Sustainable
Tree Management
1/33 Colemans Road, Carrum Downs VIC 3201

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT V2

Site address
7 PRINCES HIGHWAY DANDENONG SOUTH

Report prepared for
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Sustainable Tree Management

Prepared 15 SEPTEMBER 2023 (V1)
Amended 24 JUNE 2024 (V2)

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REVISION HISTORY

Version	Date	Amendment	Author
1	15-09-2023	Initial Release	BP
2	24-06-2024	Report amendment to incorporate Development Application Drawing Number 2108-374-DA-004, Revision 0, Dated 04.06.2024	BP

1. INTRODUCTION

This amended Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Location Plan has been prepared for Aliro Group for the purpose of Planning Permit application with the Greater Dandenong Council planning department for the redevelopment of land at 7 Princes Highway, Dandenong South. The development application proposes to preserve valuable existing remnant trees on site and to remove less significant planted vegetation.

This is a formal analysis of forty-two (42) trees growing within the proposed construction envelope and prepared in accordance with Australian Standard 4970-2009 *Protection of trees on development sites* (AS4970-2009) guidelines. An assessment is provided based on the identification of the current health, structure, and overall condition characteristics. Where relevant, the Arboricultural Impact Assessment provides comment on the potential loss of landscape amenity and the significance of the trees based on their contribution to the local environment.

The results of this assessment and a discussion of the relevant arboricultural characteristics including legislative tree protection planning controls are also provided. The recommendations given are based on the condition of the trees and the sustainable life expectancy in relation to their current and future growing environment.

Trees that are worthy of retention are afforded general guidelines for tree protection measures. These guidelines do not constitute a comprehensive Tree Management or Protection Plan as per AS4970-2009.

2. Scope and Report Objectives

Sustainable Tree Management was engaged by Aliro Group to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and scaled Tree Location Plan in accordance with *AS4970-2009.*

The report objectives are:

- To comment on the health, structure and overall condition of trees growing on site and within proximity to existing boundaries;
- To assess tree condition and suitability for preservation based on the characteristics observed;
- To investigate the suitability for retention/preservation of the trees in relation to the proposed overall development;
- To outline the AS4970-2009 guidelines for tree protection where applicable; and
- To identify trees that will trigger a planning permit pursuant to the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme should removal be proposed.

3. Site and Vegetation Overview

The parcel of land is bordered by the Princes Highway to the north, the South Gippsland Highway to the west and the Pakenham railway line to the south. The site encompasses approximately 12.2 hectares of land and the existing structures (formerly known as the International Harvester Factory) is recognised as a site significant to the City of Greater Dandenong. The vegetation growing on site consists of remnant indigenous vegetation (predominantly *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), self-established native regrowth, and planted native and exotic specimens.

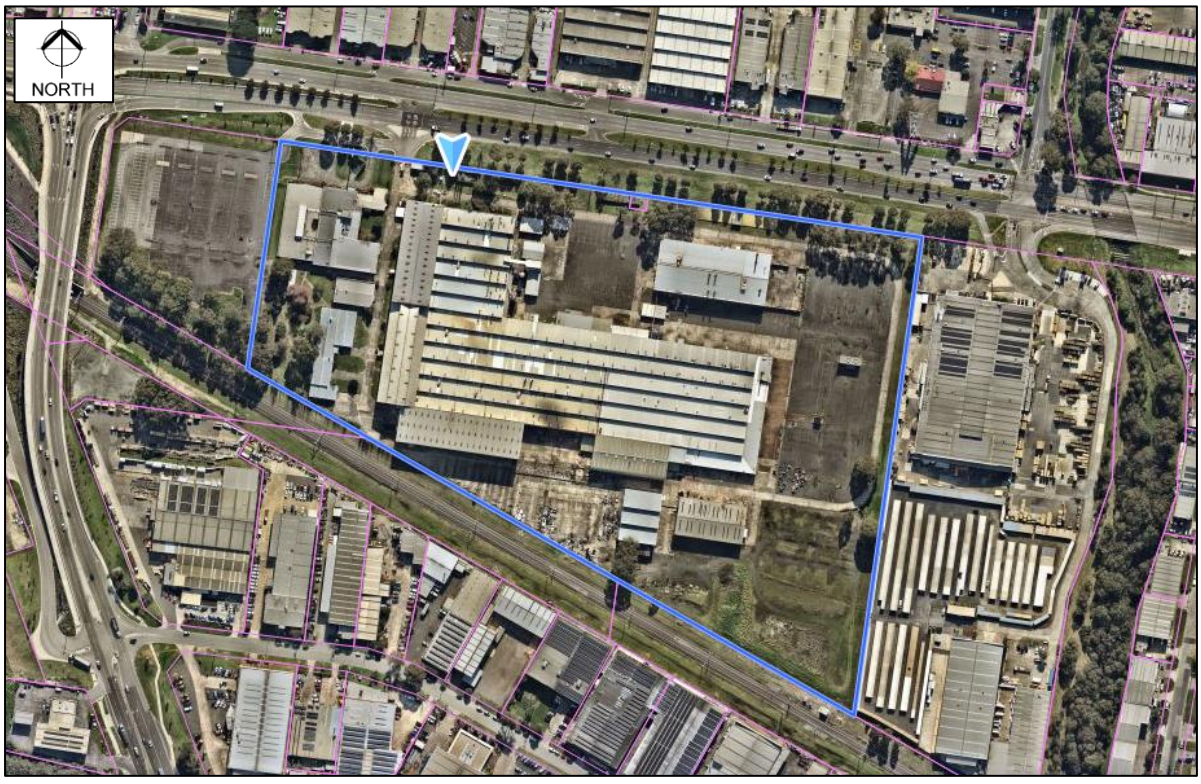

Figure 1. Aerial Nearmap image dated Monday May 13, 2024.

4. PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

The parcel of land is located within a Commercial Zone (C2Z) of the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme. Vegetation controls governing the site include Clause 43.01 Heritage Overlay (HO56) and Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation.

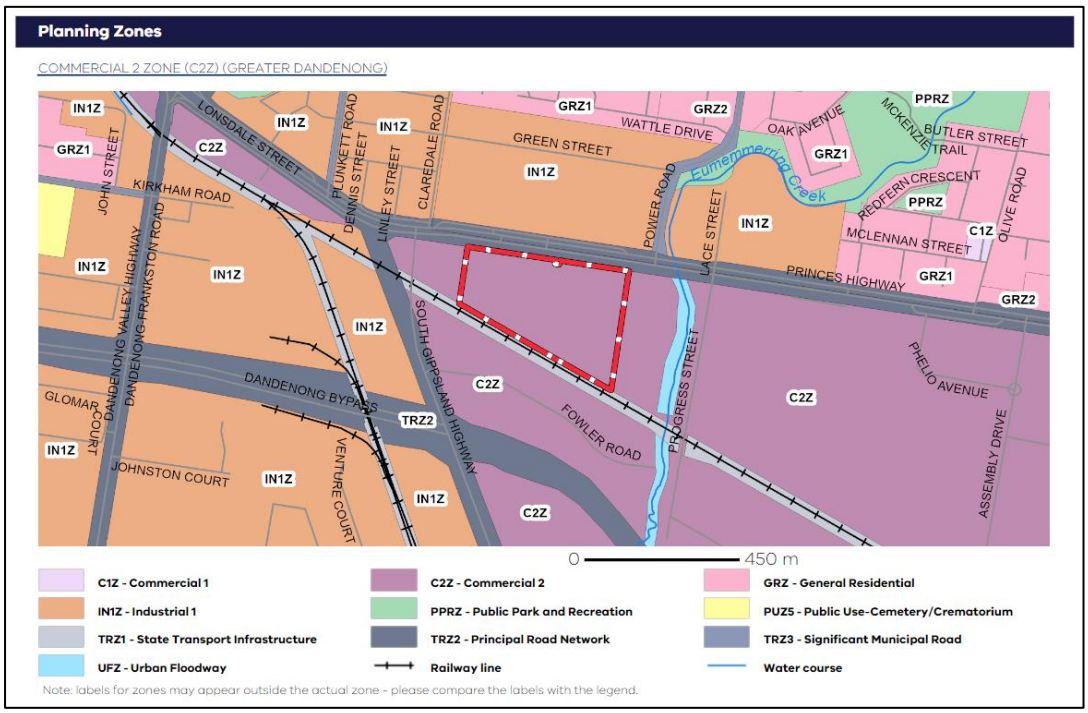

Figure 2. Commercial Zone (C2Z), VicPlan Property Planning Report, dated 11 September 2023.

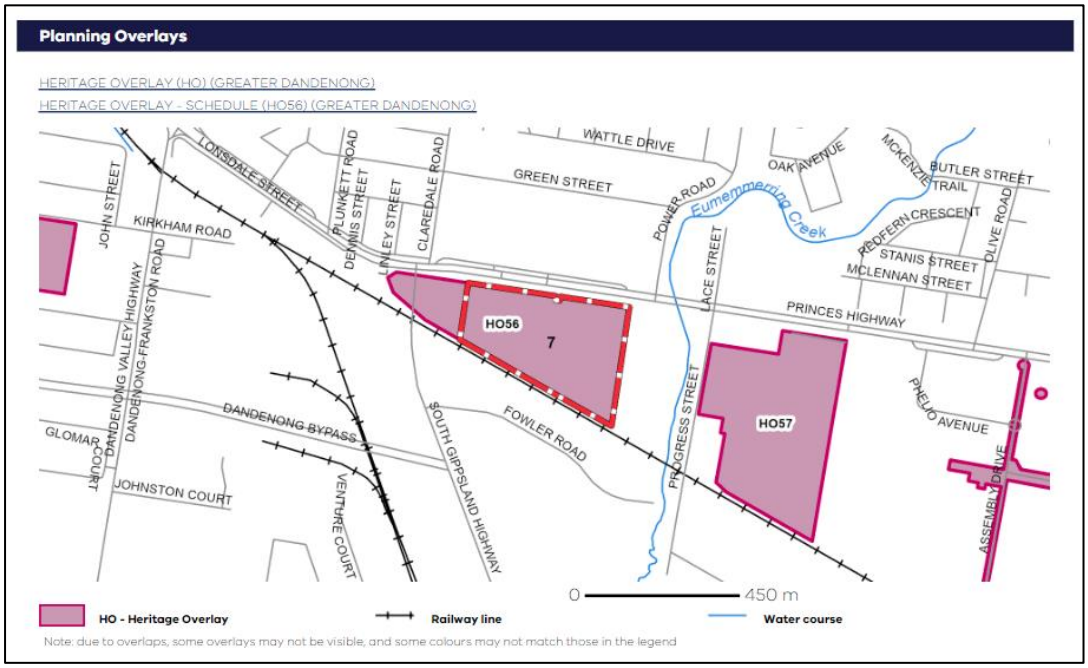

Figure 3. Heritage Overlay Schedule (HO56), VicPlan Property Planning Report, dated 11 September 2023.

4.1 VEGETATION PLANNING PERMIT TRIGGERS

Clause 43.01 – Heritage Overlay (HO56)

Tree controls are in place to ensure that development does not adversely affect the significance of heritage place (Figure 4). A Planning Permit under Clause 43.01 Heritage Overlay of the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme will be required to remove, destroy or lop a tree within the site unless nominated within the International Harvester Incorporated Plan Section 4.0 – No Planning Permit Required (Page 6, Figure 5).

VICTORIA PLANNING PROVISIONS

43.01 HERITAGE OVERLAY

31/07/2018 VC148

Shown on the planning scheme map as **HO** with a number (if shown).

Purpose

To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.

To conserve and enhance heritage places of natural or cultural significance.

To conserve and enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of heritage places.

To ensure that development does not adversely affect the significance of heritage places.

To conserve specified heritage places by allowing a use that would otherwise be prohibited if this will demonstrably assist with the conservation of the significance of the heritage place.

Scope

The requirements of this overlay apply to heritage places specified in the schedule to this overlay. A heritage place includes both the listed heritage item and its associated land. Heritage places may also be shown on the planning scheme map.

43.01-1 **Permit requirement**

17/02/2022 VC200

A permit is required to:

- Remove, destroy or lop a tree if the schedule to this overlay specifies the heritage place as one where tree controls apply. This does not apply:
  - To any action which is necessary to keep the whole or any part of a tree clear of an electric line provided the action is carried out in accordance with a code of practice prepared under Section 86 of the *Electricity Safety Act 1998*.
  - If the tree presents an immediate risk of personal injury or damage to property.

PS map ref	Heritage place	External paint controls apply?	Internal alteration controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Solar energy system controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences not exempt under Clause 43.01-4	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 2017?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO56	Formerly International Harvester Factory 1-27 Princes Hwy, Dandenong South **Incorporated Plan:** International Harvester Factory incorporated plan (24 September 2003)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No

Figure 4. Extract. Heritage Overlay HO56, VicPlan Property Planning Report, dated 11 September 2023.

International Harvester Factory incorporated plan

1.0 Application

This incorporated plan applies to the *International Harvester Factory site* on Princes Highway, Dandenong South.

2.0 Statement of Significance

The *International Harvester Factory site* is significant to the City of Greater Dandenong:

- As the first of the three major industrial complexes opened at Doveton during the City's major industrial expansion era of the 1950s, marking a new development centre for Melbourne's heavy industry (Criteria B.2, D.2)
- For the association of the 1950s parts of the complex with the award winning architects Hassell and McConnell and International Harvester being major international industrial group (Criteria H.1)
- For the role played by the complex in the rapid urbanisation of this former farming area and the growth of Dandenong as a service centre (Criteria A.4)
- For the excellence of its overall design, as a good example of post World War 2 factory planning in Victoria and the region (Criteria F.1)
- For the evidence provided by the by the River Red Gums of indigenous tree growth in the area (Criteria A.4)

3.0 Elements of particular significance

The following buildings, areas, structures and trees within the *International Harvester Factory site* are of particular significance:

- All indigenous trees on the site, in particular the River Red Gums over 100 years old.
- The title itself in a large contiguous parcel.
- The buildings on the site particularly those from the construction period of the 1950s.

4.0 No Planning Permit Required

A planning permit is not required under Clause 43.01-2 of the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme for the following development within the *International Harvester Factory site*:

- emergency and safety works to secure the site and prevent damage and injury to property and the public;
- painting of previously painted structures provided that preparation or painting does not remove evidence of the original paint or other decorative scheme;
- repairs, conservation and maintenance to hard landscape elements, buildings and structures, ornaments, roads and paths, fences and gates, drainage and irrigation systems;
- maintenance of roads and paths and gutters to retain their existing plan layout;
- the process of gardening and maintenance to care for the cemetery landscape, planting themes, bulbs and shrubs and removal of dead plants;
- management of plants in accordance with Australian Standard AS4373 *Pruning of Amenity Trees*;
- removal of plants listed as State Prohibited or Regionally Controlled Weeds in the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994;
- removal of vegetation to protect monuments, paths, buildings and structures; and
- replanting to retain the existing landscape theme and character.

24 September 2003

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Figure 5. Extract – International Harvester Factory Incorporated Plan.

Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme - Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation

Under Clause 52.17 of the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme - Destruction, lopping or removal of native vegetation on land which, together with all contiguous land in one ownership, has an area of 0.4 hectares or more requires a planning permit under Clause 52.17. This includes the removal of dead trees with a DBH (diameter at breast height or 1.3 metres) of 40 centimetres or more and any individual scattered native plants.

The following exemptions must be considered when determining if native vegetation requires a permit for its removal.

1. Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped that was either planted, or grown as a result of direct seeding.

This exemption does not apply to native vegetation planted or managed with public funding for the purpose of land protection or enhancing biodiversity unless the removal, destruction or lopping of the native vegetation is in accordance with written permission of the agency (or its successor) that provided the funding.

2. Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped that has naturally established or regenerated on land lawfully cleared of naturally established native vegetation, and is: – less than 10 years old; or

- bracken (*Pteridium esculentum*); or
- less than ten years old at the time of a property vegetation plan being signed by the Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (as constituted under Part 2 of the *Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987*); and is shown on that Plan as being 'certified regrowth'; and
- on land that is to be used or maintained for cultivation or pasture during the term of that Plan; or
- within the boundary of a timber production plantation, as indicated on a Plantation Development Notice or other documented record and has established after the plantation.

This exemption does not apply to land where native vegetation has been destroyed or otherwise damaged as a result of flood, fire or other natural disaster.

52.17-5 12/12/2017 VC138

Offset requirements

If a permit is required to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation, the biodiversity impacts from the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation must be offset, in accordance with the *Guidelines*. The conditions on the permit for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation must specify the offset requirement and the timing to secure the offset.

Figure 6. Extract: Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme.

5. Survey Methodology

The collection of data was undertaken by Brendan Pike (Senior Arborist) in preparation of the initial Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment (PAA) provided by Sustainable Tree Management, dated March 2022. The data was captured on site including the characteristics of each tree and recorded with a photograph for identification in individual tables in Appendix A. An overview of the data collected is provided in Section 7.1.

Trees originally assessed within the PAA growing adjacent to the site western boundary no longer fall within the development footprint. Therefore, trees numbered 1 to 24 within the PAA have been omitted from this Arboricultural Impact Assessment.

An image of Tree Location Plan identifying Structural Root Zones (SRZ), Tree Protection Zones (TPZs) and proposed developmental impacts has been provided in Section 7.2. The Tree Location Plans has also been provided as separate PDF document titled *7 Princes Highway Dandenong South TLP* to scale in A2 format.

Each tree was assessed and the genus/species, estimated height, canopy width, Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) and the characters of health and structure were recorded on site. Additionally, the site significance, Useful Life Expectancy (ULE), site and environmental contribution of the trees was recorded using the abbreviations as set out in the Glossary of Terms in Appendix E.

The survey and assessment undertaken of all the study site trees was made from a visual inspection from ground level only. No trees were climbed and no samples of soil, plant material or pest and disease infestation (if present) were taken for analysis. Species identification was carried out in the field and is considered as common. No samples have been taken to the National Herbarium of Victoria for accurate analysis and identification.

Defects not apparent from this ground-based visual inspection are excluded from the discussion within this report. Additionally, this report is based upon the condition of the trees at the time of assessment only.

6. Document Review

The following documents were viewed in preparation of this report:

- Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme;
- Development Application Drawing Number 2108-374-DA-004, Revision 0, Dated 04/06/2024;
- Email correspondence (Aliro Group, dated 4/08/2023);
- Email correspondence (Aliro Group, dated 4/08/2024);
- Aerial Photography of the site (Nearmap, dated 13 May 2024); and
- Planning Property Report (VicPlan, dated 24 June 2024).

7. ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

The assessment of forty-two (42) trees growing on and adjacent to the development site revealed that:

- Twenty-eight (28) trees growing on site are of high retention value;
- Two (2) trees growing on site are of medium retention value; and
- Twelve (12) trees growing on site are of low retention value.

The following trees have been assessed and catorgorised as being of high, medium and low retention value. All third party owned assets including council and neighbouring trees are assessed as high retention value regardless of the health and condition unless otherwise stated.

DBH (cm) is the Diameter at breast height measured 1.4m from natural ground level, SRZ (m) is the structural root zone in metres in a radius from the centre of the trunk and TPZ (m) is the tree protection zone in metres in a radius from the centre of the trunk. The encroachment (%) is the level of encroachment into the tree protection zone of each tree. If the proposed encroachment is less than 10% of the area of the TPZ and is outside of the SRZ a detailed root investigation is not required. Any proposed encroachment of greater than 10% of the TPZ or inside the SRZ of tree(s), the project Arborist must demonstrate the tree(s) will remain viable. These measurements and distances are derived from the Australian Standard AS4970- 2009 *Protection of trees on development sites*.

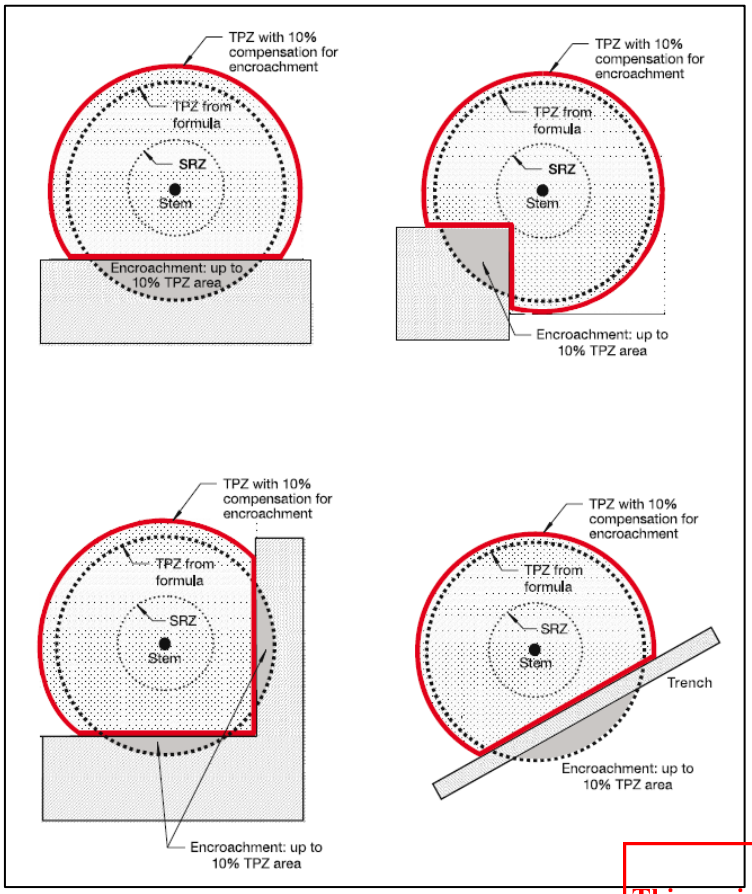

Figure 7. Extract: AS4970-2009.

7.1 TREE DATA OVERVIEW

Table 1. Tree Data Overview

Tree Number	Species	Common Name	Origin	DBH (cm)	SRZ (m)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (N/S)	Health	Structure	Age Class	Site Significance	ULE	Retention Value	Impact (AS4970)	Planning Control
25 (x5)	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	12	1.5	2.0	6	2x2	Fair	Fair	Young	Low	Long	Low	Remove	52.17 / HO56
26	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	84	3.1	10.1	14	7x7	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Minor (7.8%)	52.17 / HO56
27	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	63	2.7	7.6	16	10x8	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Minor (1.8%)	52.17 / HO56
28	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	85	3.1	10.2	20	4x10	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Minor (4.7%)	52.17 / HO56
29	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	126	3.7	15.0	20	12x12	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	No Impact	52.17 / HO56
30	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	105	3.4	12.6	22	10x10	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Minor (4.0%)	52.17 / HO56
31	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	85	3.1	10.2	16	8x8	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Minor (9.0%)	52.17 / HO56
32	Eucalyptus botryoides	Southern Mahogany	Native (Vic)	82	3.0	9.8	14	6x6	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Long	High	Remove	HO56
33	Melaleuca stypheloidies	PricklyPaperbark	Native (Aus)	M 62	2.7	7.4	10	6x6	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Long	Medium	Remove	HO56
34	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	M 100	3.3	12.0	16	8x8	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Gravel Cell	52.17 / HO56
35	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	97	3.3	11.6	17	8x10	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Gravel Cell	52.17 / HO56
36	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	51	2.5	6.1	8	1x7	Poor	Poor	Semi mature	Low	Short	Low	Gravel Cell	52.17 / HO56
37	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	32	2.1	3.8	8	1x8	Poor	Poor	Semi mature	Low	Medium	Low	No Impact	52.17 / HO56
38	Eucalyptus viminalis	Manna Gum	Native (Vic)	66	2.8	7.9	14	8x10	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Minor (4.7%) & Gravel Cell	HO56
39	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	106	3.4	12.7	10	3x2	Poor	Fair	Mature	Low	Short	Low	Remove	52.17 / HO56
40	Eucalyptus leucoxylon	Yellow Gum	Native (Vic)	28	1.9	3.4	7	5x4	Poor	Poor	Young	Low	Short	Low	No Impact	HO56
41	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	136	3.8	15.0	22	12x12	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Minor (9.4%) & Gravel Cell	52.17 / HO56
42	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	83	3.1	10.0	11	10x10	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	No Impact	52.17 / HO56
43	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	144	3.9	15.0	15	12x12	Good	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	No Impact	52.17 / HO56
44	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	M 60	2.7	7.2	10	6x6	Fair	Fair	Semi mature	Medium	Long	High	Gravel Cell	HO56
45	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	82	3.0	9.8	14	8x8	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Gravel Cell	HO56
46	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	70	2.9	8.4	14	4x8	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Gravel Cell	HO56
47	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	75	2.9	9.0	16	8x8	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Gravel Cell	HO56
48	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	89	3.2	10.7	16	8x10	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Gravel Cell	HO56
49	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	56	2.6	6.7	15	8x8	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Gravel Cell	HO56
50	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	70	2.9	8.4	13	7x8	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Gravel Cell	HO56
51	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	86	3.1	10.3	15	8x9	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Gravel Cell	HO56
52	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	129	3.7	15.0	16	12x12	Good	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Minor (8.7%) & Gravel Cell	52.17 / HO56
53	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	92	3.2	11.0	14	10x10	Good	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Minor (4.9%)	52.17 / HO56
54	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	20	1.7	2.4	6	3x3	Fair	Fair	Young	Low	Long	Low	Remove	52.17 / HO56
55	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	30	2.0	3.6	7	3x3	Fair	Fair	Young	Low	Long	Low	Remove	52.17 / HO56
56	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	27	1.9	3.2	5	2x3	Fair	Fair	Young	Low	Long	Low	Remove	52.17 / HO56
57	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	82	3.0	9.8	12	1x12	Fair	Poor	Mature	High	Medium	Medium	No Impact	HO56
58	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	81	3.0	9.7	26	8x10	Fair	Fair/Poor	Mature	High	Long	High	Minor (4.1%)	HO56
59	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	70	2.9	8.4	14	4x5	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Long	High	Minor (10.0%)	HO56
60	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	74	2.9	8.9	14	7x7	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Remove	HO56
61	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	0	1.5	2.0	15	8x5	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	Remove	HO56
62	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	65	2.8	7.8	13	7x1	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Long	High	Remove	HO56

High Retention Value Tree TPZ Encroachment Gravel Cell within TPZ Planning Permit Trigger (HO52/52.17)

7.2 TREE LOCATION PLAN

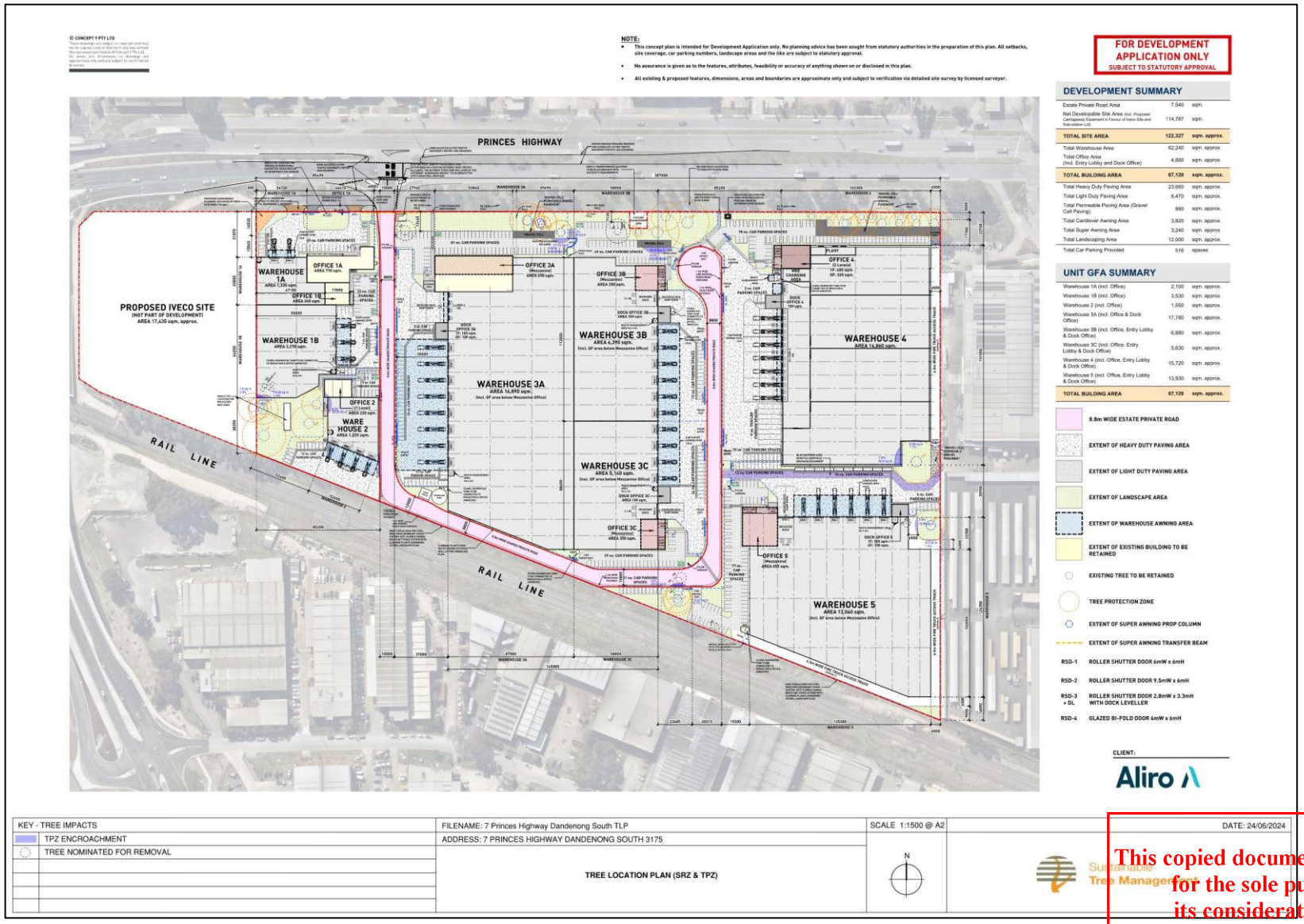

Figure 8. Tree Location Plan

8. Observations and Conclusion

The proposal to redevelop a large parcel of land located at 7 Princes Highway, Dandenong South requires the demolition of existing structures on site to enable the construction of multiple warehouses, internal roadways, car parking and landscaping. Due to the footprint of proposed construction some of the vegetation growing on site will be impacted.

Findings from the Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment identified vegetation growing on site consists mainly of Victorian native specimens, including significant remnant *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gums). Additional vegetation also assessed within the Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment included native specimens commonly planted within Victorian industrial landscapes. The proposed construction impacts to trees nominated for retention and incorporation have minor TPZ encroachments of less than 10% and comply with AS4970-2009. The following observations and recommendations should be considered, and tree protection standards provided in Appendix B should be implemented to successfully incorporate all trees nominated for retention.

Vegetation Retention (Remnant Trees)

The retention of remnant native vegetation growing within the development site was of paramount importance during the design stage. Performing as critical ecological anchors, providing refuge and sustenance for local wildlife, the preservation of remnant trees helps maintain biodiversity and ecological balance.

Incorporating preliminary arboricultural recommendations provided by Sustainable Tree Management and further consultation throughout the design process, the proposed site layout has been specifically designed to comply with relevant expectations to successfully incorporate all high valued remnant River Red Gums and the majority of significant planted trees growing on site.

Table 2. Remnant Vegetation

Tree Number	Location	Species	Common Name	Origin	DBH (cm)	SRZ (m)	TPZ (m)	Height (m)	Spread (N/S)	Health	Structure	Age Class	Site Significance	ULE	Retention Value
26	Stage 2	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	84	3.1	10.1	14	7x7	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High
27	Stage 2	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	63	2.7	7.6	16	10x8	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High
28	Stage 2	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	85	3.1	10.2	20	4x10	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High
29	Stage 2	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	126	3.7	15.0	20	12x12	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High
30	Stage 2	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	105	3.4	12.6	22	10x10	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High
34	Stage 1	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	M 100	3.3	12.0	16	8x8	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High
35	Stage 1	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	97	3.3	11.6	17	8x10	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High
39	Stage 1	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	106	3.4	12.7	10	3x2	Poor	Fair	Mature	Low	Short	Low
41	Stage 1	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	136	3.8	15.0	22	12x12	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High
42	Stage 1	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	83	3.1	10.0	11	10x10	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High
43	Stage 1	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	144	3.9	15.0	15	12x12	Good	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High
52	Stage 1	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	129	3.7	15.0	16	12x12	Good	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High
53	Stage 1	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Native (Vic)	92	3.2	11.0	14	10x10	Good	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High

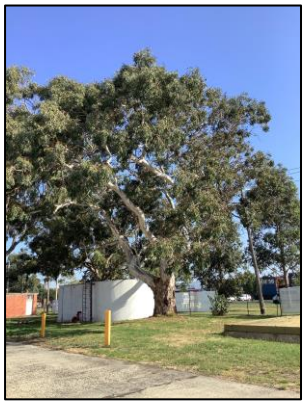

Image 1. Remnant Tree 43.

Image 2. Remnant Tree 52.

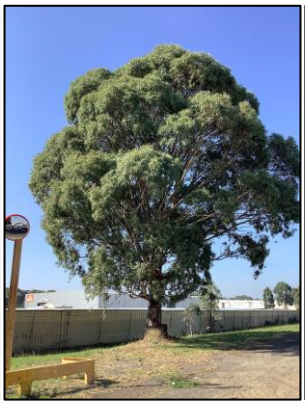

Image 3. Remnant Tree 53.

Image 4. Remnant Tree 39.

Retention Through Construction Initiative

Additional to retaining remnant vegetation on the site, the preservation planted native trees is proposed to maintain the existing landscape character. Originally nominated for removal, eight (8) likely plated River Red Gums growing in close proximity to the road frontage have been slated for retention and incorporation into the design proposal (*Image 5*).

Image 5. Planted trees nominated for retention.

To meet car parking and roadway design requirements, four areas utilising a proposed Gravel Cell construction technique within Tree Protection Zones has been proposed to allow for the retention of additional vegetation.

Gravel Cell, by Atlantis Corporation Australia Pty Ltd (*Figure 9*) or equivalent, has been nominated as the preferred construction method within the calculated TPZs of trees numbered 34, 35, 36, 38, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52. Gravel Cell is a free draining system allowing moisture to percolate through the surface to the existing tree root structure below. The Gravel Cell system must be constructed with minimal ground disturbance, mitigating risk of damage to the existing tree root structures below natural ground level.

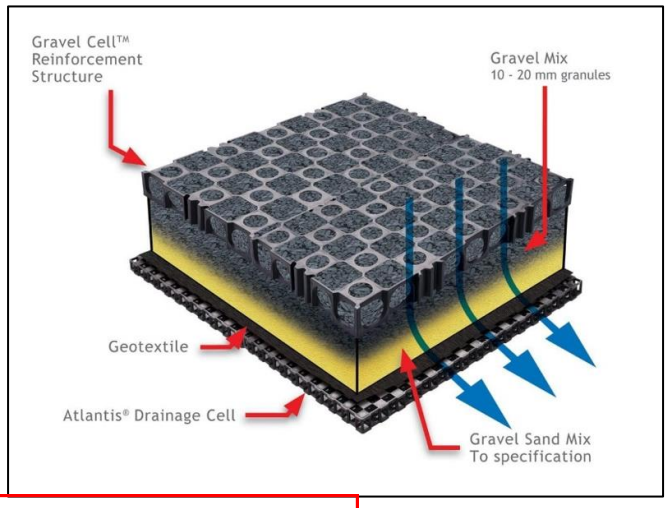

Figure 9. Gravel Cell profile (typical)

Minor TPZ Encroachments

The proposed construction in proximity to vegetation nominated for retention avoids major TPZ encroachments. With the exception of Gravel Cell construction within TPZs, trees with minor TPZ encroachments can be retained without the need for any further arboricultural investigations. It is likely the minor TPZ encroachments to individual trees will have no lasting adverse impacts upon health or structural integrity. Further, in some instances the removal of existing hardstand located within SRZs and TPZs of trees being retained will likely be beneficial to the health and increase longevity.

Table 3. Proposed minor TPZ Encroachments

Tree Number	Species	Origin	DBH (cm)	SRZ (m)	TPZ (m)	Retention Value	Impact (AS4970)	Planning Control
26	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	84	3.1	10.1	High	Minor (7.8%)	52.17 / HO56
27	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	63	2.7	7.6	High	Minor (1.8%)	52.17 / HO56
28	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	85	3.1	10.2	High	Minor (4.7%)	52.17 / HO56
30	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	105	3.4	12.6	High	Minor (4.0%)	52.17 / HO56
31	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	85	3.1	10.2	High	Minor (9.0%)	52.17 / HO56
34	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	M 100	3.3	12.0	High	Gravel Cell	52.17 / HO56
35	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	97	3.3	11.6	High	Gravel Cell	52.17 / HO56
36	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	51	2.5	6.1	Low	Gravel Cell	52.17 / HO56
38	Eucalyptus viminalis	Native (Vic)	66	2.8	7.9	High	Minor (4.7%) & Gravel Cell	HO56
41	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	136	3.8	15.0	High	Minor (9.4%) & Gravel Cell	52.17 / HO56
44	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	M 60	2.7	7.2	High	Gravel Cell	HO56
45	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	82	3.0	9.8	High	Gravel Cell	HO56
46	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	70	2.9	8.4	High	Gravel Cell	HO56
47	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	75	2.9	9.0	High	Gravel Cell	HO56
48	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	89	3.2	10.7	High	Gravel Cell	HO56
49	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	56	2.6	6.7	High	Gravel Cell	HO56
50	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	70	2.9	8.4	High	Gravel Cell	HO56
51	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	86	3.1	10.3	High	Gravel Cell	HO56
52	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	129	3.7	15.0	High	Minor (8.7%) & Gravel Cell	52.17 / HO56
53	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	92	3.2	11.0	High	Minor (4.9%)	52.17 / HO56
58	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	81	3.0	9.7	High	Minor (4.1%)	HO56
59	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	70	2.9	8.4	High	Minor (10.0%)	HO56

Once detailed engineering and landscaping plans for the site have been finalised and approved, a Tree Management Plan (TMP) should be prepared by the nominated project Arborist. It is recommended the TMP is required by a condition of permit should one be issued.

The TMP is to ensure the trees endorsed for retention are not negatively impacted upon during demolition and construction on the site. The TMP will include the steps to be taken to ensure the trees are adequately protected during all stages of the site redevelopment, particularly during the construction of Gravel Cell structures within TPZs.

The endorsed TMP should be based upon the Australian Standard AS4970: 2009 − *Protection of Trees on Development Sites* and follow a chronological order to ensure the long-term protection and viability of the trees incorporated into the landscape. See Appendix B –Tree Protection for AS4970-2009 guidelines. See Appendix B for general Tree Protection guidelines.

Vegetation Removal

Table 4 below indicates the fourteen (14) trees nominated for removal, and their individual planning permit requirements under the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme. See Appendix A for detailed individual tree data and photographs.

Table 4. Proposed Tree Removal.

Tree Number	Species	Origin	Retention Value	Impact (AS4970)	Planning Control
25 (x5)	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	Low	Remove	52.17 / HO56
32	Eucalyptus botryoides	Native (Vic)	High	Remove	HO56
33	Melaleuca stypheloidies	Native (Aus)	Medium	Remove	HO56
39	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	Low	Remove	52.17 / HO56
54	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	Low	Remove	52.17 / HO56
55	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	Low	Remove	52.17 / HO56
56	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	Low	Remove	52.17 / HO56
60	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	High	Remove	HO56
61	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	High	Remove	HO56
62	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Native (Vic)	High	Remove	HO56

Should you have any questions please do not hesitate to make contact.

Yours sincerely,

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Sustainable Tree Management

APPENDIX A – INDIVIDUAL TREE DATA TABLES

Tree Number	25 (Group x 5)	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	12	
Height (m)	6	
Spread NS (m)	2x2	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Young	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	1.5	
TPZ (m)	2.0	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments
Nominated for removal. Native regrowth > 10 years.

Tree Number	26	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	84	
Height (m)	14	
Spread NS (m)	7x7	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.1	
TPZ (m)	10.1	
Encroachment (%)	7.8	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments
Minor TPZ encroachment.

Tree Number	27	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	63	
Height (m)	16	
Spread NS (m)	10x8	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.7	
TPZ (m)	7.6	
Encroachment (%)	1.8	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments
Minor TPZ encroachment.

Tree Number	28	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	85	
Height (m)	20	
Spread NS (m)	4x10	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.1	
TPZ (m)	10.2	
Encroachment (%)	4.7	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments
Minor TPZ encroachment.

Tree Number	29	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	126	
Height (m)	20	
Spread NS (m)	12x12	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.6	
TPZ (m)	15.0	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments
No developmental impact.

Tree Number	30	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	105	
Height (m)	22	
Spread NS (m)	10x10	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.4	
TPZ (m)	12.6	
Encroachment (%)	4.0	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments
Minor TPZ encroachment.

Tree Number	31	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	85	
Height (m)	16	
Spread NS (m)	8x8	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.1	
TPZ (m)	10.2	
Encroachment (%)	9.0	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments
Minor TPZ encroachment

Tree Number	32	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	
Common Name	Southern Mahogany	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	82	
Height (m)	14	
Spread NS (m)	6x6	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	Medium	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.0	
TPZ (m)	9.8	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Planning Control	HO56	

Comments
Nominated for removal. Likely planted tree.

Tree Number	33	Medium Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Melaleuca stypheloidies*	
Common Name	Prickly-Leaved Paperbark	
Origin	Native (Aus)	
DBH (cm)	Multi = 62	
Height (m)	10	
Spread NS (m)	6x6	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	Medium	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.7	
TPZ (m)	7.4	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Planning Control	HO56	

Comments
Nominated for removal. Planted tree.

Tree Number	34	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	Multi = 100	
Height (m)	16	
Spread NS (m)	8x8	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.3	
TPZ (m)	12.0	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments
Gravel Cell to be constructed within TPZ.

Tree Number	35	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	97	
Height (m)	17	
Spread NS (m)	8x10	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.3	
TPZ (m)	11.6	
Encroachment (%)	NA	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments
Gravel Cell to be constructed within TPZ.

Tree Number	36	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	51	
Height (m)	8	
Spread NS (m)	1x7	
Health	Poor	
Structure	Poor	
Age Class	Semi mature	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Short	
SRZ (m)	2.5	
TPZ (m)	6.1	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments
Gravel Cell to be constructed within TPZ.

Tree Number	37	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	32	
Height (m)	8	
Spread NS (m)	1x8	
Health	Poor	
Structure	Poor	
Age Class	Semi mature	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	2.1	
TPZ (m)	3.8	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments
No developmental impact.

Tree Number	38	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus viminalis*	
Common Name	Manna Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	66	
Height (m)	14	
Spread NS (m)	8x10	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.8	
TPZ (m)	7.9	
Encroachment (%)	4.7	
Planning Control	HO56	

Comments
Minor TPZ encroachment. Gravel Cell to be constructed within TPZ.

Tree Number	39	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	106	
Height (m)	10	
Spread NS (m)	3x2	
Health	Poor	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Short	
SRZ (m)	3.4	
TPZ (m)	12.7	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments
Nominated for removal. Likely remnant vegetation.

Tree Number	40	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*	
Common Name	Yellow Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	28	
Height (m)	7	
Spread NS (m)	5x4	
Health	Poor	
Structure	Poor	
Age Class	Young	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Short	
SRZ (m)	1.9	
TPZ (m)	3.4	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Planning Control	HO56	

Comments
No developmental impact.

Tree Number	41	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	136	
Height (m)	22	
Spread NS (m)	12x12	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.8	
TPZ (m)	15.0	
Encroachment (%)	9.4	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments
Minor TPZ encroachment. Gravel Cell to be constructed within TPZ to replace existing hardstand.

Tree Number	42	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	83	
Height (m)	11	
Spread NS (m)	10x10	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.1	
TPZ (m)	10.0	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

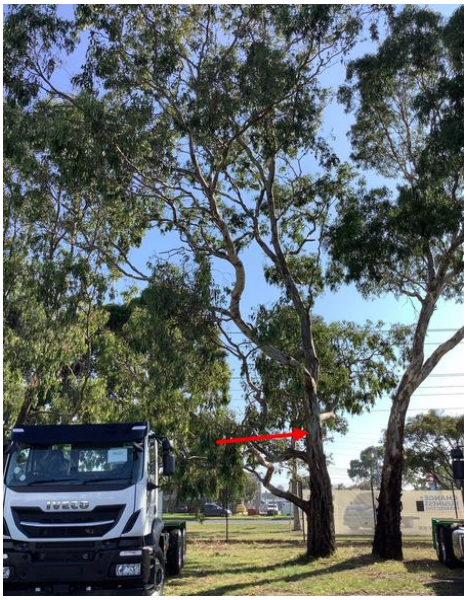
Comments
No developmental impact.

Tree Number	43	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	144	
Height (m)	15	
Spread NS (m)	12x12	
Health	Good	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.9	
TPZ (m)	15.0	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments
Highly Significant Tree. No developmental Impact.

Tree Number	44	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	Multi = 60	
Height (m)	10	
Spread NS (m)	6x6	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Semi mature	
Site Significance	Medium	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.7	
TPZ (m)	7.2	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Planning Control	HO56	

Comments
Nominated for retention. Gravel Cell to be constructed within TPZ.

Tree Number	45	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	82	
Height (m)	14	
Spread NS (m)	8x8	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.0	
TPZ (m)	9.8	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Planning Control	HO56	

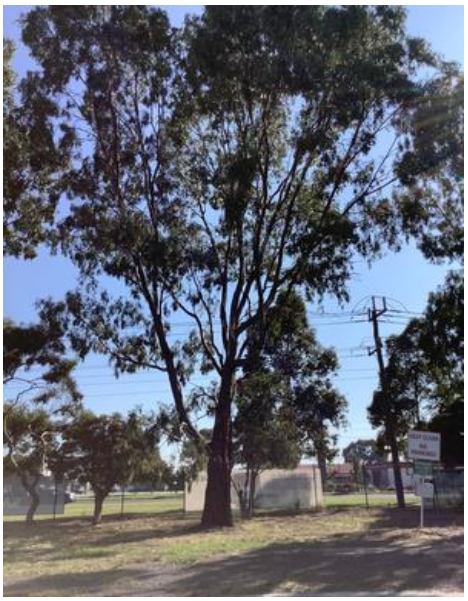
Comments
Nominated for retention. Gravel Cell to be constructed within TPZ.

Tree Number	46	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	70	
Height (m)	14	
Spread NS (m)	4x8	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.8	
TPZ (m)	8.4	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Planning Control	HO56	

Comments
Nominated for retention. Gravel Cell to be constructed within TPZ.

Tree Number	47	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	75	
Height (m)	16	
Spread NS (m)	8x8	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.9	
TPZ (m)	9.0	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Planning Control	HO56	

Comments
Nominated for retention. Gravel Cell to be constructed within TPZ.

Tree Number	48	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	89	
Height (m)	16	
Spread NS (m)	8x10	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.2	
TPZ (m)	10.7	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Planning Control	HO56	

Comments
Nominated for retention. Gravel Cell to be constructed within TPZ.

Tree Number	49	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	56	
Height (m)	15	
Spread NS (m)	8x8	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.6	
TPZ (m)	6.7	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Planning Control	HO56	

Comments
Nominated for retention. Gravel Cell to be constructed within TPZ.

Tree Number	50	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	70	
Height (m)	13	
Spread NS (m)	7x8	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.8	
TPZ (m)	8.4	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Planning Control	HO56	

Comments
Nominated for retention. Gravel Cell to be constructed within TPZ.

Tree Number	51	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	86	
Height (m)	15	
Spread NS (m)	8x9	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.1	
TPZ (m)	10.3	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Planning Control	HO56	

Comments

Nominated for retention. Gravel Cell to be constructed within TPZ.

Tree Number	52	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	129	
Height (m)	16	
Spread NS (m)	12x12	
Health	Good	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.7	
TPZ (m)	15.0	
Encroachment (%)	8.7	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments

Highly significant tree. Minor TPZ encroachment. Substantial design changes have been implemental in order to retain Tree 52. Gravel Cell is to replace existing hardstand within TPZ.

Tree Number	53	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	92	
Height (m)	14	
Spread NS (m)	10x10	
Health	Good	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.2	
TPZ (m)	11.0	
Encroachment (%)	4.9	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments
Highly significant tree. Minor TPZ encroachment.

Tree Number	54	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	20	
Height (m)	6	
Spread NS (m)	3x3	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Young	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	1.7	
TPZ (m)	2.4	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments
Nominated for removal. Native regrowth > 10 years.

Tree Number	55	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	30	
Height (m)	7	
Spread NS (m)	3x3	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Young	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.0	
TPZ (m)	3.6	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments
Nominated for removal. Native regrowth > 10 years.

Tree Number	56	Low Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	27	
Height (m)	5	
Spread NS (m)	2x3	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Young	
Site Significance	Low	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	1.9	
TPZ (m)	3.2	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Planning Control	52.17 / HO56	

Comments
Nominated for removal. Native regrowth > 10 years.

Tree Number	57	Medium Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	82	
Height (m)	12	
Spread NS (m)	1x12	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Poor	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Medium	
SRZ (m)	3.0	
TPZ (m)	9.8	
Encroachment (%)	0	
Planning Control	HO56	

Comments

No developmental impact proposed. Decay observed with main stem at ground level.
Appears to be part of an evenly planted row of 6 *Eucalyptus camaldulensis.*
Historical photos indicate tree is a planted specimen.

Tree Number	58	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	81	
Height (m)	26	
Spread NS (m)	8x10	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair/Poor	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	3.0	
TPZ (m)	9.7	
Encroachment (%)	4.1	
Planning Control	HO56	

Comments

Minor TPZ encroachment. Decay observed with main stem at ground level.
Appears to be part of an evenly planted row of 6 *Eucalyptus camaldulensis.*
Historical photos indicate tree is a planted specimen.

Tree Number	59	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	70	
Height (m)	14	
Spread NS (m)	4x5	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	Medium	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.8	
TPZ (m)	8.4	
Encroachment (%)	10	
Planning Control	HO56	

Comments

Minor TPZ encroachment. Decay observed with main stem at ground level.
Appears to be part of an evenly planted row of 6 *Eucalyptus camaldulensis.*
Historical photos indicate tree is a planted specimen.

Tree Number	60	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	74	
Height (m)	14	
Spread NS (m)	7x7	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.9	
TPZ (m)	8.9	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Planning Control	HO56	

Comments

Nominated for removal.
Appears to be part of an evenly planted row of 6 *Eucalyptus camaldulensis.*
Historical photos indicate tree is a planted specimen.

Tree Number	61	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	0	
Height (m)	15	
Spread NS (m)	8x5	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	High	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	1.5	
TPZ (m)	2.0	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Planning Control	HO56	

Comments

Nominated for removal.
Appears to be part of an evenly planted row of 6 *Eucalyptus camaldulensis.*
Historical photos indicate tree is a planted specimen.

Tree Number	62	High Retention Value
Location	On Site	
Genus/Species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	
Common Name	River Red Gum	
Origin	Native (Vic)	
DBH (cm)	65	
Height (m)	13	
Spread NS (m)	7x1	
Health	Fair	
Structure	Fair	
Age Class	Mature	
Site Significance	Medium	
ULE	Long	
SRZ (m)	2.8	
TPZ (m)	7.8	
Encroachment (%)	100	
Planning Control	HO56	

Comments

Nominated for removal.
Appears to be part of an evenly planted row of 6 *Eucalyptus camaldulensis.*
Historical photos indicate tree is a planted specimen.

APPENDIX B - TREE PROTECTION

Sustainable Tree Management assesses individual tree protection requirements based upon 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.

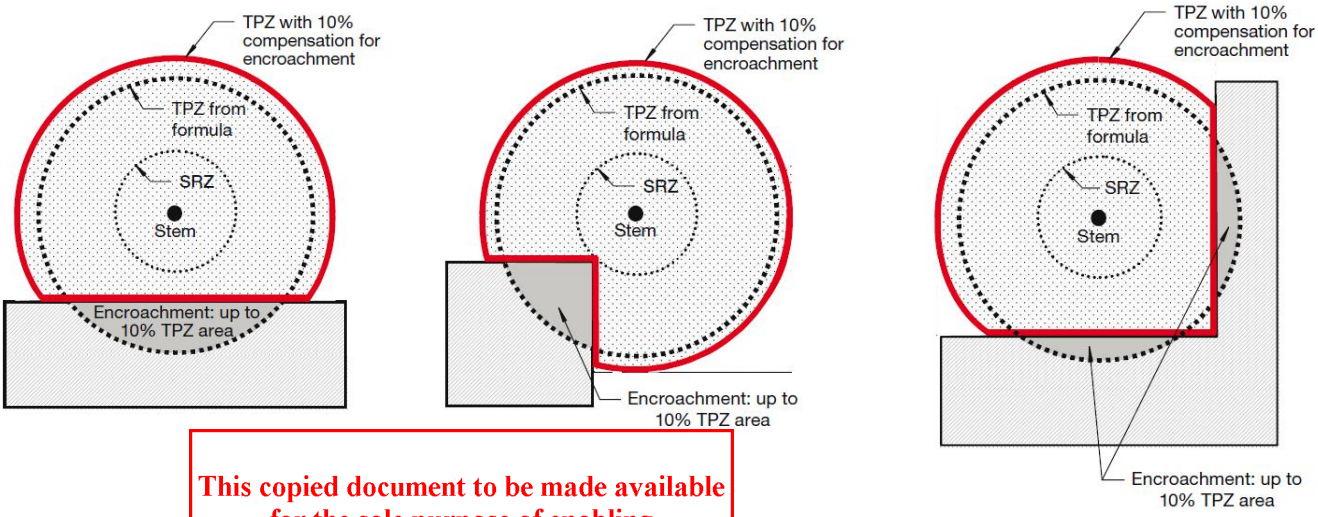
Determination of the structural root zone or the zone of rapid taper is provided as the Structural Root Zone (SRZ). The structural root zone calculations (may also be referred to as the Root Plate Radius (RPR)) of the tree, based upon the Australian Standard AS4970-2009. The SRZ determines the minimum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

Extract from Australian Standard AS 4970 - 2009 Protection of trees on Development sites



The following requirements are only provided only for basic guidance with the design phase for a project. These guidelines do not constitute a specific tree management 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.

- The protection fence should be rigid (chain link or similar) and should not be less than 1.8 metres in height. Fencing should be rigidly 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 management plan that should be developed for each tree to be retained.

- No soil levels should 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 (woodchips) 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 distances and clearly signed **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. The sign should be similar to the following *(as recommended by the Australian Standard AS4970)* and should be of a size no smaller than 600mm x 400mm:

- An area should be designated on site, which is at least 10 metres distance from any optimal tree protection zone of the trees to be retained, 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 area designated as the tree protection zone. No trenching whatsoever should be used to install services within the protected area.

- 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 previously submitted exclusion zones. 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 consultant 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 subject trees must be carried out to Australian Standard AS4373-2007 *Pruning of amenity trees*, by a qualified Arborist. 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 consultant 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.

APPENDIX C - BIBLIOGRAPHY AND CITED REFERENCES

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APPENDIX D - QUALIFICATIONS OF CONSULTANT

Diploma in Arboriculture (AQF5) – Melbourne Polytechnic

Certificate III in Horticulture (Arboriculture) – Arbortrim Australia

Certificate IV in Computer Science – Computer Power Institute

Consulting Arborist – Sustainable Tree Management	*2019 - Present*
Supervising Arborist - Antler Environmental	*2018 - 2019*
Supervising Arborist - Austree Contracting Pty. Ltd.	*2012 - 2018*
Supervising Arborist - Arborco Australia Pty. Ltd.	*2011 - 2012*
Arborist/Leading Hand - Branching Out Arbor Care Pty. Ltd.	*2003 - 2011*

APPENDIX E - GLOSSARY OF 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
Forked or divided into two or more parts or branches. Used to describe a 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).

Structural Root Zone (SRZ)
The Structural Root Zone (SRZ) is the calculated distance based on DBH only. The SRZ identifies the minimum radius at which the root plate cannot be disturbed. This measure only relates to the trees' stability and does not consider the implications of a decline in health. The measurement is given in metres in a radius from the tree trunk. (Coder, 1996). This area may also be referred to as the Root Plate Radius (RPR).

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) of two or more and of equal or similar size and relative importance (from Matheny & Clark, 1994).

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

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

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)
DBH is measured at 1.4m above ground level. In cases where the tree has up to three stems the diameter is calculated by taking the area of each stem at 1.4 metres and calculating the combined diameter. In trees with more than three stems the measurement is provided as 'Multi-stemmed', however in some cases the diameter will be taken at the point below the multi-stemmed union.

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. (from Matheny & Clark, 1994)

Live Crown Ratio
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.

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: *Pruning of Amenity Trees.*

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)
The Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (referenced from Australian Standard AS 4970 - 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 enough area around the tree not only to minimise the potential for complete tree failure but for 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.

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

Stem bark ridge
The ridge of bark that forms in the union between two codominant stems (AS4373).

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

Origin

Origin is given as Victorian Native (the trees' natural range is within the state of Victoria), Non-Victorian Native (the trees natural range is within Australia) or Exotic (the tree originates from outside of Australia).

Health

Dead – Tree is completely dead, non-functional crown (no green leaves), stem cambium dead, no evidence of root suckers, lignotuberous sprouts.

Poor – Tree is presenting symptoms of strain (Shigo A.L. 1986), large quantities of crown dieback extending from tip dieback to major scaffolds. Persistent infections of pathogens, borers, fungal cankers, and root disease. Irreversible condition ultimately leading to premature death. Any treatments may only be seen as temporary to achieve hazard reduction.

Fair – Tree is presenting symptoms of stress that may be due to seasonal biotic or abiotic conditions e.g. water stress, seasonal defoliators. The symptoms may include tip dieback (less than 25mm diameter), crown thinning, defoliation, leaf discoloration, reduced leaf and / or internode length (less than 75% normal average size of non-stressed specimen) up to 50% of the crown is epicormic / juvenile regrowth. These symptoms should be present over more than 25% of the total tree parts concerned. The condition is reversible.

Good –Tree is generally free of pest and disease Symptoms of any biotic or abiotic stress should not be present over more than 25 % of the tree parts concerned. Internode length may be variable but generally consistent in length for the last 3 annual increments.

Structure

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 major trunk, limb, or root failure.

Extremely Defective - (Hazardous) – Tree has pronounced structural weakness that may be due to poor growth development, fungal decay, mechanical damage or a combination of these and is presenting symptoms of instability and possible imminent structural failure of major structural components.

Moderately Defective (Poor) – Tree has structural weakness that may be due to poor growth development, fungal decay, mechanical damage or a combination of these but is not at this time presenting symptoms of imminent structural failure of major structural components.

Minimally Defective (Fair) – Tree has some structural weakness but failure of which is not a major structural component and does not present any imminent symptoms of potential failure. Tree does not appear significantly degraded by decay in any structurally significant component.

Non – Defective (Good) – Tree does not appear to have any notable structural weakness, symptoms of structural distress or indicators of fungal decay.

Age Class

The age class is given as a guide to the current live stage of the tree. Ultimately, the level of maturity that a tree may reach is dependent on the growing environment.

Age Class is rated according to the following categories:

Category	Description
New Planting	Planted within approximately 2 years
Juvenile	Generally, less than 5 years old
Young	Estimated as less than 15 years old
Semi-mature	Estimated at between 15 – 25 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

Useful Life Expectancy

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

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

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

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

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

- Trees that may live for 5-15 years.
- Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed to allow the safe
- development of more suitable individuals.
- Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed during the course of normal management for safety and nuisance reasons.
- Storm damaged or defective trees that can be made suitable for retention in the medium term by remedial work.

Remove: Trees with a high level of risk that would need removal within the next 5 years.

- Dead Trees.
- Dying or suppressed and declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions.
- Dangerous trees through instability or recent loss of adjacent trees.
- Dangerous trees through structural defects including decay, included bark, wounds or poor form.
- Damaged trees that are considered unsafe to retain.
- Trees that will become dangerous after removal of other trees for the above reasons.

Retention Value

High Retention Value (Third-party ownership)

The tree is located outside of the subject site. It may be owned by a private entity (residential) or public body (council). The tree has been assessed on the assumption that its owner requires retention of the tree. It is neither a recommendation of good health of the tree, or suitability for retention. Discussions with the relevant parties and authorities may result in the removal of a tree assessed in this category.

High Retention Value

The tree is well suited to the site and offers significant amenity and/or screening values. The tree is typically in fair to good health and has fair to good structure. Its ULE should be medium to long for the species. The tree may need to be retained for cultural/historic reasons, because it is indigenous, old, remnant or because the tree (regardless of species) may offer vital screening for surrounding properties.

Medium Retention Value

The tree is generally of moderate amenity value. Landscape designs should where practical accommodate the tree. The tree may be high amenity value but may be compromised due to the growing environmental conditions. This category may contain trees that are juvenile or semi-mature specimens that can potentially be replaced with standard nursery stock. It may be possible to transplant trees rated in this category.

Low Retention Value

The tree is generally of low amenity value. The tree may not be worth retaining in the landscape or may easily be replaced. The tree may be considered a weed species, structurally unsound, dead/dying/diseased, nearing the end of its ULE or may not be suitable for the site.

Site Significance

Site significance pertains to the significance of the individual tree to its surroundings. It should be noted that site significance applies only to the tree as it stands and does not allow for future development or decline. Neither hazard nor appropriateness factors other than site significance are considered. Site significance does not relate to retention value.

Site significance is rated according to the following categories:

Category	Description
High	The tree may be of large size (height and/or spread). The tree may be of unusual and attractive form. The tree may be listed as a “Significant Tree” on one or more of several registers. The tree may flower abundantly or attractively. The tree may screen unattractive structures or landscape features. The tree may be part of a design that compliments the landscape. The tree contributes extensively to the landscape and may be worthy of extensive efforts of preservation.
Medium	The tree may be of medium or small size. The tree may be of somewhat unusual or attractive form. The tree may flower moderately. The tree may be isolated or part of a loosely defined planting. The tree may be part of a partially unsuccessful design or contribute moderately to the design. The tree contributes moderately to the landscape and dependant of the situation could be recommended for retention or removal.
Low	The tree may be of small size. The tree may be of nondescript form. The tree may have a poor floral display. The tree may be part of an unsuccessful design. The tree contributes little to the landscape and may be worthy of little attention or care.

APPENDIX F - TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. The author contracts with you on the basis that you promise that all legal information which you provide, including land title and ownership of other property, are correct. The author is not responsible for verifying or ascertaining any of these issues.

2. The author contracts with you on the basis that your promise that all affected property complies with all applicable statutes and legislation.

3. The author has taken reasonable care to obtain necessary information from reliable sources and to verify data. However, the author neither guarantees nor is responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.

4. If, after delivery of this report, you later require a representative to attend court to give evidence or to assist in the preparation for a hearing because of this report, you must pay an additional fee at the current rate for expert evidence.

5. Alteration of this report invalidates the entire report.

6. The author retains the copyright in this report. Possession of the original or a copy of this report does not give you or anyone else any right of reproduction, publication or use without the written permission of the author.

7. The contents of this report represent the professional opinion of the consultant. The consultancy fee for the preparation of this report is in no way contingent upon the consultant reporting a particular conclusion of fact, nor upon the occurrence of a subsequent event.

8. Sketches, diagrams, graphs and photographs in this report are intended as visual aids, are not to scale unless stated to be so, and must not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or as surveys.

9. Unless expressly stated otherwise:

   (a) The information in this report covers only those items which were examined and reflects the condition of those items at the time of the inspection only.

   (b) The inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible components without dissection, excavation or probing. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that even if they were not present during our inspection, problems or defects in plants or property examined may not arise in the future.

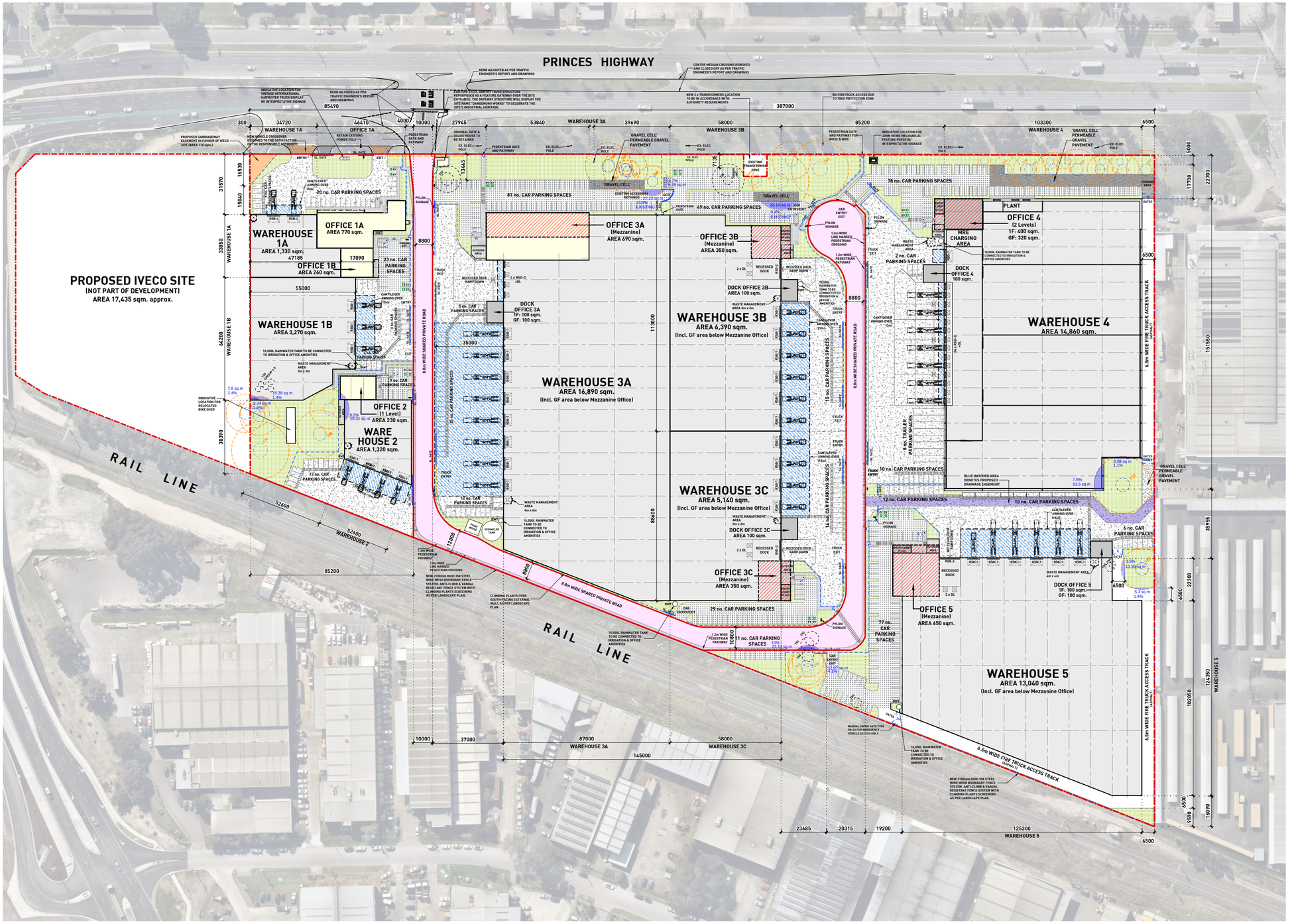
10. This agreement supersedes all prior discussions and representations between the author and the client on the subject and is the entire agreement and understanding between the two parties.

ADVERTISED PLAN

NOTE:

- **This concept plan is intended for Development Application only. No planning advice has been sought from statutory authorities in the preparation of this plan. All setbacks, site coverage, car parking numbers, landscape areas and the like are subject to statutory approval.**
- **No assurance is given as to the features, attributes, feasibility or accuracy of anything shown on or disclosed in this plan.**
- **All existing & proposed features, dimensions, areas and boundaries are approximate only and subject to verification via detailed site survey by licensed surveyor.**

FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION ONLY
SUBJECT TO STATUTORY APPROVAL



DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

Estate Private Road Area	7,540	sqm.
Net Developable Site Area (Incl. Proposed Carriageway Easement in Favour of Iveco Site and Sub-station Lot)	114,787	sqm.
TOTAL SITE AREA	**122,327**	**sqm. approx.**
Total Warehouse Area	62,240	sqm. approx.
Total Office Area (Incl. Entry Lobby and Dock Office)	4,880	sqm. approx.
TOTAL BUILDING AREA	**67,120**	**sqm. approx.**
Total Heavy Duty Paving Area	23,660	sqm. approx.
Total Light Duty Paving Area	8,470	sqm. approx.
Total Permeable Paving Area (Gravel Cell Paving)	880	sqm. approx.
Total Cantilever Awning Area	3,820	sqm. approx.
Total Super Awning Area	3,240	sqm. approx.
Total Landscaping Area	12,000	sqm. approx.
Total Car Parking Provided	516	spaces

UNIT GFA SUMMARY

Warehouse 1A (incl. Office)	2,100	sqm. approx.
Warehouse 1B (incl. Office)	3,530	sqm. approx.
Warehouse 2 (incl. Office)	1,550	sqm. approx.
Warehouse 3A (incl. Office & Dock Office)	17,780	sqm. approx.
Warehouse 3B (incl. Office, Entry Lobby & Dock Office)	6,880	sqm. approx.
Warehouse 3C (incl. Office, Entry Lobby & Dock Office)	5,630	sqm. approx.
Warehouse 4 (incl. Office, Entry Lobby & Dock Office)	15,720	sqm. approx.
Warehouse 5 (incl. Office, Entry Lobby & Dock Office)	13,930	sqm. approx.
TOTAL BUILDING AREA	**67,120**	**sqm. approx.**

8.8m WIDE ESTATE PRIVATE ROAD

EXTENT OF HEAVY DUTY PAVING AREA

EXTENT OF LIGHT DUTY PAVING AREA

EXTENT OF LANDSCAPE AREA

EXTENT OF WAREHOUSE AWNING AREA

EXTENT OF EXISTING BUILDING TO BE RETAINED

EXISTING TREE TO BE RETAINED

TREE PROTECTION ZONE

EXTENT OF SUPER AWNING PROP COLUMN

EXTENT OF SUPER AWNING TRANSFER BEAM

RSD-1	ROLLER SHUTTER DOOR 6mW x 6mH
RSD-2	ROLLER SHUTTER DOOR 9.5mW x 6mH
RSD-3 + DL	ROLLER SHUTTER DOOR 2.8mW x 3.3mH WITH DOCK LEVELLER
RSD-4	GLAZED BI-FOLD DOOR 6mW x 6mH

CLIENT:

Aliro

KEY - TREE IMPACTS	FILENAME: 7 Princes Highway Dandenong South TLP	SCALE 1:1500 @ A2	DATE: 24/06/2024
TPZ ENCROACHMENT	ADDRESS: 7 PRINCES HIGHWAY DANDENONG SOUTH 3175		
TREE NOMINATED FOR REMOVAL	**TREE LOCATION PLAN (SRZ & TPZ)**		

N

Sustainable Tree Management