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ITEM	DETAIL purpose which may
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1. SUMMARY

The Development Impact Assessment has been undertaken to determine the impact to trees or vegetation on or adjoining Nunawading Christian College, 161 Central Road, Nunawading from the proposed construction of an Early Learning Centre. The report provides an overview of the site characteristics and relevant regulatory controls, the arboricultural condition of the trees and determines the Protection Value of the trees and vegetation on the project site and adjoining lands where the tree protection zones may be impacted. The primary purpose of this assessment is to identify the impact from the proposed construction and to outline impact mitigation and tree protection measures for trees of high or moderate protection value. The survey has identified a total of 32 trees and or groups of trees within and surrounding the project site. The following is a summary of the protection value of the trees.

HIGH PROTECTION VALUE TREES

- 3 trees are of high protection value.
 - Trees 1 & 26 are located within the project site and have been given this rating as they are of good health and fair-good structure and of high landscape significance. These trees should be considered for protection and incorporation into the proposed landscape where possible and practical.
 - Tree 9 is located on adjoining land (Vic Rail) and potential construction impacts should be minimised where possible.

MODERATE PROTECTION VALUE TREES

• 7 trees or groups of trees (Trees 4, 11, 23*, 27-29 & 31) are of moderate protection value. These trees have been given this rating as they are of fair-good arboricultural condition overall and of moderate to high landscape significance. These trees may have characteristics that can be improved with modern arboricultural practices. Where possible and practical, these trees should be considered for protection within the project site.

TREES OF NO PROTECTION VALUE

• 22 trees or groups of trees are of no protection value (Refer to the Tree Data in Section 7). Trees of no protection value may be of poor arboricultural condition in terms of their health and/or structure, low landscape significance, unsuitable within the project site as they are situated in an inappropriate location for long term growth or landscape functionality or causing damage to surrounding infrastructure. These trees may be subject to a permit for removal.

The proposed development plans were viewed in the preparation of this report. Based on the proposed design and the guidelines of the *Australian Standard AS4970 - 2009 - Protection of Trees on Development Sites*:

TREES THAT CANNOT BE PROTECTED

- 15 trees or groups of trees cannot be protected as they are located within building/ driveway envelopes, or they are within close proximity to buildings and works and will incur a high level of encroachment into the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and the Structural Root Zone (SRZ). Of these trees:
 - 2 trees (Trees 1 & 26) are considered to be of high protection value. Note Tree 1 is shown to be retained a redesign to maintain existing levels would be required to retain this tree.
 - 5 trees/groups (Trees 4, 23* & 27-29) are of moderate protection value and,
 - 8 trees/groups (Trees 2, 3*, 5-8, 10 & 24*) are of no protection value.

TREES THAT WILL INCUR MAJOR ENCROACHMENT (GREATER THAN 10%) INTO THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE

• 1 tree, Tree 11, will incur 'Major Encroachment' into its tree protection zone. The impact to this moderate protection value tree may be mitigated through the recommendations provided in Section 6.2.

Trees that will incur no or Minor encroachment (10% or less) into their Tree Protection Zone

- 16 trees or groups of trees will incur no or 'Minor Encroachment' into the tree piocethod document to be made available
 - Trees 9 and 31 are of high and moderate protection value. Impact mitigation (where required) and its consideration and review as protection measures are outlined in Section 6.2.

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14 trees (Trees 12-22*, 25*, 30 & 32) have no protection value. Although these trees are not worthy of retention, the majority of trees will not be impacted by proposed works and may be retained. Standard tree protection measures are recommended for any trees to be retained / protection.

The Tree Location Plan (Existing Conditions) and Development Impact Plan in Section 7.2 provide a visual representation of the protection values of the trees and indicates the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ), Structural Root Zone (SRZ) and encroachment from proposed works for trees that are considered to be of high or moderate protection value.

* - Denotes groups of trees

ADVERTISED PLAN

2. Introduction

Arbor Survey Pty Ltd has undertaken a Development Impact Assessment in accordance with the Australian Standard AS4970 - 2009 - Protection of Trees on Development Sites for the trees on and adjoining Nunawading Christian College, 161 Central Road, Nunawading. This assessment is an analysis of 32 trees or groups of trees that are located within the project site and on adjacent land where the tree protection zones (TPZ) may extend into the project site and may be affected by the proposed construction.

This report provides an assessment of the condition of the trees, expressed as the Arboricultural Value and a determination of the Protection Value. The Protection Value of the trees takes into account the arboricultural condition, landscape and environmental significance, ownership and relevant legislative controls including local municipal laws and vegetation, environmental/ landscape significance, cultural or heritage overlays or any other relevant considerations (i.e. exemptions) of the relevant Planning Scheme.

The assessment of the trees in terms of their overall condition has been made in accordance with the Survey Methodology and Descriptors in Appendix 8.1. These must be referred to when reading this report.

Impact mitigation and tree protection measures are recommended to reduce the integration high and moderate protection value trees were possible. These measures are based on the guidelines of the Austro Tchis copied aparte be measures are based on the guidelines of the Austro Tchis copied aparte by the measures are based on the guidelines of the Austro Tchis copied apart the property of the Austro Tchis copied apart t of Trees on Development Sites.

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3. REPORT OBJECTIVES, RESOURCE DOCUMENTS AND VEGETATION (CONTROL SONMENT ACT 1987.

3.1 REPORT OBJECTIVES

The Development Impact Assessment has been prepared in accordance with relevant industry standards. The report objectives are:

- To assess tree condition based on the Visual Tree Assessment Methodology (VTA) and landscape significance of the trees or groups of trees on the project site and adjacent land where the tree protection zones (TPZ) may extend into the project site and may be affected by any proposed development or construction
- To identify any relevant Local Laws or Planning controls or exemptions that may be applicable to the site
- To assess the impact to all trees from the proposed development or construction (based upon the Australian Standard AS 4970 - 2009 - Protection of Trees on Development Sites)
- To provide impact mitigation and tree protection measures for trees of moderate or high protection value.

The recommendations given are based on the condition of the trees or groups of trees and their suitability for retention and or protection in relation to their current and future growing environment. Recommendations are not driven by the proposed development of the land and impact mitigation measures are provided where possible and practical regarding trees that are of moderate or high protection value.

Trees that are considered to be worthy of protection are afforded general guidelines for tree protection measures. These guidelines do not constitute a Tree Management or Protection Plan (as per the Australian Standard AS 4970 -2009 - Protection of Trees on Development Sites).

ADVERTISED

3.2 DOCUMENTS / RESOURCES VIEWED IN PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT

The following documents and resources were viewed or relied upon in preparation of this report:

PLANS

- Existing Conditions: Plan of Survey from Bertoli Wellington Pty Ltd (Ref No.: 1965F-2, Version: 1, Sheet: 1, Date: 05/02/2024)
- Proposed Development Plans: Kneeler Design Architects (Dwg No.: WD2110/101 & WD2110/102, Revision: A0, Date: 05/06/2024)

(Note: All plans assessed from others and used as a basis for this assessment are assumed to be true and correct)

PLANNING CONTROLS

Vic Plan – Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) (https://mapshare.vic.gov.au/vicplan/)

RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY

- Whitehorse Planning Scheme
- Whitehorse City Council Community Local Law 2014

OTHER

- Aerial Photograph of the site (Nearmap[™] Dated: 16/05/2024).
- Native Vegetation Assessment from Nature Advisory (Report No.: 24220.01 1.1), Date: October 2024)

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3.3 **VEGETATION CONTROLS**

The project site is located within Neighbourhood Residential Zone – Schedule 3 (NRZ3) of the Whitehorse Planning Scheme. The site is subject to the following statutory regulations and/or exemptions:

Table 1: Vegetation Protection Controls

Vegetation Controls / Exemptions	Applies to tree(s):	Reason
Heritage Overlay (HO)	N/A	Does not apply.
Significant Landscape Overlay – Schedule 5 (SLO5)	Project Site Trees 1, 2, 4-6, 11- 16, 23* & 26-32	 A permit is required to remove, destroy or lop a tree. This does not apply to: A tree with a single trunk circumference of 0.5m (15.9cm Ø) or less at 1m above ground level Pruning (regenerative/ornamental) Trees that are dead or dying to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority
Significant Landscape Overlay – Schedule 9(SLO9)	N/A	Does not apply to project area
Environmental Significance Overlay – Schedule 1 (ESO1)	Project Site Trees/groups 1, 11, 12, 23*-26, 28 & 29	 A permit is <u>not</u> required to remove, destroy, or lop any vegetation if the vegetation: Dead or dying to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority Non-native vegetation Included in The City of Whitehorse Environmental List 2007'
Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO)	N/A	Does not apply.
Clause 52.17 'Native Vegetation'	Project Site Trees 1, 11, 12, 28 & 29	Site area is greater than 4000m ² These trees have been identified as Scattered Trees. Refer to the Native Vegetation Assessment prepared by Nature Advisory.
Clause 52.12 'Bushfire Protection: Exemptions'	N/A	Site is not within a Bushfire Prone Area (BPA)
Local Law	N/A	Clause 3.4 A person must not, without a permit destroy, damage or interfere with Council assets (incl. trees).

^{* -} Denotes groups of trees

4. SITE ANALYSIS

4.1 SITE LOCATION, AREA AND TOPOGRAPHY

The document must not be used for any The project site is located on the northern side of Central Avenue, Nunawading. The project የμተደወዓና የኢት ከተፈጸተ የመፈ the property, near Laughlin Avenue. There is a change in grade of approximately 4 metres across the property and from the east to the west. The aerial photograph in Figure 1 shows the College and the propo<mark>sed works area (yellow polygon).</mark>



Figure 1: Aerial photograph of project suite and works area (yellow polygon) (NearmapTM, Date: 16/05/2024

4.2 TREE LOCATION

From the 32 trees or groups of trees assessed:

- 31 trees or groups of trees are located within the project site, and
- 1 tree is located on the Vic Rail corridor.



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4.3 ORIGIN AND LANDSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE

From the assessment, 8 trees/groups are Indigenous to the local area, 2 trees/groups are Victorian Native specimens (not Indigenous to the local area), 3 trees/groups are Australian Native specimens and 19 trees/groups are Exotic specimens. All trees except Trees 1, 11, 12, 28 & 29 are considered to be planted.

6 trees (Trees 1, 11 & 26-29) are of high landscape significance and are dominant within the site. These trees are 12-19 metres in height with canopy spreads of 6.5-14 metres. 3 trees / groups (Trees 4, 23* & 31) are of moderate landscape significance. These trees may provide screening or other landscape attributes that are of value.

The remaining trees are of low landscape significance and value in terms of their mass and contribution to the canopy coverage to the immediate local area. Some of these trees may be in good condition in terms of their arboricultural characteristics, however, the landscape or amenity value they provide could easily be replaced with new planting.

5. ARBORICULTURAL AND PROTECTION VALUE ASSESSMENT

5.1 ARBORICULTURAL VALUE ASSESSMENT

Arboricultural value is rated according to the overall health, structure, life expectancy and significance within the landscape. The Arboricultural Value only relates to the physical condition of the tree or trees and does not take into account the vegetation/environmental status/ controls, the suitability of the tree in the landscape or the ownership of the tree (Refer to Appendix 8.1 for further information on the descriptors used).

The Arboricultural Value rankings are provided in the tree data is found in Section 7.1. The Arboricultural Value only provides a rating of the arboricultural condition of the trees. In general, trees that are considered to be of moderate to high Arboricultural Value are also considered to be of moderate to high Protection Value unless the trees are inappropriate for long term growth or landscape functionality or causing damage to surrounding infrastructure. Additionally, some trees may be of no Protection Value if there are relevant planning exemptions (i.e. Clause 52.12). Similarly, some trees may be of low Arboricultural Value, however they are given a high Protection Value as they are located on adjoining private property or Council owned land.

5.2 PROTECTION VALUE ASSESSMENT

The Protection Value of the trees has been determined by taking into consideration the arboricultural value, landscape significance, habitat value, ownership and relevant legislative controls (including local municipal laws, vegetation protection and environmental/landscape significance overlays and cultural/heritage overlays) or any other relevant considerations (i.e. exemptions) of the relevant Planning Scheme. Only trees of high and moderate protection value should be considered for protection (Refer to Appendix 8.1 for further information).

Table 2 documents the trees that are worthy of protection and provides the trunk and basal diameters (DBH and Basal Dia.), Structural Root Zone (SRZ) and Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (Note: SRZ and TPZ are a radial measurement from the centre of the trunk). This table should be viewed in conjunction with the Tree Location (Existing Conditions) and Development Impact (Proposed Development) Plans located in Section 7.2. Trees that have been determined to have a high and moderate protection value are shown and have the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and Structural Root Zone (SRZ) drawn.

 Table 2: High and Moderate Protection Value Trees - Tree Protection Distances

Tree No	Botanical Name	Ownership	Protection Value	DBH (cm)	Basal Dia (cm)	SRZ (m)	TPZ (m)	TPZ Area (m²)
1	Eucalyptus radiata	Project Site	High	3.3	8.4	221.7	5.8	1
4	Salix babylonica	Project Site	Moderate	3.0	9.7	295.6	6.7	4
9	Eucalyptus leucoxylon	Vic Rail	High	1.7	2.0	12.6	1.4	9
11	Eucalyptus cephalocarpa	Project Site	Moderate	3.5	10.4	339.8	7.2	11
23*	Acacia melanoxylon	Project Site	Moderate	1.8	2.0	12.6	1.4	23*
26	Corymbia maculata	Project Site	High	2.6	5.4	91.6	3.7	26
27	Pinus pinaster	Project Site	Moderate	3.1	9.5	283.5	6.5	27
28	Eucalyptus cephalocarpa	Project Site	Moderate	3.1	10.8	366.4	7.4	28
29	Eucalyptus goniocalyx	Project Site	Moderate	3.6	9.5	283.5	6.5	29
31	Pyrus calleryana	Project Site	Moderate	1.9	2.6	21.2	1.8	31

^{* -} Denotes groups of trees

Note: DBH (cm) is the diameter at breast height (1.4m from natural ground level), Basal Dia (cm) is the diameter of the trunk above the root flare, SRZ (m) is the structural root zone in metres in a radius from the centre of the trunk, TPZ (m) is the tree protection zone in metres in a radius from the centre of the trunk. These measurements and distances are calculated based on the Australian Standard AS4970 - 2009 - Protection of Trees on Development sites.



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6. DEVELOPMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND IMPACT MITIGATION

6.1 DEVELOPMENT / CONSTRUCTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The following table provides a summary of the impact of the proposal on the assessed trees buse 95 methods to the proposal on the assessed trees buse 95 methods to the Australian Standard AS4970 - 2009 - Protection of Trees on Developing Sites. The encroachment is based on all works including the building footprint, crossovers, driveways and hard landscaping elements such as pathways.

Table 3: Encroachment Summary

Protection Value	No Encroachment	Minor Encroachment	Major Encroachment	Cannot be Protected
None	13 trees/groups (Trees 12-22*, 30 & 32)	1 group (Tree 25*)	0 trees	8 trees/groups (Trees 2, 3*, 5-8,10 & 24*)
Moderate	1 tree (Tree 31)	0 trees	1 tree (Tree 11)	5 trees/groups (Trees 4, 23* & 27-29)
High	1 tree (Tree 9)	0 trees	0 trees	2 trees (Trees 1 & 26)

^{* -} Denotes groups of trees

The encroachment into the tree protection zone from buildings and or any works (including the construction of paths, driveways, landscaping etc) may be considered as low impact to significant impact. For example, a tree may have an encroachment of 30% into the tree protection zone (TPZ), however this encroachment is from landscaping/ path works or for a wooden deck that is to be constructed above natural ground level. In such cases, the impact can be defined as 'Low Impact' and impact mitigation actions can be easily applied during construction. Conversely, an encroachment into the TPZ of 30% may be from a deep excavation (such as a basement) in which case the impact would be defined as 'Significant Impact' and impact mitigation can only be achieved through a redesign of the works proposal. In some cases, similar type works (i.e. such as a new driveway or crossover in a TPZ) may be defined as either Low, Moderate, High or Significant Impact. In these cases, the impact level will be defined by the topography of the site and the ability to construct above natural grade.

Table 4 below provides a summary of the encroachment and indicates whether the impact is considered to be Low, Moderate, High or Significant. The impact mitigation recommendations in Section 6.2 outline what is required to protect these trees where possible. The impact to trees of no protection value are not provided as these trees should not be considered for retention or protection as part of the proposal. Encroachment calculations are provided for these trees in the tree data in Section 7.1.

Table 4: Construction / Development Impact Summary

Idaic	. Construction / Develop	omene impace	Sammary		
Tree No.	Botanical Name	Protection Value	Encroachment	Element	Impact Level
1	Eucalyptus radiata	High	100%	Driveway, Entry Path & ELC	Lost - Significant works within SRZ/TPZ & level changes. Design modification required to maintain existing levels on north & east of tree required.
4	Salix babylonica	Moderate	100%	Driveway	Lost - Within works footprint
9	Eucalyptus leucoxylon	High	0%	None	No Impact - Standard tree protection
11	Eucalyptus cephalocarpa	Moderate 13%		Entry Path	Low - Existing concrete & bitumen. Construct path at/above grade. Refer to Impact Mitigation.
23*	Acacia melanoxylon	Moderate	Up to 100%	Storage & ELC	Lost - Within works footprint. Part of group could be retained if NGL maintained.
26	Corymbia maculata	High	100%	ELC	Lost - Within works footprint
27	Pinus pinaster	Moderate	100%	ELC	Lost - Within works footprint

Tree No.	Botanical Name	Protection Value	Encroachment	Element	Impact Level
28	Eucalyptus cephalocarpa	Moderate	100%	ELC	Lost - Within works footprint
29	Eucalyptus goniocalyx	Moderate	100%	ELC	Lost - Within works footprint
31	Pyrus calleryana	Moderate	0%	None	No Impact - Maintain NGL in playground area. Standard tree protection

^{* -} Denotes groups of trees

6.2 IMPACT MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Trees that have been determined to have no protection value should not be considered for long term retention and or protection as part of any future development on the project site. Trees of no protection value are not provided impact mitigation recommendations in this Development Impact Assessment.

Tree protection and impact mitigation measures are listed below in order to reduce the potential of direct or indirect impacts (soil compaction, physical tree/root damage etc). For further information on general guidelines for tree protection see Appendix 8.3.

TREES PROTECTION STATUS

- Trees 9, 11, 23 (part of group) and 31 are of moderate and high protection value and can be retained/protected as part of the proposed works. Refer to the Specific Construction recommendations below for impact mitigation (where required).
- Although Trees 1, 4, 23 (part of group) and 26-29 are of high / moderate protection they cannot be retained under the current design. Potential design alterations are provided below for the retention of Trees 1 & 23*.
- 8 trees / groups (Trees 2, 3*, 5-8, 10 & 24*) of no protection value cannot be retained as part of the proposed works. Suitable replacement planting should be undertaken in lieu of their removal.
- 14 trees / groups (Trees 12-22*, 25*, 30 & 32) are of no protection value however will not be impacted by proposed works. Standard tree protection measures are recommended for any tree retained.

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

- Trees/groups 1, 23*, 24*, 26, 28 & 29 require a permit under ESO1 for their removal.
- Trees/groups 1-6, 23* & 26-29 require a permit under SLO5 for their removal.
- A Native Vegetation Removal Report is required for Trees 1, 28 and 29 Refer to Native Vegetation Assessment from Nature Advisory (Report No.: 24220.01 (1.1), Date: October 2024)

FURTHER INVESTIGATION REQUIRED

• No further investigation is required at this stage.

POTENTIAL DESIGN ALTERATIONS

- Tree 1 in order to retain this tree, the proposed driveway and paths would require modification. Given this tree is growing in a raised garden bed (Refer to photograph in Tree Data Sheets) it is recommended that any works on the north to east of this tree is above grade as it is likely that this is where the majority of roots would be present.
- Tree group 23 This group (or part of) may be retained if the storage unit is relocated and NGL is maintained within the garden areas.

SPECIFIC CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS

- Tree 11 the proposed path and garden areas should be constructed at above grade.
- Tree group 23 This group (or part of) may be retained if the storage unit is relocated and NGL is maintained within the garden areas.

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- Tree 31 this tree may be retained if NGL is maintained within the tree protection for the sole purpose of enabling



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STANDARD TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

• Standard tree protection fencing must be established around the TPZs of Protected Trees (where outside proposed works footprint). The fencing is to remain in place during all site preparation / levelling and construction works.

SPECIALISED TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

• Ground protection will be required where the TPZs cannot be adequately isolated with fencing and heavy vehicle access is required

GENERAL TREE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

- Soil levels within the TPZs (where outside building/ driveway or works footprints) should remain at existing grade and permeable
- Any excavation (demolition and construction) within the TPZs should be supervised by a qualified arborist. Any roots uncovered must be cleanly pruned with sharp/sterile hand tools
- All tree protection measures must remain in place for the duration of works and can only be removed in consultation with the Project Arborist or local Responsible Authority
- Any new boundary fencing within the TPZ should be of light weight construction with no continuous footings and manually excavated stump holes (by hand or post hole auger only)
- Any required pruning must be in accordance with *Australian Standard AS4373-2007 Pruning of Amenity Trees* and carried out by a minimum AQF Level 3 Arborist.
- All services should be located outside the TPZ of trees to be protected. Where no alternative exists, a non-destructive
 root investigation or directional boring under supervision of a qualified Arborist must be undertaken to install the
 services.

TREE MANAGEMENT DURING CONSTRUCTION

Dependant on the final design, it is recommended that a Tree Management Report and Protection Plan (TMPP) is created as a condition of permit that will specify the exact requirements for tree protection of all high and moderate protection value trees to be protected. As part of the TMPP, it is recommended that there is a certification framework that details the actions required at all stages of development, the timing of supervision and the Certification methods to be undertaken by the Project Arborist.

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7. TREE DATA AND PLANS

7.1 TREE DATA

Acacia melanoxylon

Blackwood

Indigenous

	7.1 TREE	DATA															
Tree No	Botanical Name	Common Name	Origin	DBH (cm)	Basal Dia (cm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Health	Structure	Age Class	Arbor Value	Ownership	Protect Value	SRZ (m)	TPZ (m)	Encroach (%)	Notes
1	Eucalyptus radiata	Narrow-Leaved Peppermint	Indigenous	38/37/46 (70)	102	12	10	Good	Fair-Good	Mature	High	Project Site	High	3.3	8.4	84%	Minor deadwood
2	Liquidambar styraciflua	Liquidambar	Exotic	17	22	6.5	4	Good	Fair-Good	Semi- Mature	High	Project Site	None	1.8	2.0	100%	Codominant stems
3*	Camellia japonica	Camellia	Exotic	Multi- stem	Approx. 15	5	2.5	Good	Fair	Semi- Mature	Medium	Project Site	None	1.5	2.0	100%	Group of 7, Pōhutukawa, Camellia, Yucca, Bottlebrush, Diosma
4	Salix babylonica	Weeping Willow	Exotic	Multi- stem	Approx. 81	8	12	Good	Fair	Mature	Medium	Project Site	Moderate	3.0	9.7	100%	Deadwood
5	Prunus dulcis	Almond	Exotic	12/12/22 (28)	22	6	6	Fair-Good	Fair	Mature	Medium	Project Site	None	1.8	3.4	100%	Fig tree growing through canopy
6	Ficus carica	Common Fig	Exotic	Multi- stem	Approx. 45	5	6	Fair-Good	Fair	Semi- Mature	Medium	Project Site	None	2.4	5.4	100%	Multi stem from base
7	Citrus x limon	Lemon	Exotic	7/10 (12)	16	3	3	Fair-Good	Fair-Poor	Semi- Mature	Low	Project Site	None	1.5	2.0	100%	Wound with decay in main stem
8	Citrus x limon	Lemon	Exotic	Multi- stem	15	2	3	Fair-Good	Poor	Semi- Mature	Low	Project Site	None	1.5	2.0	100%	Ground heave
9	Eucalyptus leucoxylon	Yellow Gum	Vic Native	Approx. 15	20	6	4	Fair-Good	Fair	Semi- Mature	Medium	Vic Rail	High	1.7	2.0	0%	On train line, higher soil grade on train line side
10	Callistemon 'Harkness'	Harkness Bottlebrush	Aus Native	9/11 (14)	23	4.5	4	Fair	Poor	Semi- Mature	Low	Project Site	None	1.8	2.0	100%	Split stem
11	Eucalyptus cephalocarpa	Silver-Leaved Stringybark	Indigenous	31/56/59 (87)	118	12	14	Good	Fair	Mature	Medium	Project Site	Moderate	3.5	10.4	13%	Split crossing stems
12	Eucalyptus cephalocarpa	Silver-Leaved Stringybark	Indigenous	35/20 (40)	45	5	4	Fair	Poor	Mature	Low	Project Site	None	2.4	4.8	0%	Lopped stems
13	Robinia umbraculifera 'Moptop'	Moptop Robinia	Exotic	21	22	3	2	Good	Fair	Semi- Mature	Medium	Project Site	None	1.8	2.5	0%	Low landscape value
14	Pyrus calleryana	Callery Pear	Exotic	23	26	6	4	Good	Fair	Semi- Mature	Medium	Project Site	None	1.9	2.8	0%	Acute unions
15	Pyrus calleryana	Callery Pear	Exotic	32	37	7	5	Good	Fair	Semi- Mature	Medium	Project Site	None	2.2	3.8	0%	Acute unions
16	Pyrus calleryana	Callery Pear	Exotic	23/21 (31)	26	7	7	Good	Fair	Semi- Mature	Medium	Project Site	None	1.9	3.7	0%	Acute unions
17	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	Exotic	13	15	4.5	3.5	Good	Fair	Semi- Mature	Medium	Project Site	None	1.5	2.0	0%	Low landscape value
18*	Leptospermum petersonii	Lemon-Scented Tea-Tree	Aus Native	Multi- stem	Approx. 15	4	3	Good	Fair	Semi- Mature	Medium	Project Site	None	1.5	2.0	0%	Group of 2
19	Juniperus chinensis 'Spartan'	Conifer Spartan	Exotic	Multi- stem	Approx. 15	5	2	Good	Fair	Semi- Mature	Medium	Project Site	None	1.5	2.0	0%	Low landscape value
20*	Leptospermum petersonii	Lemon-Scented Tea-Tree	Aus Native	8/13 (15)	17	4	3	Good	Fair	Semi- Mature	Medium	Project Site	None	1.6	2.0	0%	Group of 2
21	Juniperus chinensis 'Spartan'	Conifer Spartan	Exotic	Multi- stem	Approx. 15	6	2	Good	Fair	Semi- Mature	Medium	Project Site	None	1.5			ment to be made availa
22*	Pittosporum tenuifolium	Kohuhu	Exotic	Multi- stem	15	3	2	Good	Fair-Poor	Semi- Mature	Low	Project Site	None	1.5			purpose of enabling ration and review as
																-1.1	

Semi-

Medium

Project Site

Moderate

Development Impact Assessment Page 12 of 39

Tree No	Botanical Name	Common Name	Origin	DBH (cm)	Basal Dia (cm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Health	Structure	Age Class	Arbor Value	Ownership	Protect Value	SRZ (m)	TPZ (m)	Encroach (%)	Notes
24*	Acacia verticillata	Prickly Moses	Indigenous	Multi- stem	17	4.5	4	Fair-Poor	Fair-Poor	Semi- Mature	Low	Project Site	None	1.6	2.0	100%	Group of 4 , 3 in poor health
25*	Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Indigenous	13	16	6.5	3.5	Good	Fair	Semi- Mature	Medium	Project Site	None	1.5	2.0	3%	Group of 2
26	Corymbia maculata	Spotted Gum	Vic Native	45	58	17	6.5	Good	Fair-Good	Mature	High	Project Site	High	2.6	5.4	100%	
27	Pinus pinaster	Maritime Pine	Exotic	79	87	19	13	Fair	Fair-Good	Mature	Medium	Project Site	Moderate	3.1	9.5	100%	Thin canopy
28	Eucalyptus cephalocarpa	Silver-Leaved Stringybark	Indigenous	34/34/49/ 58 (90)	86	13	10	Good	Fair	Mature	Medium	Project Site	Moderate	3.1	10.8	100%	Acute unions
29	Eucalyptus goniocalyx	Long-Leaved Box	Indigenous	79	122	14	9	Good	Fair	Mature	Medium	Project Site	Moderate	3.6	9.5	100%	Lopped stem, epicormic growth
30	Pyrus calleryana	Callery Pear	Exotic	Approx.	Approx. 17	7	2	Fair-Good	Fair	Semi- Mature	Medium	Project Site	None	1.6	2.0	0%	Low landscape value
31	Pyrus calleryana	Callery Pear	Exotic	19/11 (22)	26	8	4	Good	Fair	Semi- Mature	Medium	Project Site	Moderate	1.9	2.6	0%	Lopped branches
32	Robinia umbraculifera 'Moptop'	Moptop Robinia	Exotic	15	18	3.5	3	Fair	Fair	Semi- Mature	Medium	Project Site	None	1.6	2.0	0%	Low landscape value

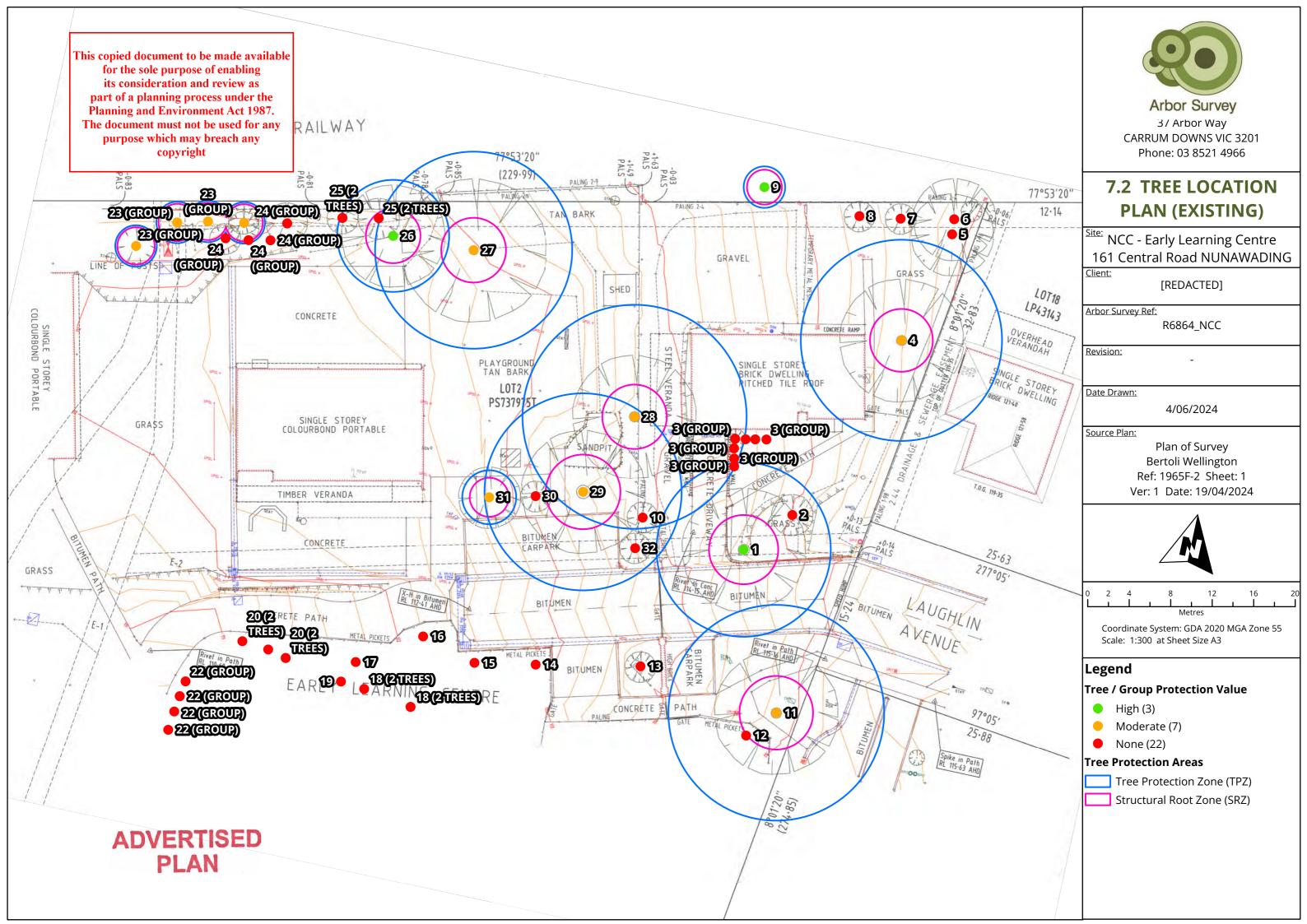
* - Denotes groups of trees

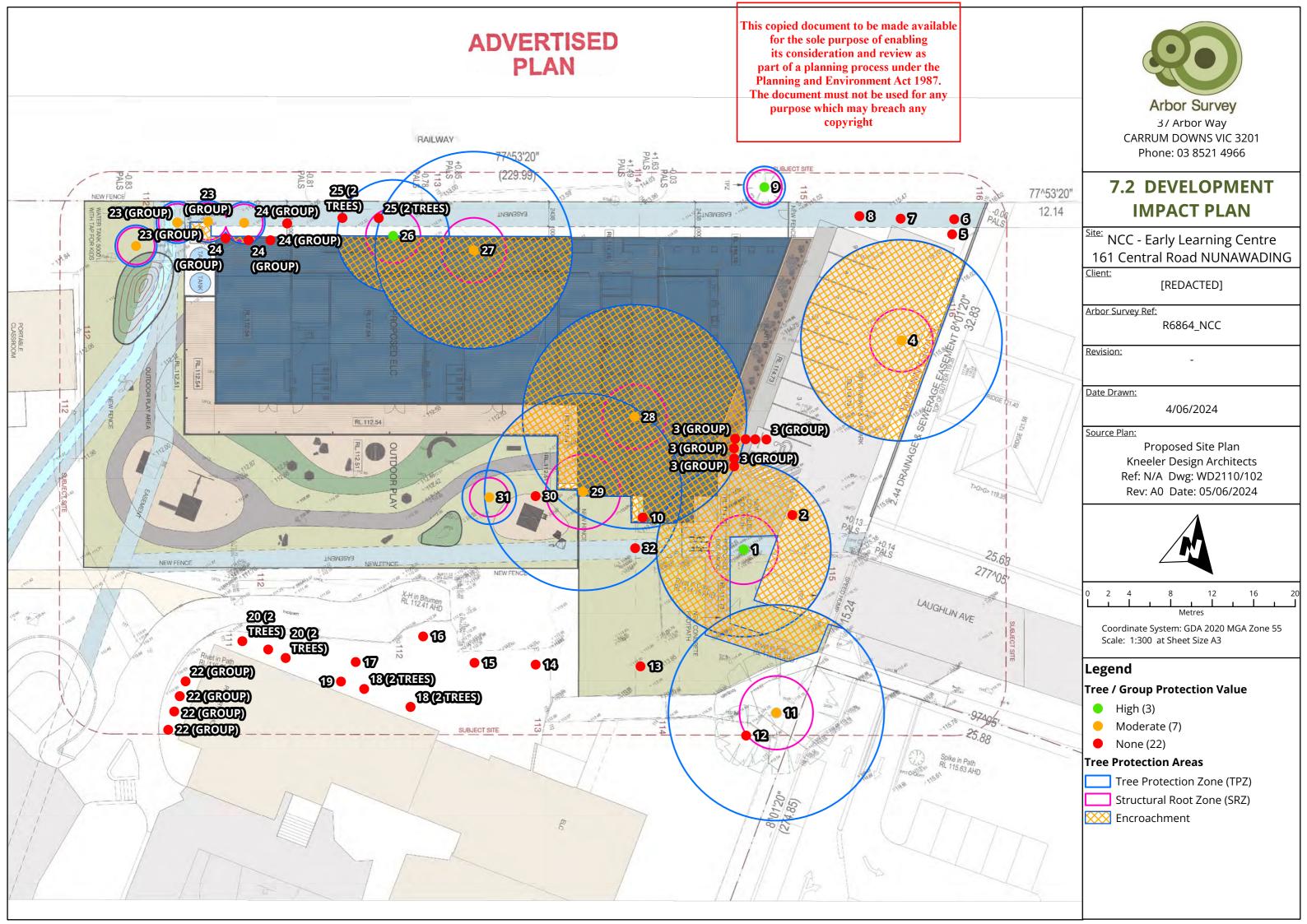
Note: DBH (cm) is the diameter at breast height (1.4m from natural ground level), Basal Dia (cm) is the diameter of the trunk above the root flare, Arbor Value is the Arboriculture Vale, SRZ (m) is the structural root zone in metres in a radius from the centre of the trunk, TPZ (m) is the tree protection zone in metres in a radius from the centre of the trunk. The Encroach (%) is the level of encroachment into the tree protection zone of the tree from the excavation/ construction works. These measurements and distances are calculated from the Australian Standard AS4970 - 2009 - Protection of Trees on Development sites.

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Arbor Survey 7.3. TREE DATA SHEETS Tree Data Pages 1 of 16

Tree ID: 1

Botanical Name: Eucalyptus radiata

Common Name: Narrow-Leaved Peppermint

Origin: Indigenous

Height (m): 12 Spread (m): 10

Health: Good

Fair-Good Structure:

Age Category: Mature

ULE (years): 25+ Significance: High

Arboricultural Value: High

Notes:

Minor deadwood

ADVERTISED PLAN

Protection Value: High

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment:** Scattered Tree

ESO1: ESO1 SLO5: SLO₅

Clause 52.17: Yes - Small Scattered Tree

Tree Protection Areas

DBH (cm): 38/37/46 (70)

Basal Dia (cm): 102

TPZ (m): 8.4 TPZ Area (m2): 221.7

SRZ (m): 3.3 TPZ 10% (m): 5.8

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 100%

Impact Comment:

Protection Value:

Lost - Significant works within SRZ/TPZ & level changes. Design modification required if

retained.





Tree ID:

Botanical Name: Liquidambar styraciflua

Common Name: Liquidambar

Exotic Origin: Height (m): 6.5 Spread (m): 4

Health: Good

Structure: Fair-Good

Semi-Mature Age Category:

Low

ULE (vears): Significance:

Arborithis Goving document to be made availante t Assessment

for the sole purpose of enabling Encroachment: 100% Notes: Codominant stems consideration and review as Impact Comment:

part of a planning process under the ost - Within works footprint

Planning and Environment Act 1987. The document must not be used for any purpose which may breach any

None

Project Site Ownership: **Establishment:** Planted ESO1: N/A

SLO₅ SLO5:

Clause 52.17: N/A **Tree Protection Areas**

DBH (cm): 17 Basal Dia (cm): 22

TPZ (m): 2.0 TPZ Area (m2): 12.6

SRZ (m): 1.8 TPZ 10% (m): 1.4





Arbor Survey 7.3. TREE DATA SHEETS Tree Data Pages 2 of 16

Tree ID: 3 (GROUP)

Botanical Name: Camellia japonica

Common Name: Camellia

Origin: Exotic

5 Height (m):

Spread (m): 2.5

Structure: Fair

Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 25+ Significance: Low

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

Health:

Group of 7, Pohutukawa, Camellia, Yucca,

Good

Bottlebrush, Diosma

Protection Value:

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment:** Planted

ESO1: N/A

SLO5: Exempt (Size)

Clause 52.17: N/A **Tree Protection Areas**

DBH (cm): Multi-stem Basal Dia (cm): Approx. 15

TPZ (m): 2.0 TPZ Area (m2): 12.6

TPZ 10% (m):

1.4

Impact Assessment

SRZ (m): 1.5

Encroachment: 100%

Impact Comment:

Lost - Within works footprint



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Tree ID: 4

Botanical Name: Salix babylonica

Common Name: Weeping Willow

Origin: Exotic

Height (m): 8

Spread (m): 12

Health: Good

Structure: Fair

Age Category: Mature

ULE (years): 25+

Significance: Moderate Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

Deadwood

Protection Value:

Moderate

None

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment:** Planted ESO1: N/A

SLO5: SLO₅

Clause 52.17: N/A

Tree Protection Areas

DBH (cm): Multi-stem Basal Dia (cm): Approx. 81

TPZ (m): 9.7 TPZ Area (m2): 295.6

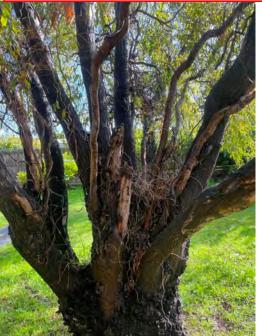
SRZ (m): 3.0 TPZ 10% (m): 6.7

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 100%

Impact Comment:





7.3. TREE DATA SHEETS

Tree ID: 5

_

Botanical Name: Prunus dulcis

Common Name: Almond

Origin: Exotic

Height (m): 6

Spread (m):

Health: Fair-Good

Structure: Fair

Age Category: Mature

ULE (years): 25+ Significance: Low

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

Fig tree growing through canopy

Protection Value:

Ownership: Project Site Establishment: Planted

ESO1: N/A

Clause 52.17: N/A

SLO5:

Tree Protection Areas

DBH (cm): 12/12/22 (28)

Basal Dia (cm): 22

TPZ (m): 3.4 **TPZ Area (m2):** 36.3

SLO₅

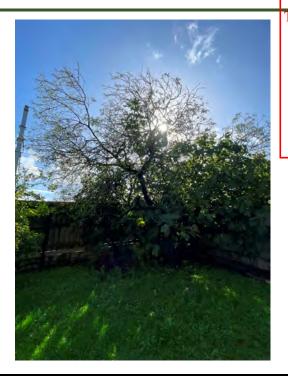
Impact Assessment

SRZ (m): 1.8

Encroachment: 100%

Impact Comment:

Lost - Within works footprint



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ADVERTISED PLAN

Tree ID: 6

Botanical Name: *Ficus carica* **Common Name:** Common Fig

Origin: Exotic

Height (m): 5

Spread (m): 6

Health: Fair-Good

Structure: Fair

Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 25+ Significance: Low

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

Multi stem from base

Protection Value:

None

TPZ 10% (m):

2.3

None

Ownership: Project Site
Establishment: Planted
ESO1: N/A

SLO5: SLO5

Clause 52.17: N/A
Tree Protection Areas

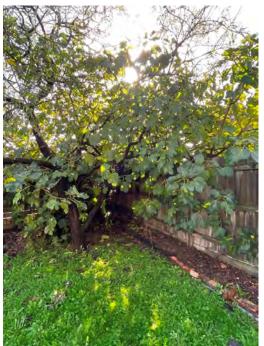
DBH (cm): Multi-stem
Basal Dia (cm): Approx. 45

TPZ (m): 5.4 TPZ Area (m2): 91.6 SRZ (m): 2.4 TPZ 10% (m): 3.7

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 100%

Impact Comment:





7.3. TREE DATA SHEETS

7 Tree ID:

Botanical Name: Citrus x limon

Common Name: Lemon Origin: Exotic

Height (m): 3

Spread (m):

Health: Fair-Good

Fair-Poor Structure:

Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 15 - 25 Significance: Low

Arboricultural Value: Low

Notes:

Wound with decay in main stem

Protection Value:

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment:** Planted

ESO1: N/A

SLO5: Exempt (Size)

Clause 52.17: N/A **Tree Protection Areas**

DBH (cm): 7/10 (12)

Basal Dia (cm): 16

TPZ (m): 2.0 **TPZ Area (m2):** 12.6 **SRZ (m):** 1.5

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 100%

Impact Comment:

Lost - Within works footprint



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ADVERTISED PLAN

Tree ID: 8

Botanical Name: Citrus x limon

Common Name: Lemon

Origin: Exotic

Height (m): 2

Spread (m):

Health: Fair-Good

Structure: Poor

Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 15 - 25 Significance: Low Arboricultural Value: Low

Notes:

Ground heave

Protection Value:

None

TPZ 10% (m):

1.4

None

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment: Planted** ESO1: N/A

SLO5: Exempt (Size)

Clause 52.17: N/A **Tree Protection Areas**

DBH (cm): Multi-stem

Basal Dia (cm): 15

TPZ (m): 2.0 TPZ Area (m2): 12.6 **SRZ (m):** 1.5 TPZ 10% (m): 1.4

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 100%

Impact Comment:





Arbor Survey 7.3. TREE DATA SHEETS Tree Data Pages 5 of 16

9 Tree ID:

Protection Value:

High

Botanical Name: Eucalyptus leucoxylon

Ownership: Vic Rail **Establishment:** Common Name: Yellow Gum Planted

Origin: Vic Native

SLO5: N/A

ESO1:

Height (m): 6 Spread (m):

Clause 52.17: Exempt (Planted)

N/A

Health: Fair-Good **Tree Protection Areas** DBH (cm): Approx. 15

Fair Structure:

Basal Dia (cm): 20

Age Category: Semi-Mature

TPZ (m): 2.0 **TPZ Area (m2):** 12.6

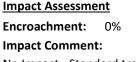
ULE (years): 25+ Significance: Low **SRZ (m):** 1.7 TPZ 10% (m): 1.4

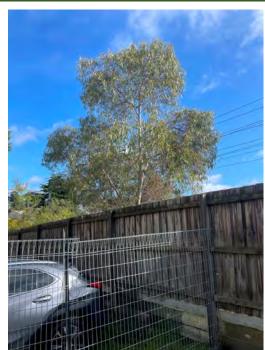
Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

On train line, higher soil grade on train line side

No Impact - Standard tree protection







Tree ID: 10 **Protection Value:**

None

Botanical Name: Callistemon 'Harkness' Common Name: Harkness Bottlebrush

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment:** Planted

Aus Native Origin:

ESO1: N/A

Height (m): 4.5 Spread (m):

SLO5: Exempt (Size)

Health: Fair Structure: Poor Clause 52.17: N/A **Tree Protection Areas** DBH (cm): 9/11 (14)

Age Category: Semi-Mature

Basal Dia (cm): 23 **TPZ (m):** 2.0 **TPZ Area (m2):** 12.6

ULE (years): 5 - 15 Significance: Low Arboricultural Value: Low SRZ (m): 1.8 TPZ 10% (m):

Notes: Split stem

Impact Nissesament do be made availa Encroachmeter the sole purpose of enabling Impact Comité nonsideration and review as Lost With works booth process under the Planning and Environment Act 1987 The document must not be used for an

purpose which may breach any





Arbor Survey 7.3. TREE DATA SHEETS
Tree Data Pages 6 of 16

Tree ID: 11

Botanical Name: Eucalyptus cephalocarpa

Common Name: Silver-Leaved Stringybark

Origin: Indigenous

Height (m): 12 Spread (m): 14

Health: Good

Structure: Fair

Age Category: Mature

ULE (years): 25+ Significance: High

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

Split crossing stems

Protection Value: Moderate

Ownership: Project Site
Establishment: Scattered Tree

ESO1: ESO1 **SLO5:** SLO5

Clause 52.17: Yes - Small Scattered Tree

Tree Protection Areas

DBH (cm): 31/56/59 (87)

Basal Dia (cm): 118

TPZ (m): 10.4 **TPZ Area (m2):** 339.8

SRZ (m): 3.5 **TPZ 10% (m):** 7.2

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 13% Impact Comment:

Low - Existing concrete & bitumen.Construct path & garden area at/above grade. Refer to

Impact Mitigation.





Tree ID: 12

Botanical Name: Eucalyptus cephalocarpa

Common Name: Silver-Leaved Stringybark

Origin: Indigenous

Height (m): 5
Spread (m): 4

Spread (m): 4

Health: Fair

Structure: Poor

Age Category: Mature

ULE (years): 5 - 15

Significance: Low

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Protection Value:

None

Ownership: Project Site
Establishment: Scattered Tree

ESO1: ESO1 **SLO5**: SLO5

Clause 52.17: Yes - Small Scattered Tree

Tree Protection Areas

DBH (cm): 35/20 (40)

Basal Dia (cm): 45

TPZ (m): 4.8 TPZ Area (m2): 72.4 SRZ (m): 2.4 TPZ 10% (m): 3.3

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 0% **Impact Comment:**

No Impact - Standard tree protection (if

retained)

ADVERTISED





Arbor Survey 7.3. TREE DATA SHEETS Tree Data Pages 7 of 16

13 Tree ID:

Botanical Name: Robinia umbraculifera 'Mopto

Common Name: Moptop Robinia

Origin: Exotic

3 Height (m):

Spread (m): 2

Health: Good

Structure: Fair

Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 15 - 25 Significance: Low

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

Low landscape value

Protection Value: None

Ownership: **Project Site**

Establishment: Planted

ESO1: N/A

SLO5: SLO₅ N/A Clause 52.17:

Tree Protection Areas

DBH (cm): 21 Basal Dia (cm): 22

TPZ (m): 2.5 **TPZ Area (m2):** 19.6

SRZ (m): 1.8 TPZ 10% (m): 1.7

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 0% **Impact Comment:**

No Impact - Standard tree protection (if

retained)



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Tree ID: 14

Botanical Name: Pyrus calleryana

Common Name: Callery Pear

Origin: Exotic

Height (m): 6

Spread (m):

Health: Good

Structure: Fair

Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 15 - 25 Significance: Low

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

Acute unions

Protection Value:

None

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment:** Planted ESO1: N/A

SLO5: SLO₅

Clause 52.17: N/A

Tree Protection Areas

DBH (cm): 23 Basal Dia (cm): 26

TPZ (m): 2.8 TPZ Area (m2): 24.6

SRZ (m): 1.9 TPZ 10% (m): 1.9

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 0% **Impact Comment:**

No Impact - Standard tree protection (if

retained)



Arbor Survey 7.3. TREE DATA SHEETS Tree Data Pages 8 of 16

15 Tree ID:

Botanical Name: Pyrus calleryana

Common Name: Callery Pear

Origin: Exotic

7 Height (m):

5 Spread (m):

Health: Good

Structure: Fair

Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 15 - 25 Significance: Low

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

Acute unions

Protection Value: None

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment:** Planted

ESO1: N/A

SLO5: SLO₅

N/A Clause 52.17:

Tree Protection Areas

DBH (cm): 32 Basal Dia (cm): 37

TPZ (m): 3.8 TPZ Area (m2): 45.4

SRZ (m): 2.2 TPZ 10% (m): 2.6

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 0% **Impact Comment:**

No Impact - Standard tree protection (if

retained)



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Tree ID: 16

Botanical Name: Pyrus calleryana

Common Name: Callery Pear

Origin: Exotic

7 Height (m):

Spread (m): 7

Health: Good

Structure: Fair

Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 15 - 25 Significance: Low

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

Acute unions

Protection Value:

None

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment:** Planted ESO1: N/A

SLO5: SLO₅

Clause 52.17: N/A **Tree Protection Areas**

DBH (cm): 23/21 (31)

Basal Dia (cm): 26

TPZ (m): 3.7 TPZ Area (m2): 43.0

SRZ (m): 1.9 TPZ 10% (m): 2.5

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 0% **Impact Comment:**

No Impact - Standard tree protection (if

retained)



Arbor Survey 7.3. TREE DATA SHEETS
Tree Data Pages 9 of 16

Albor darkey

Tree ID:

17

Botanical Name: Jacaranda mimosifolia

Common Name: Jacaranda

Origin: Exotic

Height (m): 4.5

Spread (m): 3.5

Health: Good

Structure: Fair

Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 25+ Significance: Low

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

Low landscape value

Protection Value: None

Ownership: Project Site Establishment: Planted

ESO1: N/A

SLO5: Exempt (Size)

Clause 52.17: N/A

Tree Protection Areas

DBH (cm): 13

Basal Dia (cm): 15

TPZ (m): 2.0 **TPZ Area (m2):** 12.6

SRZ (m): 1.5 TPZ 10% (m): 1.4

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 0% Impact Comment:

No Impact - Standard tree protection (if

retained)



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Tree ID: 18 (2 TREES)

Botanical Name: Leptospermum petersonii

Common Name: Lemon-Scented Tea-Tree

Origin: Aus Native

Height (m): 4
Spread (m): 3

Health: Good

Structure: Fair

Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 25+ Significance: Low

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes: Group of 2 **Protection Value:**

None

Ownership: Project Site
Establishment: Planted
ESO1: N/A

SLO5: Exempt (Size)

Clause 52.17: N/A
<u>Tree Protection Areas</u>

DBH (cm): Multi-stem
Basal Dia (cm): Approx. 15

TPZ (m): 2.0 TPZ Area (m2): 12.6 SRZ (m): 1.5 TPZ 10% (m): 1.4

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 0% Impact Comment:

No Impact - Standard tree protection (if

retained)



Arbor Survey 7.3. TREE DATA SHEETS Tree Data Pages 10 of 16

Tree ID:

19

Botanical Name: Juniperus chinensis 'Spartan'

Common Name: Conifer Spartan

Origin: Exotic

5 Height (m):

Spread (m): 2

Health: Good

Fair Structure:

Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 25+ Significance: Low

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

Low landscape value

Protection Value: None

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment:** Planted **ESO1**: N/A

SLO5: Exempt (Size)

Clause 52.17: N/A **Tree Protection Areas**

DBH (cm): Multi-stem Basal Dia (cm): Approx. 15

TPZ (m): 2.0 **TPZ Area (m2):** 12.6 **SRZ (m):** 1.5 TPZ 10% (m): 1.4

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 0% **Impact Comment:**

No Impact - Standard tree protection (if

retained)



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Tree ID: 20 (2 TREES)

Botanical Name: Leptospermum petersonii

Common Name: Lemon-Scented Tea-Tree

Origin: **Aus Native**

Height (m): 3 Spread (m):

Health: Good

Structure: Fair

Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 15 - 25 Significance: Low

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes: Group of 2 **Protection Value:**

None

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment: Planted** ESO1: N/A

SLO5: Exempt (Size)

Clause 52.17: N/A **Tree Protection Areas** DBH (cm): 8/13 (15)

Basal Dia (cm): 17

TPZ (m): 2.0 TPZ Area (m2): 12.6 **SRZ (m):** 1.6 TPZ 10% (m): 1.4

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 0% **Impact Comment:**

No Impact - Standard tree protection (if

retained)



Arbor Survey 7.3. TREE DATA SHEETS Tree Data Pages 11 of 16

Tree ID: 21

Botanical Name: Juniperus chinensis 'Spartan'

Common Name: Conifer Spartan

Origin: Exotic

6 Height (m):

Spread (m): 2

Health: Good

Fair Structure:

Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 15 - 25 Significance: Low

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

Low landscape value

Protection Value: None

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment:** Planted

ESO1: N/A

SLO5: Exempt (Size)

Clause 52.17: N/A **Tree Protection Areas**

DBH (cm): Multi-stem Basal Dia (cm): Approx. 15

TPZ (m): 2.0 **TPZ Area (m2):** 12.6 **SRZ (m):** 1.5 TPZ 10% (m): 1.4

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 0% **Impact Comment:**

No Impact - Standard tree protection (if

retained)





Tree ID: 22 (GROUP)

Botanical Name: Pittosporum tenuifolium

Common Name: Kohuhu

Origin: Exotic

Height (m): 3 2 Spread (m):

Health: Good

Structure: Fair-Poor

Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 15 - 25 Significance: Low Arboricultural Value: Low

Notes: Group of 4 **Protection Value:**

None

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment: Planted** ESO1: N/A

SLO5: Exempt (Size)

Clause 52.17: N/A **Tree Protection Areas**

DBH (cm): Multi-stem

Basal Dia (cm): 15

TPZ (m): 2.0 TPZ Area (m2): 12.6 **SRZ (m):** 1.5 TPZ 10% (m): 1.4

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 0% **Impact Comment:**

No Impact - Standard tree protection (if

retained)



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7.3. TREE DATA SHEETS

Tree ID: 23 (GROUP)

Botanical Name: Acacia melanoxylon

7.5

Common Name: Blackwood Origin: Indigenous

Height (m):

Spread (m): 4

Health: Good

Fair Structure:

Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 15 - 25 Significance: Moderate

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes: Group of 4 **Protection Value:** Moderate

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment:** Planted ESO1: ESO1

Clause 52.17: Exempt (Planted)

Tree Protection Areas DBH (cm): 16 Basal Dia (cm): 23

SLO5:

TPZ (m): 2.0 **TPZ Area (m2):** 12.6 **SRZ (m):** 1.8

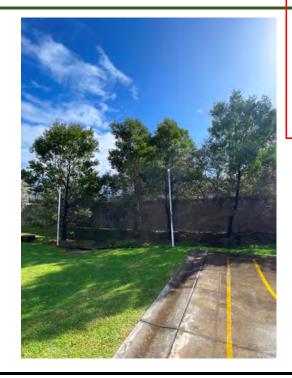
SLO₅

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: Up to 100%

Impact Comment:

Lost - Within works footprint. Part of group could be retained if NGL maintained.



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ADVERTISED PLAN

Tree ID: 24 (GROUP)

Botanical Name: Acacia verticillata

Common Name: Prickly Moses

Origin: Indigenous

Height (m): 4.5 4 Spread (m):

Health: Fair-Poor

Structure: Fair-Poor

Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 5 - 15 Significance: Low Arboricultural Value: Low

Notes:

Group of 4, 3 in poor health

Protection Value:

None

TPZ 10% (m):

1.4

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment: Planted** ESO1: ESO1

SLO5: Exempt (Size)

Exempt (Planted) Clause 52.17:

Tree Protection Areas

DBH (cm): Multi-stem

Basal Dia (cm): 17

TPZ (m): 2.0 TPZ Area (m2): 12.6 **SRZ (m):** 1.6 TPZ 10% (m): 1.4

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 100%

Impact Comment:





Tree ID: 25 (2 TREES)

Botanical Name: Acacia melanoxylon

Common Name: Blackwood Origin: Indigenous

Height (m): 6.5

Spread (m): 3.5

Health: Good

Structure: Fair

Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 15 - 25 Significance: Low

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes: Group of 2 **Protection Value:** None

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment:** Planted ESO1: ESO1

SLO5: Exempt (Size)

Clause 52.17: Exempt (Planted)

Tree Protection Areas DBH (cm): 13 Basal Dia (cm): 16

TPZ (m): 2.0 **TPZ Area (m2):** 12.6 **SRZ (m):** 1.5 TPZ 10% (m): 1.4

Impact Assessment Encroachment: 3% **Impact Comment:**

Low - Minor Encroachment. Standard tree

protection (if retained)



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Tree ID: 26

Botanical Name: Corymbia maculata

Common Name: Spotted Gum

Origin: Vic Native

Height (m): 17 Spread (m): 6.5

Health: Good

Structure: Fair-Good

Age Category: Mature

ULE (years): 25+ Significance: High

Arboricultural Value: High

Notes:

Protection Value:

High

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment:** Planted ESO1: ESO1 SLO5: SLO₅

Exempt (Planted) Clause 52.17:

Tree Protection Areas DBH (cm): 45 Basal Dia (cm): 58

TPZ (m): 5.4 TPZ Area (m2): 91.6 **SRZ (m):** 2.6 TPZ 10% (m): 3.7

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 100%

Impact Comment:

Lost - Within works footprint



Arbor Survey 7.3. TREE DATA SHEETS Tree Data Pages 14 of 16

Tree ID: 27

Botanical Name: Pinus pinaster

Common Name: Maritime Pine

Origin: Exotic

Height (m): 19

Spread (m): 13 Health: Fair

Fair-Good Structure:

Age Category: Mature

ULE (years): 15 - 25 Significance: High

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

Thin canopy

Protection Value: Moderate

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment:**

ESO1: N/A

SLO5: SLO₅

N/A Clause 52.17:

Tree Protection Areas

DBH (cm): 79 Basal Dia (cm): 87

TPZ (m): 9.5 TPZ Area (m2): 283.5

Planted

SRZ (m): 3.1 TPZ 10% (m): 6.5

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 100%

Impact Comment:

Lost - Within works footprint





Tree ID: 28

Botanical Name: Eucalyptus cephalocarpa

Common Name: Silver-Leaved Stringybark

Origin: Indigenous

Height (m): 13 Spread (m): 10

Health: Good

Structure: Fair

Age Category: Mature

ULE (years): 25+ High Significance:

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

Acute unions

ADVERTISED PLAN

Protection Value: Moderate

Project Site Ownership: **Establishment:** Scattered Tree

ESO1: ESO1 SLO5: SLO₅

Clause 52.17: Yes - Large Scattered Tree

Tree Protection Areas

34/34/49/58 (90) DBH (cm):

Basal Dia (cm): 86

TPZ (m): 10.8 TPZ Area (m2): 366.4

SRZ (m): 3.1 TPZ 10% (m)

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Arbor Survey 7.3. TREE DATA SHEETS Tree Data Pages 15 of 16

29 Tree ID:

Botanical Name: Eucalyptus goniocalyx

Common Name: Long-Leaved Box

Origin: Indigenous

Height (m): 14

9 Spread (m):

Health: Good

Fair Structure:

Age Category: Mature

ULE (years): 25+ Significance: High

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

Lopped stem, epicormic growth

Protection Value: Moderate

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment:** Scattered Tree

ESO1: ESO1 SLO5: SLO₅

Clause 52.17: Yes - Large Scattered Tree

Tree Protection Areas DBH (cm): 79 Basal Dia (cm): 122

TPZ (m): 9.5 TPZ Area (m2): 283.5

SRZ (m): 3.6 TPZ 10% (m): 6.5

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 100%

Impact Comment:

Lost - Within works footprint





Tree ID: 30

Botanical Name: Pyrus calleryana

Common Name: Callery Pear

Origin: Exotic

7 Height (m):

Spread (m): 2

Health: Fair-Good

Structure: Fair

Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 15 - 25 Significance: Low

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

Low landscape value

Protection Value:

None

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment:** Planted ESO1: N/A SLO5: SLO₅

Clause 52.17: N/A **Tree Protection Areas**

DBH (cm): Approx. 15 Basal Dia (cm): Approx. 17

TPZ (m): 2.0 TPZ Area (m2): 12.6 **SRZ (m):** 1.6 TPZ 10% (m): 1.4

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 0% **Impact Comment:**

No Impact - Standard tree protection (if

retained)



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Arbor Survey 7.3. TREE DATA SHEETS Tree Data Pages 16 of 16

Tree ID:

31 **Protection Value:** Moderate

Botanical Name: Pyrus calleryana

Common Name: Callery Pear

Origin: Exotic

Height (m): 8

Spread (m):

Health: Good

Fair Structure:

Age Category: Semi-Mature

15 - 25 **ULE** (years): Significance: Moderate

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

Lopped branches

Ownership: **Project Site Establishment:** Planted

ESO1: N/A SLO5:

N/A Clause 52.17:

Tree Protection Areas

DBH (cm): 19/11 (22)

Basal Dia (cm): 26

TPZ (m): 2.6 TPZ Area (m2): 21.2

SLO₅

SRZ (m): 1.9 TPZ 10% (m): 1.8

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 0% **Impact Comment:**

No Impact - Maintain NGL in TPZ. Standard tree

None

protection





Tree ID: 32

Botanical Name: Robinia umbraculifera 'Mopto

Common Name: Moptop Robinia

Origin: Exotic

Height (m): 3.5

Spread (m): 3

Health: Fair

Structure: Fair Age Category: Semi-Mature

ULE (years): 15 - 25 Significance: Low

Arboricultural Value: Medium

Notes:

Low landscape value

Protection Value:

Ownership: **Project Site**

Establishment: Planted

ESO1: N/A

SLO5: SLO₅

Clause 52.17: N/A

Tree Protection Areas

DBH (cm): 15 Basal Dia (cm): 18

TPZ (m): 2.0 TPZ Area (m2): 12.6

SRZ (m): 1.6 TPZ 10% (m): 1.4

Impact Assessment

Encroachment: 0% **Impact Comment:**

No Impact - Standard tree protection (if

retained)



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8. APPENDICES

8.1 SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND DESCRIPTORS

Site observations and tree data was recorded on site at the date noted within Section 2 (Introduction). This report is based upon the condition of the trees and the site conditions noted on the inspection date(s) only. The characteristics of each tree or group of trees of similar characteristics have been undertaken in accordance with the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology (Mattheck & Breloer, 1998).

The data is included in this report in a detailed table, located in Section 7.1. Tree Location (existing conditions) and Development Impact (proposed development) Plans are provided in Section 7.2 where relevant. Site photographs (if relevant) are provided in Section 7.3.

The survey identifies all trees or groups of trees within the project site over 2 metres in height and on adjoining lands (neighbouring properties and or Council or other regulatory body or Crown land) where their projected Tree Protection Zones (TPZs) extend to within the project site and may be affected by the proposed buildings and or works. The assessment is undertaken from a visual inspection from ground level only. No individual tree or trees were climbed and no samples of soil, plant material or pest and disease infestation (if present) were taken for analysis. Defects not apparent from this ground-based visual inspection are excluded from the discussion within this report. This report is not a risk assessment and no other assessment methodologies have been used.

This assessment is based on an improved and modified version of current industry best practice. 'Retention Value' is not used as the primary driver for any recommendations. The primary driver for the recommendations within the report is the characteristic of 'Protection Value'. Protection value is derived from a combination of the physical arboricultural characteristics and life expectancy recorded as the 'Arboricultural Value' in conjunction with the landscape significance or amenity value, ownership, and relevant regulatory controls.

The following data is recorded on site:

- Tree Identification Number (Tree No.) This is a sequential numeric numbering system used to identify each tree on the attached site map. These numbers may also relate to tags placed on each tree in the field if required. Any deviation of the numbering system will be specifically noted within the report.
- **Genus/ Species (Botanical Name)** Species identification is considered as common and made using species characteristics observed on site or sampled and researched off site. Specific cultivar or subspecies details are omitted unless where known. No samples have been taken to the National Herbarium of Victoria for accurate analysis and identification unless specifically noted within the report.
- **Common Name** This is the typical common name assigned to the tree species. For many trees, there is likely to be numerous common names that could be used. The common name provided should only be seen as a secondary identification tool.
- **Origin** Relates to the species natural origin (i.e. if the tree would have been found in the local environment, pre-European settlement). Origin is recorded based on the following categories:

Description									
May be planted or self-sown, Originates from outside of Australia.									
May be planted or self-sown, Originates from Australia, but does not originate from Victoria.									
May be planted or self-sown, Naturally found within Victoria but <u>not</u> originating from within the Local									
Government area									
May be planted or self-sown, Originates from within the Local Government area of the site									



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• **DBH (cm)** – this is the Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) measured using a diameter tape at approximately 1.4 metres from natural ground level. Where the trunk diameter at this point may be affected by natural growth such as a major union point, the DBH will be measured just below this union point. For multiple stemmed trees, the measurements are provided for up to 4 stems (at 1.4 metres from natural ground level). These will be recorded, and the combined or total diameter will be calculated in accordance with the Australian Standard (AS 4970-2009-Protection of Trees on Development Sites using the formula below:

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Total DBH =
$$\sqrt{(DBH_1)^2 + (DBH_2)^2 + (DBH_3)^2 + (DBH_4)^2}$$
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This is represented in the tree data as "Stem1/Stem2/Stem3/Stem4 (Calculated DBH of the stems is used to determine the Tree Protection Zone. For trees with pose thirth stays beach any (cm) measurement is recorded as 'Multi-stemmed' or similar. In instances where 'Multi-stemmed' icopycright, the Tree Protection Zone will be based on a basal measurement. For neighbouring property trees and where access is limited, an approximate DBH (cm) will be provided.

- **Basal Dia (cm)** this is the diameter of the tree at the trunk base (including multiple stemmed trees) at a level above the trunk basal flare. This is used to determine the Structural Root Zone (SRZ). In some cases, this will be noted as being 'Multi -stemmed' and the SRZ will be estimated using an approximate basal diameter. For neighbouring property trees and where access is limited, an approximate Basal Diameter (cm) will be provided.
- **Height (m)** this is the approximate height of the canopy of the tree or the largest canopy height of a group of trees. This is an approximated height based on known landscape reference points. In cases of large significant trees where accurate height measurements are required (as height will directly affect the outcome or recommendations of the report), a Nikon Forestry Pro Laser Range finder will be used. Where measured heights have been used, this will be noted within the report data and detailed within the report.
- **Spread (m)** this is the approximate canopy spread of the tree on the widest axis. This is given as a single measure and is provided as a guide to show overall canopy spread within the landscape. Where multiple canopy dimensions are required (i.e. proximity to buildings and or severely asymmetric canopy growth) as it may affect the outcome of tree protection, these will be noted within the report data and detailed in the Development Impact Assessment.
- **Health** relates to the tree vigour and canopy density. The characteristic assigned to the tree may be represented as a combination of any of these categories (e.g. Fair to Poor or Fair–Poor). In these instances, there may be a combination of the characteristics listed below or the foliage density is at the upper or lower scale of each category. In some cases, 'Health' may be noted as being 'Very Good' which indicates an optimal condition or 'Very Poor' which indicates that the tree is of such poor health and is unlikely to recover. In some cases, the 'Health' condition will be provided as 'Dead'. In this case, there is no observable indication that the tree is alive at the time of inspection. Health is rated according to the following categories:

Category	Description
Good	Foliage density / bud formation (Deciduous) is greater than 75% at optimal growth. There is less than 10%
	canopy dieback present and foliage has no or very minor tip dieback. Tree may also have visible extension
	growth if it is in active growth and is showing no signs of nutrient deficiency (i.e. chlorosis) or active pest or
	disease presence. The tree may also have good wound wood development.
Fair	Foliage density / bud formation (Deciduous) is between 50-75% at optimal growth for the species. There may
	be 10-30% canopy dieback present and foliage may have minor tip dieback. Tree maybe showing signs of
	normal growth, but it is not consistent throughout the crown. Some foliage discolouration may be present
	from possible nutrient deficiency or other cause (i.e. pest or disease).
Poor	Canopy may be asymmetrical (not typical for the species and affecting vigour) and or canopy may be
	suppressed. There may be greater than 30% canopy dieback present and foliage density is below 50%. Stunted
	growth through leaf size or petiole extension and discolouration of the leaf may be present. Tree may be
	producing epicormic shoots as a stress response. Nutrient deficiency, lack of resources (water, light etc) or
	pathogens may be the causal agent in the tree's decline.

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• **Structure** - relates to the physical form of the tree, including the trunk(s), main scaffold branches and roots. Structure includes the attributes that may influence the probability of trunk, limb, or root plate failure. The characteristic assigned to the tree may be represented as a combination of any of these categories (e.g. Fair to Poor or Fair to Good). In these instances, there may be a combination of the characteristics listed below. In some cases, 'Structure' may be noted as being 'Very Good' which indicates an optimal condition or 'Very Poor' which indicates that the tree has major structural defects and may be of a relatively high risk of failure of the identified tree part.

Structure is rated according to the following categories:

Category	Description
Good	The form of the tree is excurrent or decurrent and typical of the species characteristics and exhibits good
	symmetrical form. Major limbs are well formed with acceptable branch taper and unions appear to be strong
	with no signs of major defects. The tree has minimal defects or decay throughout the trunk and limbs. There
	is no signs of root plate heave or damage to the root system (mechanical or other). The tree is unlikely to suffer
	major branch or trunk failure under normal environmental (weather) conditions.
Fair	The form of the tree is excurrent or decurrent and typical of the species characteristics and has a fairly
	symmetrical form. Tree may exhibit minor structural defects that may be managed through
	formative/remedial/restorative or structural pruning. Only minor wounds and or areas of decay are present
	that do not affect the overall stability or structural integrity of any major parts of the tree. Minor root damage
	may have occurred in the past. Defects present are likely to cause only minor branch failure under normal
	environmental (weather) conditions.
Poor	Tree has a poorly formed crown that is not symmetrical. Branch and or trunk taper may be unacceptable and
	scaffold limbs may be overextended. Branch unions may exhibit significant defects that cannot be managed
	through formative pruning. There is likely to be decay in parts of the tree that may result in branch or trunk
	failure. Major root damage may have occurred and there may be evidence of root plate heave. Defects that
	are present may result in major failure of branches or trunk under normal environmental (weather) conditions.

• **Age Class** - is given as a guide to the current life stage of the tree. Ultimately, the level of maturity that a tree may reach is dependent on the growing environment. The 'Mature' age class may extend for many years and is given only as an indication of the maturity of the tree based on the conditions of the local environment. Age Class is rated according to the following categories:

Category	Description
New Planting	Planted within approximately 2 years
Juvenile	Estimated as between 2 - 10 years old
Semi-mature	Estimated at between 10 – 20 years old, however, this may be species dependant
Mature	Estimated at over 25 years old or in a life stage that is considered at the peak of growth for the species.
Senescent	In the declining phase of the tree's lifespan
Dead	Tree has no live foliage and is no longer viable.

• Landscape Significance – Landscape Significance only relates to the size of the tree relative to the immediate local area and its visual presence. Landscape significance should not be considered as the only factor in determining if a tree is worthy of retention. Landscape significance is rated according to the following categories:

Category	Description	
None	Tree is dead and provides no value in the landscape from a visual amenity perspective	
Low	Tree is less than 8 metres in height and spread and is not easily seen from outside of the site from within	
	the public realm	
Moderate Tree is generally between 8 – 12 metres in height and can be easily viewed from within 5		y viewed from within 50 metres of the
	site from the public realm	This copied document to be made available
High	Tree is generally over 12 metres in height and can be viewed from	over 50fmethes sive your prosecol tenanding
	from adjoining streets	its consideration and review as
-	<u> </u>	part of a planning process under the
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Arboricultural Value - is rated according to the overall health, structure, and estimated life expectancy of the tree (often referred to as 'Useful Life Expectancy -ULE'). Often the life expectancy or ULE of a tree may be difficult to quantify as there are too many variables and therefore it is not directly recorded as a characteristic in the report. ULE has traditionally been used to guide future replanting and tree population heuristics.

The 'Arboricultural Value' takes into account the overall condition and life expectancy of the tree however it does not take into account the landscape or environmental status or suitability of the tree in the landscape. This rating is not a 'Retention Value' or 'Protection Value', it is only a rating of the overall condition of the physical characteristics of the tree and its expected longevity (based on growing conditions). For example, a tree of a semi mature or younger age class may be given a medium or high arboricultural value based on its condition, however it may be given no protection value based on its current size and low landscape significance and or amenity value. The arboricultural value is rated based on the following categories:

Category	Description		
Low	A tree of low arboricultural value may be considered to be in poor condition overall with a low life expedit		
	(less than 10 years). The tree may be showing signs of poor health and or structure. The tree may either have		
	a poor health rating and it is unlikely to recover or a poor structure that cannot be remedied though normal		
	arboricultural pruning practices.		
Medium	A tree of medium arboricultural value may be considered to be in fair condition overall. This tree may be		
	considered as an average tree that provides average benefits to the site and local area with an estimated		
	longevity of between 10 – 20 years. The tree may have evidence of fair to poor health that may be improved		
	through cultural practices. The tree may have some structural defects that can be remedied through normal		
	arboricultural pruning practices.		
High	A tree of high arboricultural value may be considered to be of good overall health and structure. The tree is		
	considered to have a life expectancy of greater than 20 years. Under normal maintenance practices this tree		
	is expected to perform well in the landscape in the long term.		

- Ownership the ownership is noted as this may affect the 'Protection Value' of a tree or group of trees. Generally, trees and or vegetation that are located on adjoining lands that are not of the ownership of the project site may be subject to permission for removal and or works within the tree protection zone. Traditionally, this may be referred to as Third Party Ownership'. Adjoining lands may be owned by private property owners and this is noted as being in the category 'Neighbours'. Trees located on road reserves, nature strips or adjoining parklands/ open spaces are often owned or managed by the local Responsible Authority and are given the ownership category of 'Council'. Where known, ownership may be noted as being 'Crown' or another regulatory body (e.g. Melbourne Water). In some cases, the ownership will be noted as 'Other' and this will be explained in the 'Site Analysis' section of the report.
- Protection Value is determined based on a combination of the Arboricultural Value, the ownership/ location of the tree, the landscape/ ecological and or cultural / heritage significance of the tree. The Protection Value also takes into account the suitability of the tree in the current and future landscape and the species status (i.e. identified weed species). The tree may also be protected under any relevant Planning or Local Law regulations which is also taken into account under Protection Value. Protection Value is rated according to the following categories:

Category	Description	PLAN
None	A tree or group of trees of 'No' protection value may be considered	to be in poor condition overall and is
	assigned a low arboricultural value and is within the project site.	The tree may be of medium or high
	arboricultural value, however, if it is a known weed species, is doing co	onsiderable infrastructure damage or is
	not suitable to the site (based on its physical characteristics) it is consi	dered to be of no protection value. The
	tree may be a juvenile to young specimen that can easily be replaced	with new tree planting that will provide
	a greater amenity in the next 5 – 10 years. This tree may have a low	landscape significance in terms of its
	height and mass within the landscape (I.e. generally less than 8 metres	This copied document to be made available
	Trees that are located on adjoining land may be given a rating of 'i	lone' if they are found to be dead or tts consideration and review as
	extremely hazardous and do not have any regulatory protection and	pr habitat value lin stanting and review as
	will be defined within the report.	Planning and Environment Act 1987.
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Moderate

A tree or group of trees of 'Moderate' protection value may be considered to be in fair to good condition overall and is located within the project site. The tree may be of medium or high arboricultural value, however, it may or may not be suitable to the site in the long term (based on its physical characteristics) for greater than 20 years. The tree may provide a moderate level of landscape significance or amenity and be of moderate individual significance. The tree may be in a semi mature to early mature life stage.

Ideally any future development should consider a moderate protection value to be retained and incorporated into the design. However, if the retention and or adequate protection of this tree cannot be achieved with a reasonable design footprint then consideration should be given to the removal of the tree and replacement with a new tree suitable to the landscape and available space.

Only trees within the project site may be given a rating of 'Moderate'. Trees that are located on adjoining land are not given a rating of 'Moderate'.

High

A tree or group of trees of 'High' protection value may be considered to be in good condition overall and is suitably located within the project site (i.e. within the front setback). The tree (if within the project site) will be of high arboricultural value and should have a life expectancy of greater than 20 years if protected and managed. The tree may provide a moderate to high level of landscape significance or amenity and be of moderate to high individual significance. The tree will be in a mature life stage but not beginning senescence. Ideally any future development should consider a high protection value to be retained and incorporated into the design when the tree is located on the site. The design should have regard to the adequate protection of this tree throughout any development on the project site. This tree may have a high landscape significance in terms of its height and mass within the landscape (I.e. generally greater than 12 metres in height and spread) Trees located on adjoining lands, not of the ownership of the project site, are given a high protection value, regardless of their overall condition (Arboricultural Value), the environmental / landscape significance and or cultural / heritage significance (i.e. historic or remnant old veteran trees) unless they are Dead and do not have any regulatory protection and or habitat value. High protection value may also be assigned to known weed species, however this will be noted within the report.

The tree(s) may or may not be subject to any local Planning or other regulatory control (i.e. Local Law).

- **SRZ (m)** The Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (referenced from *Australian Standard AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites*) is the calculated distance based on Basal Dia (cm). The SRZ identifies the minimum radius at which the root plate should not be disturbed. This measure only relates to the trees' stability and does not take into account the implications of a decline in health. The measurement is given in metres in a radius from the centre of the tree trunk.
- **TPZ (m)** The Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (referenced from *Australian Standard AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites*) is the calculated distance based on the DBH of the tree. The TPZ addresses the physiological implications by retaining an ideal area around the tree to survive in the landscape on a long-term basis. The measurement is given in metres in a radius from the centre of the trunk.
- **TPZArea** (m2) is the tree protection zone in square metres (m²) around the trunk.
- **TPZ10% (m)** identifies the 10% encroachment radial distance into the tree protection zone on one side of the tree only (Minor Encroachment).
- Encroach (%) is the level of encroachment into the TPZ of the tree from the excavation/ buildings and works.
- **Notes/ Comments** The general notes/ comments provide additional support where required for the tree data collected in the field.



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8.2 GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

Amenity

Although difficult to quantify, the term as used in this report relates to the contribution given to the landscape or streetscape in terms of visual aesthetics. It may also relate to the contribution in terms of shade or protection from the elements.

Bifurcation

A stem or branch forked or divided into two or more parts or branches. Used to describe a union point. A bifurcation may have different characteristics dependant on the load distribution on the union and the size of the branches or stems that arise from the union point.

Branch Bark Ridge

Swelling of bark tissue on the upper side of the branch junction or union. Considered the normal pattern of development in contrast to included bark (from Matheny & Clark, 1994).

Branch collar

Trunk tissue that forms around the base of a branch between the main stem and the branch. As the branch decreases in vigour or begins to die, the branch collar becomes more pronounced (AS4373).

Chlorotic

Discolouration of the leaves, yellow in colour resulting from a lack of chlorophyll

Codominant

Generally, relates to trunks/ stems (although it may relate to scaffold branches within the crown) by two or more and or equally or similar size and relative importance (Matheny & Clark, 1994).

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Compartmentalisation

Physiological process which creates the chemical and mechanical boundaries that act to limit the spread of disease and decay organisms (Matheny & Clark, 1994).

Decay

Degeneration and de-lignification of plant tissue, including wood, by pathogens or micro-organisms (AS4373).

Epicormic Shoots

Shoots which arise from adventitious or latent buds (usually dormant). They are generally produced in response to environmental stress.

Included Bark

The pattern of development at a branch union where bark is turned inward rather than outward or pushed out. Relates to the branch bark ridge and bifurcations. (Matheny & Clark, 1994)

Live Crown Ratio (LCR)

Relative proportion of healthy crown in proportion to overall tree height. Often not used in isolation due to the different natural forms of many species and growing conditions. Generally, an LCR of less than 30% may result in a poor structural rating, however, when this is used and noted within this report, it is based on potential changes to the environment where this condition may have an effect on long term protection value.

Lateral

A branch arising from another branch or stem (AS4373)



Lopping

Cutting back a limb or stem at any point with no regard to natural target pruning. Random cutting of branches or stems between branch unions or at internodes on young trees. Not considered an acceptable practice as part of the *Australian Standard AS4373-2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees*.

Senescence or Senescent

The organic process of age and the deterioration of tissue within the tree.

Wound wood/ Reaction Wood

Lignified, partially differentiated tissue which develops from the callus associated with wound or pruning cuts.

8.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND CITED REFERENCES

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Standards Australia 2007, Australian Standard AS4373-2007, Pruning of Amenity Trees, 14 March 2007.

This copied document to be made available Standards Australia 2009, Australian Standard AS4970-2009, Protection of Trees on Development Sites 31 July 2009. of enabling its consideration and review as part of a planning process under the Planning and Environment Act 1987. The document must not be used for any purpose which may breach any copyright

8.4 TREE PROTECTION GUIDELINES

8.4.1 BACKGROUND

Arbor Survey Pty Ltd assesses individual tree protection requirements based upor the Australian Standard AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites. Tree protection requirements are calculated based upon trunk diameter of the tree at breast height. These calculations produce what is referred to in this report as the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and is provided as a measurement in metres in a radius from the centre of the trunk.

The TPZ is the zone in which protective measures should be applied in order to protect the tree(s) whilst maintaining the current levels of health and vigour.

Determination of the structural root zone or the zone of rapid taper is provided as the Structural Root Zone (SRZ). The structural root zone calculations (may also be referred to as the Root Plate Radius (RPR)) of the tree, based upon the Australian Standard AS4970-2009. The SRZ determines the minimum distance around the tree in which the structural stability of the tree should be able to be maintained.

It is important to note that the SRZ only determines the root plate area or the zone of rapid taper. Excavation within this area will not only cause a decline in tree vigour but may also cause catastrophic tree failure (Coder, 1996).

Often it is difficult to protect the entire TPZ due to site constraints. In such events it is imperative that condition and species tolerance to disturbance are evaluated in conjunction with the site characteristics. Helliwell (1985) and Harris (1999) identified that a healthy tree may tolerate removal of up to one-third of its roots and possibly up to 50% in some cases, although stability may be compromised at this level.

In situations where the TPZ of a tree to be retained will be in close proximity to a proposed development or where there will be encroachment into the TPZ of a tree, a specific tree management plan should be developed. This plan provides prescriptive measures to protect trees on development sites



ADVERTISED PLAN

8.4.2 GENERAL TREE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements are only provided only for basic guidance, these guidelines do not constitute a specific tree management and protection plan.

- A tree protective fence should be installed at the recommended distance allocated for each tree to be retained. The fence should be located at the TPZ distance provided where possible.
- The protection fence should be rigid (chain link or similar) and should not be less than 1.8 metres in height. Fencing should be firmly attached to a removable concrete or similar base. Alternatively, star pickets (1.5 metre spacing) and para-webbing may be used to define the tree protection area. Fencing should be in accordance with the *Australian Standard for Temporary Fencing AS4687*.
- In cases where the TPZ cannot be entirely fenced, it is recommended that ground protection is used. Specific ground protection requirements will form part of a tree protection plan that should be developed for all trees to be retained.
- No soil levels must be altered within the fenced TPZ area, no heavy machinery should be allowed to pass within this
 area and no spoil, chemicals, building materials or refuse should be stored within this area. Nothing whatsoever
 should be attached to the tree (excluding tape to identify a tree to be protected).
- The area within the tree protection fence should be covered with a layer of organic mulch (mixed particle sized woodchip) to a depth of 100mm prior to the commencement of the project. Mulch material should comply with *Australian Standard* AS4454.
- The tree protective fencing should be installed prior to any works (including demolition) commencing on site and should remain in place until all site development work is completed. The protective fencing should be located at the prescribed TPZ distance where possible and clearly signed TREE PROTECTION ZONE. The sign should be similar to the attached image (as recommended by the Australian Standard AS4970-2009) and should be of a size no smaller than 400mm x 300mm;
- An area should be designated on site, outside of any tree protection zone, where all building materials, chemicals etc. can be stored throughout the proposed development.
- Open trenching for underground services located within the recommended tree protection zone (TPZ) must be avoided. Should there be no alternative for service location; the services must be bored underneath the TPZ or a non-destructive root investigation (NDRI) should be undertaken. No trenching with machinery should be used to install services within the protected area.
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- Soil moisture during construction should be maintained at not less than 50% of field capacity (usually 10 litres of water per 10mm of each tree DBH per week). Irrigation may be applied by hand, automatic or manual irrigation system, or by fine spray from water tanker located outside the fenced area. Water is to be applied at a volume and frequency required so as to maintain turgor and leaf retention and encourage healthy root development. The Project Arborist should discuss variations to the amount of water to be supplied with the site or Project Manager.
- Remedial pruning works recommended to be undertaken on the project trees must be carried out to *Australian Standard AS4373-2007 Pruning of Amenity Trees*, by a qualified Arborist (Minimum AQF Level 3). If pruning works are to be undertaken, then these works should be carried out prior to any construction works beginning on site.
- Documentation should be provided to the site manager by the Project Arborist for each inspection during the development process which details the consultant Arborist name, date and time of inspection, the stage of development, and provides comments of what actions are required.

8.5 TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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