

# PRELIMINARY ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

# ADVERTISED PLAN

# REPORT COMMISSIONED BY:

Property owner

# **SUBJECT SITE:**

820, 822 & 824 Centre Road, Bentleigh East Vic 3165

# REPORT PREPARED BY:

Siegfried Tuenker, Consulting Arborist Graduate Certificate Arboriculture (AQF 8)

# DATE OF ASSESSMENT:

Tuesday, January 23, 2024

# **DATE OF REPORT:**

Wednesday, February 28, 2024

# **VERSION 1**

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# 1 Assignment

1.1 Author / Consulting Arborist

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Name Siegfried Tuenker, Consulting Arborist Graduate Certificate Arboriculture 0401 442 604 (AQF 8)

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# 1.2 Client

## Name

Property owner Site Address 820, 822 & 824 Centre Road, Bentleigh East Vic 3165

## **Intended Audience**

- The property/tree owner(s)
- development project The associated manager and construction staff
- Council Planning Department

## 1.3 Brief

The purpose of this report is to provide an independent arboricultural assessment of prominent trees (i.e. greater than 3m in height) that are located within the subject sites and within five metres of adjoining properties.

Detail has been requested in relation to the following instructions:

- o To provide an objective assessment of the overall condition and retention value of the subject trees.
- o To provide an objective assessment of the retention value of the subject trees.
- o To determine the Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) and Structural Root Zones (SRZ) of the subject trees.
- o To determine whether the subject trees are expected to remain viable following the proposed development.

# 1.4 Summary

- Six trees (Trees 1 6) belong to Glen Eira Council.
- o Eighteen trees (Trees 7 20 & 22 26) are of low retention value.
- One tree (Tree 21) is of moderate retention value.
- Seven trees (Trees 27 33) are neighbouring trees.
- o Privately-owned trees are not subject to any permit restrictions.





# 2 Data collection

# 2.1 Site Visit

 Siegfried Tuenker, of TMC Reports, visited the site for an arboricultural assessment on Tuesday the 23<sup>rd</sup> of January 2024 at 7:30am.

# 2.2 Method of data collection

- The subject trees were assessed from observations made as viewed from ground level.
- A digital camera was used at ground level to obtain photographs within this report.
- The height of the trees was measured by using a Nikon Forestry Pro
   2 Laser Range Finder.
- A circumference tape measure was used to determine the trunk dimensions of Trees 1 - 33.

# 3 Site description

- The subject sites are located in a Neighbourhood Residential Zone –
   Schedule 1 (NRZ1) within the Glen Eira Council.
- o An existing residential dwelling is located within each allotment.
- o The terrain of the sites appeared to be predominantly flat.
- The subject trees are all located within the subject sites, the Council nature strip, and adjoining property (St. Peter's Primary School – 826-844 Centre Road).
- No additional prominent vegetation (i.e. greater than 3m in height) was observed within five metres of the site boundary lines.





# 4 Tree data

The following table indicates the tree data obtained during the site visit:

															copyright
Tree No.	Botanical Name & Common Name	Age	Origin	Height	Canopy Spread	DBH CA1 DAB	Health	Structure	ULE (years)	Amenity Value	Retention Value	TPZ Radius	SRZ Radius	Permit Required	Comments
1	Tristaniopsis laurina Semi Mature	Semi Mature	Native NSW QLD	2.5 m	N-S 2.0 m	0.05 m 0.03 m 0.02 m (0.06 m)	Good	Good	20+	Low	Council Owned Tree	2.0 m	1.5 m	Council Owned	Council owned tree situated within the Centre Road nature strip.
			VIC		E-W	0.25 m								Tree	·
	Kanooka				2.5 m	0.11 m									
	Tristaniopsis laurina		Native NSW	1.8	N-S 1.0 m	0.07 m		Very			Council	2.0	1.5	Council	Council owned tree situated within the Centre Road
2		Dead	QLD VIC	m	E-W	0.22 m	Dead	poor	0	Low	Owned Tree	m	m	Owned Tree	nature strip. Trunk measurements taken at base. Tree is dead.
	Kanooka		V.0		1.0 m	0.07 m									
	Tristaniopsis laurina		Native NSW	1.9	N-S 1.5 m	0.08 m					Council	2.0	1.5	Council	Council owned tree situated within the Centre Road
3		Young	QLD VIC	m	E-W	0.25 m	Good	Good	20+	Low	Owned Tree	m	m	Owned Tree	nature strip. Trunk measurements taken at base.
	Kanooka		VIC		1.5 m	0.08 m									
	Tristaniopsis laurina		Native NSW	4.4	N-S 1.5 m	0.08 m	F-:-/	Fair/			Caumail	2.0	1.5	Council	Council owned tree situated within the Kaniva Court
4	iaui ii ia	Young	QLD	1.4 m		0.25 m	Fair/ good	good	20+	Low	Council Owned Tree	2.0 m	m	Owned Tree	nature strip. Trunk measurements taken at base. Stunted specimen.
	Kanooka		VIC		E-W 1.5 m	0.08 m									
	Tristaniopsis		Native		N-S	0.08 m								Council	Council owned tree situated within the Kaniva Court
5	laurina	Young	NSW QLD	1.8 m	1.5 m	0.25 m	Fair	Fair/ good	10- 20	Low	Council Owned Tree	2.0 m	1.5 m	Owned Tree	nature strip. Trunk measurements taken at base. Somewhat sparse foliage.
	Kanooka		VIC		E-W 1.5 m	0.08 m								1166	Somewhat sparse lonage.
6	Pittosporum undulatum	Mature	Native NSW QLD	5.5 m	N-S 7.0 m	0.26 m 0.20 m (0.33 m) 1.04 m	Fair	Fair/ poor	10- 20	Low	Council Owned Tree	3.9 m	2.3 m	Council Owned Tree	Council owned tree situated within the Kaniva Court nature strip. Mechanical wound on road-facing side of trunk. Pruned to accommodate powerlines.
	Sweet Pittosporum		VIC		E-W 6.5 m	0.40 m									

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Tree No.	Botanical Name & Common Name	Age	Origin	Height	Canopy Spread	DBH CA1 DAB	Health	Structure	ULE (years)	Amenity Value	Retention Value	TPZ Radius	SRZ Radius	Permit Required	The document must not be used for any purpose wicemment breach any copyright
7	Prunus persica	Mature	Exotic	3.4 m	N-S 4.5 m	0.08 m 0.05 m 0.05 m 0.05 m 0.05 m (0.13 m) 0.28 m 0.25 m 0.22 m (0.75 m)	Fair/ poor	Fair/ poor	5- 10	Low	Low	2.0 m	1.5 m	N/A	Sparse foliage. Concrete area situated within TPZ. Historic pruning does not meet AS4373 – 2007.
	Peach				4.0 m	0.14 m 0.09 m									
8	Prunus persica	Mature	Exotic	4.5 m	N-S 5.5 m	0.09 m 0.08 m 0.07 m 0.07 m (0.18 m) 0.35 m 0.35 m 0.28 m (1.26 m)	Fair	Fair	10- 20	Low	Low	2.2 m	1.7 m	N/A	Concrete area situated within TPZ.
	Peach				E-W 6.0 m	0.20 m									
9	Citrus sp.	Mature	Exotic	4.3 m	N-S 4.0 m	0.18 m 0.14 m (0.23 m)	Fair	Fair	10- 20	Low	Low	2.7 m	1.8 m	N/A	Group of 2 trees of the same genus. Tree dimensions have been averaged. Citrus gall wasp present. Paver courtyard situated within TPZ. Historic pruning does not meet AS4373 – 2007.
	Citrus				E-W 4.0 m	0.25 m									
10	Prunus persica	Semi Mature	Exotic	3.4 m	N-S 3.5 m	0.10 m 0.05 m (0.11 m) 0.28 m 0.16 m (0.44 m)	Fair/ poor	Fair/ poor	5- 10	Low	Low	2.0 m	1.5 m	N/A	Paver courtyard situated within TPZ.
	Peach				E-W 3.0 m	0.14 m									



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Tree No.	Botanical Name & Common Name	Age	Origin	Height	Canopy Spread	DBH CA1 DAB	Health	Structure	ULE (years)	Amenity Value	Retention Value	TPZ Radius	SRZ Radius	Permit Required	Planning and Environment Act 1987.  The document must may be used for any purpose which may breach any copyright
11	Prunus persica Peach	Mature	Exotic	3.2 m	N-S 3.0 m	0.11 m 0.09 m 0.08 m (0.16 m) 0.41 m 0.28 m (0.69 m)	Fair	Poor	5- 10	Low	Low	2.0 m	1.6 m	N/A	Situated in small garden bed between carport and paver courtyard. Historic pruning does not meet AS4373 – 2007.
12	Prunus persica Peach	Mature	Exotic	4.8 m	3.5 m N-S 4.0 m	0.15 m 0.08 m (0.17 m) 0.50 m 0.35 m (0.85 m)	Fair/ poor	Fair/ poor	5- 10	Low	Low	2.0 m	1.7 m	N/A	Sparse foliage. Gravel area situated within TPZ. Historic pruning does not meet AS4373 – 2007. Several Com Plant ( <i>Dracaena sp.</i> ) specimens around base.
13	Prunus persica var. nucipersica	Mature	Exotic	5.0 m	4.5 m N-S 5.0 m	0.13 m 0.11 m 0.10 m 0.10 m (0.22 m) 0.44 m 0.41 m 0.38 m 0.38 m (1.60 m)	Poor	Poor	5- 10	Low	Low	2.7 m	1.9 m	N/A	Restricted access; therefore, measurements have been estimated. Lopsided to the south. Foliage exhibits insect damage. Sparse foliage. Historic pruning does not meet AS4373 – 2007. Situated in overgrown corner with several small shrubs.
14	Nectarine  Prunus persica  Peach	Mature	Exotic	5.0 m	5.5 m N-S 6.5 m E-W 5.0 m	0.28 m 0.15 m 0.50 m	Fair/ poor	Fair/ poor	5- 10	Low	Low	2.0 m	1.6 m	N/A	Eastward lean. Sparse foliage. Paver path situated within TPZ. Historic pruning does not meet AS4373 – 2007.
15	Prunus persica Peach	Semi Mature	Exotic	3.8 m	N-S 4.5 m E-W 3.5 m	0.13 m 0.10 m (0.16 m) 0.47 m	Fair	Poor	5- 10	Low	Low	2.0 m	1.5 m	N/A	Historic pruning does not meet AS4373 – 2007.



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Tree No.	Botanical Name & Common Name	Age	Origin	Height	Canopy Spread	DBH CA1 DAB	Health	Structure	ULE (years)	Amenity Value	Retention Value	TPZ Radius	SRZ Radius	Permit Required	Planning and Environment Act 1987. The document must not be used for any purpose when the breach any copyright
16	Pittosporum tenuifolium	Mature	Exotic	5.0	N-S 4.5 m	0.33 m 1.04 m	Fair/	Poor	5-	Low	Low	4.0	2.1	N/A	Multi-stemmed at ground level. DBH & CA1 measured at ground level. Tree may therefore tolerate a slightly greater than 10% encroachment into the TPZ. Suffering
10	Kohuhu	iviature	EXOUC	m	E-W 4.5 m	0.33 m	good	P001	10	LOW	LOW	m	m	IN/A	sunscald with patches of exposed heartwood. Foliage vigour fair/good.
17	Pittosporum tenuifolium	Mature	Exotic	5.5 m	N-S 5.0 m	0.14 m 0.14 m 0.13 m 0.10 m (0.26 m) 0.50 m 0.47 m 0.41 m 0.35 m (1.73 m)	Fair	Fair/ poor	5- 10	Low	Low	3.1 m	2.3 m	N/A	DAB has been estimated. Multi-stemmed at ground level. Isolated areas of dieback in crown.
	Kohuhu				E-W 5.5 m	0.44 m									
18	Callistemon sp.	Mature	Native	5.2 m	N-S 6.0 m	0.21 m 0.09 m 0.08 m 0.07 m 0.07 m (0.26 m)	Good	Fair	10- 20	Low	Low	3.1 m	2.3 m	N/A	CA1 taken from DAB measurement. Vigorous tip growth. Dwelling situated within TPZ. Historical failure of main stem at 2.5m above ground level with large tear, vigorous callus growth. Canopy interfering with service wires. Due to the species, age, size and location of Tree 18 it is beyond all reasonable doubt that the tree was planted and is exempt from permit requirements under
	Bottlebrush				E-W 6.5 m	0.41 m									Clause 52.17 (Native Vegetation).
19	Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia	Semi Mature	Exotic	6.5 m	N-S 4.0 m	0.12 m 0.41 m	Fair/ good	Fair/	10- 20	Low	Low	2.0 m	1.5 m	N/A	Group of 4 trees of the same species. Tree dimensions have been averaged. Appear self-sown. Dwelling
	Desert ash				E-W 4.0 m	0.15 m		J							situated within TPZ.
20	Pittosporum tenuifolium	Semi Mature	Exotic	4.5 m	N-S 5.0 m	0.09 m 0.08 m 0.08 m 0.07 m 0.07 m (0.18 m) 0.66 m 0.31 m (0.97 m)	Fair	Fair/ poor	10- 20	Low	Low	2.1 m	1.6 m	N/A	Group of 2 trees of the same species. Measurements taken from the largest. Shed situated within TPZ.
	Kohuhu				E-W 4.0 m	0.18 m									



Planning and Environment Act 1987. ULE (years) Retention Value Permit Required Structure **Botanical** Amenity Value TPZ Radius SRZ Radius The document must not be used for any Origin Height Health DBH Age Tree Name Canopy purpose walling breach any CA1 No. & **Spread** DAB **Common Name** copyright 0.75 m 0.36 m Melaleuca N-S Native (0.83 m)linariifolia 7.0 8.0 m Fair/ 10.0 3.1 Vigorous tip growth. Historically cleared away from 21 Mature NSW Good 20+ Moderate Moderate N/A service wire. Prominent in front vard. 2.58 m good m m m QLD Snow-in-E-W 0.88 m summer 8.0 m 0.35 m 0.30 m **Pittosporum** Native N-S (0.46 m)Co-dominant stems with acute union at ground level. undulatum NSW 9.0 8.5 m 1.23 m 2.7 10-5.5 22 Mature Fair Fair Moderate N/A Sparse upper canopy foliage. Chain around trunks Low QLD m 1.01 m 20 m m supporting sun-shade. Weed species. VIC (2.23 m) Sweet E-W 0.59 m Pittosporum 7.5 m 0.29 m 0.27 m N-S **Pittosporum** Native (0.40 m)Fair/ undulatum NSW 8.0 9.0 m 10-4.8 2.4 23 Mature Fair Moderate N/A Concrete area situated within TPZ. Weed species. Low QLD 1.32 m 20 m good m m VIC Sweet E-W 0.45 m Pittosporum 8.0 m N/A N-S Coprosma repens 3.3 5.0 m 10-2.8 2.0 Too many stems to practically measure or estimate. TPZ N/A 24 Mature Exotic Good Fair N/A Low Low 20 & SRZ have therefore been estimated. Vigorous foliage. m m m E-W N/A Mirror bush 4.5 m N/A N-S Coprosma Restricted access. Too many stems to practically 5.0 Fair/ Fair/ 5-3.4 2.2 repens 6.0 m N/A measure or estimate. TPZ & SRZ have therefore been 25 Exotic N/A Mature Low Low 10 m poor poor m m estimated. Areas of dieback in canopy. E-W Mirror bush N/A 5.5 m 0.10 m N-S Camellia japonica Semi 3.5 2.5 m 5-2.0 1.5 Restricted access: therefore, measurements have been 0.35 m Exotic 26 Fair Fair Low Low N/A 10 Mature estimated. m m m E-W Camellia 0.13 m 2.5 m Neighbouring tree located within the eastern adjoining 0.80 m N-S Corymbia property (826-844 Centre Rd). Large and prominent Native maculata 21.0 14.5 m specimen. Vigorous foliage. Canopy extends into the **Neighbouring** 9.6 3.5 2.80 m 27 Good 20+ N/A Mature NSW Good Hiah site by 5m from a height of 7m above ground level. Tree m m m VIC E-W Dwelling and neighbouring bitumen carpark situated Spotted gum 1.12 m 14.0 m within TPZ.



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Tree No.	Botanical Name & Common Name	Age	Origin	Height	Canopy Spread	DBH CA1 DAB	Health	Structure	ULE (years)	Amenity Value	Retention Value	TPZ Radius	SRZ Radius	Permit Required	Planning and Environment Act 1987. The document must not be used for any Comments purpose which may breach any copyright
28	Callistemon viminalis Weeping	Mature	Native NSW QLD	3.5 m	N-S 4.0 m	0.10 m 0.08 m 0.06 m 0.06 m (0.15 m) 0.57 m 0.19 m (0.75 m)	Fair	Fair	10- 20	Low	Neighbouring Tree	2.0 m	1.8 m	N/A	Neighbouring tree group located within the eastern adjoining property (826-844 Centre Rd). Group of 2 trees of the same species. Tree dimensions have been averaged.
	Bottlebrush				3.5 m	0.24 m									
29	Callistemon viminalis	Mature	Native NSW QLD	4.0 m	N-S 5.5 m	0.10 m 0.08 m 0.07 m 0.05 m 0.05 m (0.16 m)	Fair/ good	Fair	10- 20	Low	Neighbouring Tree	2.0 m	2.0 m	N/A	Neighbouring tree located within the eastern adjoining property (826-844 Centre Rd). CA1 taken from DAB measurement.
	Weeping Bottlebrush				E-W 4.5 m	0.30 m									
30	Callistemon viminalis	Mature	Native NSW QLD	4.0 m	N-S 4.5 m	0.09 m 0.09 m 0.08 m 0.07 m 0.05 m (0.17 m)	Fair/ good	Very poor	0-5	Low	Neighbouring Tree	2.1 m	2.0 m	N/A	Neighbouring tree located within the eastern adjoining property (826-844 Centre Rd). CA1 taken from DAB measurement. Major split in central stem. Eastward lean.
	Weeping Bottlebrush				E-W 4.0 m	0.30 m									
31	Pyrus calleryana	Semi Mature	Exotic	3.3 m	N-S 1.5 m	0.07 m 0.22 m	Fair	Fair/ good	10- 20	Low	Neighbouring Tree	2.0 m	1.5 m	N/A	Neighbouring tree located within the southern adjoining property (826-844 Centre Rd). Trunk measurements taken at base.
	Ornamental pear				E-W 1.5 m	0.07 m									
	1 2 2					0.50 m									Neighbouring tree located within the southern adjoining
32	Banksia integrifolia	Mature	Native NSW QLD VIC	9.0 m	N-S 8.0 m	1.51 m	Good	Fair/ good	20+	Moderate	Neighbouring Tree	6.0 m	2.6 m	N/A	property (826-844 Centre Rd). Situated in small garden bed surrounded by synthetic turf sports field. Comprised of 3 stems at 1.9m above ground level. Can opy extends into the site by 3m from a height of 1.8m above ground
	Coastal banksia				E-W 7.5 m	0.55 m									level.

Tree No.	Botanical Name & Common Name	Age	Origin	Height	Canopy Spread	DBH CA1 DAB	Health	Structure	ULE (years)	Amenity Value	Retention Value	TPZ Radius	SRZ Radius	Permit Required	Comments
33	Pyrus calleryana	Mature	Exotic	6.5 m	N-S 4.0 m	0.15 m 0.12 m 0.10 m (0.22 m) 0.53 m 0.38 m (0.91 m)	Good	Good	20+	Low	Neighbouring Tree	2.6 m	1.7 m	N/A	Neighbouring tree located within the southern adjoining property (826-844 Centre Rd). Vigorous foliage. Canopy extends into the site by 1.5m from a height of 2.0m above ground level.
	Ornamental pear				E-W 4.0 m	0.21 m									

# 4.1 Photographic evidence











Tree 1

Tree 2

Tree 3

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Tree 8

Tree 9

Tree 10











Tree 11

Tree 12

Tree 13

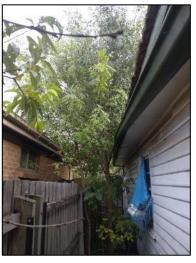
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Tree 18

Tree 19

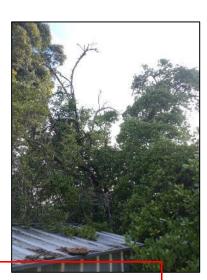
Tree 20











Tree 21

Tree 22

Tree 23

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Tree 27

Tree 28

Tree 29

Tree 30











Tree 30 splitting stem

Tree 31

Tree 32

Tree 32 Arechangi document to be maderavanable





820 Centre Road as viewed from north



820 Centre Road paver courtyard and western boundary



820 Centre Road as viewed from Kaniva Court



820 Centre Road carport and rear yard as viewed from west

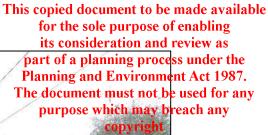




822 Centre Road as viewed from north



822 Centre Road rear yard as viewed from north-east





822 Centre Road front yard as viewed from east



822 Centre Road rear yard as viewed from south





824 Centre Road as viewed from north



824 Centre Road eastern boundary as viewed from north

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824 Centre Road as viewed from east

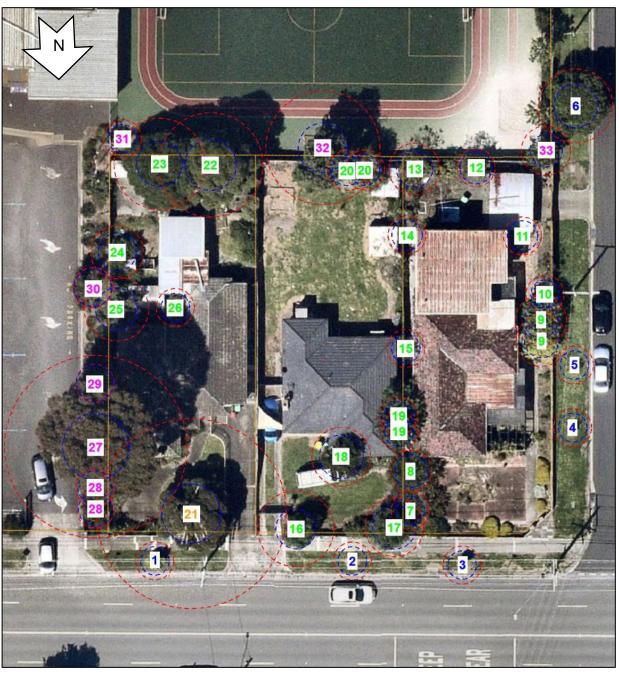


824 Centre Road rear yard as viewed from east

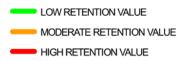


# 5 Site maps

The following map provides an overview of the existing conditions:



# **LEGEND**









### 5.1 Site map - 820 Centre Road

The following map indicates tree locations in relation to existing conditions within the 820 Centre Road site:



# **LEGEND**







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# 5.2 Site map - 822 Centre Road

The following map indicates tree locations in relation to existing conditions within the 822 Centre Road site:



# **LEGEND**

LOW RETENTION VALUE MODERATE RETENTION VALUE HIGH RETENTION VALUE



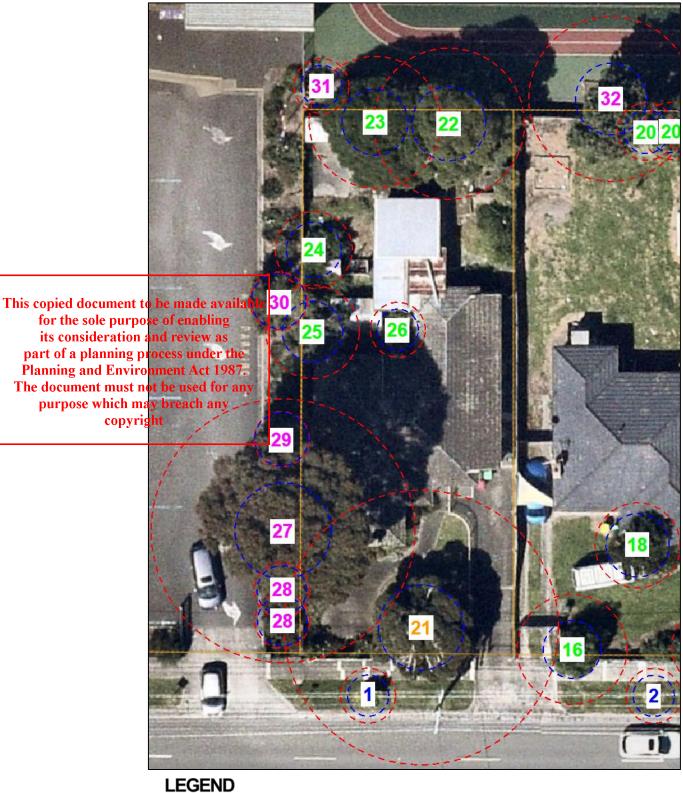




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### 5.3 Site map - 824 Centre Road

The following map indicates tree locations in relation to existing conditions within the 824 Centre Road site:











# 6 Discussion

6.1 Tree Protection zone

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The tree protection zone is determined by multiplying the trunk diameter of the tree at breast height, 1.4m from ground level, by 12. A 10% encroachment on one side of this zone is acceptable without investigation into root distribution or offset of the lost area.

Clause 3.2 of the Australian Standard AS4970 – 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites states that the TPZ of Palms, other monocots, cycads and tree ferns should not be less than 1 m outside the crown projection.

# 6.2 Structural root zone

The structural root zone (SRZ) is the setback required to avoid damage to stabilising structural roots. The loss of roots within the SRZ must be avoided. The SRZ is determined by applying the following formula: (D X 50)  $0.42 \times 0.64$  where D = trunk diameter in metres.

# 6.3 Designing Around Trees

It may be possible to encroach into or make variations to the TPZ of the trees that must be retained. Encroachment includes excavation, compacted full and machine trenching.

The following is referenced from section 3.3 of the Australian Standards AS4970 – 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites:

# 6.3.1 Minor encroachment

If the proposed encroachment is less than 10% of the area of the TPZ and is outside the SRZ, detailed root investigations should not be required. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere and contiguous with the TPZ.

# 6.3.2 Major encroachment

If the proposed encroachment is greater than 10% of the TPZ or inside the SRZ the project arborist must demonstrate that the trees would remain viable. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere and contiguous with the TPZ. This may require root investigation by non-destructive methods.





# 6.3.3 Root exploratory investigation

Where it is proposed that development is considered to be a major encroachment, a non-destructive root exploratory investigation may be required within the alignment of the proposed encroachment.

By undertaking a non-destructive root exploratory investigation, the extent of roots within that particular area may be determined. If a negligible amount of roots are required to be removed or damaged in order to construct the proposed development, the tree may remain viable. If a significant amount of roots are proposed to be removed or damaged in order to construct the proposed development, the tree may not remain viable.

Obstructions (paving, vegetation, structures) within the alignment of proposed encroachments may be required to be removed prior to the non-destructive root exploratory investigation occurring.

The non-destructive root exploratory investigation report should:

- o Be undertaken by a suitably qualified Arborist (AQF Level 5 Arboriculture).
- o Detail the total distance of each excavation line.
- Detail the closest distance from the trunk centre to the excavation line.
- The size (diameter) and number of roots discovered and the depth of roots (where relevant).
- o Include photographs of the subject tree(s) trenches and roots.
- Include a discussion of the findings of the root investigation and the impact of the proposed works on the long-term health/structural stability of the tree(s).

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# 7 Conclusion

# 7.1 Tree retention value

# 7.1.1 Council owned trees

The following trees belong to Glen Eira Council:

o Tree 1

o Tree 4

o Tree 2

o Tree 5

o Tree 3

o Tree 6



# 7.1.2 Low retention value

The following trees are considered to be of low retention value as they are relatively small specimens that are insignificant to the landscape:

o Tree 7

o Tree 13

o Tree 19

o Tree 8

o Tree 14

o Tree 20

o Tree 9

o Tree 15

o Tree 24

Tree 10Tree 11

Tree 16Tree 17

Tree 25Tree 26

o Tree 12

o Tree 18

The following trees are of moderate amenity value but considered to be of low retention value as they are weed species:

o Tree 22

o Tree 23

# 7.1.3 Moderate retention value

The following tree is considered to be of moderate retention value as it is a moderate sized specimen that is growing in a prominent location:

o Tree 21

# 7.1.4 Neighbouring trees

The following trees are situated within adjoining allotments:

o Tree 27

o Tree 29

o Tree 31

Tree 33

o Tree 28

o Tree 30

o Tree 32



# 7.2 Permit requirements

## 7.2.1 Local law

Glen Eira City Council does not have blanket tree removal controls covering the municipality. However, there are town planning controls which may restrict the removal of trees on a property, or affect a proposal to develop your property. Planning permits for residential development may contain conditions requiring the retention and protection of existing trees during construction, a requirement to plant canopy trees, and a requirement to submit a landscaping plan for approval.

## 7.2.2 Tree 18

Due to the species, age, size and location of Tree 18, it is beyond all reasonable doubt that the tree was planted and is therefore exempt from permit requirements under Clause 52.17 (Native Vegetation).

# 7.2.3 Street tree (Vehicle crossing permit – 17)

Vehicle crossings are not permitted within three metres of a closest edge of a street tree trunk or at the direction of Council's arborist. Where replacement or removal of trees is allowed all costs for investigations and works must be borne by the Vehicle Crossing Permit applicant.

The following trees belong to Glen Eira Council and must only be maintained or removed (if approved) by Council staff or contractors:

- o Tree 1
- o Tree 2
- o Tree 3
- o Tree 4
- o Tree 5
- o Tree 6







# 8 Recommendations

# 8.1 Tree retention

The following trees do belong to Glen Eira Council and should be considered for retention:

Tree 1
 Tree 4
 Tree 5
 Tree 3
 Tree 6

The following trees are situated within adjoining allotments and should be considered for retention:

Tree 27
 Tree 30
 Tree 33
 Tree 31

o Tree 29 o Tree 32

The following tree is of moderate retention value and should be considered for retention only if it is not a constraint to development:

o Tree 21

The following is recommended in order to ensure that trees that are retained would remain viable post construction:

- Comply with less invasive construction measures (8.3)
- Comply with tree protection measures (8.4)

# 8.2 Tree removal

The following trees are of low retention value and may be considered for removal if necessary:

o Tree 7 o Tree 12 o Tree 17 o Tree 23 o Tree 13 o Tree 18 o Tree 24 o Tree 8 o Tree 14 o Tree 19 o Tree 25 o Tree 9 o Tree 10 o Tree 15 o Tree 20 o Tree 26 Tree 11 o Tree 16 o Tree 22

In the event of tree removal, the following is recommended:

 Tree removal must be undertaken prior to construction commencing (including demolition).

 Written consent from the responsible authority must be obtained prior to tree removal (if required).



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# 8.3 Less invasive construction measures

 Development (including excavation and fill) should not encroach into the SRZ, or greater than 10% into the TPZ unless the project arborist can determine that the tree would remain viable post construction. This may require a root exploratory investigation (6.3.3).

# 8.4 Tree Protection Measures

# 8.4.1 Pruning

- Only the minimum amount necessary for clearance in order to complete construction should be removed.
- Pruning should be undertaken by a suitably qualified Arborist (minimum AQF level 3).
- The pruning should be undertaken in accordance with the Australian Pruning Standard AS 4373 - 2007.
- Pruning should be undertaken prior to machinery being brought onto site, demolition and construction.

# 8.4.2 Tree protection fencing

- o Tree protection fencing (TPF) should be installed in pending locations that are recommended by the project arborist.
- TPF should be erected prior to machinery being brought onsite for the demolition of the existing dwelling.
- TPF should be a minimum 1.8m high and comprised of wire mesh (or similar) supported by concrete feet (or similar).
- TPF should not encroach onto the footpath, road, crossover or proposed works.
- TPF should only be removed or shifted with the approval of the Project Arborist and the Responsible Authority.

# 8.4.3 Tree protection signage

- The signage on the TPF should be placed on TPZ fencing at regular intervals so that it is visible from any angle outside the TPZ.
- Signage should state 'Tree Protection Zone, No Access' or similar.
- o Signage should be greater than 600mm X 400mm in size.



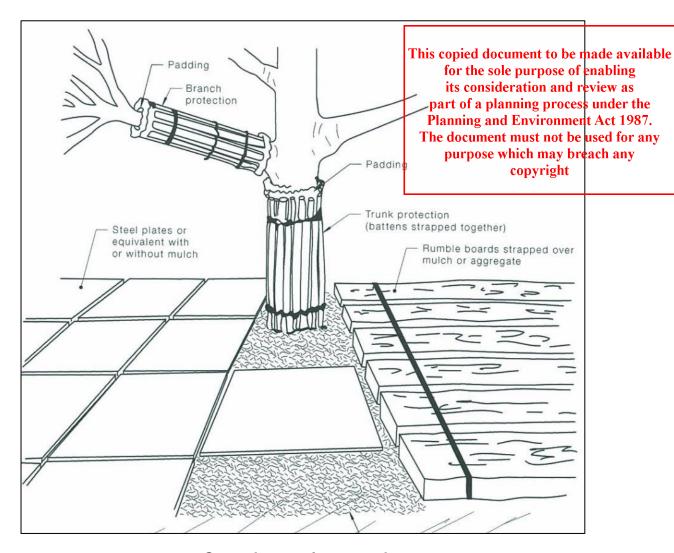






# 8.4.4 Ground protection

 In the eventthat ground protection is recommended by the project arborist it should be in accordance with section 4.5.3 of the AS4970-2009 "Protection of Trees on Development Sites" and located at least 1 metre outside of the building footprint.



Ground protection examples

# 8.4.5 Scaffolding

 When scaffolding must be erected within Tree Protection Zones, cover the ground with a 10cm layer of mulch, and then cover this with boards and plywood to prevent soil compaction.

# 8.4.6 Site storage

 A designated storage area where building materials, chemicals etc. can be stored should be located outside the TPZ of retained trees.



## 8.4.7 Prohibitions within the TPZ

The following activities are prohibited within the TPZ:

- Machine excavation including trenching (unless approved by the responsible authority)
- Cultivation
- Storage
- Preparation of chemicals, including cement products
- o Parking of vehicles
- o Refuelling
- Dumping of waste
- Wash down and cleaning of equipment
- Placement of fill
- Lighting of fires
- Physical damage to the tree
- o Pruning or damaging of roots greater than 30mm in diameter.

# 8.4.8 Underground services

In the event that underground services are included in a greater than 10% encroachment into the TPZ or encroach into the SRZ of trees that are proposed to be retained, the following should be undertaken:

 Install underground services via low pressure hydro-excavation under arborist supervision, unless a root investigation determines that the trees would remain viable.

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# 9 Limitation of Liability

TMC Reports and their employees are tree specialists who use their qualifications, education, knowledge, training, diagnostic tools and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of this assessment and report.

Trees are living organisms that fail in ways the arboriculture industry does not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Unless otherwise stated, observations have been made from ground level and limited to accessible components without dissection, excavation or probing. There is no guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments cannot be guaranteed.

Treatment, pruning and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of this report, such as property boundaries and ownership, disputes between neighbours, sight lines, landlord-tenant matters, and related incidents. Such issues cannot be taken into account unless complete and accurate information is given prior to or at the time of site inspection.

Information contained in this report covers those items that were examined and reflect the condition of those items at the time of inspection. There is no warranty or guarantee expressed or implied that the problems or deficiencies of the trees or property in question may not arise in the future. Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live or work near a tree involves a degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risks involved with a tree is to eliminate the tree.

All written reports must be read in their entirety, at no time shall part of the written assessment be referred to unless taken in full context of the whole written report.







# 10 Definition of terms

The following descriptors are used as indicators only. Other factors may be used in assessing an individual tree's health, structure, ULE, retention value and amenity value.

## 10.1 Tree health

Category	Description
Good:	The tree is demonstrating good or exceptional growth for the species. The tree is exhibiting a full can opy of foliage and may have only minor pestor disease problems. Foliage colour size and density is typical of a healthy specimen of that species.
Fair:	The tree is in reasonable condition and growing well for the species. The tree may exhibit an adequate canopy of foliage. There may be some dead wood in the crown, some grazing by insect or an imals may be evident, and/or foliage colour, size or density may be atypical for a healthy specimen of that species.
Poor:	The tree is not growing to its full capacity. Extension growth of the laterals may be minimal. The canopy may be thinning or sparse. Large amounts of dead wood may be evident throughout the crown, as well as significant pest and disease problems. Other symptoms of stress indicating tree decline may be present.
Very poor:	The tree appears to be in a state of decline, and the canopy may be very thin and sparse. A significant volume of dead wood may be present in the canopy, or pest and disease problems may be causing a severe decline in tree health.
Dead:	The tree is no longer alive.

# 10.2 Structure

Category	Description
Good:	The tree has a well-defined and balanced crown. Branch unions appear to be strong, with no defects evident in the trunks or the branches. Major limbs are well defined. The tree would be considered a good example for the species. Probability of significant failure is highly unlikely.
Fair:	The tree has some minor problems in the structure of the crown. The crown may be slightly out of balance at some branch unions or branches may be exhibiting minor structural faults. If the tree has a single trunk, this may be on a slight lean, or be exhibiting minor defects. Probability of significant failure is low.
Poor:	The tree may have a poorly structured crown, the crown may be unbalanced, or exhibit large gaps. Major limbs may not be well defined; branches may be rubbing or crossing over. Branch unions may be poor or faulty at the point of attachment. The tree may have suffered major root damage. Probability of significant failure is moderate.
Very poor:	The tree has a poorly structured crown. The crown is unbalanced or exhibits large gaps. Major limbs are not well defined.  Branch unions may be poor or faulty at the point of attachment. A section of the tree has failed or is in imminent danger of failure. Active failure may be present, or failure is probably in the immediate future.
Failed:	A significant section of the tree or the whole tree has failed.





# 10.3 Useful life expectancy (ULE)

Category	Description
Unsafe:	The tree is considered dangerous in the location and should be addressed as a priority
0 years:	The tree no longer provides any amenity value.
Less than 5 years:	The tree under normal circumstances and without extra stress should be safe and have value of maximum of 5 years. The tree will need to be replaced in the short term. Replacement plants should be established as soon as possible if there is efficient space, or consideration should be given to the removal of the tree to facilitate replanting.
5 to 10 years:	The tree under normal circumstances and without extra stress should be safe and have value of maximum of 10 years. Trees in this category may require regular inspections and maintenance particularly if they are large specimens. Replacement plants should be established in the short term if there is sufficient space, or consideration should be given to the removal of the tree to facilitate replanting.
10 to 20 years:	The tree under normal circumstances and without extra stress should be safe and of value of up to 20 years. During this period, regular inspections and maintenance will be required.
20 + years:	The tree under normal circumstances and without extra stress should be safe and of value of more than 20 years. During this period, regular inspections and maintenance will be required.

# 10.4 Tree retention value

Category	Description
High:	The tree may be significant in the landscape, offer shade and other amenities such as screening. The tree may assist with erosion control, offer a windbreak or perform a vital function in the location (e.g. habitat, shade, flowers or fruit). The tree is free from structural defects and is vigorous. Consider the retention of the tree and designing the development to accommodate the tree.
Moderate:	The tree may offer some screening in the landscape or serve a particular function in the location and have minor structural defects. The tree may be entering the mature stage of its life cycle. The tree may be retained if it does not hamper the design intent.
Low:	The tree offers very little in the way of screening or amenity and may have significant structural defects. The tree may also be mature and entering the senescent stage of its life cycle. The tree may be removed if necessary.
Neighbouring tree:	The tree is located within an adjoining private property/land. The tree is to be protected unless written consent from the tree owner(s) and/or responsible authority is obtained. Consider the retention of the tree unless written consent is obtained from the tree owner and/or responsible authority.
Council owned tree:	The tree is located within Council owned land. The tree is to be protected unless written consent from the responsible authority is obtained. Consider the retention of the tree unless written consent is obtained from the tree owner and/or responsible authority.



# 10.5 Age

Category	Description
Young:	Juvenile or recently planted approximately 1-7 years.
Semi Mature:	An established tree but one which has not reached its potential ultimate height and has significant growth potential. Tree is actively growing.
Mature:	Tree has reached expected size in its growing conditions.
Senescent:	Tree is over mature and has started to decline.
Dead:	The tree is no longer alive.

# 10.6 Amenity value

Category	Description
Very Low:	Tree makes little or no amenity value to the site or surrounding areas. In some cases, the tree might be detrimental to the area's amenity value (e.g. unsightly, risk of weed spread).
Low:	Tree makes some contribution of amenity value to the site but makes no contribution to the amenity value of surrounding areas. The removal of the tree may result in little loss of amenity. Juvenile trees, including street trees are generally included in this category. However, they may have the potential to supply increased amenity in the future.
Moderate:	The tree makes a moderate contribution to the amenity of the site and/or may contribute to the amenity of the surrounding area.
High:	The tree makes a significant contribution to the amenity value of the site, or the tree makes a moderate contribution to the amenity value of the larger landscape.





# 10.7 Terms within the tree data table

Category	Description
DBH:	Diameter at breast height (1.4m from ground level). Combined DBH has been calculated according to the Australian Standard AS4970 – 2009 'Protection of Trees on Development Sites'.
DAB:	(Diameter above buttress) Diameter of the trunk measured immediately above the root buttress.
CA1 / CA1.5:	Circumference of trunk at either 1m or 1.5m from ground level. Combined circumference is the sum of individual stem circumferences.
TPZ:	(Tree protection zone) An area set aside for the protection of a tree's roots and crown to provide for the viability and stability of a tree to be retained where it is potentially subject to damage by development. Typically expressed as a radius in metres that defines a circle with the trunk/stem at its centre.
SRZ:	(Structural root zone) An area around the base of a tree required for the tree's stability in the ground. Woody root growth and soil cohesion in this area are necessary to hold the tree upright. Typically expressed as a radius in metres that defines a circle with the trunk/stem at its centre.



