisfactory resistograph testing) are trees 001, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 013 and 014. The Oak trees in the streets of Tenterfield are generally in poor or declining health. The majority of the trees inspected in this Report were Pin Oak trees (*Quercus palustris*). The trees inspected were mostly mature to late mature between 50-90 years old with some more recent plantings present. The trees have been planted on the roadside and footpaths in granite-derived sandy and silty clays on Clarence Street, Casino Road, Logan Street and Cowper Street. The absence of Arboricultural planning and early maintenance has led to several problems with these trees which has seriously affected their health and longevity. The trees are growing very close to the roadways and in very confined spaces that have left no room for future development or correct structural development required for healthy sustainable trees. The absence of any tree protection measures has caused significant and irreversible damage to several of the trees. Many of these trees have been heavily and incorrectly pruned in the past leaving large wounds on or near the trunk or root crown. These wounds have not healed due to their size and this has allowed fungal infection to enter the trees. Oaks trees, like many other exotic species, are particularly susceptible to native fungal infection and insect damage. The recent severe drought (2012-2018) has caused significant issues with the health of these trees, causing stress to the trees making them more susceptible to disease and insect attack. *Armillaria*, *Phytophthora* and *Ganoderma* fungus are the most likely fungal diseases present in these trees (see attached fact sheet). The combination of poor planting and early maintenance, damage, stress and disease has caused major decline and death in many of the Oak trees in town. Most of the trees are only recommended for retention in the short to medium term with remedial works to be undertaken if they are to be retained. However, the majority of these trees will not be suitable for retention in the long term. During a severe storm in December 2025 a number of these trees failed and fell on or near the highway and many were damaged or left with large broken limbs and leaders, some are still hanging dangerously in the trees as detailed in this Report. Any future replanting program should take into account the future development of the trees. Tree protection measures and a pruning and maintenance program by a qualified Arborist should be implemented. Tree protection barriers should be installed along with the application of mulch at the base to prevent weeds and grasses from growing against trunks (and to prevent whipper snippers and mowers from damaging the surface roots and trunks). To reduce further damage to any of the retained trees, any future development around any of the trees must comply with Australian Standard AS4970-2009. Tree pruning and maintenance should only be completed by a qualified Arborist.

Currency of Assessment

Due to the very nature of trees and changes in the environment, this report and any recommendations made in the report can only remain valid for a 6 month period. Any changes to environment or any unusual or severe weather events could have adverse effects on the trees, their structure and safety and may invalidate this report

together with any recommendations made in this report. As such it is important to keep reports current and re-inspect trees after any critical events or annually.

## Tree Health

Trees are dynamic structures that can never be guaranteed 100% safe: even when apparently healthy and in good condition and for no apparent reason they can have major failures or suffer damage. This report assesses the health and safety of the trees at the time of the inspection. Annual inspections are important to identify potential problems and reduce the risk posed by trees and maintain their safe useful life expectancy.

## Replanting

It is recommended that trees replanted on site be properly chosen by a horticulturist for site specific growth characteristics and suitability to local soil type and weather conditions. Many tree problems occur due to improper species selection.

## Declaration

I declare that the information described above is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

## Arborist Name and Signature:



Mark Reinbott  
27.02.2026 14:44 AEST

Date:

07.03.2026

## Media summary



Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Photo 5

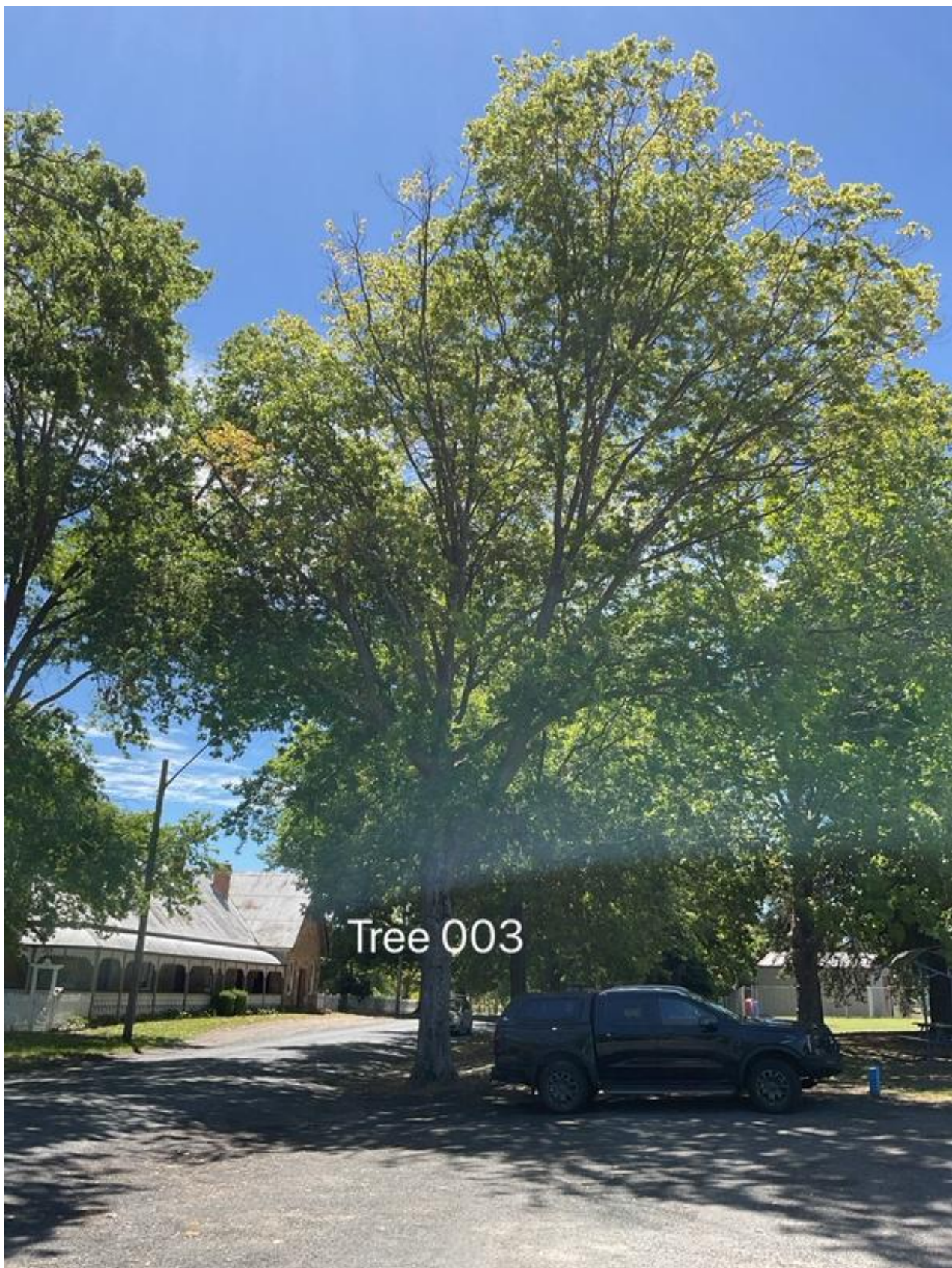


Photo 6

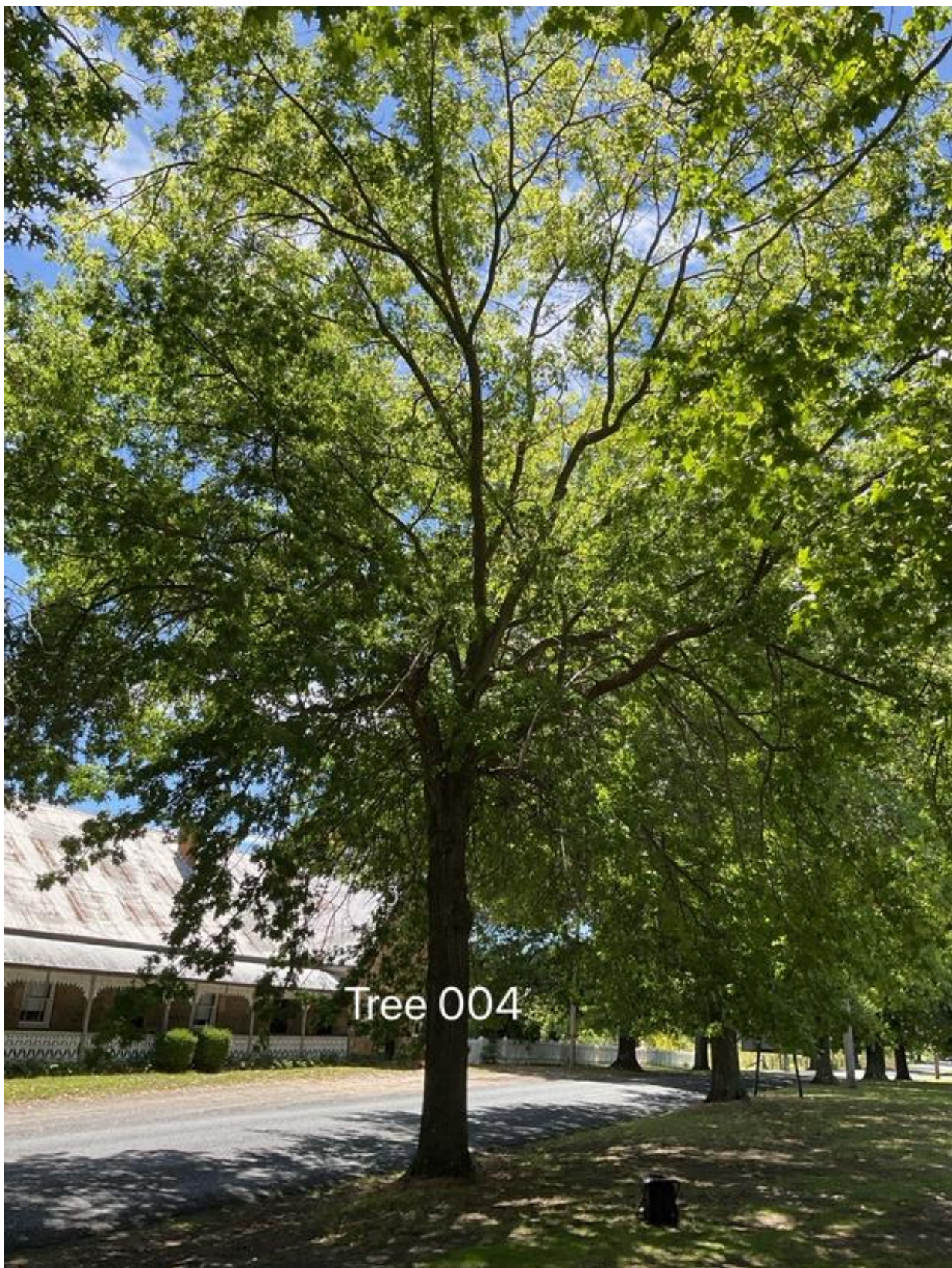


Photo 7

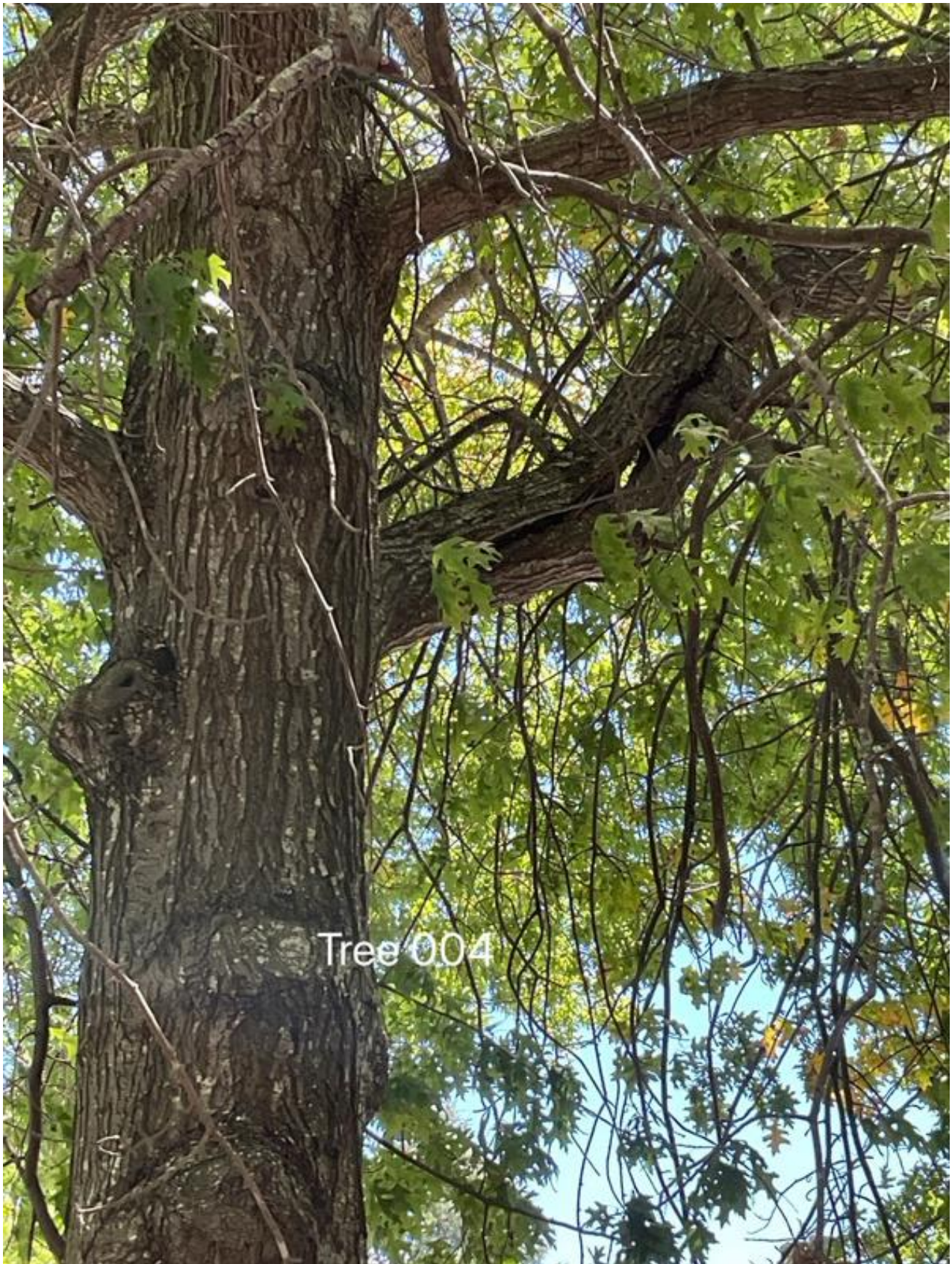


Photo 8



Photo 9

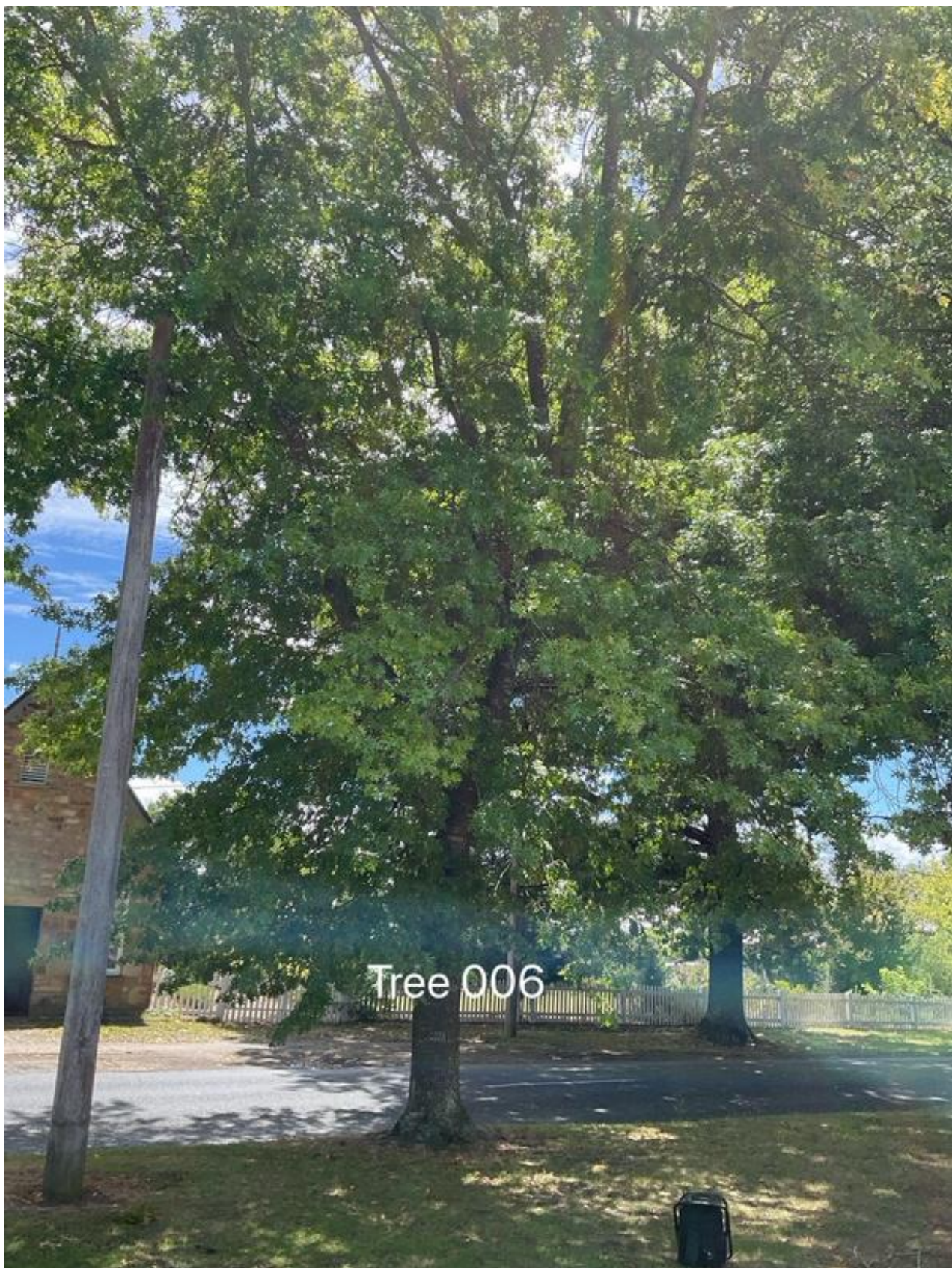


Photo 10



Photo 11



Photo 12



Photo 13



Photo 14

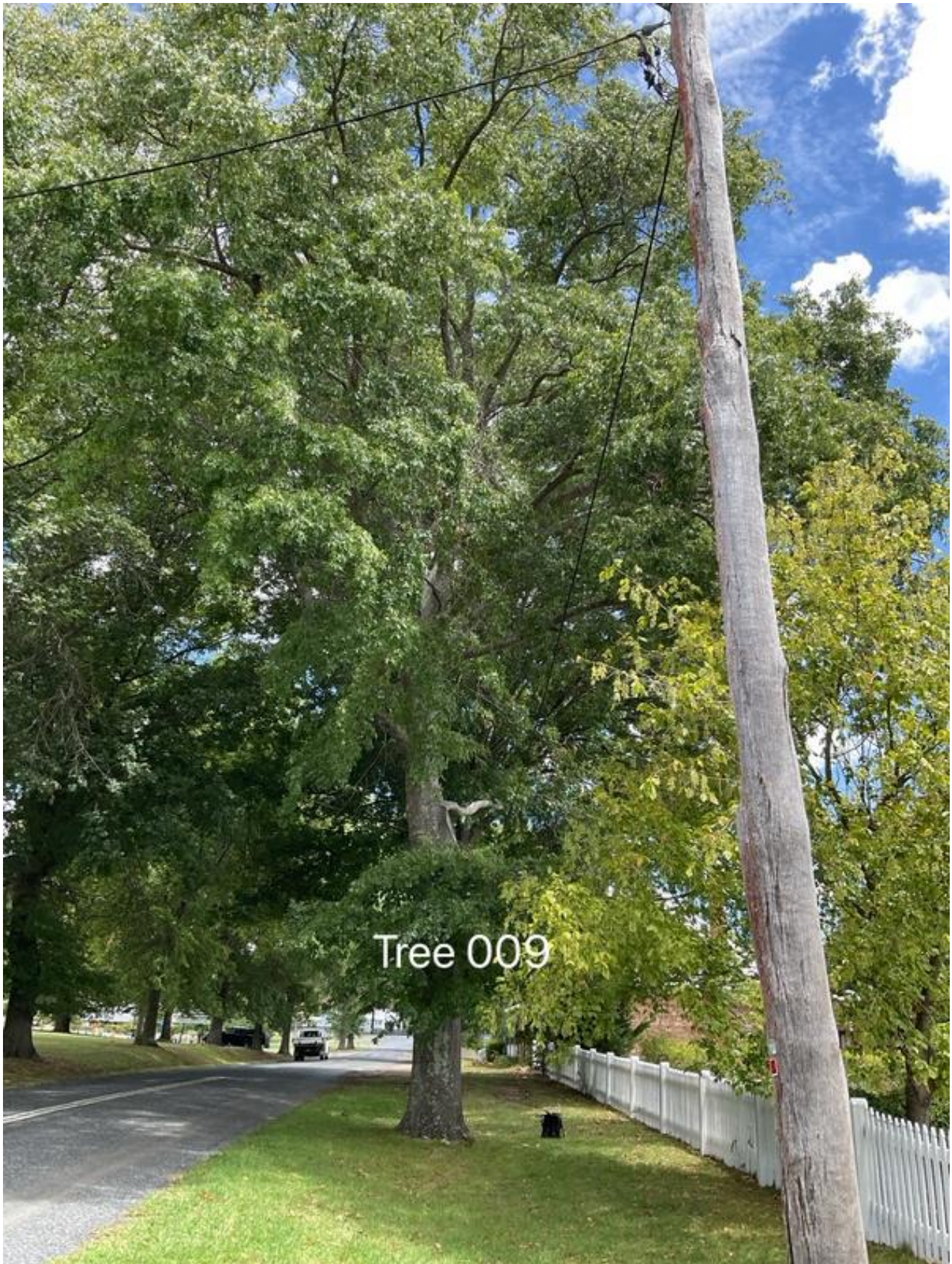


Photo 15



Photo 16



Tree 009

Photo 17



Photo 18



Photo 19



Photo 20

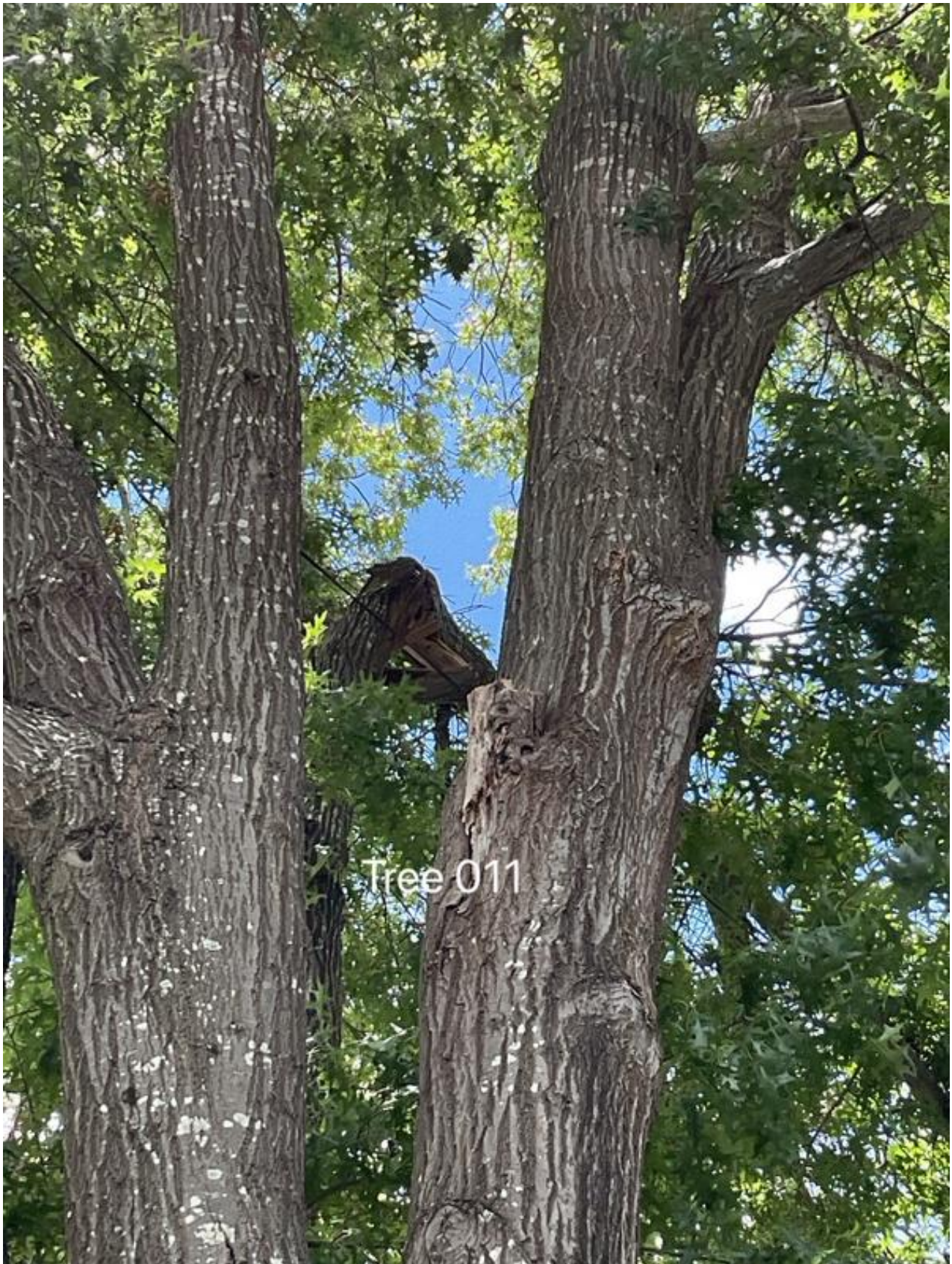


Photo 21



Photo 22

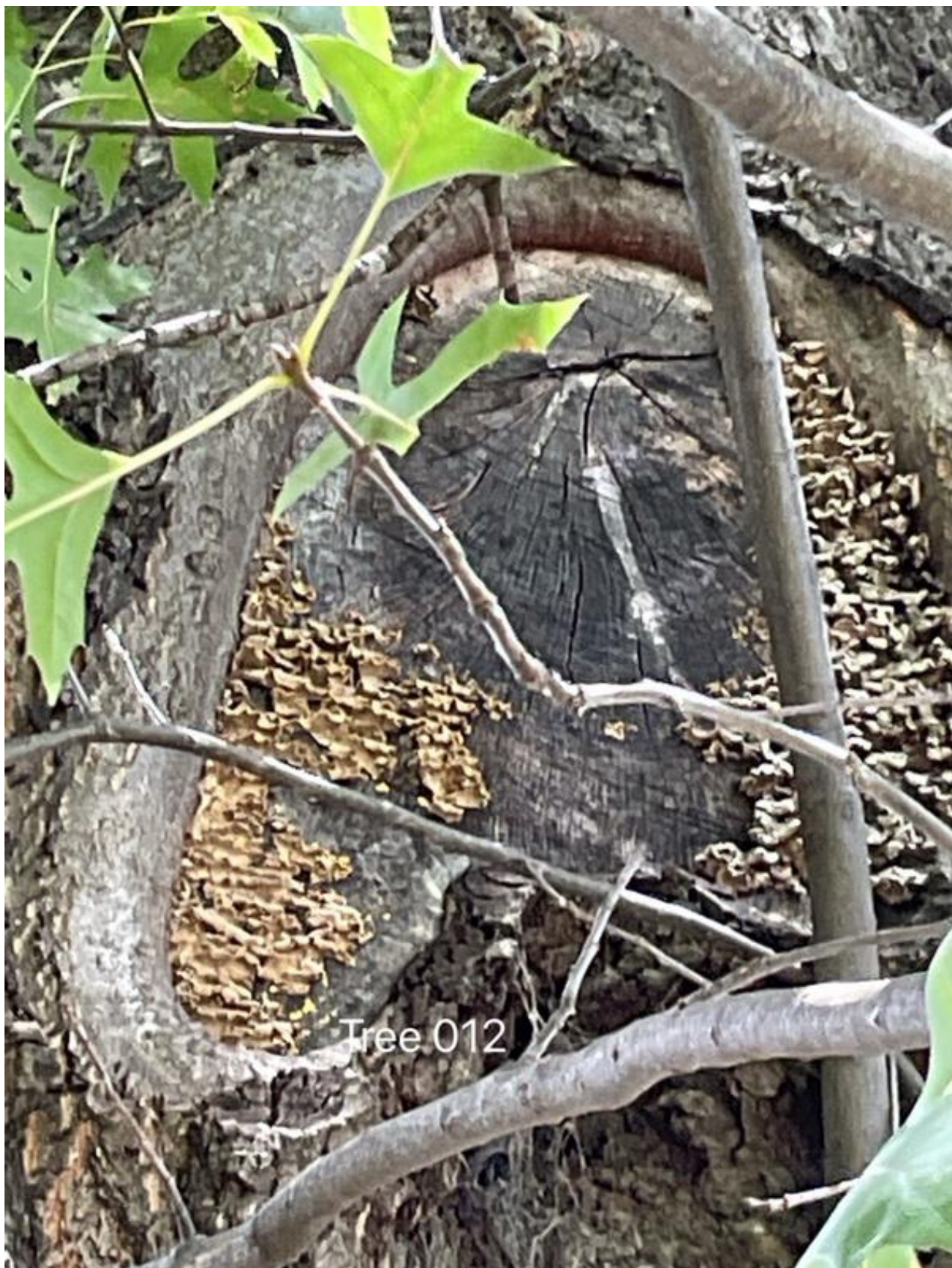


Photo 23



Photo 24



Photo 25



Photo 26



Photo 27

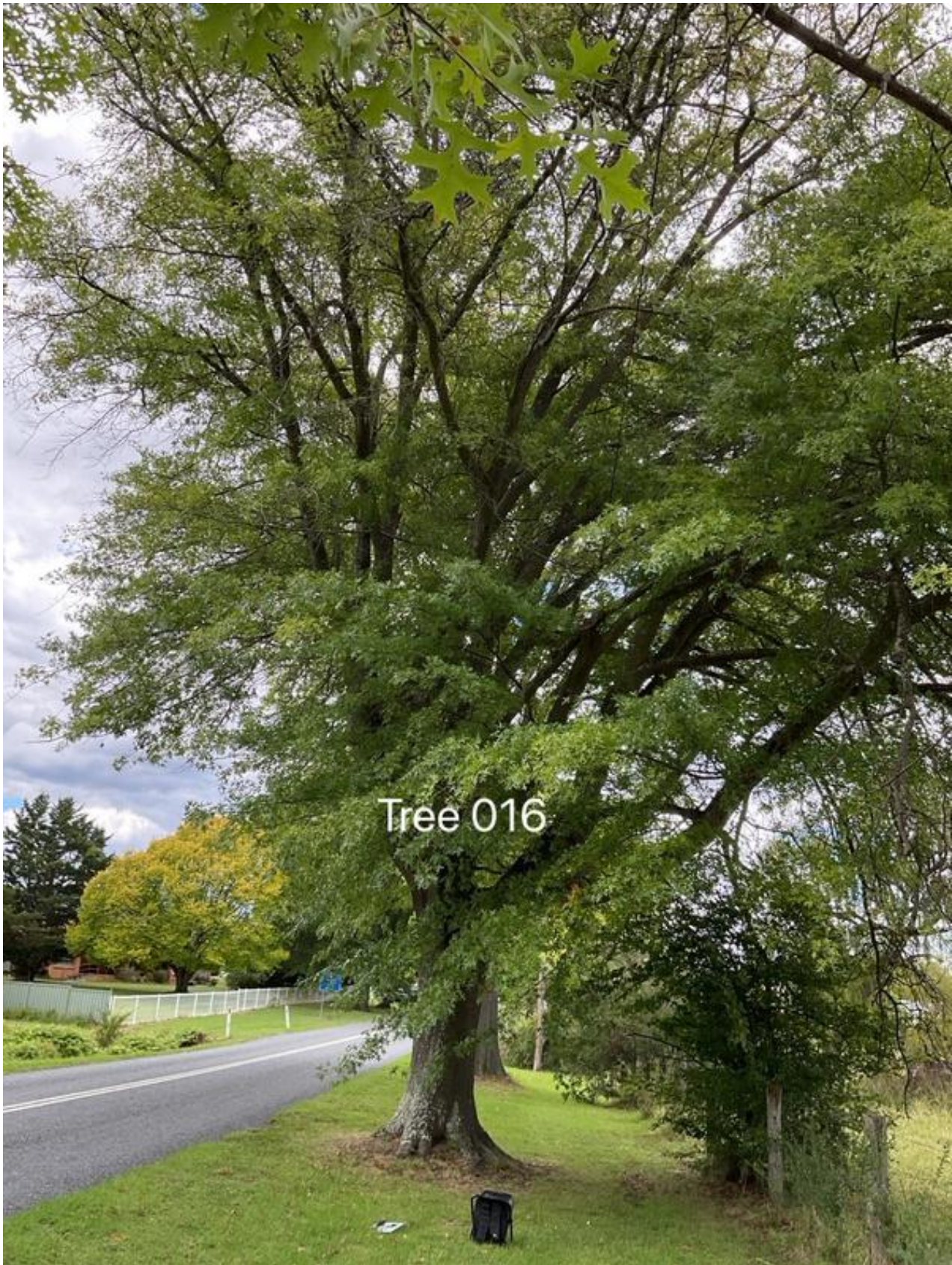


Photo 28



Photo 29



Photo 30



Photo 31



Photo 32



Photo 33



Photo 34

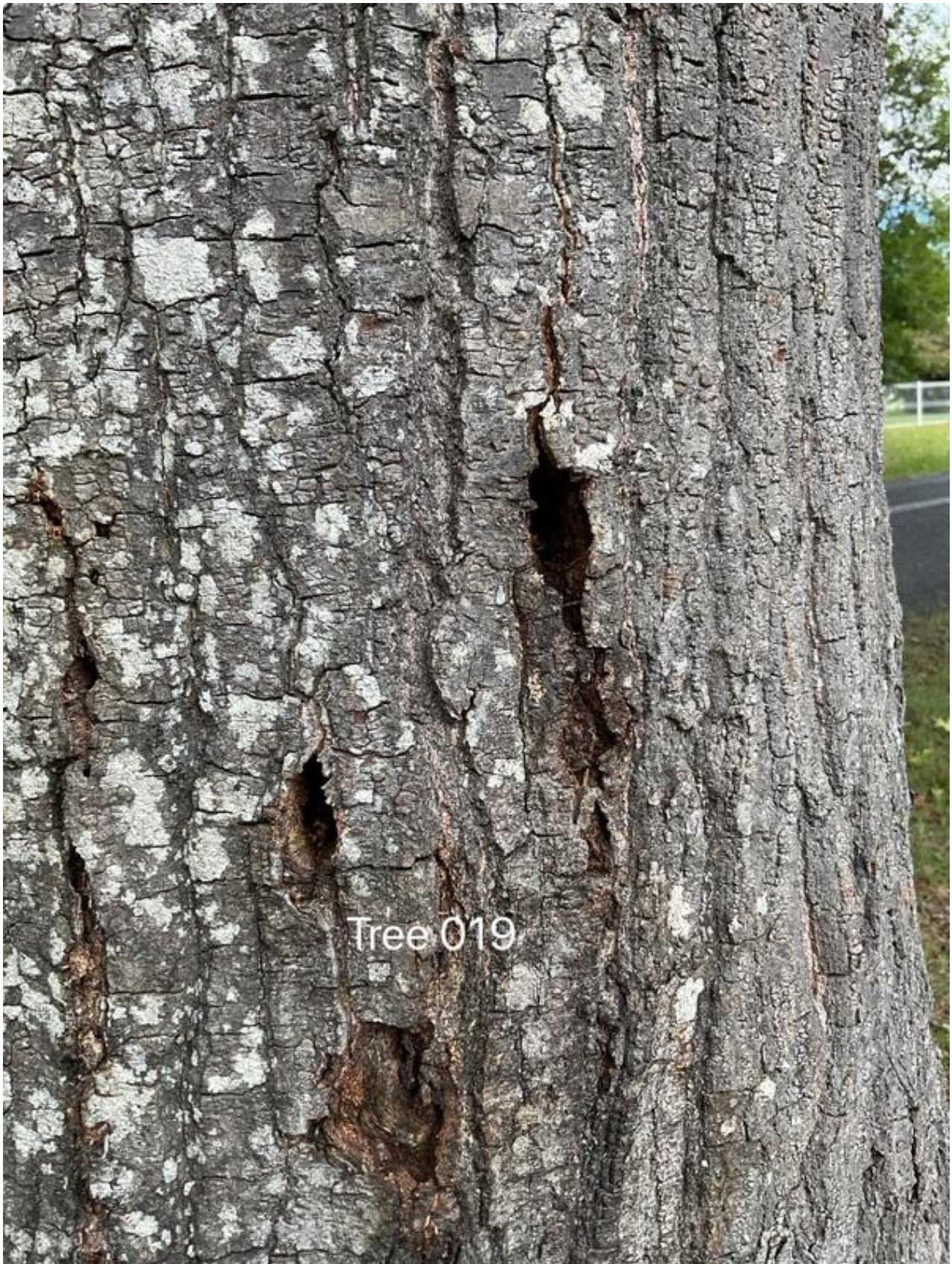


Photo 35



Photo 36



Photo 37