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Arboricultural Assessment and Tree Management Plan



Site Address:
11-27 Dorcas St, South Melbourne

Prepared For:
Time & Place

Prepared by:
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MUrbanHort (studying)
GradCertArb
Dip.Arb

Submitted:
11/09/2024

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Document Control

Table 1. Document Control

Version	Author	Date	Amendment
1	Matthew P. James	11/09/2024	Null

Introduction

Melbourne Tree Care was contracted by Time & Place to undertake an arboricultural assessment and to provide a Tree Management Plan (TMP) for 11-27 Dorcas St, South Melbourne. This management plan will provide recommendations to reduce the risk of damage and adverse health impacts to trees in the area caused by a proposed construction within the subject site. See **Appendix A** for individual tree data. A Tree Protection Plan (TPP) drawing accompanies this report for both the demolition and construction stages.

Aim of report

The intention of this report is to:

- Assess trees that may be impacted by future development.
- State the retention status for each tree assessed.
- State the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and Structural Root Zone (SRZ) of all trees assessed.
- Provide a Tree Management Plan and Tree Protection Plan for retained trees.

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Methodology

- Matthew P James of Melbourne Tree Care attended site on the 27th of August 2024.
- Data acquired is based on a Visual Tree Inspection (VTA) from the ground (Mattheck and Breloer, 1994).
- All trees with a mature height greater than five metres that may be impacted by future development were assessed.
- Data collected for each tree was their current size (DBH, DaB, canopy spread, height), condition (health and structure), ULE (useful life expectancy), retention value, TPZ, and SRZ.
- DBH (Diameter at Breast Height) was measured at 1.4 metres using a diameter tape.
- DaB (Diameter at Base) was measured above the root flare using a diameter tape.
- Tree height and canopy spread were measured using a Nikon Forestry Pro Rangefinder.

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- Tree locations are based on the supplied plans.
- TPZ's and SRZ's were calculated in accordance with Australian Standard 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites.
- Data was recorded using Tree Plotter.

Documents Reviewed

- Bates Smart Architects Pty Ltd. (2024, August 29). *Existing Site Plan* (Drawing no. TP01.001 rev. 1) [Construction Drawing]
- Bates Smart Architects Pty Ltd. (2024, August 29). *Site Demolition Plan* (Drawing no. TP01.020 rev. 1) [Construction Drawing]
- Bates Smart Architects Pty Ltd. (2024, August 30). *Basement 01* (Drawing no. TP03.0B1 rev. 1) [Construction Drawing]
- Bates Smart Architects Pty Ltd. (2024, August 30). *Basement 02* (Drawing no. TP03.0B2 rev. 1) [Construction Drawing]
- Bates Smart Architects Pty Ltd. (2024, August 30). *Basement 03* (Drawing no. TP03.0B3 rev. 1) [Construction Drawing]
- Bates Smart Architects Pty Ltd. (2024, August 30). *Lower Ground* (Drawing no. TP03.0LG rev. 1) [Construction Drawing]
- Bates Smart Architects Pty Ltd. (2024, August 30). *Upper Ground* (Drawing no. TP03.0UG rev. 1) [Construction Drawing]

Planning Controls

The subject site is located in the City Port Phillip Urban Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z). Two planning overlays are present:

- Design and Development Overlay – Schedule 21-1C (DD0261C)
- Design and Development Overlay – Schedule 14 (DD014)

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Observations

A total of 13 individual trees were assessed for this report: nine trees are located adjacent to the subject site along Dorcas Street, and four trees are located adjacent to the subject site along Wells Street. (Figure 1). Detailed observations for individual trees are listed in **Appendix A** and see **Appendix C** for glossary of terms.

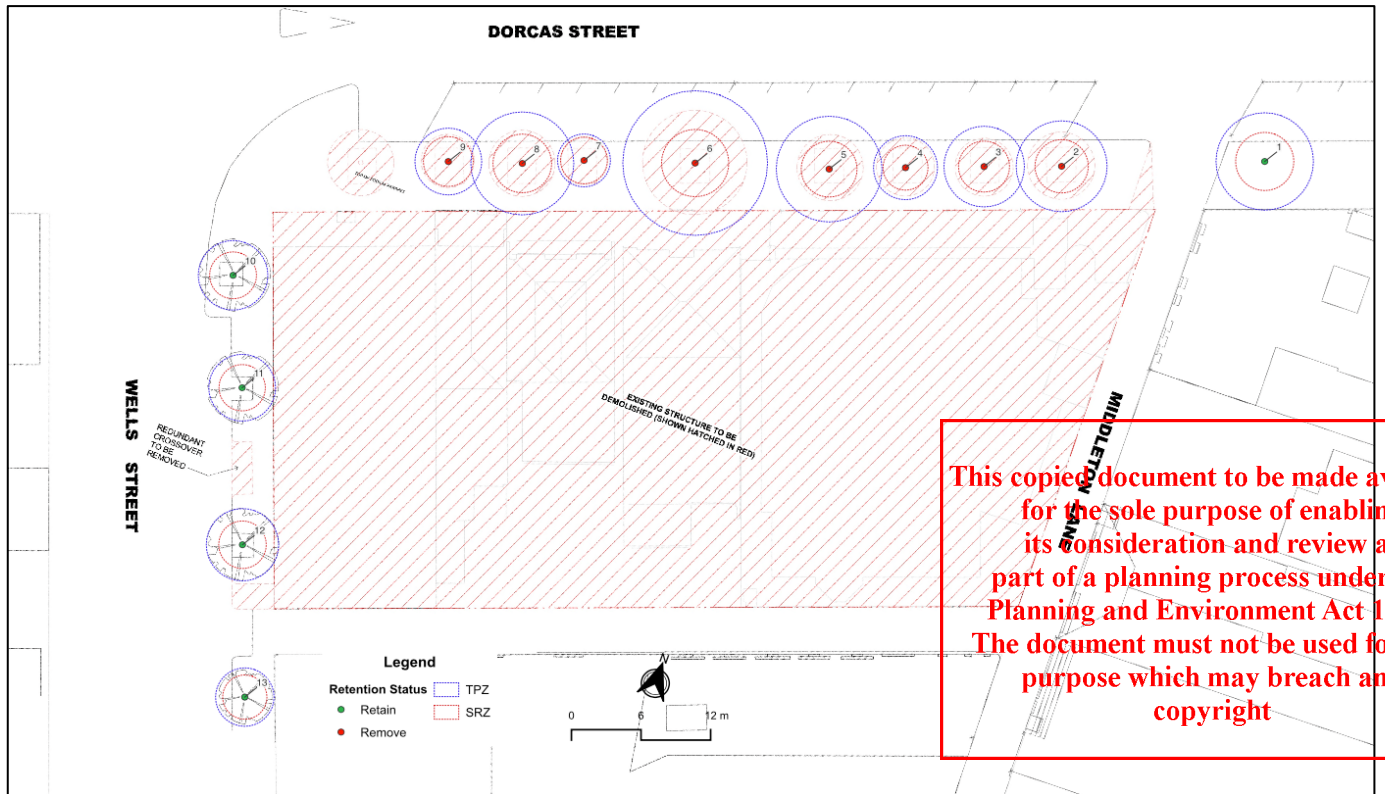


Figure 1. Site Demolition Plan and Tree Retention Status (based on supplied plans)

Tree Population Overview

The trees assessed comprise of three different species: five trees are *Brachychiton populneus* (Kurrajong), four trees *Alnus jorullensis* (Evergreen Alder), and four trees are *Ulmus sp.* (Elm) that could only be identified to a genus level due to a lack of identifiable features (leaves, flowers, fruit). Ten trees are semi mature in age, and three trees are mature in age.

Health

Ten trees are in fair health, and four trees are in good health. Most trees are presenting with good leaf size and colour, crown density, and branch elongation; all of which are indicators of good vigour and vitality.

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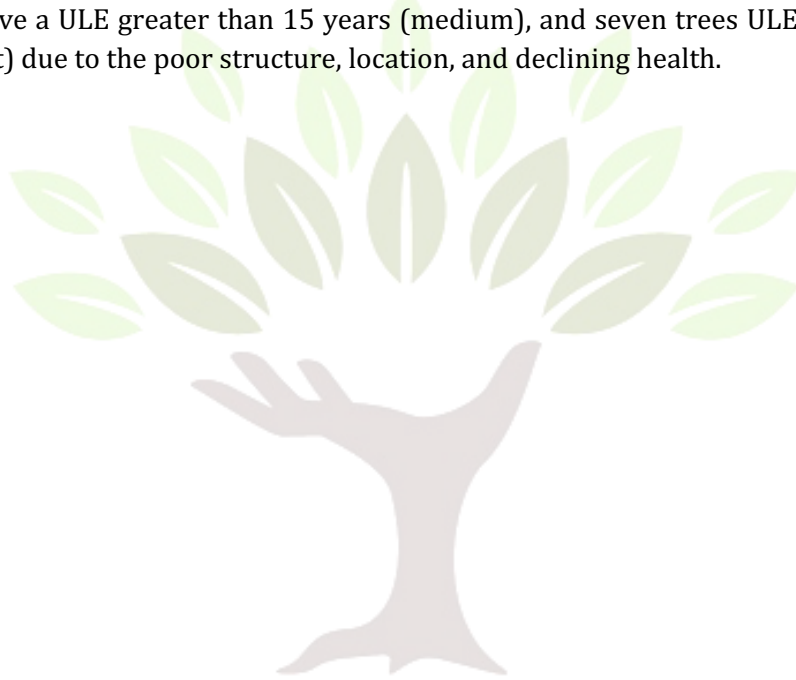


Structure

Seven trees have fair structure, five trees have poor structure, and one tree has good structure. Most trees present with strong branch and stem attachments and are generally free of above-ground defects.

Useful Life Expectancy

The attributes taken into consideration when determining tree useful life expectancy (ULE) are tree condition (combination of health & structure), species, age, and location. Six trees have a ULE greater than 15 years (medium), and seven trees ULE less than 15 years (short) due to the poor structure, location, and declining health.



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Tree Protection Zones

A Tree Protection Zone (TPZ), as stated by the Australian Standard AS4970-2009, is the principal means of protection of trees on development site. The TPZ is a combination of the root area and crown area requiring protection. It is an area isolated from construction disturbance, so that the tree remains viable. **Table 2** below outlines the individual TPZ's SRZ's and their retention status based on supplied plans.

Table 2. Individual TPZ's and SRZ's and Retention Status

Location	Tree Id	Botanical Name	TPZ Radius (m)	SRZ Radius (m)	Retention Status
Council Tree	1	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	4.2	2.51	Retain
Council Tree	2	<i>Alnus jorullensis</i>	3.92	2.3	Remove
Council Tree	3	<i>Alnus jorullensis</i>	3.48	2.2	Remove
Council Tree	4	<i>Alnus jorullensis</i>	2.76	1.94	Remove
Council Tree	5	<i>Alnus jorullensis</i>	4.56	2.41	Remove
Council Tree	6	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	6.24	2.9	Remove
Council Tree	7	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	2.28	2.02	Remove
Council Tree	8	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	4.44	2.53	Remove
Council Tree	9	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	2.88	2.15	Remove
Council Tree	10	<i>Ulmus sp.</i>	3	2.02	Retain
Council Tree	11	<i>Ulmus sp.</i>	2.88	2	Retain
Council Tree	12	<i>Ulmus sp.</i>	3.12	2.05	Retain
Council Tree	13	<i>Ulmus sp.</i>	2.52	1.91	Retain

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Project Arborist

Prior to commencing works on site, a Project Arborist must be appointed to supervise and provide advice on what actions are required at various stages of construction.

The Project Arborist must be suitably qualified in Arboriculture and experienced in tree protection on development sites. The Project Arborist must hold a minimum AQF Level 5 in Arboriculture or equivalent and relevant experience in accordance with the Australian Standard AS4970 2009.

The Project Arborist is responsible for monitoring and certification of this TMP. Only the Project Arborist may vary the requirements of the TMP and must provide written confirmation to the Responsible Authority. Only the Project Arborist may submit any staged reports as required by the TMP and or local Responsible Authority.

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Arborist Inspections

The requirement for an arborist to attend the site will depend on a number of factors. In these types of projects, an arborist may be commissioned to be on call when issues arise. In all situations where the TPZ is encroached by construction activities the project arborist needs to be contacted to provide advice on tree protection and supervise the works

Table 3 sets out the various identified tasks that compromise successful protection and retention of the subject trees and the appropriate actions and methods required to avoid or minimise negative impacts. All applicable actions must be undertaken in the order they are listed.



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Melbourne Tree Care Pty.Ltd

For life and limb



Table 3. Tree management Overview

Development Phase	Task	Requirements	Responsibility
Pre-Construction	Site meeting with Project team to discuss tree preservation issues.	Appoint project arborist and discuss tree management requirements with other project members.	Project Team in consultation with site arborist/Site Environment Manager (SEM)
	Establish tree protection zones (TPZs) prior to commencing any demolition and excavation works	Establish tree protection zones in accordance with Tree Protection Plan	Contractor/SEM Arboricultural advice/supervision as required
During Construction	Site access / egress.	<p>Site access must be via existing roads at all times.</p> <p>All tree protection areas (including ground protection) must be shown on all Plans so that all contractors are aware of the importance of protecting trees.</p> <p>The location of the primary site access and the storage area must be shown on the Tree Management Plan once determined.</p>	Contractor/ SEM/ Arborist Refer to Tree Protection Plan
	Storage/laydown and set-out areas	<p>An area must be designated beyond the tree protection area where all building materials/refuse, chemicals, fuel/ oils etc. can be stored throughout the project.</p> <p>All washing up of equipment including concrete products and refuelling activities must be located beyond the TPZs and must drain away from any tree protection zone.</p>	Contractor/ SEM/ Arborist Refer to Tree Protection Plan
	Removal of infrastructure and hard and soft landscape treatments	Any existing infrastructure within the structural root zone that is required to be demolished or removed must be removed under the supervision of the Project Arborist. Care must be taken not to disturb the structural root system.	Contractor/ Arborist

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Table 3. Tree management Overview

Development Phase	Task	Requirements	Responsibility
During Construction	Maintain tree protection zone	Once approved, ground protection and other measures to protect TPZ must not be altered. TPZ not to be accessed without authorization from the project arborist. No entry, works or storage of material allowed within fenced TPZ areas.	Contractor/SEM
	Operation of plant and machinery	Plant and machinery must not be operated within any TPZ area, or must be operated from track mats, timber ramps or steel plates sufficient for the anticipated load. Skid steer equipment must operate only in a forward and back action and must not turn on the spot in a way that will disturb the ground buffering layer.	Contractor/SEM
	Underground services - Drainage.	No open trenching or excavation is permitted within the SRZ of any retained tree for the installation of underground services such as drainage, lighting, power, or water. All such services must utilise existing table drains or conduits or be based on the results of non-destructive root investigation or completed under arborist supervision.	Contractor/Arborist/SEM
	Tree Removal and Pruning	Any tree removal or pruning required to be identified by arborist. All tree removal or pruning must be approved and carried out by City of Melbourne, or occupant of neighbouring property only.	City of Melbourne/Occupant of neighbouring property
Post Construction	Decommission lay down areas and leave site tidy. Final site inspection.	Remove TPZ barriers and fencing and ensure TPZs are left undamaged and unchanged from pre-works condition.	Contractor/SEM/Project Arborist/Council rep. to inspect

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Arborist Supervision Schedule

Arborist supervision is required at the following times:

Table 4: Arborist Supervision Schedule

Arborist supervision task	Trees	Timing
To meet contractors and site manager to approve TPZ measures. To meet contractors and site manager to inspect gantry removal and installation	All trees	At time of site occupation.
If any incident happens that may have impacted tree condition	Any tree damage to be notified to site manager and project arborist. The City Port Phillip must be notified within 24hrs of any breach of the TPMP or where damage has occurred to trees and will be documented in the checklist.	Immediately in response to any incident
Site Inspection	All trees	On a two monthly basis for the duration of the works.
At completion of works	All trees Final Certification -	Upon completion.

The Project Arborist must be on site at those times identified and must keep records of all tree protection measures and actions required during the development process. The certification template in **Appendix B** will be completed to certify the TMP has been adhered to.

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Tree Management Plan

Pre-construction/Demolition

Site Preparation

- Project arborist to assess the condition of the trees prior to works commencing.
- TPZ hoarding is to be erected as outlined in the attached **TPP**. Hoarding must be erected before any machinery or materials are brought onto the site and before the commencement of works, including demolition works. Once erected the hoarding must not be removed or altered without approval by the project arborist (Figure 2).
- Signs identifying the TPZ should be placed around the edge of the TPZ hoarding and be visible from within the development site (Figure 3).



Figure 2. Example of hoarding

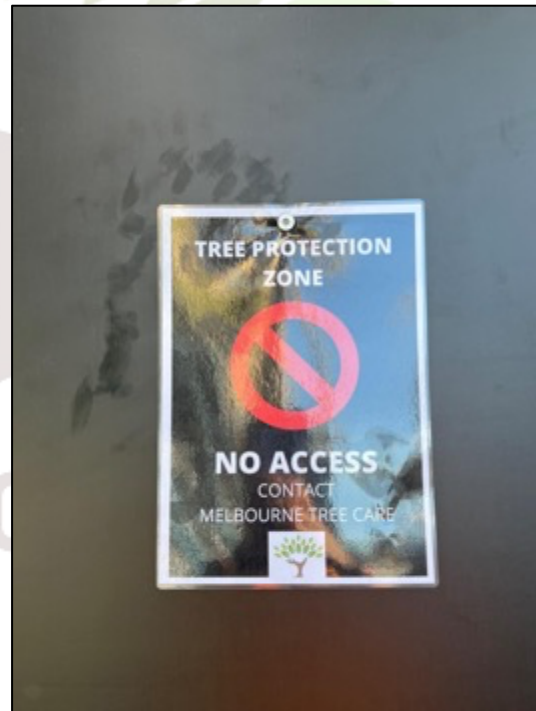


Figure 3. Example of sign

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Tree Removal

- The removal of trees 2-9 are required to provide access. The removals must be approved and carried out by the City Port Phillip only.

Certification

- Project arborist to inspect and certify tree protection measures are implemented as outlined above. Photos must be taken, and a report issued to all parties as certification to move onto the next stage.

Construction

Monitoring and Certification

- Project arborist to carry out site inspections on a two monthly basis for the length of the project and certified by the project arborist. Photos must be taken and a report issued to all parties as certification to move onto the next stage.

Post-construction

- Removal of tree protection hoarding.

Final certification

- Project arborist to inspect the condition of the subject trees and provide final certification. Final certification is to include all monitoring reports conducted during the construction.

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Appendix A: Individual Tree Data

Tree Id: 1 **Location:** Council Tree
Botanical Name: *Brachychiton populneus* **DBH (cm):** 35
Common Name: Kurrajong **DaB (cm):** 52
Tree Height (m): 6 **Canopy Spread (m):** 5
Health: Good **Structure:** Poor
Origin: Vic. Native **Age:** Mature **ULE:** Short
Retention Value: Third Party **TPZ (m):** 4.2 **SRZ (m):** 2.51
Observations: Pruned for power line clearance. Wounds on main stem. Advanced decay.

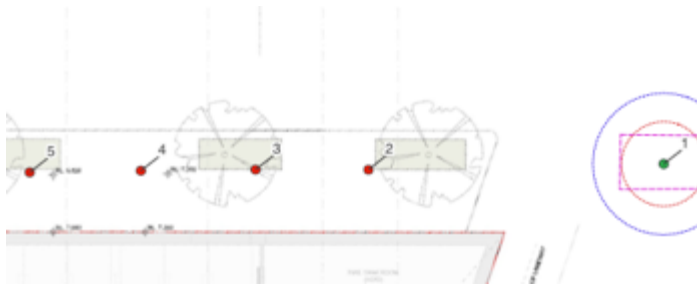
Remove/Retain: Retain



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Tree Id: 2 **Location:** Council Tree
Botanical Name: *Alnus jorullensis* **DBH (cm):** 32.65
Common Name: Evergreen Alder **DaB (cm):** 42
Tree Height (m): 8 **Canopy Spread (m):** 5
Health: Fair **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Exotic **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** Short
Retention Value: Third Party **TPZ (m):** 3.92 **SRZ (m):** 2.3
Observations: Pruned for power line clearance

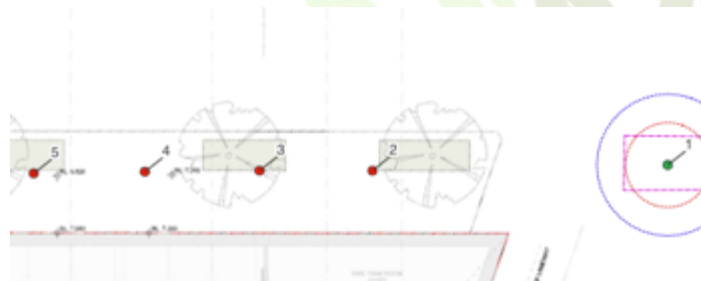
Remove/Retain: Remove



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Tree Id: 5 **Location:** Council Tree
Botanical Name: *Alnus jorullensis* **DBH (cm):** 38
Common Name: Evergreen Alder **DaB (cm):** 47
Tree Height (m): 6 **Canopy Spread (m):** 8
Health: Fair **Structure:** Poor
Origin: Exotic **Age:** Mature **ULE:** Short
Retention Value: Third **TPZ (m):** 4.56 **SRZ (m):** 2.41
 Party
Observations: Pruned for power line clearance. Damage to surface roots. Tension wounds on northern lateral over road. Wounds on main stem at 3m.
Remove/Retain: Remove



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Tree Id: 6 **Location:** Council Tree
Botanical Name: *Brachychiton populneus* **DBH (cm):** 52
Common Name: Kurrajong **DaB (cm):** 73
Tree Height (m): 8 **Canopy Spread (m):** 8
Health: Good **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Vic. Native **Age:** Mature **ULE:** Medium
Retention Value: Third **TPZ (m):** 6.24 **SRZ (m):** 2.9
 Party
Observations: Pruned for power line clearance.
Remove/Retain: Remove



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Tree Id: 7 **Location:** Council Tree
Botanical Name: *Brachychiton populneus* **DBH (cm):** 19
Common Name: Kurrajong **DaB (cm):** 31
Tree Height (m): 4 **Canopy Spread (m):** 2
Health: Fair **Structure:** Good
Origin: Vic. Native **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** Medium
Retention Value: Third Party **TPZ (m):** 2.28 **SRZ (m):** 2.02
Observations: Pruned for power line clearance. Pest. Sooty mould.

Remove/Retain: Remove



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Tree Id: 8 **Location:** Council Tree
Botanical Name: *Brachychiton populneus* **DBH (cm):** 37
Common Name: Kurrajong **DaB (cm):** 53
Tree Height (m): 6 **Canopy Spread (m):** 4
Health: Fair **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Vic. Native **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** Medium
Retention Value: Third Party **TPZ (m):** 4.44 **SRZ (m):** 2.53
Observations: Pruned for power line clearance. Pest. Sooty mould.

Remove/Retain: Remove



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Tree Id: 9 **Location:** Council Tree
Botanical Name: *Brachychiton populneus* **DBH (cm):** 24
Common Name: Kurrajong **DaB (cm):** 36
Tree Height (m): 6 **Canopy Spread (m):** 3
Health: Good **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Vic. Native **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** Medium
Retention Value: Third Party **TPZ (m):** 2.88 **SRZ (m):** 2.15
Observations: Pruned for power line clearance. Pest. Sooty mould.

Remove/Retain: Remove



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Tree Id: 10 **Location:** Council Tree
Botanical Name: *Ulmus sp.* **DBH (cm):** 25
Common Name: Elm **DaB (cm):** 31
Tree Height (m): 8 **Canopy Spread (m):** 5
Health: Fair **Structure:** Fair
Origin: Exotic **Age:** Semi mature **ULE:** Medium
Retention Value: Third Party **TPZ (m):** 3 **SRZ (m):** 2.02
Observations:

Remove/Retain: Retain



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Appendix B: Tree Management Plan Certification

Tree Management Plan Certification

*Photo

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Stage: Pre-construction/Site Establishment

Site Address

Date of Inspection:

Project Arborist:

Site Contact:

Tree Details

Tree Id:

Com Id:

Botanical Name:

Common Name:

Tree Height (m):

Canopy Spread (m):

Health:

Structure:

TPZ (m):

SRZ (m):

*Photo

Observations:

Tree Protection Measures

Tree Protection Fencing:

Scaffolding:

Signage:

Tree Pruning:

Certification

All tree protection measures are installed as set out in the endorsed tree management plan, and are in accordance with AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on development sites.

Project Arborist:

Signed:

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Appendix C: Glossary of Terms

Age

Juvenile	Juvenile or recently planted approximately 1-7 years
Semi Mature	Tree actively growing.
Mature	Tree has reached expected size in situation.
Senescent	Tree is over mature and has started to decline.

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Origin

Victorian native	Trees that are naturally occurring within Victoria
Australian native	Trees that are naturally occurring within Australia
Exotic	Trees that are not naturally occurring to any part of Australia

USEFUL LIFE EXPECTANCY - ULE

The useful life of a tree is an estimate of how long a tree is likely to remain in the landscape based on health, amenity and risk.

Long ULE

Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for more than 40 years.

1. Structurally sound trees located in positions that can accommodate future growth.
2. Storm damaged or defective trees that could be made suitable for retention in the long term by remedial tree surgery.
3. Trees of special significance for historical, commemorative or rarity reasons that would warrant extraordinary efforts to secure their long-term retention.

Medium ULE

Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for 15 to 40 years.

1. Trees that may only live between 15 and 40 years.
2. Trees that may live for more than 40 years but would be removed to allow the safe development of more suitable individuals.
3. Trees that may live for more than 40 years but would be removed during the course of normal management for safety and nuisance reasons.
4. Storm damage or defective trees that can be made suitable for retention in the medium term by remedial work.

Short ULE

Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for 5 to 15 years.

1. Trees that may live for 5 to 15 years.
2. Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed to allow the safe development of more suitable individuals.



3. Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed during the course of normal management for safety and nuisance reasons.
4. Storm damaged or defective trees that require substantial remedial work to make safe and are only suitable for retention in the short term.

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- 0-5 Years** Trees with a high level of risk that would need removal within the next 5 years.
1. Dead trees.
 2. Dying or suppressed and declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions.
 3. Dangerous trees through instability or recent loss of adjacent trees.
 4. Dangerous trees through structural defects including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds or poor form.
 5. Damaged trees that are considered unsafe to retain.
 6. Trees that will become dangerous after removal of other trees for the above reasons.

Condition

This is a combined indicator of 'health' and 'structure' based on the following descriptors:

Health

- Good** Foliage of tree is entire, with good colour, very little sign of pathogens and of good density. Growth indicators are good ie. Extension growth of twigs and wound wood development. Minimal or no canopy die back (deadwood).
- Fair** Tree is showing one or more of the following symptoms; < 25% dead wood, minor canopy die back, foliage generally with good colour though some imperfections may be present. Minor pathogen damage present, with growth indicators such as leaf size, canopy density and twig extension growth typical for the species in this location.
- Poor** Tree is showing one or more of the following symptoms of tree decline; > 25% deadwood, canopy die back is observable, discoloured or distorted leaves. Pathogens present, stress symptoms are observable as reduced leaf size, extension growth and canopy density.

- Dead Structure** No vascular function.

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- Good** Trunk and scaffold branches show good taper and attachment with minor or no structural defects. Tree is a good example of the species with a well-developed form showing no obvious root problems or pests and diseases.
- Fair** Tree shows some minor structural defects or minor damage to trunk eg. bark missing, there could be cavities present. Minimal damage to structural roots. Tree could be seen as typical for this species.
- Poor** There are major structural defects, damage to trunk or bark missing. Co-dominant stems could be present or poor structure with likely points of failure. Girdling or damaged roots obvious. Tree is structurally problematic.

Retention Value

- **Exceptional** - trees must be retained at all costs
 - A tree has horticultural, social, historical or cultural value.
 - A tree that has outstanding habitat value.
 - A tree that is an outstanding size for the species.
 - A tree that is remnant.
 - A tree species that is endangered.
- **High** - trees should be considered for retention wherever possible
 - A tree that is in good-fair health and structure with a long ULE.
 - A tree that is in good health, with good structure, is semi mature or mature, and with a medium ULE.
 - A tree that has cultural, botanical, or landscape significance.
- **Medium** - trees should be considered for retention wherever possible but should not pose a material constraint to site development
 - A tree that is in fair health and structure, is semi mature, and with a medium ULE.
A tree that is in poor health or poor structure, is mature, and with a medium or short ULE.
- **Low** - trees should be removed
 - A tree that is in poor health and structure with a short ULE.
 - Weed species.
- **Third Party** – trees are third party assets and must be retained at all costs.
 - A tree that is located on adjoining properties.

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- A tree that is located on a nature strip.

Work Descriptors

Formative Pruning

The pruning of young or established trees with the aim of directing plant growth or developing a sound structure by reducing codominant stems, pruning out crossing branches.

Deadwood

The removal of deadwood greater than 30 mm diameter over high target areas. Deadwood over low target areas may be left as it provides habitat for invertebrates and roosting spots for birds.

Reduction Pruning

The removal of the end of upright stems and branches and stems that present with structural defects to reduce their likelihood of failure.

Weight Reduction Pruning

The removal of the end of lateral stems and branches and stems that present with structural defects to reduce their likelihood of failure.

Cable Bracing

Where trees have significant structural defects that cannot be mitigated through pruning alone, cable bracing is installed. The cable is installed between codominant stems or on larger lateral branches that are above targets.

Tree Removal

Tree removal is last resort where the tree is either dead, dying or has structural defects that cannot be rectified using tradition tree management options.

Aerial Inspection

Climbing the tree using non-invasive methods to inspect the tree from within the canopy. Aerial inspections are used when the assessing arborist has identified a possible defect within the canopy that cannot be accurately assessed from ground level. Aerial inspections should be carried out by suitably qualified persons (minimum AQF V).

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Uplift Pruning

The pruning of lower branches for pedestrian or vehicle clearance in high use areas.

Asset Clearance Pruning

The pruning of branches to provide clearance from buildings, lights, signs and security cameras.

Tree Health Treatments

Health treatments can include soil testing, soil treatments to remedy toxicities and deficiencies, and pest management.

Appendix D: References

- Mattheck, C. and Breleor, H., 1994, *The body language of trees*, The Stationery Office, London, UK.
- Standards Australia 2007 SAI Global – *AS4373-2007 Pruning of Amenity Trees*
- Standards Australia 2009 SAI Global - *AS4970 Protection of Trees on Development Sites*

Appendix E: Qualifications and Experience

Matthew P James has the following qualifications and experience:

Master of Urban Horticulture (studying)

Graduate Certificate in Arboriculture

Diploma of Arboriculture

QTRA (Quantified Risk Assessment) registered user

Arboriculture Australia National Conference: 2016

Tree Anatomy Workshop (Mark Hartley) 2016

Cert Nutrition Farming 2015

15+ Years industry experience

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Appendix F: Report Limitations and Constraints

- The report is limited to the time of inspection.
- The report reflects the trees as found on the days of inspection. Any changes to site conditions or surroundings, such as construction works or landscape works may alter the findings of the report subject to conditions and recommendations as set out within the report.
- The report is based on the inspection and the material available at the time of inspection or that information further to the inspection found within the report.
- No soil samples were taken for laboratory analysis.
- Tree roots were not inspected below ground except where previously exposed and/or where otherwise stated within the report.
- Measurements may be approximates only and generally not to scale.
- All images supplied are interpretations only and should not be taken as true at time of inspection or indicative of tree condition or status at time of inspection or time of report release, inclusive of Google images if applicable

Appendix G: Disclaimer

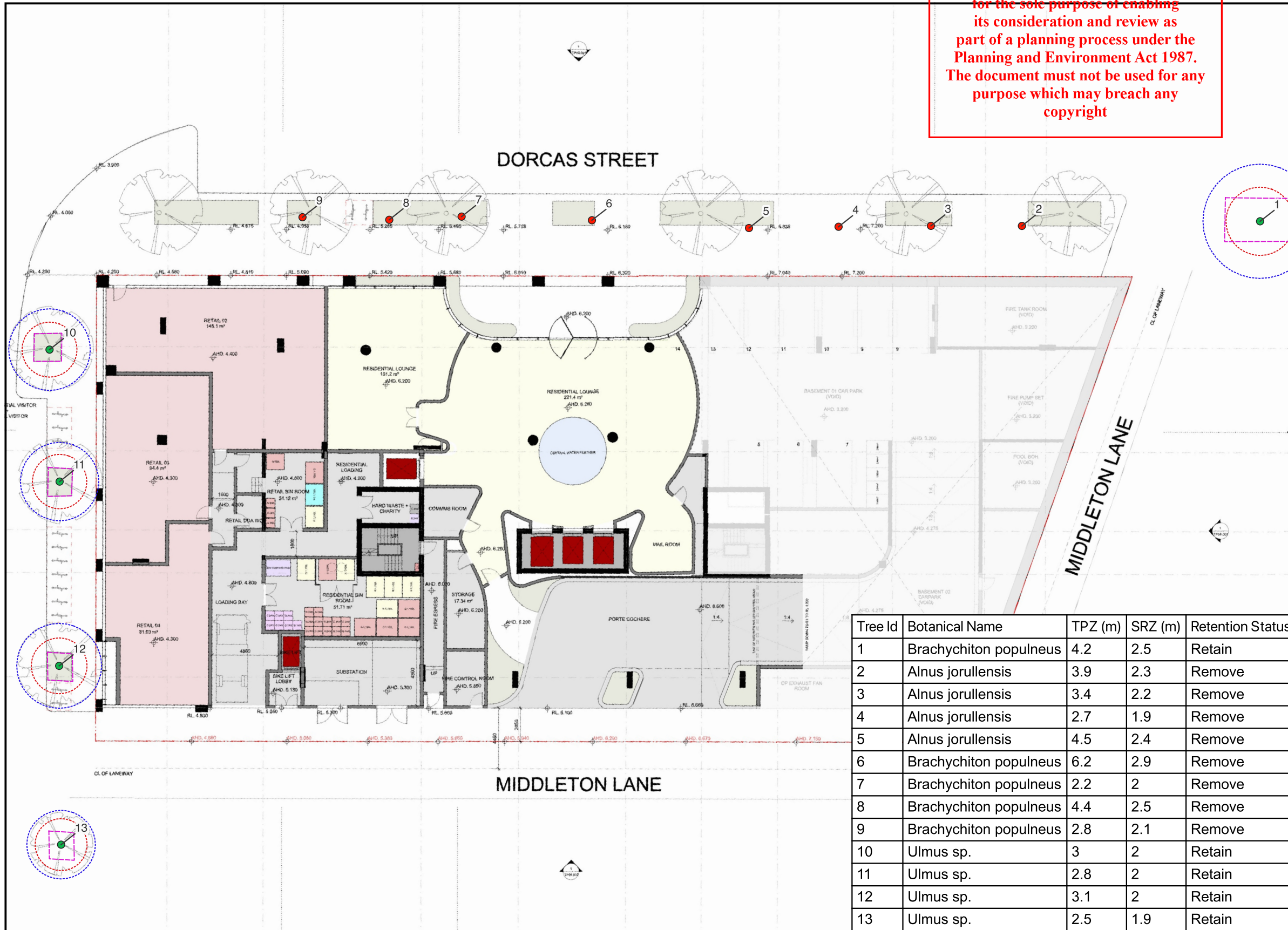
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Tree Protection Notes

Tree protection measures are to be in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4970-2009. The following general protection requirements apply throughout the construction process:

1. Tree protection hoarding to be erected as outlined. Once erected, it must not be removed or altered without approval by the project arborist.
2. Signs identifying the TPZ are to be placed around the edge of the hoarding and visible from within the development site.
3. Trees 2-9 to be removed by the City of Port Phillip only.
4. Project arborist to conduct site inspections every 2 months for the duration of the project.
5. Refer to Tree Management Plan that accompanies this drawing.

Activities generally excluded from the TPZ include but are not limited to:

- Machine excavation including trenching
- Excavation for silt fencing
- Cultivation
- Storage
- Preparation of chemicals, including preparation of cement products
- Parking of vehicles and plant
- Refueling
- Dumping of waste
- Wash down and cleaning of equipment
- Placement of fill
- Lighting of fires
- Soil level changes
- Temporary or permanent installation of utilities and signs
- Physical damage to the tree

Tree Id	Botanical Name	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Retention Status
1	Brachychiton populneus	4.2	2.5	Retain
2	Alnus jorullensis	3.9	2.3	Remove
3	Alnus jorullensis	3.4	2.2	Remove
4	Alnus jorullensis	2.7	1.9	Remove
5	Alnus jorullensis	4.5	2.4	Remove
6	Brachychiton populneus	6.2	2.9	Remove
7	Brachychiton populneus	2.2	2	Remove
8	Brachychiton populneus	4.4	2.5	Remove
9	Brachychiton populneus	2.8	2.1	Remove
10	Ulmus sp.	3	2	Retain
11	Ulmus sp.	2.8	2	Retain
12	Ulmus sp.	3.1	2	Retain
13	Ulmus sp.	2.5	1.9	Retain

Legend

- Retention Status
- Retain
 - Remove
 - TPZ
 - SRZ
 - TPZ Hoarding

Tree Protection Plan

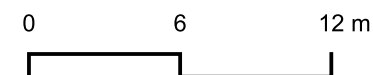
11-27 Dorcas Street
South Melbourne

Prepared By
Matthew P James
Melbourne Tree Care

Scale
1:300 @A3

Date
10/09/2024

Notes
- Original drawing obtained from client
- TPZ's and SRZ's calculated as per AS4970:2009



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