

Agenda

Planning Review Meeting Thursday 14 April 2021 at 7:00pm

Queenscliff Town Hall 50 Learmonth Street, Queenscliff

Distribution

Councillors

- Cr Ross Ebbels (Mayor)
- Cr Donnie Grigau
- Cr Michael Grout
- Cr Fleur Hewitt
- Cr Susan Salter

Officers

- Martin Gill Chief Executive Officer
- Johann Rajaratnam General Manager Planning & Infrastructure
- Phillip Carruthers General Manager Organisational Performance & Community Services
- Dinah O'Brien Planning Program Leader
- In accordance with the Borough of Queenscliffe *Local Law No. 1, 2010*, the information contained within this Agenda is for the confidential and privileged use of Councillors until at least 48 hours prior to this meeting.

THIS MATERIAL DOES NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE VIEWS OF COUNCIL



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Council Vision

Inspired by the Borough's Latin motto, 'Statio Tutissima Nautis', that translates as "the safest anchorage for seafarers", our vision for the future is that:

The Borough remains a safe haven defined by its unique heritage, rich culture and significant natural environment. It is a special and restorative place for an involved and caring community and our visitors.

Council acknowledges the traditional owners of this land, the Wadawurrung people, one of some 25 clans that form part of the Kulin nation.

We acknowledge and respect their continuing connection to the Land, Water, Culture and the Contribution they make to the life of our Community.

We pay respect to their past and present Elders and their emerging leaders, and extend this respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.



PLANNING REVIEW MEETING – A GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING MEETING PROTOCOL

There is a need to cover some simple protocols as each meeting will often involve people attending for the first time.

- 1. Planning Review meetings are held to provide additional information to Councillors in preparation for the following formal council meeting. The meetings are informal and proponents and submitters to any planning matter are encouraged to address council.
- 2. This is not a debating forum we are trying to obtain the best possible understanding of the matter.
- 3. We ask that parties addressing Council speak to the chair and not involve the gallery.
- 4. Submitters are asked to elaborate on their written submissions not just read out their letter/email all councillors have a copy of written material.
- 5. The meeting process will typically adopt the following sequence:
 - Introduction and welcome by the Chairperson.
 - Overview presentation by Council's Planning Officer.
 - The Applicant is given 5-10 minutes to outline their proposal longer time may be given at the discretion of the chair depending on the complexity of the matter.
 - We ask submitters to limit their comments to 5 minutes bearing in mind we are seeking elaboration on the comments already received in their submission.
 - Following the last submitter the Applicant will be given an opportunity to clarify any matter of fact but not to comment on matters of opinion.
 - Throughout this process Councillors will be able to ask questions of the Applicant, submitters or a Council Officer.



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1. **OPENING OF MEETING**

The meeting opened at:

2. APOLOGIES

3. PECUNIARY INTEREST & CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES

Councillors:

Officers:



4. PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Application summary: 18 Cheshunt Street, Point Lonsdale

Planning Permit application number: 2020/077

SUMMARY

Proposal	Construction of a two storey dwelling, removal of native vegetation and variation to the site coverage requirements of Design and Development Overlay – Schedule 4 Refer Appendix 1
Zone/Overlays	General Residential Zone – Schedule 1 (GRZ1) Vegetation Protection Overlay – Schedule 1 (VPO1) Design and Development Overlay – Schedule 4 (DDO4)
Public Notification	 Advertised by registered post to adjoining property owners and occupiers Sign placed on site Application made available for viewing on Council's website
Submissions	Number submissions received: 4 Copy of submissions provided to Councillors: Refer <i>Confidential Appendix 2</i> Applicants response to submissions: Refer <i>Appendix 3</i>
Key issues raised by submitter	Impact on vegetation Overlooking/privacy Bulk, design, siting and scale Excessive site coverage Urban character Detail of solar panels Details of roof garden Amenity impact



4.1.1. Applicant to present to Council

- 4.1.2. Submitters to present to Council
- 4.1.3. Applicant to readdress Council



5. APPENDIX 1- APPLICATION DOCUMENTS: 18 Cheshunt Street, Point Lonsdale

Ph We	quiries: : (03) 5258 1377 eb: ww.queenscliffe.vic.gov.au Clear Form	the purpose of enabling considerat	a Planning read MORE INFORMATION at the oplication, including plans and perso ing electronically, and copies may be tion and review as part of a planning have any questions, please contact isk (*) must be completed.	end of this form. anal information, will be made e made for interested parties for g process under the <i>Planning</i> Council's planning department.		
Th	The Land 🔟					
		reet Address and one of the Formal L	Land Descriptions.			
Stre	et Address *	Unit No.: St. No.: 18	St. Name: Cheshunt	Street		
		Suburb/Locality: Point Lonsdale		Postcode: 3225		
	nal Land Description * plete either A or B.	A Lot No.: 65 OLodged P	Plan 🔿 Title Plan 🗇 Plan of Sub	bdivision No.: 001554		
- f	This information can be ound on the certificate	OR				
	if title. application relates to more than	B Crown Allotment No.:	Secti	ion No.:		
one a	ddress, attach a separate sheet g out any additional property	Parish/Township Name:				
A	e Proposal You must give full details of your Insufficient or unclear informatio For what use, development or other matter do you require a permit?*	Development of a dwellin generally in accordance v	ng, associated works and with the submitted plans	d vegetation removal s.		
i	Estimated cost of any development for which the permit is required *		You may be required to verify Insert '0' if no development is p	this estimate. proposed.		

Application for a Planning Permit | Regional Council



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Existing Conditions	
Describe how the land is used and developed now * For example, vacant, three dwellings, medical centre with two practitioners, licensed restaurant with 80 seats, grazing.	Vacant residential lot
	Provide a plan of the existing conditions. Photos are also helpful.
Title Information	Does the proposal breach, in any way, an encumbrance on title such as a restrictrive covenant, section 173 agreement or other obligation such as an easement or building envelope?
Encumbrances on title *	Yes (If 'yes' contact Council for advice on how to proceed before continuing with this application.)
	O No
	Not applicable (no such encumbrance applies).
	Provide a full, current copy of the title for each individual parcel of land forming the subject site. The title indudes: the covering 'register search statement', the title diagram and the associated title documents, known as 'instruments', for example, restrictive covenants.

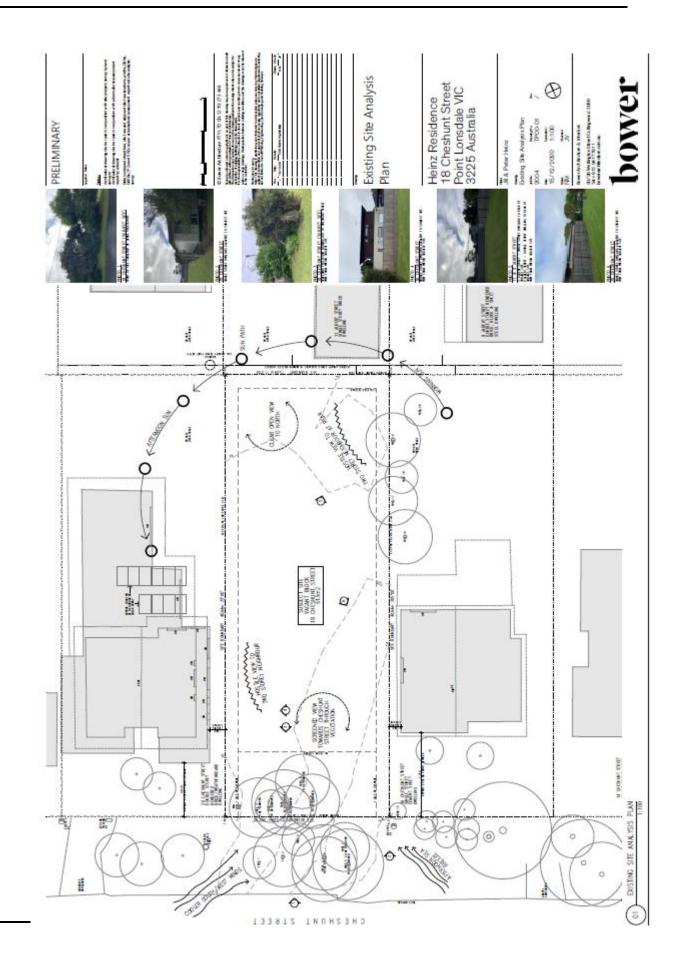
Applicant and Owner Details 1

Provide details of the applicant and the owner of the land.

Applicant *	Name:					
The person who wants the	Title: Mr	First Name: Brendan	_		Sumame: Ward	
permit.	Organisation (i	f applicable): Town Planr	nina &	Co P	VL	
	Postal Address:				ox, enter the details here	e:
	Unit No.:	St. No.:	St. N	ame:	PO BOX 11229	
	Suburb/Locality	y: Frankston			State: Vic	Postcode: 3199
Please provide at least one contact phone number *	Contact informa	tion for applicant OR conta	act pers	on be	low	
conditi priorie number	Business phor	ie:		Em	nail: brendan@tow	vnplanningco.com.au
	Mobile phone:	0417 632 489		Fax	x:	
Where the preferred contact person for the application is	Contact person's Name:	s details*				Same as applicant 🗸
different from the applicant, provide the details of that	Title:	First Name:			Sumame:	
person.	Organisation (if	applicable):				
	Postal Address:		fitisa	P.O. B	ox, enter the details here	E.
	Unit No.:	St. No.:	St N	ame:		
	Suburb/Locality	y:			State:	Postcode:
Owner*						Same as applicant
The person or organisation	Name:					
who owns the land	Title:	First Name: Jill			Surname: Heinz	
Where the owner is different from the applicant, provide	Organisation (if applicable):					
the details of that person or	Postal Address: If it is a P.O. Box, enter the details here:					
organisation.	Unit No.:	St. No.: 127	St. N	lame:	Webster Street	
	Suburb/Locality: Ballarat State: Vic Postcode: 3350			Postcode: 3350		
	Owner's Signa	ature (Optional):			Date:	
						day / month / year

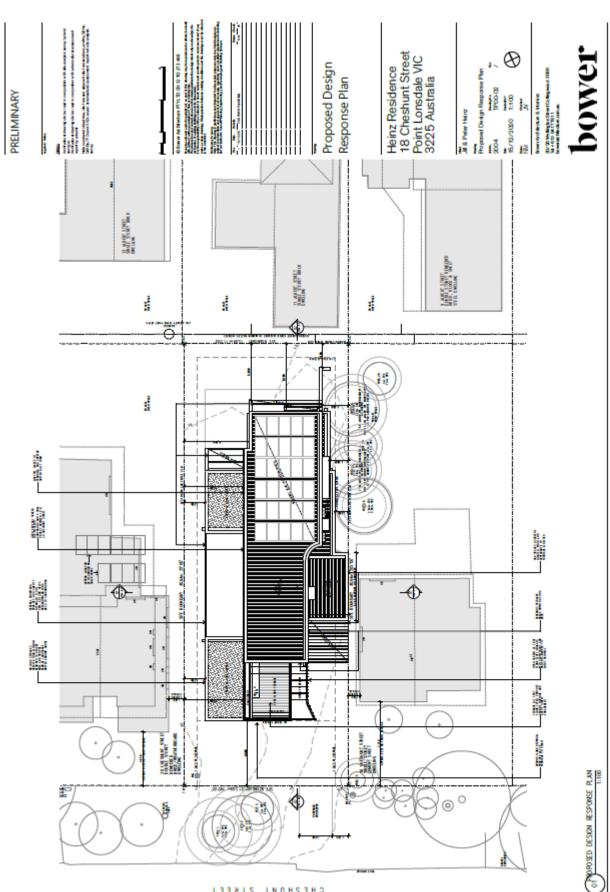


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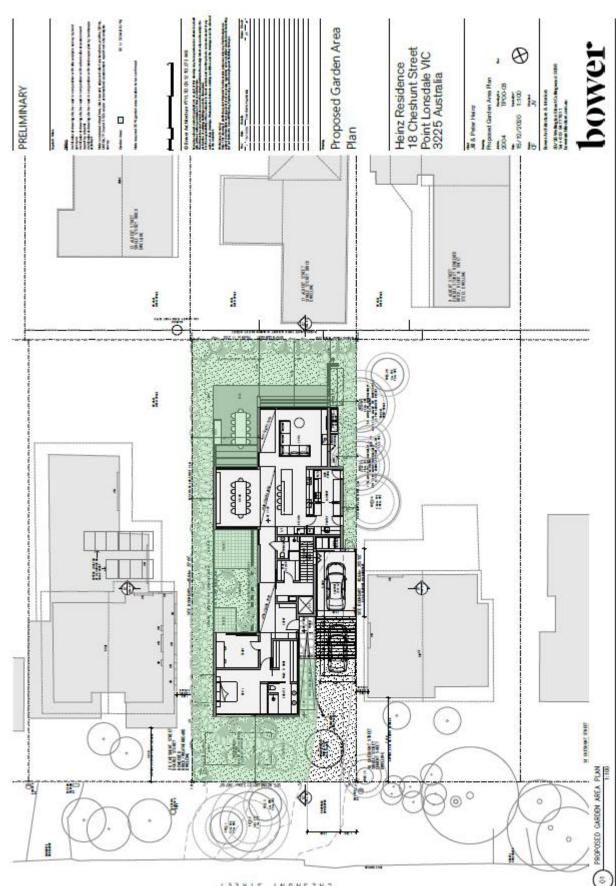
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CHESHONI SIBEL

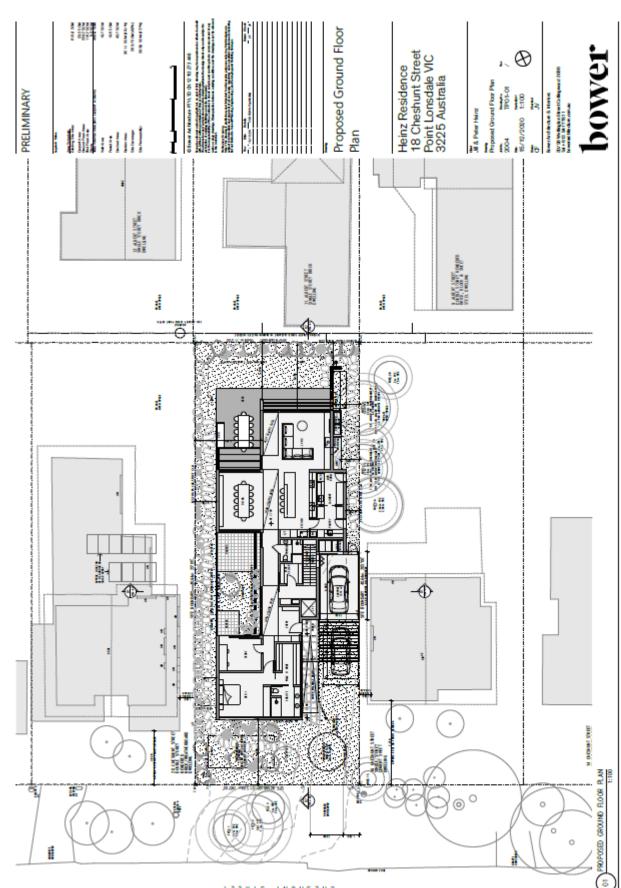


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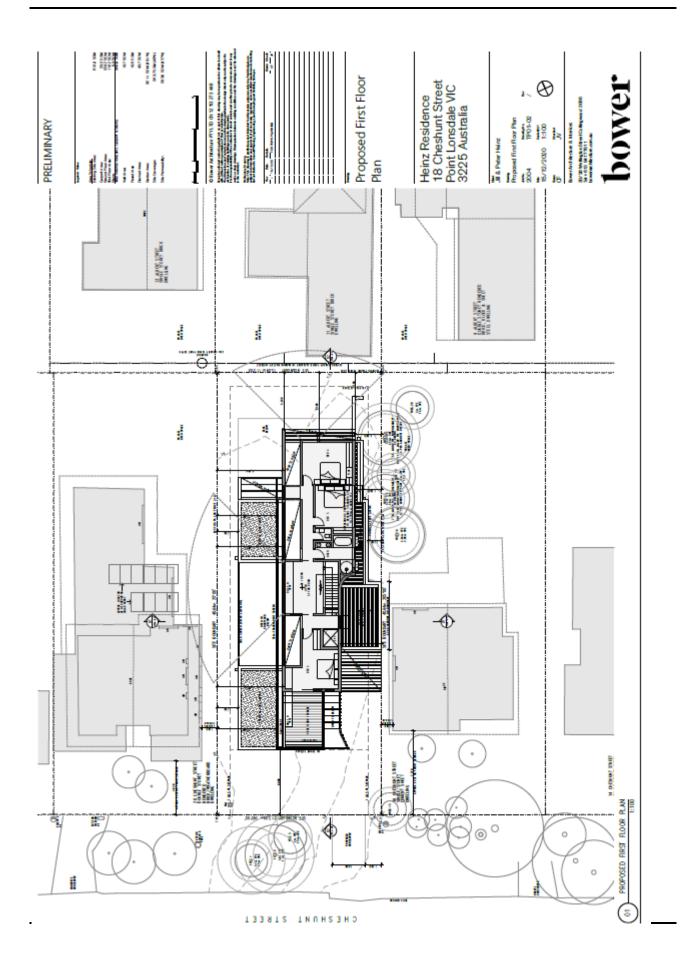


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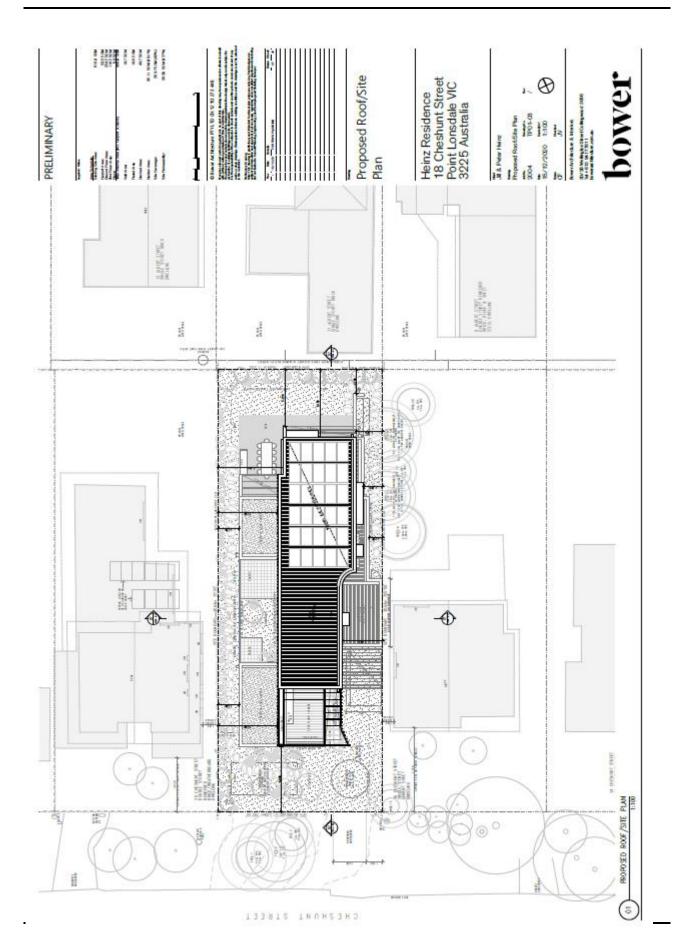


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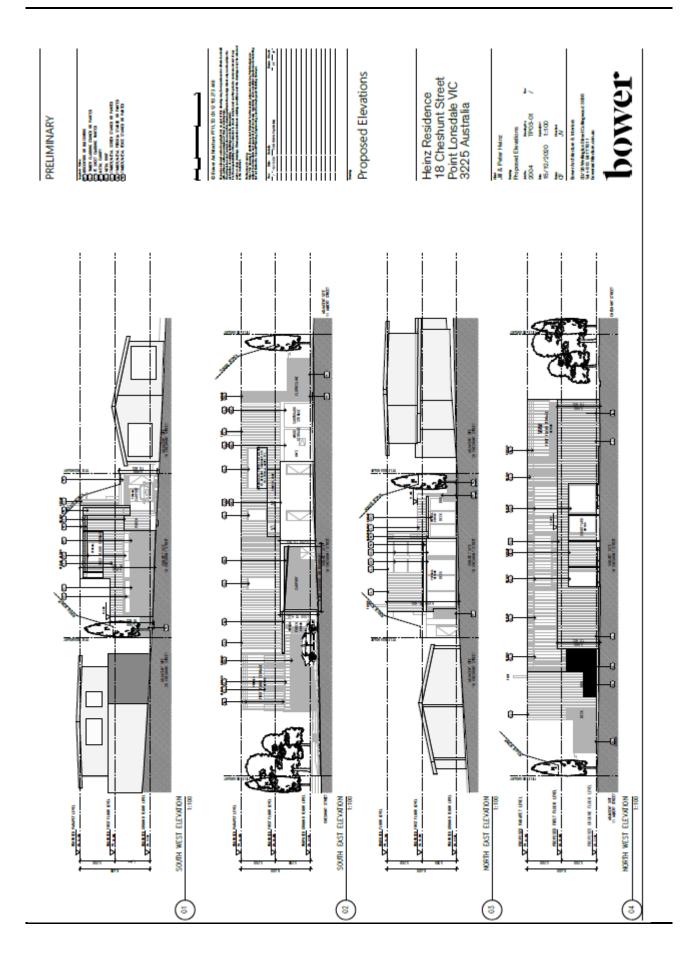


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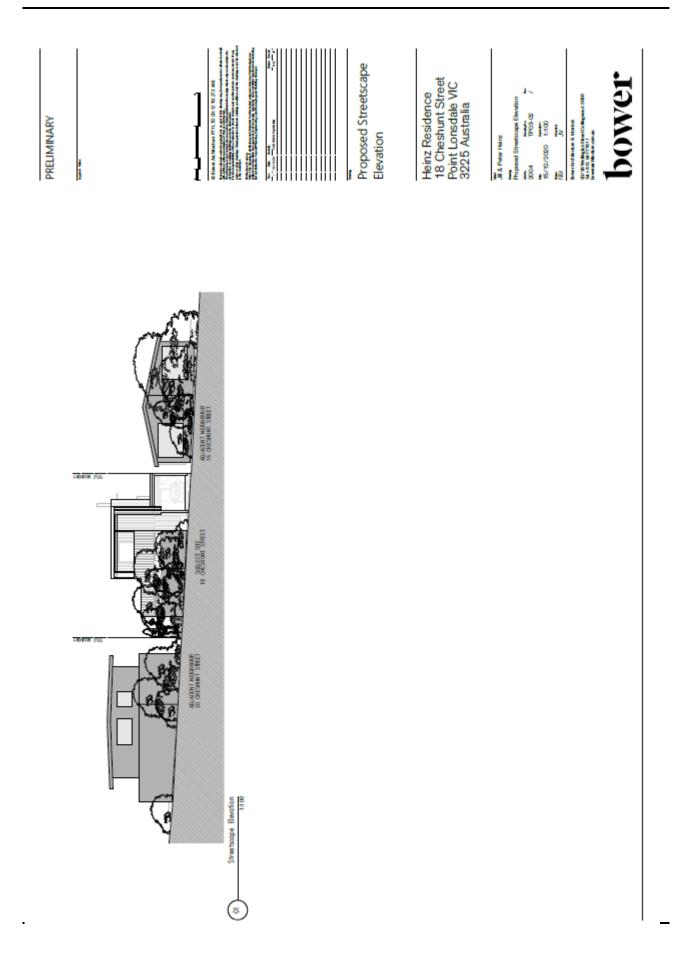


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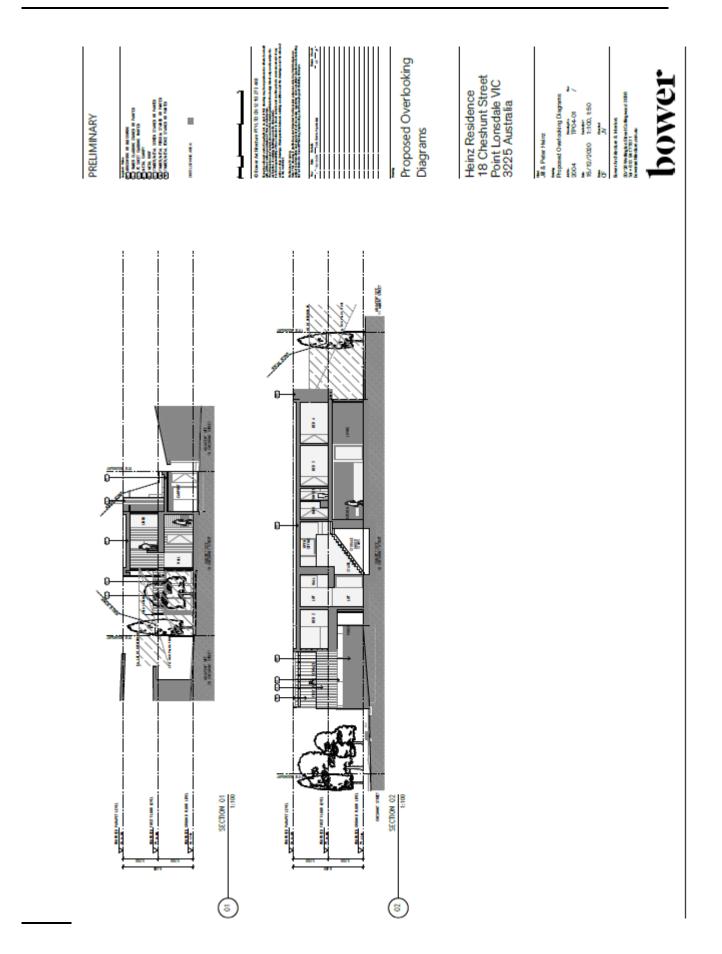


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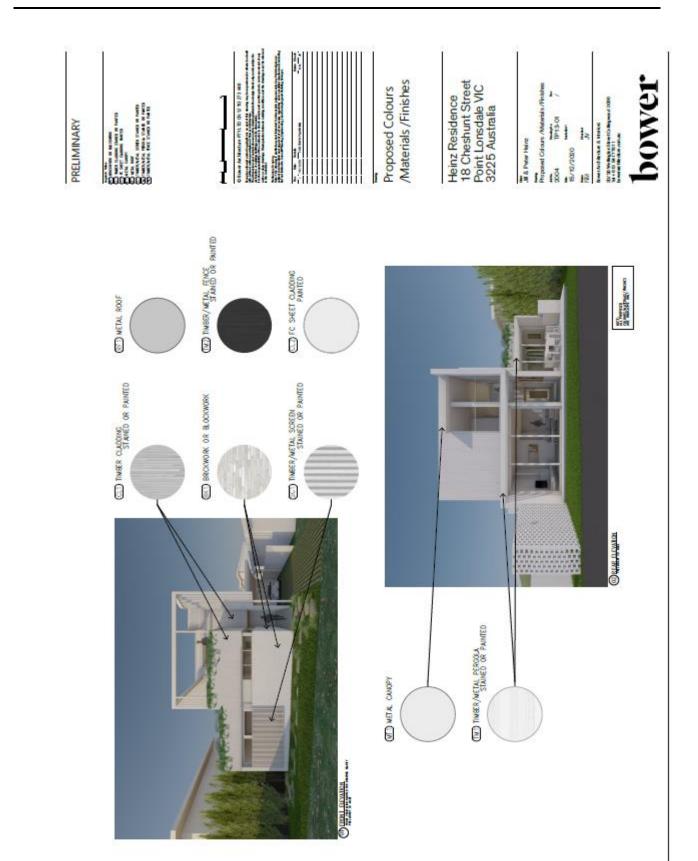


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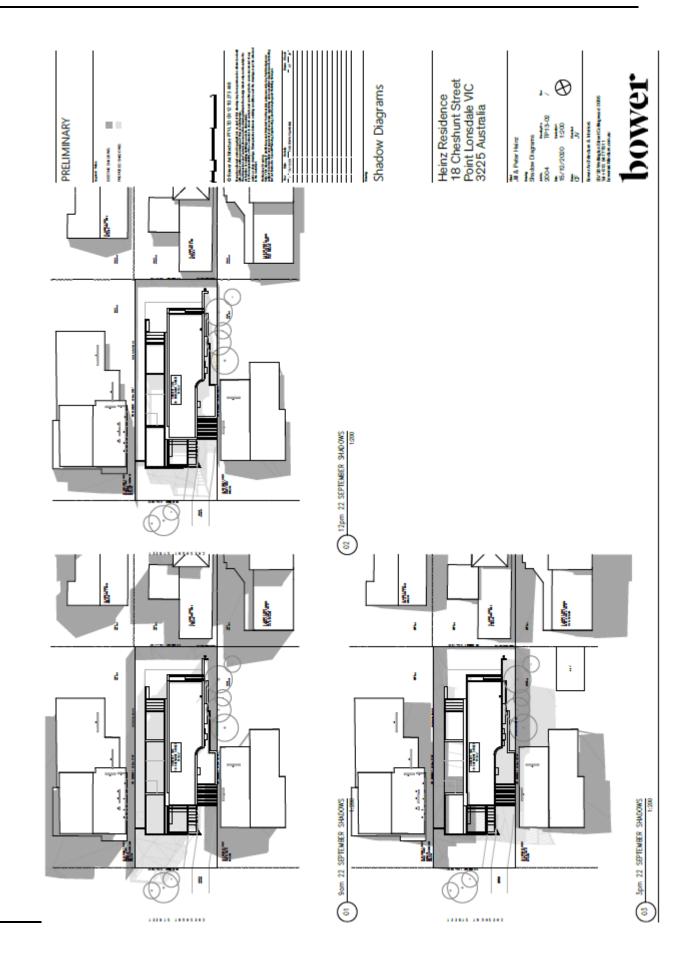


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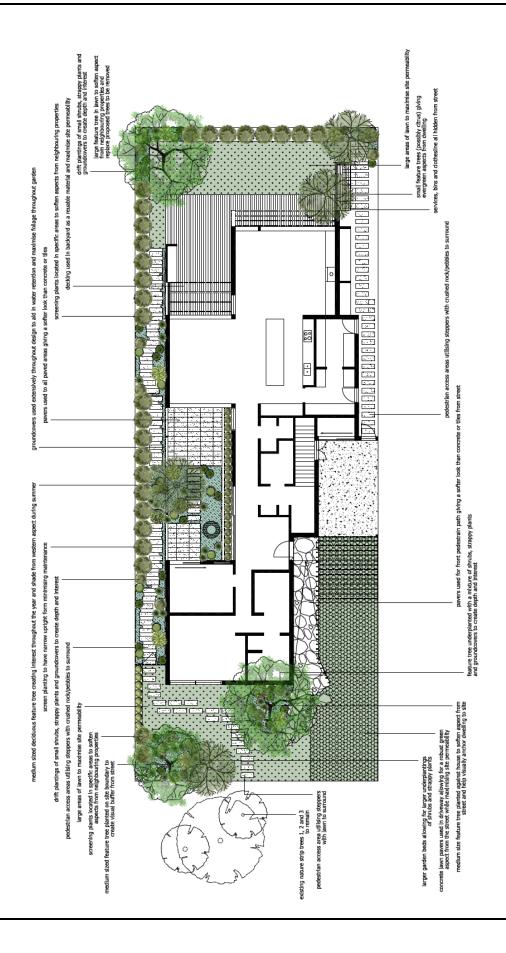




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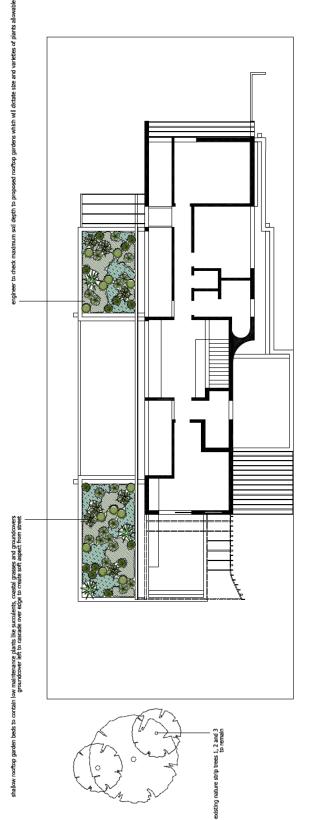








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succulents screening plants feature trees	*00	* 88	*	



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TOWN PLANNING RESPONSE 18 Cheshunt Street Point Lonsdale

Version 1 December 2020



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TOWN PLANNING & CO acts for the landowner of 18 Cheshunt Street Point Lonsdale [the Site] and seeks approval for the development of a double storey dwelling and vegetation removal on a vacant residential lot.

The land is zoned General Residential Zone Schedule 1 [GRZ1] and is affected by Design and Development Overlay Schedule 4 [DDO4] and Vegetation Protection Overlay Schedule 1 [VPO1]. Pursuant to the Borough of Queenscliffe Urban Design Guidelines, the site is within Precinct 2. of Character Management Area Map 2 therefore the proposal responds to Guideline Pack No. 2: Building Siting Guidelines for Point Lonsdale Natural Coastal Areas.

The relevant Planning Policy Framework encourages residential development in established urban areas, DDO4 encourages site responsive development that respects the Point Lonsdale Natural Coastal Area objectives and VPO1 promotes protection of remnant vegetation.

Consideration is required pursuant to DDO4 for all buildings and works and VPO1 for vegetation removal.

The design as presented presents a sympathetic and respectful response to the established neighbourhood character whilst resulting in a contemporary form that responds to the functional needs of the future occupants. The Application presents a sound response to the design objectives of DDO4 and demonstrates strong compliance with all the relevant standards and objectives at Clause 54 ensuring that the amenity afforded to neighbouring land is not unreasonably impacted upon.

We submit that the Application, as proposed, presents an orderly planning outcome that is most worthy of support.



2 PLANNING RESPONSE – 18 CHESHUNT STREET POINT LONSDALE



PROJECT VISION

Both a beach house and a family home, the design response aims to define yet balance the two housing typologies and provide an outcome that enhances the sensitive surrounding context.

Through welcoming and engaging gestures to the street and maximising the opportunities presented by the site, the form of the house is layered and broken down across the site, minimising its impact on its surroundings and providing high levels of amenity within.

These outcomes are achieved by the following primary approaches:

Active frontage and first floor terrace – The appearance of car parking is minimised as cars are housed in tandem (narrower than a double garage) along the lower side of the site, avoiding a blank garage door to the street. Instead, sensitively screened habitable rooms combine with a first floor terrace (expressed as a contemporary interpretation of the traditional verandah) and open pergolas which peel away at the entry to welcome approaching visitors, providing a layered open appearance as it is glimpsed from behind the existing street trees.

Central courtyard – The central courtyard along the length of the house provides a high level of amenity, light, ventilation and landscaping when viewed from within. The courtyard also breaks up the building mass, allowing landscape and built form to become more integrated and engaged within and beyond the site.

Light, consistent materials – External materials (primarily timber and brick/block) are textured, natural, consistent and light, providing an elegant simplicity without being minimal, and complementing the tones of many examples within the surrounding context. The aim is for these materials to flow seamlessly from outside to in.



3



External Screening and Layering – to address requirements of western sun (vertical shading), overlooking and to further help break down the building mass, significant gestures of screening (particularly to the western first floor level) and pergolas (particularly for northern sunshading) are used throughout the site. This layering combines with other areas to further soften the house and provide in-between spaces that bridge the internal and external areas.

Other gestures within and around the proposed house include generous side boundary setbacks to allow for the addition of genuine landscape buffers around the site and carefully placed internal volumes to facilitate both natural light and cross ventilation within.

The aim is for both a sensitive and confident house that is:

- Welcoming
- Light and warm
- Consistent and simple (not minimal)
- Harnessing site opportunities
- Simple elegant solutions to solve threats





PLANNING RESPONSE - 18 CHESHUNT STREET POINT LONSDALE



1. THE PROPOSAL

The Application seeks approval for the development of a double storey dwelling on the land.

Works involve:

- single driveway and crossover;
- earthworks;
- vegetation removal from within the site and road reserve to accommodate the crossover; and
- landscaping in accordance with the attached concept landscape plan.

The works, as proposed, make efficient use of the site resulting in a contemporary double storey dwelling with well-considered landscaping responding to its sensitive surrounds.

The proposed front setback is 6.0 metres and the proposed overall building height is 6.6 m above natural ground level.

The table and images to follow assist to further to illustrate the development as proposed.





Table 1: Dwelling Features & Areas

	Inclusions
Ground Floor	Open Living, Dining and Kitchen with Pantry
	Study
	Master Bedroom, WIR and ensuite
	Wine Cellar
	Laundry Powder room
	Courtyard and rear deck
First floor	3 Bedrooms incl. WIR and ensuite to Bed 4,
	Bathroom
	Sitting room
	Front deck
Undercover parking	Single carport and tandem space
Front setback	6.0 metres
Side/ rear setbacks	1.78m (west), 6.1m (north/rear), on boundary
	(east)
Max. building height	6.6m
Site Coverage	43%
Permeability	47.7%
Garden Area	49.1%





2. SITE & SITE CONTEXT

18 Cheshunt Street Point Lonsdale [the Site] is formally known as Lot 65 on Plan of Subdivision 001554 created on 12/03/1974.

The title documents dated 16 November 2020 demonstrate that the Site <u>is not burdened by</u> a restrictive covenant, any easements or agreements pursuant to Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act [The Act].

Located on the northeastern side of Cheshunt Street, the rectangular Site affords a width of 15.09m and length of 40.64m resulting in an area of 613.3sqm. The gently sloping topography presents a fall of <u>approximately 0.8m</u> diagonally across the lot from the northwest to the southeast side

The Site is presently vacant, having previously been partly occupied by a dwelling that straddled the boundary between the subject site and the adjoining lot to the northwest at No. 20 Cheshunt Street.

The Site and road reserve features a variety of native and exotic species including several environmental weeds as outlined within the attached arboricultural report and 2.0 to 2.4 m high timber paling fencing frames the side and rear boundaries.

Located in a GRZ1, the Site is affected by DDO4 and VPO1.

The Site is not located in a bushfire prone area.

DDO4 outlines a range of design objectives to be achieved, influencing the preferred and emerging character of the coastal area.



NEIGHBOURHOOD CHARACTER

As referenced within Clause 22.03 - Urban Character Policy and DDO4, the site is within Precinct 2 (Point Lonsdale Natural Coastal) of Character Management Area Map 2 as shown in Figure 3 within this submission. The Borough of Queenscliffe Urban Design Guidelines Natural Coastal Areas are described as follows:

'It is the distinctive character of the natural coastal and dune areas of Point Lonsdale which makes them such an attractive place to live and holiday. The main features which contribute to this character are described below, so that people developing in the area understand the attributes Council is seeking to preserve and enhance through these guidelines. The retention and enhancement of these features is the key consideration to take into account when siting and designing buildings or additions in these areas, and underlies the more specific considerations listed in the remainder of these guidelines. The urban character of Point Lonsdale, in particular the core of Old Lonsdale is dominated by the undulating dune topography and the dense coastal native tea tree and moonah vegetation, creating a sense of village enclosure and coastal seclusion. The extensive dense vegetative cover over private and public lands within this area in conjunction with the predominantly low density residential stock and informal roadways has formed a unique and highly valued coastal village (and sub-urban) quality that must not be disturbed. The visual sensitivity of this setting is extreme and key issues of building height and vegetation protection are to be carefully considered in the design process.

The images and maps to follow assist to further illustrate the Site and site context.



4



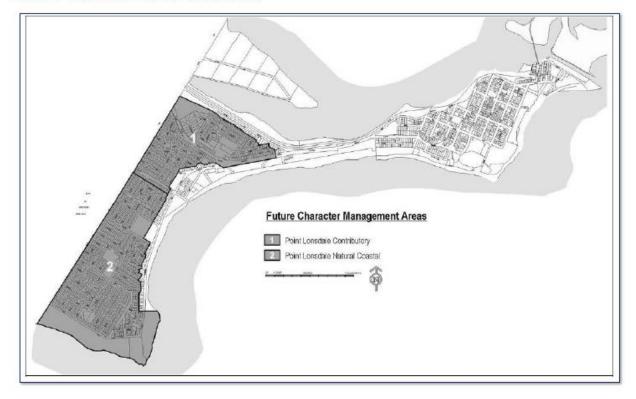


Figure 4 - Neighbourhood Character Study Map

Figure 5: Aerial photograph of the Site and wider surrounds, NearMap as at 25 November 2020







Figure 6: Aerial photograph of the Site and immediate surrounds NearMap as at 25 November 2020

Figure 7: Street-Directory Map





3. CONTROLS, TRIGGERS & EXEMPTIONS

PLANNING CONTROLS

- Zone Clause 32.08, GRZ1
- Overlays Clause 42.02, VPO1

Clause 43.02, DDO4

PERMIT TRIGGERS

- Clause 43.02-2, DDO4 Buildings and works
- Clause 42.02, VPO1 Vegetation removal

4. EXPECTATIONS

It is anticipated that:

- The decision will be issued within 60 statutory days, pursuant to Section 79 of the Planning and Environment Act 1979 [the Act] and Regulation 31 [1] of the Planning and Environment Regulations 2015.
- The Application will be advertised by way of letter and sign pursuant to Section 52 of the Act.





5. PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

THE RELEVANT PLANNING PROVISIONS

- Clause 11 Settlement
- Clause 11.03-4S Coastal settlement
- Clause 11.03-55 Distinctive areas and landscapes
- Clause 12.02-15 Protection of coastal areas
- Clause 15.01-28 Building design
- Clause 21.04 Built Environment and Heritage
- Clause 22.03 Urban Character Policy
- Clause 32.08 General Residential Zone, Schedule 1
- Clause 42.02 Vegetation Protection Overlay, Schedule 1
- Clause 43.02 Design and Development Overlay, Schedule 4
- Clause 54 One dwelling on a lot
- Clause 65 Decision Guidelines





STATE AND LOCAL PLANNING POLICIES - RESPONSE

The State and Local Planning Policy Framework promotes a high standard of design and appropriate protection of amenity. Coastal development needs to be within settlement boundaries and distinctive areas and landscapes must be protected.

Coastal area protection is important and development must be sensitively sited and located within existing modified settlements.

Building design needs to contribute positively to the local context.

The Municipal Strategic Statement recognises the importance of local area character as well as the environmental values of coastlines. Clause 21.04 Built Environment and Heritage applies and is referenced within DDO4. The policy emphasises the sensitivity of Point Lonsdale and outlines broad objectives generally encouraging development to respect coastal character.

Clause 22.03 Urban Character Policy applies. The development responds to the objectives of Clause 22.03-2 Point Lonsdale Natural Coastal Areas. The site is within Precinct 2. of Character Management Area Map 2 as shown in Figure 4 within this submission. This is discussed in detail within the DDO4 response within this submission.

The proposal supports these policies as it is provides for a single dwelling on a residential lot. It will not have a significant further impact on the surrounding landscape and environment beyond current conditions.

The Site is within an existing residential area and although in proximity to the coast, the development will not compromise the associated environmental values.





The development is of sound design that responds to the existing fabric in the area and is respectful of the amenity afforded to neighbouring land.

Vegetation is retained and protected on adjoining properties and the road reserve and planting as shown on the concept landscape plan demonstrates how the environmental values across the site will be maintained.



THE ZONE - RESPONSE

The Purpose of the General Residential 1 Zone is:

- To implement the State Planning Policy Framework and the Local Planning Policy Framework, including the Municipal Strategic Statement and local planning policies.
- To encourage development that respects the neighbourhood character of the area.
- To encourage a diversity of housing types and housing growth particularly in locations offering good access to services and transport.
- To allow educational, recreational, religious, community and a limited range of other nonresidential uses to serve local community needs in appropriate locations.

At Clause 32.08-4 - Construction or extension of a dwelling or residential building, the mandatory Garden Area requirements seeks no less than 30% of the site area to be set aside as 'Garden Area' as defined at Clause 73.01 – General Terms for sites between 500 and 650sqm,

Clause 32.08-5 – Construction and extension of one dwelling on a lot, no permit required for lots over 300 sqm.

The development demonstrates full compliance with the Mandatory Garden Area requirement providing 49.1% i.e. no less than 30 % of the Site area for designated 'Garden Area'.





OVERLAY ASSESSMENT DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY, DDO4 – POINT LONSDALE NATURAL COASTAL AREA

As established, consideration is required pursuant to DDO4 for the development of buildings and works.

With a maximum height of 6.6 metres, the double storey dwelling comfortably meets the following mandatory requirement of DDO4: No building can exceed a height of: two storeys; and 8.5 metres above natural ground level. Compliance with this mandatory requirement is demonstrated within the development plan package. This is consistent with the streetscape which is predominantly developed with double storey dwellings.

A front setback of 6 metres is proposed, meeting the 6 metre requirement of the schedule.

The proposal also meets the building side and rear setback requirements of the Schedule, except that an open sided carport is proposed along the southeast boundary with a maximum height of 3.5 metres, meeting the maximum height requirement of 3.6 metres but seeking a minor variation to the average height standard of 3.0 metres. We submit that this is acceptable given its abuttal to a nonsensitive interface (wall within 1m of common boundary with no habitable windows facing the carport). The length of the carport on the boundary complies with the standard.

A preferred site cover requirement of 40% apples and a variation is proposed at 43% which we submit is acceptable given that the proposal can be adequately drained and landscaped as demonstrated within the development and concept landscape plans. Further, we note that the permeability requirement of 30% is comfortably met, as is garden area of 49%.



The relevant design objectives are an appropriate 'test' for what is reasonable built form, siting and development more broadly and we submit that the development as proposed presented a sound response to the objectives sought to be achieved.

The proposal meets the design objectives of the Schedule which seek to ensure new development maintains, protects and enhances the distinguishing elements of the urban character of the Point Lonsdale Natural Coastal Area, such as:

The undulating dune topography and dense coastal tea tree and moonah vegetation within private gardens, road verges and foreshore areas, which creates a prevailing natural coastal and informal village atmosphere for the area; predominantly low density development and informal roadways; prevailing low scale, detached early 20th Century residential buildings that recede within the vegetated coastal environment; unique mix and diversity of intact historic holiday town building types varying from Californian, Art Deco, Post War, 1960s and contemporary design; substantial estate properties with large dwellings set within significant areas of remnant vegetation which significantly contribute to the native coastal sense of place;

Whilst the built form character of the area is varied, the height and scale as proposed does not seek to challenge status quo. It is not anticipated that the dwelling will present and visually obtrusive when viewed from the street, or neighbouring land, due to the topography of the site and the modest scale.

Given the relatively modest overall height, we submit that the height as proposed is both reasonable and appropriate in context, presenting a sound response to the natural and physical constraints of the site including topography.



17



Through effective use of a flat roof form, a modest height of 6.6 metres and generous front, side and rear setbacks, the height as proposed will not present as excessive, nor will not result in an unreasonable extent of visual dominance.

It is not expected that the development will detrimentally impact upon any view-line.

The informal road network with limited use of kerb and channel and predominantly grassed road shoulders; the predominantly broad and densely vegetated road reserves and relatively indistinguishable front boundaries of private properties. significant viewlines towards Port Phillip Bay and shorter corridor views to well vegetated dunes. To ensure buildings, fences and driveways do not visually dominate the prevailing natural coastal appearance of the area. To protect the substantial vegetation cover which is a dominant visual and environmental feature in the area by ensuring new development retains natural or established vegetation and provides substantial areas for new landscaping and open space; To respect the existing built form through compatible building heights and setbacks for new development.

Vegetation of comparable height is retained within the road reserve as per the findings of the arborist's report ensuring that the dwelling will not silhouette above the prevailing tree canopy.

No front fence is proposed, a single crossover and narrow 3 metre driveway result in low permeability and high garden area, and vegetation is retained within the road reserve ensuring that the building and works do not dominate the streetscape.

 To ensure that an appropriate setting and context for buildings, sites or objects listed in the Heritage Overlay.



18



The Site does not abut land within the heritage overlay and the proposal is respectful of heritage listed properties in the wider locality.

 To require all new development to have regard to the urban character policies contained in the MSS and to the Building Siting and Design Guidelines contained in the Borough of Queenscliffe Urban Character Study, 2000.

The proposal responds to these guidelines, which repeat (and appear to have informed) the DDO4 requirements.

On balance, we submit that the proposal, and the variations to the preferred requirements as proposed, are reasonable, appropriate and do not depart from the design objectives sought to be achieved.

VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERALY ASSESSMENT

Vegetation removal is proposed in accordance with the submitted arboricultural report however this vegetation is predominantly exotic/weed species such as mirror bush, or of poor quality, structure and retention value, or required to accommodate the crossover.

The proposal provides for the protection of all vegetation on adjoining properties and the road reserve.

We refer to the accompanying Arborist Report which talks to the vegetation nominated for removal and retention.

The attached concept landscape plan demonstrates that substantial planting can occur on the land.





CLAUSE 54 - ONE DWELLING ON A LOT

CLAUSE 54.01-1	✓ Complies
NEIGHBOURHOOD AND SITE	Refer to Section 2 of this Response.
DESCRIPTION	Keler to bechoir 2 of this Kesponse.
CLAUSE 54.01-2	✓ Complies
DESIGN RESPONSE	Refer to Sections 1, 3, 5 of this Response.
CLAUSE 54.02-1	✓ Complies
NEIGHBOURHOOD CHARACTER	Refer to Section 2 of this Response.
CLAUSE 54.02-2	✓ Complies
INTEGRATION WITH THE STREET	The dwelling is oriented to front
	Cheshunt Street with no front fence
	proposed.
CLAUSE 54.03-1	✓ Complies
STREET SETBACK	With a front setback of 6.0 metres, the
	proposal meets the 6m front setback
	requirement of the DDO4 - refer to DDO
	assessment.
CLAUSE 55.03-2	✓ Complies
BUILDING HEIGHT	With a maximum height of 6.6m, the
	new building is well below the maximum
	height requirement of 11 m outlined
	within the zone and the 8.5m/ two
	storey requirement referenced within
	DDO4.
CLAUSE 54.03-3	✓ Complies
SITE COVERAGE	The total site coverage is <u>less than 60%</u> .
CLAUSE 54.03-4	✓ Complies
PERMEABILITY	More than 20% of the Site (and 30% as
	per DDO4) is permeable.





	(Complian
CLAUSE 54.03-5	✓ Complies
ENERGY EFFICIENCY	The dwelling is oriented to the north
	with large windows provided to living
	areas on the north elevation.
CLAUSE 54.03-6	✓ Complies
SIGNIFICANT TREES	Vegetation removal is proposed in
	accordance with the submitted
	arboricultural report however this
	vegetation is predominantly
	exotic/weed species such as mirror bush,
	or of poor quality, structure and retention
	value, or required to accommodate the
	crossover.
	The proposal provides for the protection
	of all vegetation on adjoining properties
	and the road reserve.
	We refer to the accompanying Arborist
	Report which talks to the vegetation
	nominated for removal and retention.
	The attached concept landscape plan
	demonstrates that substantial planting
	can occur on the land.
0.0005.5101.3	
CLAUSE 54.04-1	✓ Complies
SIDE & REAR SETBACKS	Refer to Rescode lines provided for
	within the development plans.





CLAUSE 54.04-2	✓ Variation
WALLS ON BOUNDARIES	An open sided carport is proposed
	along the southeast boundary with a
	maximum heights of 3.5 metres meeting
	the maximum height requirement but
	seeking a minor variation to the
	average height standard. We submit
	that this is acceptable given the abuttal
	to a non-sensitive interface (wall within
	1m of common boundary with no
	habitable windows facing the carport).
	The length of the carport on the
	boundary complies with the standard.
CLAUSE 54.04-3	✓ Complies
DAYLIGHT TO EXISTING WINDOWS	Adequate daylight will be provided to
	all windows of adjoining land.
CLAUSE 54.04-4	✓ Complies
NORTH FACING WINDOWS	No north facing habitable room window
	is located within 3 m of the proposed
	development.
CLAUSE 54.04-5	✓ Complies
OVERSHADOWING OPEN SPACE	The development does not result in an
	unreasonable amount of shadow
	impact as demonstrated on the
	attached shadow diagrams.





CLAUSE 54.04-6	✓ Complies
OVERLOOKING	No unreasonable extent of overlooking
	will result. First floor windows within 9
	metres of boundaries are screened with
	external screening devices as
	demonstrated on the overlooking
	diagrams on the first floor plan and
	sections on the elevations.
CLAUSE 54.05-1	✓ Complies
DAYLIGHT TO NEW WINDOWS	All new habitable room windows will
	receive adequate daylight.
CLAUSE 54.05-2	✓ Complies
PRIVATE OPEN SPACE	The site is afforded generous private
	open space and secluded private open
	space respectively.
CLAUSE 54.05-5	✓ Complies
SOLAR ACCESS TO OPEN SPACE	The generous open space ensures
	adequate solar access.
CLAUSE 54.06-1	✓ Complies
DESIGN DETAIL	The quality design response respects the
	existing neighbourhood character.
CLAUSE 54.06-2	✓ Complies
FRONT FENCES	No front fencing is proposed.





6. CONCLUSION

Approval is sought for the development of a double storey dwelling together with associated works and vegetation removal at 18 Cheshunt Street Point Lonsdale.

The design as presented presents a sympathetic and respectful response to the sensitive surrounds whilst resulting in a contemporary form that responds to the functional needs of the future occupants. Consideration of the Application is required pursuant to DDO4 and VPO1 of the Planning Scheme.

We submit that the development is entirely consistent with the relevant Planning Policy Framework whilst presenting a sound response to the *Point Lonsdale Natural Coastal Area* objectives of Clause 22.03, DDO4 and the vegetation protection objectives of VPO1. Further, demonstrated compliance with all the relevant objectives at Clause 54 is achieved.

It is our professional opinion that the Application presents an orderly planning outcome that is most worthy of support.





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APPENDIX 1: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Site Photos (street views)



View of subject site from crossover



Street view facing subject site



View from subject site towards street



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PLANNING RESPONSE - 18 CHESHUNT STREET POINT LONSDALE



6. APPENDIX 2 (CONFIDENTIAL) SUBMISSIONS: 18 Cheshunt Street, Point Lonsdale

PLEASE SEE APPENDIX 2 (FOR CONFIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION TO COUNCILLORS ONLY)



7. APPENDIX 3: APPLICANTS RESPONSE TO SUBMISSIONS: 18 Cheshunt Street, Point Lonsdale

bower

Date 31 March 2021

PROJECT: 18 CHESHUNT ST, POINT LONSDALE PROPOSAL: SINGLE DWELLING AND ASSOCIATED WORKS

A summary of the revised items for 'without prejudice' plans are below for your reference.

Revised items:

- 1. Crossover splay to the front of the site included as per traffic engineer advice
- 2. Crossover to the front of the site relocated as per traffic engineer, arborist and council advice
- 3. Tree 5 to the front of the site retained as per arborist and council advice
- 4. Accessway turning circle within the front setback included as per traffic engineer advice
- 5. Accessway within the front setback graded as per traffic engineer advice
- 6. Retaining wall on boundary included as per structural engineer advice
- 7. Entry door to dwelling from carport included
- 8. Raked carport ceiling battens removed
- 9. Entry door to dwelling from pantry removed
- 10. Screening trees within the rear setback specified as per landscape architect advice

Response to objectors

In response to proposed vegetation removal to street frontage concerns from Cheshunt Street residents: Working with council and the project consultants, the crossover to the front of the site has been splayed and relocated and Tree 5 to the front of the site has been retained, as per council advice, to reduce the amount of street frontage vegetation proposed for removal in response to the objections regarding removal of vegetation.

Following on from the site meeting, Wednesday 24 March 2021, with the project arborist, the officer from council and the planner from council, the project arborist has confirmed it's possible to retain Tree 5 if the splayed and relocated crossover to the front of the site protects the 2.2m Structural Root Zone of Tree 5. The project traffic engineer has also confirmed it's possible to access the site if the crossover to the front of the site is splayed and relocated.

In response to overlooking concerns from Albert Street residents:

All proposed spaces and windows will satisfy the overlooking prevention requirements of Rescode Clause 54.04-6. The screening trees within the rear setback have been specified to further respond to objections regarding overlooking. The landscape architect has confirmed further overlooking prevention can be achieved through the proposed rear boundary planting with Acacia Cognata 'Copper Tips'. Acacia Cognata 'Copper Tips' are small, native, evergreen trees. The mature height achieves the required height to further prevent overlooking. They are fast growing and only require minimal pruning. They also have small root systems for the easement to the rear of the site and they are indicated on the proposed landscaping plan.

Only one first floor windows to the rear elevation is habitable. The window is to Bed 4, a room inhabitants are not likely to stand in front of, and look out of and again, the mature height of the evergreen Acacia Cognata 'Copper Tips' is high enough to further prevent overlooking.

Bower Architecture & Interiors Pty Ltd ACN 113 273 448 3D 26 Wellington Street Collingwood VIC 3066 Australia Telephone +613 9417 7811 bowerarchitecture.com.au



bower

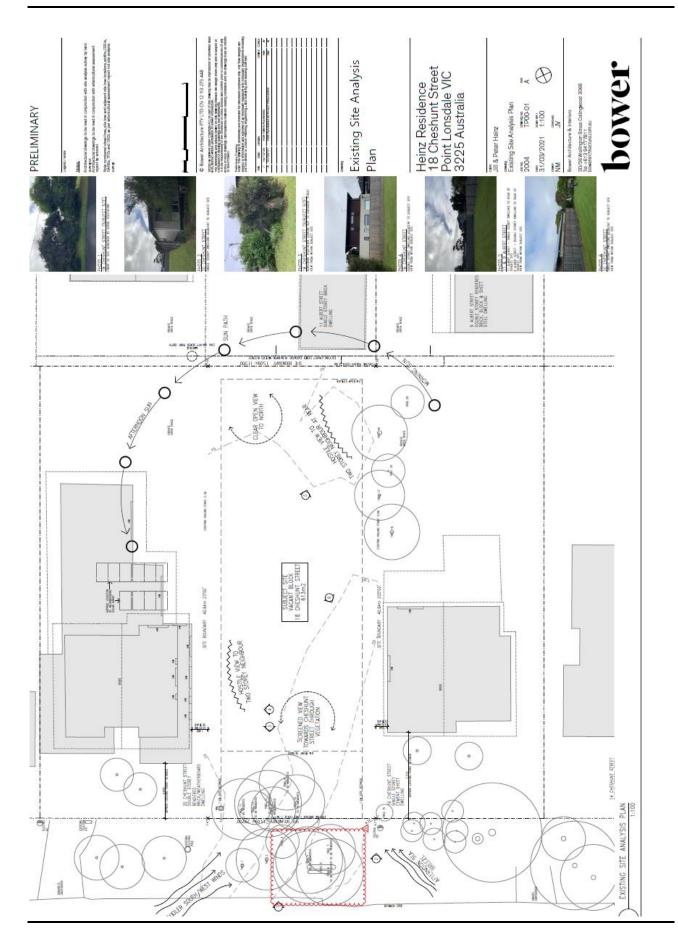
Other

- An accessway turnout within the front driveway has been included to allow vehicles to enter and exit the site in a forward direction.
- The driveway along the southern side of the house has been gently graded up at a slope of 1:20 to better work with natural ground and internal floor levels. This includes a low retaining wall to the southern boundary (max 510mm high above NGL) to ensure there is no impact on the adjacent site.
- An entry door to the dwelling from the carport has been included to achieve pedestrian access to the dwelling from the carport.

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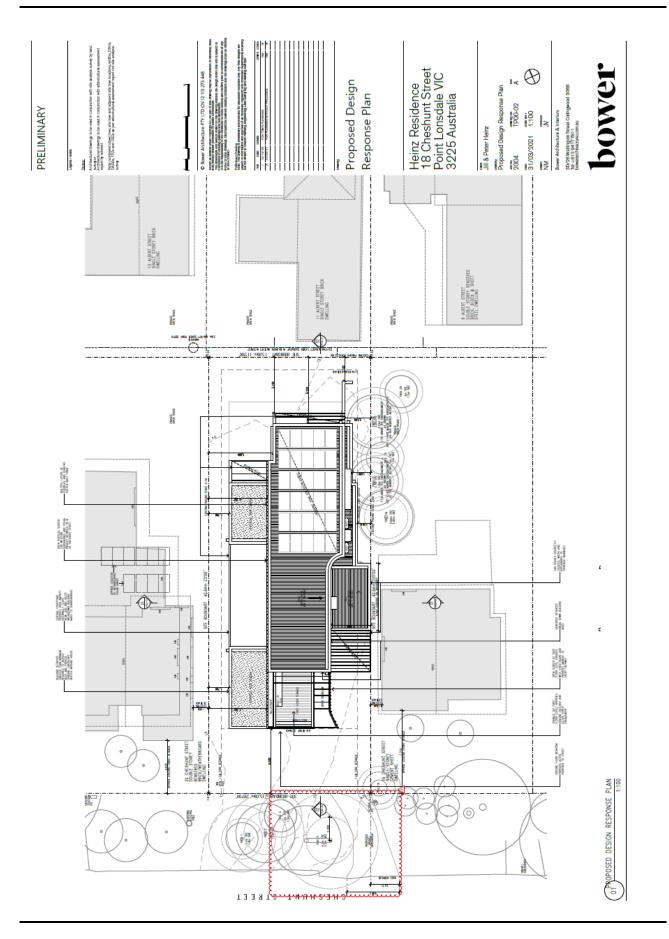


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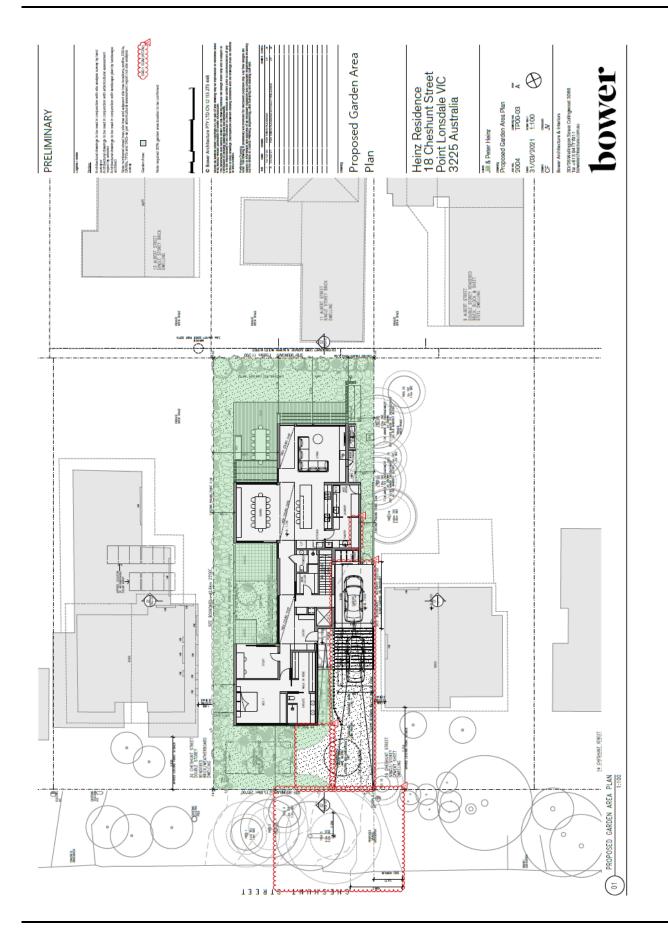


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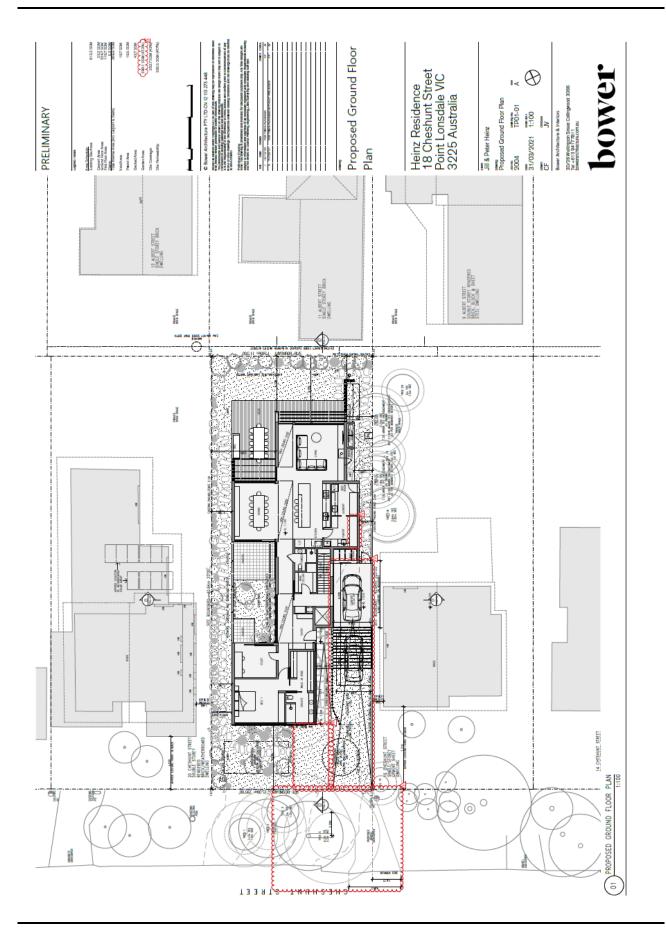


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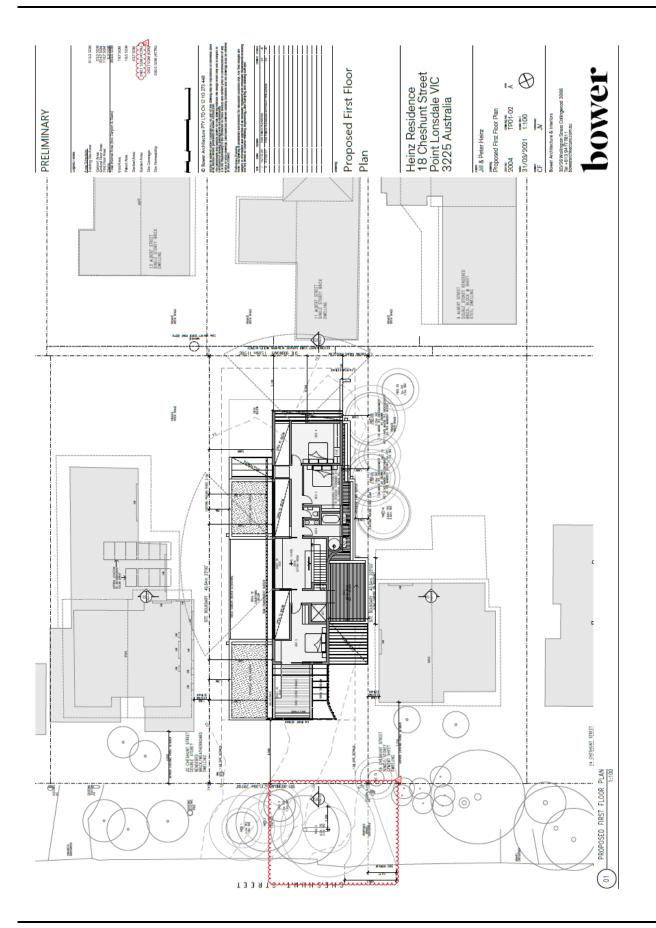


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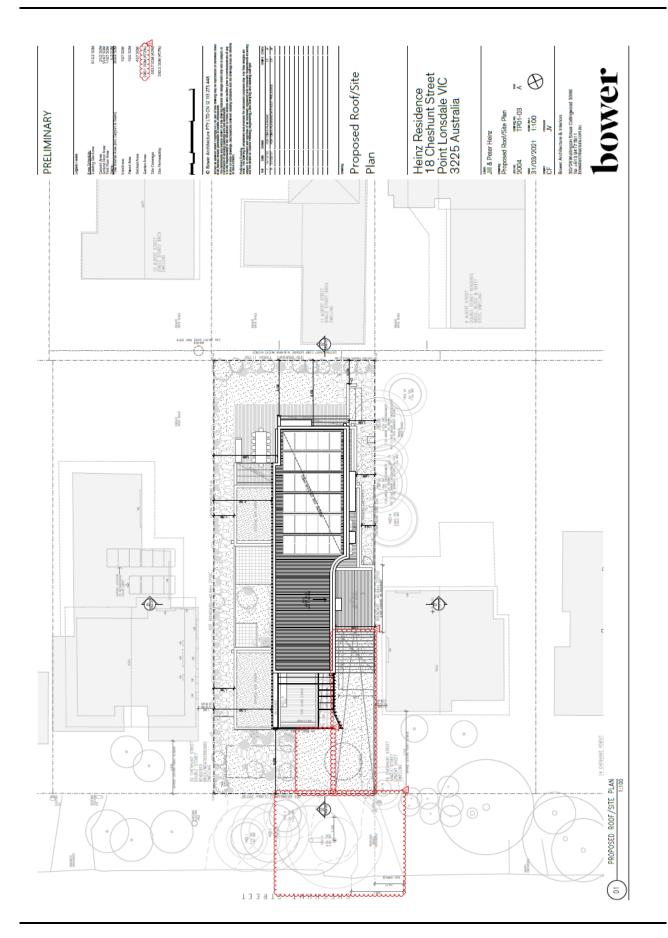


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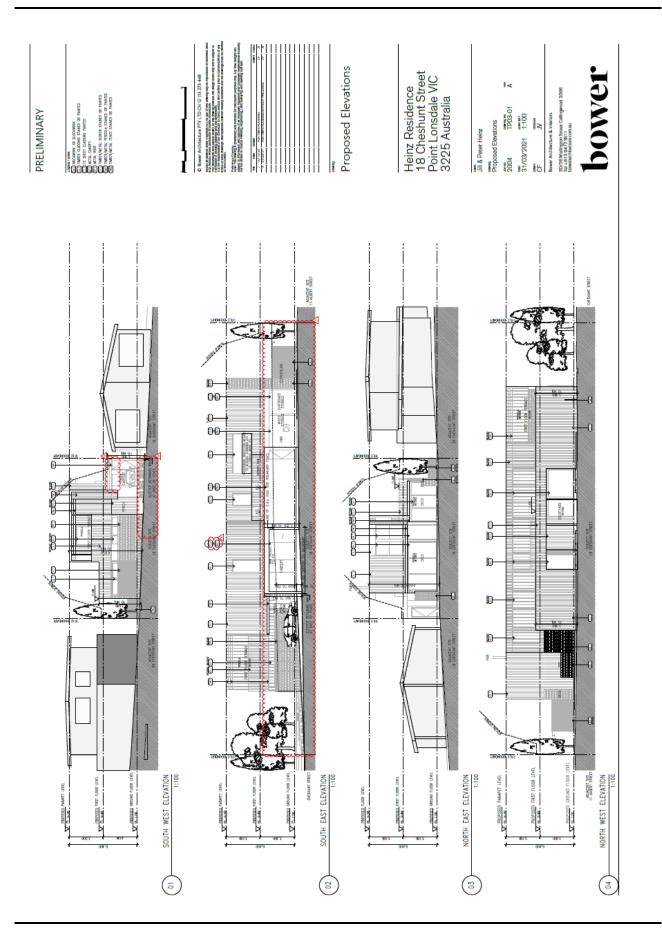


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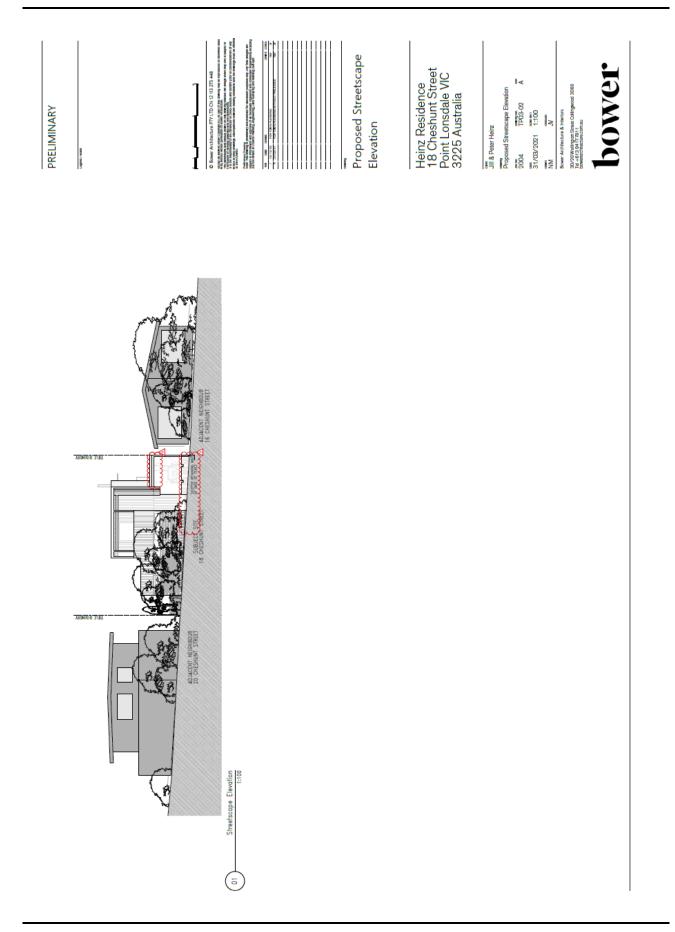


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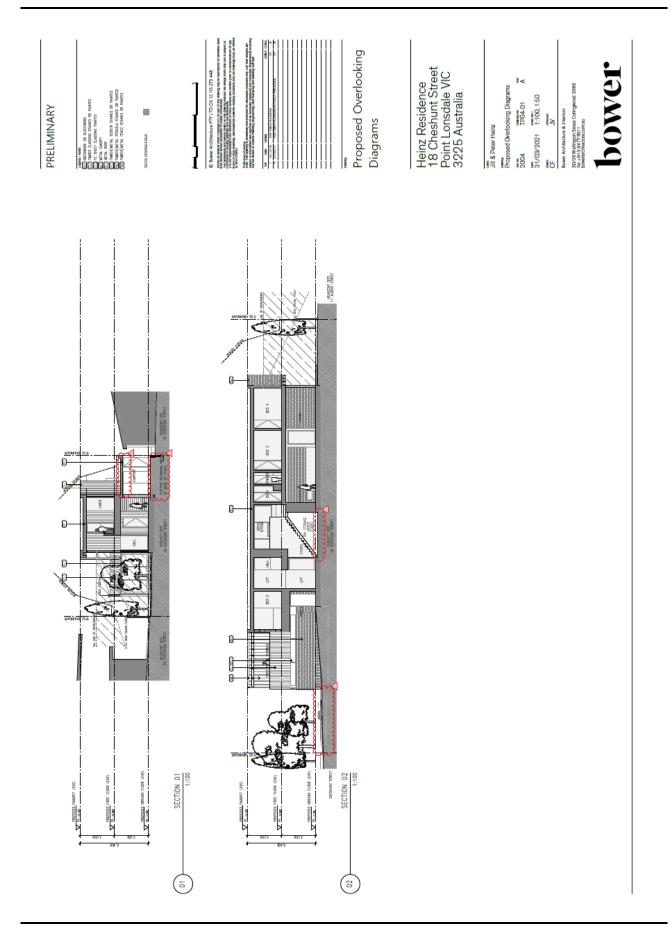


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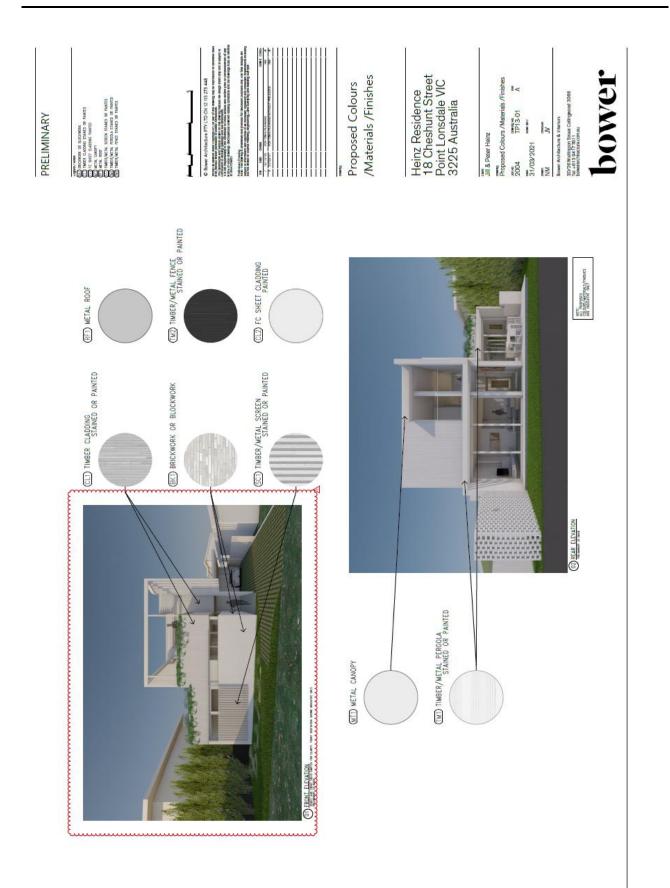


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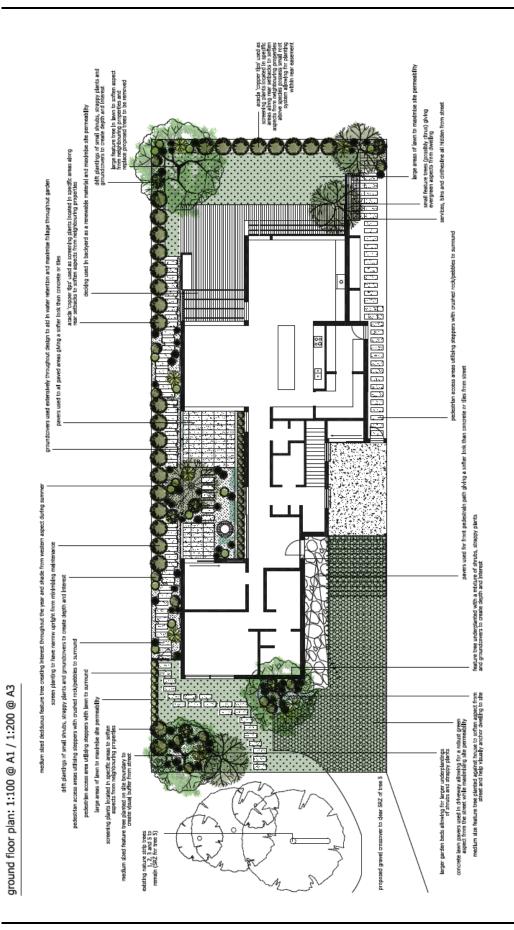




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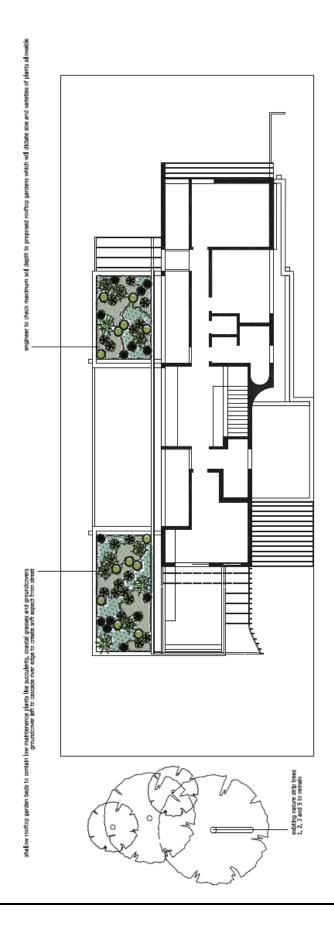








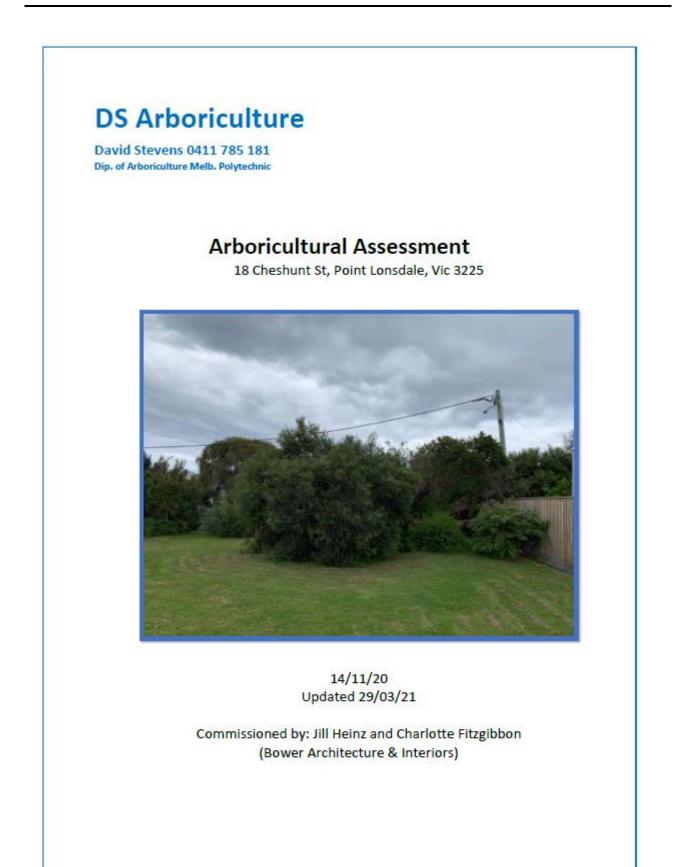
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planting legend				
ground covers	\$			
strappy plants	*	×	*	
shrubs	0	Ð	Ο	畿
succulents	₩¢	∦		
screening plants	0			
feature trees	\otimes	S	*	



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1.0 Overview

This 'Arboricultural Assessment' has been requested by Jill Heinz (land owner) and Charlotte Fitzgibbon (Bower Architecture & Interiors).

The report is in response to the proposed construction of a new two storey residence on an existing vacant site at 18 Cheshunt St, Pt Lonsdale.

The report will provide:

- Written description and assessment report of the condition and protection zones of all existing trees and established vegetation located on the subject site, according to council requirements of the vegetation protection overlay and planning application.
- Written description and assessment report of the condition and protection zones of any relevant existing trees and established vegetation located on the adjacent sites or council nature strip, according to council requirements of the design and development and vegetation protection overlay and planning application.
- Written recommendations for setbacks and construction methods or processes for any building close to protection zones.
- Preliminary comment on potential suitable driveway and crossover location and as it
 pertains to specific tree protections where deemed necessary, including
 recommendations for surface options.
- Any other items deemed necessary for this stage and the planning application, including a description of the proposed removal of trees if required.

The site is under a Borough of Queenscliffe General Residential Zone (GRZ1), Design and Development Overlay (DDO4), Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and a Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO1).

2.0 Methodology

David Stevens (AQF III and V (Dip) Horticulture (Arboriculture) Melbourne Polytechnic) from DS Arboriculture collected data on 14/11/2020. On the 24/03/21 representatives of the Borough of Queenscliffe met with David Stevens and Bower Architecture staff discussing placement of the driveway and what trees could be removed. It was agreed trees 4, 6 and 7 may be removed.

Trees within three metres of the neighbouring boundaries were assessed.

Twenty trees were assessed. Seven trees on the subject site. Six are on 16 Cheshunt St and seven are on the nature strip (Borough of Queenscliffe assets).

Tree numbers have been assigned to the subject trees.



The tree species were identified, measured (height, width, Diameter at Breast Height {DBH}) 1.4m above ground level, Diameter Above Root Buttressing {DARB}, health, structure, and retention value were assessed. A visual assessment of the trees was made from ground level in line with modern Arboricultural Practices and Principles, 'AS 4970 – 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites'; 'AS 4373 – 2007 – Pruning of Amenity Trees'; AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management. Photographs were taken on the day of assessment. Equipment used was a DBH tape (measurements taken 1.4m above ground level) and camera. All trees were measured from the centre of the tree root buttress to the site boundary. 2.1 Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) The tree protection zone (TPZ) is the principal means of protecting trees on development sites. The TPZ is a combination of the root area and crown area requiring protection. It is an area isolated from construction disturbance, so that the tree remains viable. Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) were measured at 1.4m (DBH) x 12. The Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) radius is measured from the centre of the stem at ground level 2.2 Structural Root Zone (SRZ) The SRZ is the area required for tree stability. A larger area is required to maintain a viable tree. The SRZ only needs to be calculated when major encroachment into a TPZ is proposed. There are many factors that affect the size of the SRZ (e.g. tree height, crown area, soil type, soil moisture). The SRZ may also be influenced by natural or built structures, such as rocks and footings. An indicative SRZ radius can be determined from the trunk diameter measured immediately above the root buttress. 3.0 Key Objectives Identify and record the dimensions of all trees within 3m of the development site. Identify age, health and structure of the trees. Establish Retention Value of the trees. Identify Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and Structural Root Zone (SRZ) of the trees. Make comments and recommend remedial actions for the trees. Identify what trees will be impacted. Comment on potential suitable driveway and crossover location. Report in accordance with AS 4970 – 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Site. DS Arboriculture Arboricultural Assessment 29/03/2021 Page 4 of 38



4.0 Observations/Discussion

Twenty trees in total were assessed. Seven trees on the subject site, six on 16 Cheshunt St and seven on the nature strip (Borough of Queenscliffe assets).

The report is in response to the proposed construction of a new two storey residence on an existing vacant site at 18 Cheshunt St, Pt Lonsdale.

Seventeen trees are native to Australia; of which twelve are indigenous to the Bellarine Peninsula. Three trees are exotics and are classified as environmental weeds.

For all tree data refer to Appendix 1.

Two trees are young, two trees are semi-mature and sixteen are mature (see Descriptors).

Nine trees have good health, eight fair, two poor and one is dead (see Descriptors).

Sixteen trees have poor structure and three have fair structure (see Descriptors).

4.1 Retention Value

Retention Value assessment is used to inform the design process. A rating of high, medium, low and nil is given (see Descriptors). High retention trees should be considered and factored into the proposal. Medium retention trees could be considered a constraint. Low retention trees should not be considered a constraint on the development proposal. Nil retention trees are inappropriate to the site.

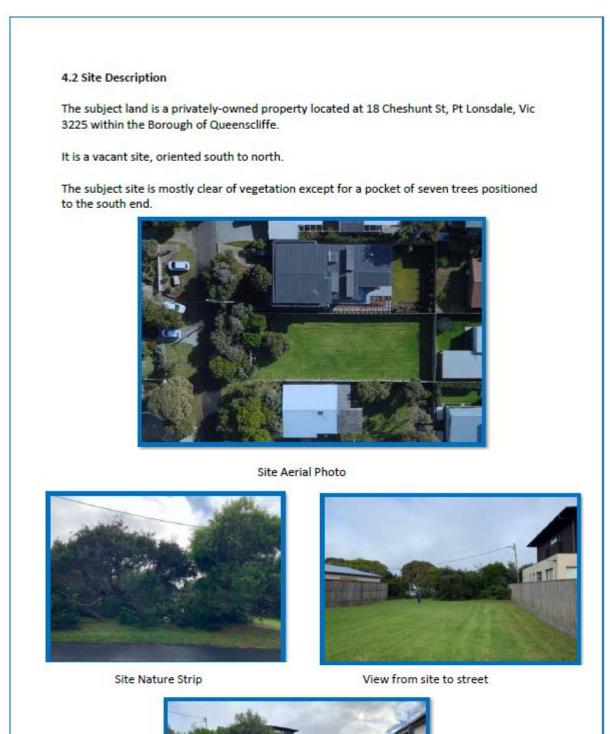
Eight trees have a medium retention rating.

Five trees a low retention rating.

Seven trees a nil retention rating.

See 4.4: Table 1 Tree Data for Retention Value.



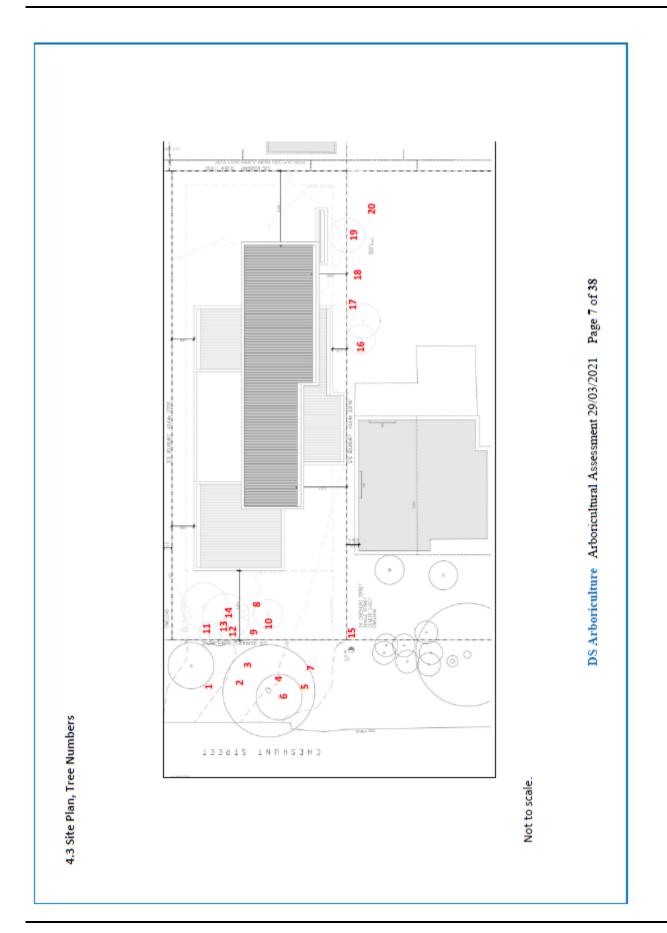




View of site from proposed crossover

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	-			Age	Retention	Health	Structure	Tree	Structural	Distance	Comments
		Name			Value			Protection Zone (TPZ)	Root Zone (SRZ)	from the Boundary	
H	Leucopogon parvifiorus	Coast Beard- heath	Indigenous	Σ	Low	Fair	Poor	3.1m	1.9m	4.23m from south 3.1m from west	Council tree, light suppressed, growing to the south, pruning stubs, borer, branch growing into the soil, tear out stubs, decay present in trunk, new extension growth, branches with splits.
2	Leptospermum Iaevigatum	Coast Tea- tree	Indigenous	Σ	Medium	Fair	Poor	3.6m	2.0m	3.7m from south 9.8m from east	Council tree, lying horizontal for most of the tree, large decay pockets in the trunk, foliage growth to the south.
m	Agonis flexuosa	Willow Myrtle	Native	SM	Low	Fair	Poor	2.0m	1.5m	2.1m from south 8.4m from east	Council tree, light suppressed, growing to the north, sparse foliage, elbow developing in the trunk which maybe a potential weak point.
4	Leucopogon parvifiorus	Coast Beard- heath	Indigenous	Σ	Low	Fair	Poor	4.58m	2.21m	3.76m from south 6.0m from east	Council tree, split trunk, major part of the tree is lying on the ground, cavities, decay, split branches, borer, good new extension growth, dumped cement on its trunk.
5	Leptospermum Iaevigatum	Coast Tea- tree	Indigenous	Σ	Medium	Fair	Poor	4.5m	2.2m	4.44m from south 3.8m from east	Council tree, lying horizontal to the west, bifurcated, cavities, decay, dumped cement on the trunk, pruning stubs, Coprosma repens growing from its trunk.
9	Acacia Iongifolia	Coast Wattle	Native	Σ	ž	Good	Poor	2.33m	1.87m	4.83m from south 6.0m from east	Council tree, weed species, light suppressed, growing to the east, old wound 1.5m mark on its trunk, cavity developing in this wound, potential weak point, old pruning stubs, ground heave, borer.
~	Leptospermum Iaevigatum	Coast Tea- tree	Indigenous	Σ	Low	Fair	Poor	2.0m	1.6m	2.8m from south 4.1m from east	Council tree, branches laying on the ground, covered in grass, light suppressed, growing to the east, pruning stubs, new extension growth, trunk damage, branch tear out.
	Melaleuca lanceolate	Moonah	Indigenous	Σ	Low	Good	Poor	2.68m	2.05m	3.2m from nth 8.0 from east	Site tree, leaning to the north, bifurcated trunk with included bark, ground heave.

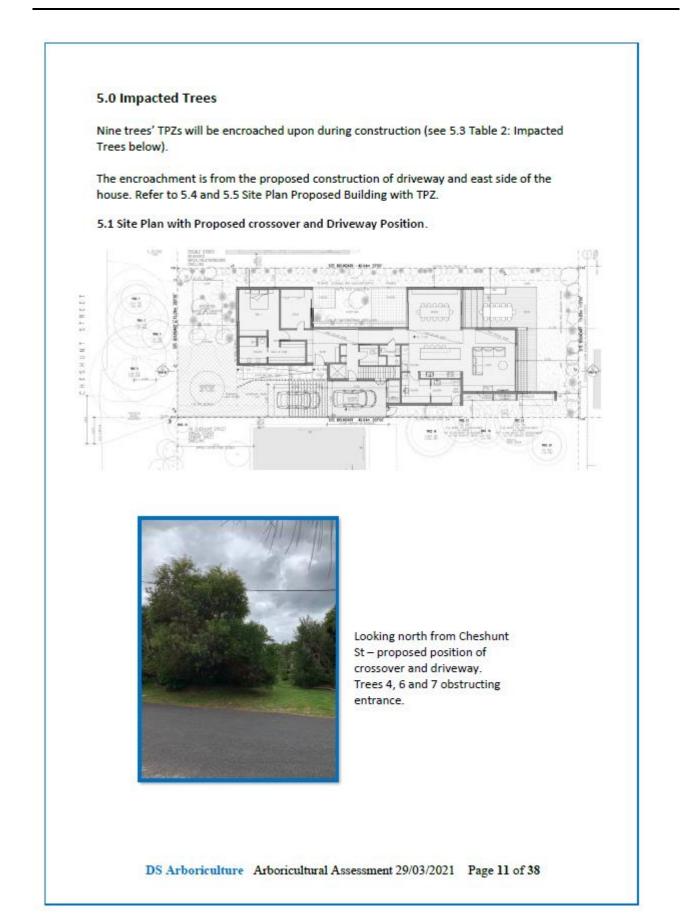


M M	Exotic M Indigenous M Indigenou	Exotic M a- Indigenous M h Indid H Indigenous M h Indigenous M h Indigenou	Good Poor 4.1m 2.1m 3.2m Site tree, weed species, re-growth from from nth Good Poor 4.1m 2.1m 3.2m Site tree, weed species, re-growth from from nth 1.0pped trunk at 1.2m mark.	Fair Poor 3.83m 2.05 1.4m Site tree, growing at a lean to the west, the west, the from nth from nth trunk is supported by a Coprosma repens, and cambium, cavities, tear outs, pruning from east stubs. This tree may collapse, posing from east stubs. This tree may collapse, posing from the stubs. This tree may collapse, posing from the and 12, hollow trunk, pruning wounds, split from nth	ti _ = _ ti	Poor 2.0m 1.9m .95m Decayand cracks throughout the trunk, from nth supporting Tree 10. This tree may collapse, 4.2m from west posing considerable risk to people and west property.	е ц	Good Fair 2.0m 1.5m .50 16 Cheshunt St (3 rd party tree), bifurcated, from nth good union, growing to the north. .78 from east	Good Poor 2.64m 2.02m 1.44m 16 Cheshunt St (3 rd party tree), multi stem, from east from east included bark, good new extension growth, 14.9 pruning stubs. from nth from nth from nth
	Exotic M Indigenous M Indigenous M Indigenous M Indigenous M Indigenous M	Tree Mirror Exotic M Bush Bush Exotic M Bush Reast Tea- Indigenous M Mirror Exotic M M Mirror Exotic M M Bush Exotic M M Monah Indigenous M M Moonah Indigenous M M	-					goog	Good
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	Common Name	Origin	Age	Retention Value	Health	Health Structure Tree Prote Zone	Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)	Structural Root Zone (SRZ)	Distance from the Boundary	Comments
	Moonah	Indigenous	W	Medium	Good	Poor	2.7m	1.8m	.33m from east 11.6m	 Cheshunt St (3rd party tree), two stems lying on the ground, vertical growth, root gridling.
	Moonah	Indigenous	SM	Medium	Good	Poor	2.0m	1.5m	from nth 1.11m from east 9.4m	16 Cheshunt St (3 rd party tree), part of the trunk lying horizontal, light suppressed, pruning stubs, growing to the east.
	Red Flowering Gum	Native	ν	Medium	Good	Fair	3.2m	2.22m		16 Cheshunt St (3 rd party tree), growing to the north east, bifurcated with included bark, some foliage over fence line by 1.5m.
Eucalyptus sp.		Native	٨	Medium	Good	Fair	2.0m	1.5m	2.85m from east 3.2m from nth	16 Cheshunt St (3 rd party tree), this tree has no buds or fruit present, growing to the north with bend in the trunk growing vertical, pruning stubs.





5.2 Encroachment into the Tree Protection Zone

Tree protection involves activities designed to preserve and protect tree health by avoiding damage to tree roots, trunk, and or crown. Site development planning prior to site disturbance should include identifying tree protection zones (TPZ) for all trees designated for retention. These measurements are provided in the data in Appendix 1.

If the proposed encroachment is less than 10% this is classed as a minor encroachment. Greater than 10% of the TPZ constitutes a major encroachment as per AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites.

Minor encroachment, up to 10% of the TPZ, is generally permissible provide encroachment is compensated for by the recruitment and protection of the equivalent area contiguous with the TPZ. No construction should be proposed in the reduced TPZ unless based on the results of non-destructive root investigation, utilizing root sensitive design & construction methods.

Major encroachment means greater than 10% of the TPZ or inside the SRZ. 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 and consideration of relevant factors eg. existing compaction or structures.

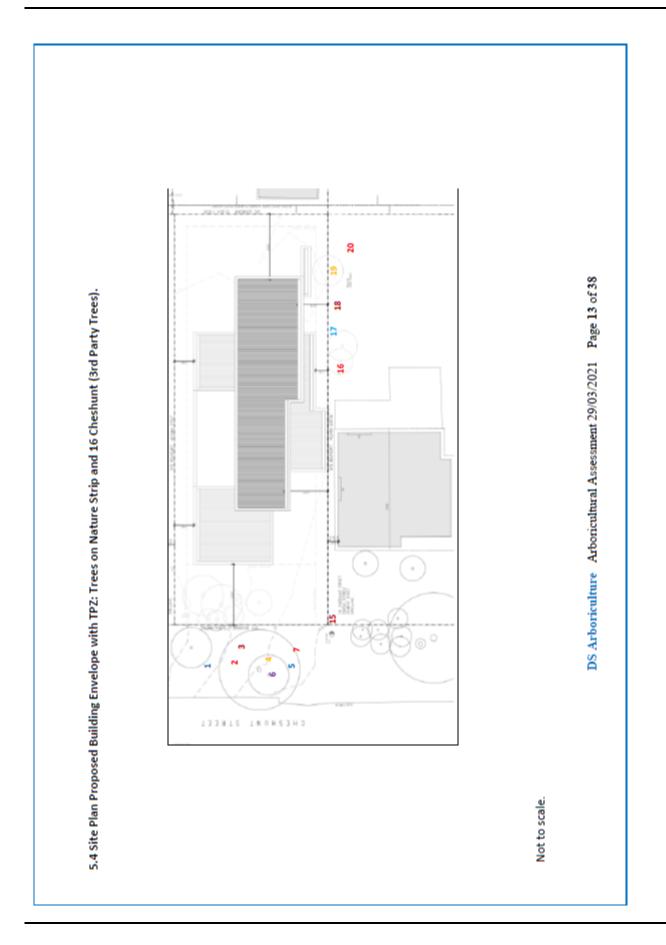
_	5.5 Table 2					-		-		
Tree #	Botanical Name	Common Name	Origin	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Distance to works (m)	Area of TPZ (sqm)	Area Encroache d (sqm)	TPZ Encroachm ent	Encroached by
4	Leucopogo n parviflorus	Coast Beard- heath	Indige nous	4.58	2.21	1.75	65.9	2.58	3.91%	Crossover/ Driveway
5	Leptosperm um laevigatum	Coast Tea-tree	Indige nous	4.5	2.2	2.2	63.6	16.76	26.35%	Crossover/ Driveway
7	Leptosperm um laevigatum	Coast Tea-tree	Indige nous	2	1.6	2.2	12.5	.26	2.08%	Crossover/ Driveway
8	Melaleuca lanceolate	Moonah	Indige nous	2.68	2.05	.70	22.5	4.51	20.04%	Crossover/ Driveway
9	Coprosma repens	Mirror Bush	Exotic	4.1m	2.1m	1.8	52.8	4.19	7.9%	Crossover/ Driveway
10	Leptosperm um laevigatum	Coast Tea-tree	Indige nous	3.83	2.05	2.85	46.08	33.44	7.47%	Crossover/ Driveway
15	Callistemon viminalis	Bottle Brush	Native	2	1.5	.78	12.5	3.24	25.78%	Crossover/ Driveway
17	Melaleuca lanceolate	Moonah	Indige nous	2.7	1.8	1.53	22.9	1.41	6.16%	House
19	Corymbia ficifolia	Red Flowering Gum	Native	3.2	2.22	2.13	32.1	3.68	11.44%	House

5.3 Table 2: Impacted Trees

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5.6 Proposed Trees for Removal

A crossover skirting around tree 5's SRZ has been proposed for construction on the east side of the site (see 5.1 Site Plan with Proposed crossover and Driveway Position). This position will have the least impact on the nature strip trees.

A number of trees will have their TPZs encroached (see 5.3 Table 2: Impacted Trees).

It has been agreed with the Borough of Queenscliffe that trees 4, 6, 7 can be removed for the crossover.

Three trees are environmental weeds (trees 9, 11, 13).

One tree has a low retention rating because of its poor structure and inappropriate location (tree 8).

Tree #	Botanical Name	Common Name	Origin	Retention Value	Reason for removal	Ownership of the Tree
4	Leucopogon parviflorus	Coast Beard- heath	Indigenous	Low	Crossover	Council
6	Acacia longifolia	Coast Wattle	Native	Nil	Crossover	Council
7	Leptospermum laevigatum	Coast Tea- tree	Indigenous	Low	Crossover	Council
8	Melaleuca lanceolate	Moonah	Indigenous	Low	Inappropriate position	Onsite
9	Coprosma repens	Mirror Bush	Exotic	Nil	Weed	Onsite
10	Leptospermum laevigatum	Coast Tea- tree	Indigenous	Nil	High risk	Onsite
11	Coprosma repens	Mirror Bush	Exotic	Nil	Weed	Onsite
12	Leptospermum laevigatum	Coast Tea- tree	Indigenous	Nil	High risk	Onsite
13	Coprosma repens	Mirror Bush	Exotic	Nil	Weed	Onsite

5.7 Table 3: Proposed Trees for Removal

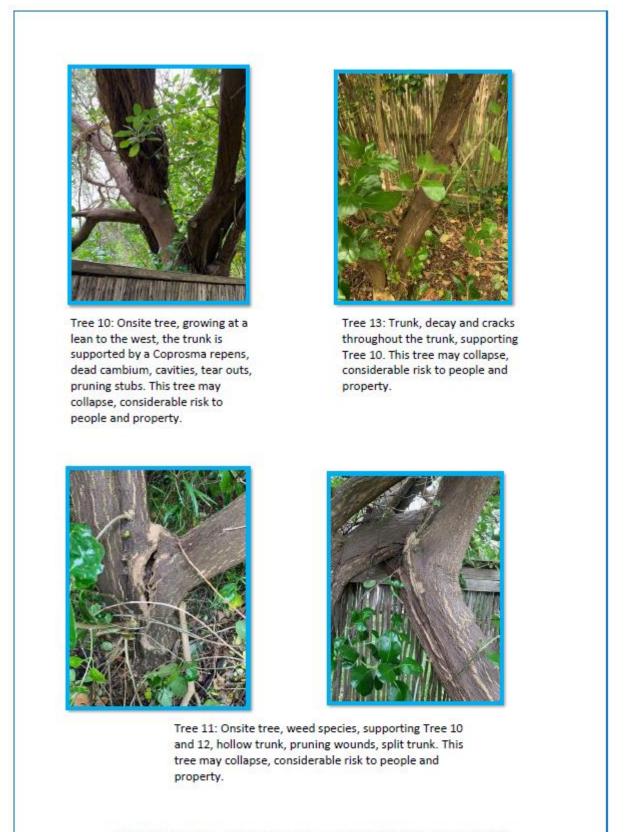
Four trees have the potential to collapse (trees 10, 11, 12, 13). These trees pose considerable risk to people and property. These trees should be removed.

Trees 10 and 12 (Leptospermum laevigatum) are being supported by trees 11 and 13.

Trees 11 and 13 are Coprosma repens. They have particularly poor structure with large splits in their branches and trunk. It is anticipated that these trees will fail with the possibility of causing considerable harm to person and damage to property.



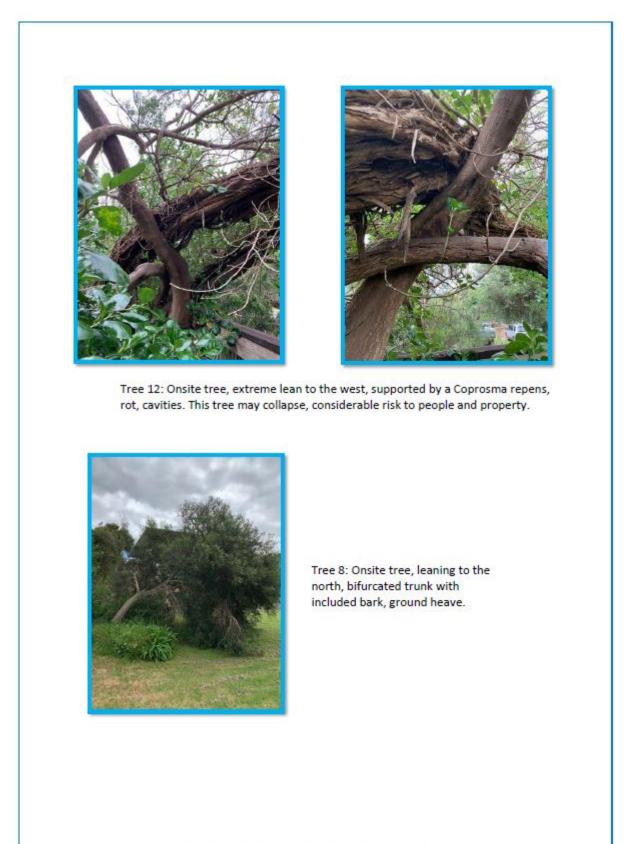
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6.0 Conclusion DS Arboriculture has been engaged by Jill Heinz (land owner) and Charlotte Fitzgibbon (Bower Architecture & Interiors) to assess and provide an Arboricultural Assessment at 18 Cheshunt St, Pt Lonsdale. The proposed development is located in the Borough of Queenscliffe. The site has Development Overlay (DDO4) and a Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO1). Twenty trees were assessed. Seven are onsite, six are at 16 Cheshunt St and seven are nature strip trees. Nine trees will have their TPZs encroached by the development; seven by the proposed crossover/driveway and two by the proposed house. Five trees have minor encroachments (trees 4, 7, 9, 10, 17). Four trees have major encroachments (trees 5, 8, 15, 19). Tree 5 (nature strip) a Leptospermum laevigatum will have a 26.35% encroachment. The area encroached is from the proposed crossover. See recommendations below for TPZ protection. Tree 8 (18 Cheshunt St) a Melaleuca lanceolate will have a 20.04% encroachment. The area encroached is from the proposed crossover/driveway. It is recommended the tree be removed. Tree 15 (16 Cheshunt St) a Callistemon viminalis will have a 25.78% encroachment. The tree's age is young (see Descriptors). It would be reasonable to expect structural roots would not be present within the proposed crossover/driveway. It is anticipated that this level of encroachment will not harm the viability of the tree. See recommendations below for TPZ protection. Tree 19 (16 Cheshunt St) will have an 11.44% encroachment. The area encroached is a proposed surfboard and firewood storage area. Tree 19 is a Corymbia ficifolia, a very hardy tree in the Pt Lonsdale environment. It is anticipated that this level of encroachment will not harm the viability of the tree. An existing fence will act as a barrier for the TPZ. Nine trees have been recommended for removal. Three of these trees are within or impeding entry to the proposed crossover/driveway (trees 4, 6, 7). The position proposed for the crossover/driveway will have the least overall impact on trees within the report. Three trees are environmental weed trees – Coprosma repens (trees 9, 11, 13). DS Arboriculture Arboricultural Assessment 29/03/2021 Page 18 of 38



	ing supported by trees 11 and 13, both of which have considerably poor structure.
One tr	ee is inappropriate for its position (tree 8).
north,	is a Melaleuca lanceolate. It is an onsite tree. It has poor structure. It is leaning to the with a bifurcated trunk and included bark. There is evidence of ground heave. This is a precursor to a tree falling.
7.0 R	ecommendations
7.1 Ge	eneral TPZ Protection
Restrie constr	the TPZ. AS 4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites 4.2 Activities cted Within the TPZ pg. 15) pre-construction/during construction and post uction standard. ies generally excluded from the TPZ include but are not limited to:
	Machine excavation including trenching
	Excavation for silt fencing
	Cultivation
	Storage
	Preparation of chemicals, including preparation of cement products
•	Parking vehicles and plant
•	Refuelling
•	Dumping of waste
•	Wash down and cleaning of equipment
	Placement of fill
	Lighting of fires
	Soil level changes
	To see a second second to shell at the set of set (1) the second stress
•	Temporary or permanent installation of utilities and signs Physical damage to the tree.

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7.2 Tree Removal Nine trees have been recommended for removal (see 5.7 Table 3: Proposed Trees for Removal). Three trees are on the nature strip and are Borough of Queenscliffe assets (trees 4, 6, 7). A request for removal has been agreed by the Borough of Queenscliffe. Borough of Queenscliffe contractors may undertake the work. Six are onsite trees (trees 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13). Removal of these trees should be carried out before TPZ fencing is erected for trees that are to be retained. Three of these trees may need a permit issued by the Borough of Queenscliffe before removal can be undertaken (trees 8, 10, 12), but the trees pose risk to people and property. The subject land is zoned General Residential Schedule 1 with a Design and Development Overlay Schedule 4 and Vegetation Protection Overlay Schedule 1 (VPO1). Whilst a planning permit is required to remove vegetation native to Victoria under the VPO1 pursuant to Clause 42.02-3 of the VPO1 no permit is required for vegetation removal based on the following: Where it presents an immediate risk of personal injury or damage to property. Only that part of the vegetation that presents the immediate risk may be removed, destroyed or lopped under this exemption. It is clear that the three trees identified in the report have structural problems and pose a high level of risk to a level to activate the above exemption and so the three trees might be able to be removed without the need for a planning permit. Trees 9, 11, 13 are environmental weeds. No permit is needed to have them removed. The trees should be marked for removal by the site arborist. The trees should be removed by a qualified arborist of minimum Certificate 3 qualification. The stumps should be ground out to minimize impact on retained trees. This report recommends the removal of the trees HOWEVER this report DOES NOT give permission for removal. These permissions must be sought from other authorities. Heavy penalties for removal of vegetation without the correct permission may apply in some areas. DS Arboriculture Arboricultural Assessment 29/03/2021 Page 20 of 38



7.3 Retained Trees TPZ Protection Retained trees should adhere to the following: Pre-construction – overhanging branches may need pruning/uplifting to prevent canopy damage during construction. This work should be performed by a qualified arborist and done prior to erection of TPZ Protective Fencing. AS 4373 – 2007 – Pruning of Amenity Trees. Any roots greater than 20mm within a Tree's TPZ that are found while works/digging is carried out, are not to be damaged. If roots greater than 20mm are found the project arborist must be notified. Pruning cuts should be made with sharp tools such as secateurs, pruners, handsaws or chainsaws. If during construction the fence needs to be moved or altered the project arborist must be notified. Weed removal - All weeds should be removed by hand without soil disturbance or should be controlled with appropriate use of herbicide. Watering - Soil moisture levels should be regularly monitored by the project arborist. Temporary irrigation or watering may be required within the TPZ. 7.4 Building Techniques for TPZ Protection The follows building techniques are highly suitable to maximise tree health: Pier and beam footings: Localised pier footings; Suspended slabs; Cantilevered building sections; Screw piles; and Contiguous piling. 7.5 Protection of TPZ from Crossover/Driveway A crossover/driveway has been proposed to be constructed on the east boundary. It is recommended that the crossover/driveway be constructed with permeable materials such as gravel or concrete lawn pavers. During construction Tree 5 and 15 will need protection from soil compaction. Before construction can begin a layer of mulch up to 100mm thick should be laid within the crossover area. Rumble boards that are strapped together should be laid on top of the mulch, see Figure 1 and Appendix 2. DS Arboriculture Arboricultural Assessment 29/03/2021 Page 21 of 38



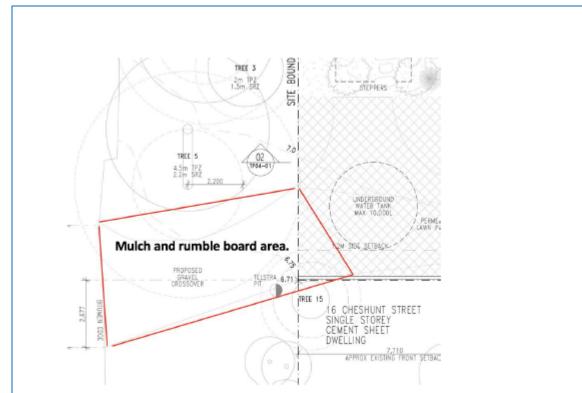


Figure 1: Position of mulch and rumble boards.

All works carried out within Tree 5 and 15's TPZ in the proposed gravel driveway should not go deeper than 20cm and all roots greater than 20mm diameter are not to be damaged. If any digging greater than 20cm in depth is required then this must be done by hand. No roots over 20mm diameter may be cut. Refer to the table below if tree roots are encountered.

Tree Roots	Tree Roots
>6.3cm circumference	<6.2cm circumference
>20mm diameter	<19mm diameter
Contact Project Arborist	 Tree roots must be pruned as follows Final cut to undamaged wood Sharp tool used to make cut with: secateurs, pruners, handsaw Pruning wood should not be treated with dressing or paint If the roots are to be exposed for more than 4 hours contact Project Arborist

7.6 TPZ Protective Fencing

Nature strip trees will need their TPZ protected. Protective fencing will need to be installed prior to site establishment (after removal of trees) and retained intact until completion of the works.

AS 4970 – 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Site recommends that the area within the TPZ protective fence:

- Should be mulched to a depth of 50mm-100mm
- Soil moisture levels monitored by the project arborist. Temporary irrigation or watering may be required.
- All weeds should be removed by hand without soil disturbance or should be controlled with appropriate use of herbicide.

Signs identifying the TPZ should be placed around the edge of the TPZ and be visible from within the development site, see Appendix 3.

Protective fencing should be chain wire mesh panels held in place with concrete feet. The height of the fencing should be 1.8m, see Appendix 3.

For position of the fence and length of panels - see Figure 2 below.

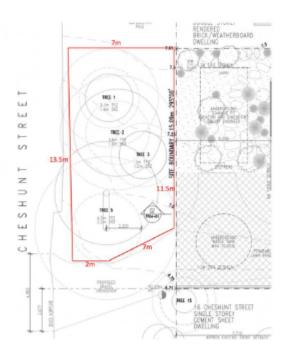


Figure 2: Positioning of TPZ Protective Fence.

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7.8 VPO Overlay

The site has a Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO1).

A permit is required to remove, destroy or lop all native or indigenous vegetation including Moonah (Melaleuca lanceolate), Tea Tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*) and Coastal Heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*).

The VPO also states that any indigenous or native vegetation that is removed should be replaced with like-for vegetation, or as otherwise approved by the responsible authority, with new vegetation of species of local provenance at a ratio of 2:1.

Three indigenous onsite trees have been recommended for removal. Two are *Leptospermum laevigatum* and one *Melaleuca lanceolate*. Six trees of these species should be incorporated in the landscape design.



Tree Number: 1	Botanical Name: Leucopogon parviflorus	
	Coast Beard-heath	
Origin:	Indigenous	
Age:	Mature	
D.A.R.B:	26.4cm	
Height:		
Width:		
Health:		
Structure:		
Retention Value:		
	3.1m	
	1.9m	不能的现在形式 主义
Comments:	Council tree, light suppressed, growing to the south, pruning stubs, borer, branch growing into	
	the soil, tear out stubs, rot present in trunk, new	
	extension growth, branches with splits.	
	extension growth, staticies with spire.	
Tree Number: 2	Botanical Name: Leptospermum laevigatum	
Common Name:	Tea Tree	
Origin:	Indigenous	
	Mature	and the stand
D.A.R.B:		A CONTRACTOR
Height:		
Width:		
Health:		
Structure:		
Retention Value:		and the second second second
	3.6m 1.9m	The second s
	Council tree, lying horizontal for most of the tree,	
comments.	large rot pockets in the trunk, foliage growth to	
	the south.	
Tree Number: 3	Botanical Name: Agonis flexuosa	PACKAGE CONSTRUCTION
Common Name:		
Origin:		
D.B.H:	Semi Mature	and the second second
D.B.H. D.A.R.B:		A ACT
Height:		
Width:		
Health:		the Care State
Structure:		
Retention Value:		
	2.0m	
	1.5m	ALL THE STATE
Comments:	Council tree, light suppressed, growing to the	
	north, sparse foliage, elbow developing in the	A C
	trunk which maybe a potential weak point.	



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Tree Number: 4	Botanical Name: Leucopogon parviflorus	
	Coast Beard-heath	
	Indigenous	CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR
	Mature	
DARB:		
Height:		
Width:		
Health:		
Structure:		
Retention Value:		ALL STOR
TPZ:		
	2.21m	
the second s	Council tree, split trunk, major part of the tree is	Start Start
	lying on the ground, cavities, rot, split branches, borer, good new extension growth, dumped cement on its trunk.	State Ba
Tree Number: 5		
Common Name:		
	Indigenous	24
	Mature	the part of the second se
	37.9cm	Marine Marine
Height:		
Width:		The second second
Health:		
Structure:		A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR
Retention Value:		
	4.5m	
and the second sec	2.2m	
Comments:	Council tree, lying horizontal to the west, bifurcated, cavities, rot, dumped cement on the	The season of the
	trunk, pruning stubs, Coprosma repens growing	
	from its trunk.	
Tree Number: 6	Botanical Name: Acacia longifolia	
Common Name:	Coast Wattle	
	Native	
	Mature	A AND A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
1.	19.4cm	
	25.8cm	
Height:		
Width:	6m	
Health:		
Structure:	Poor	
Retention Value:		
	2.33	
and here the ball of the second	1.87	The state of the second
Comments:	Council tree, weed species, light suppressed,	
	growing to the east, old wound 1.5m mark on its	
	trunk, cavity developing in this wound, potential	
	weak point, old pruning stubs, ground heave, borer.	A CONTRACT OF A

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Tree Number: 7	Botanical Name: Leptospermum laevigatum	March /
Common Name:	Tea Tree	
Origin:	Indigenous	
Age:	Mature	
D.B.H:	16.5cm	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER
Height:	4m	
Width:	4.5m	ARK DEPERT
Health:	Fair	
Structure:	Poor	The Cart of the and the st
Retention Value:	Low	
TPZ:	2.0m	
SRZ:	1.6m	
Comments:	Council tree, branches laying on the ground,	
	covered in grass, light suppressed, growing to the	The second second
	east, pruning stubs, new extension growth, trunk	Mith Cold and a second s
	damage, branch tear out.	
Tree Number: 8	Botanical Name: Melaleuca lanceolate	
Common Name:		And a state of the
	Indigenous	and the second second second
	Mature	
-	22.3cm	All the
	31.8cm	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE
Height:		
Width:		
Health:		36245
Structure:		
Retention Value:		and the second
	2.68	
	2.05	
	Onsite tree, leaning to the north, bifurcated trunk	and the second s
	with included bark, ground heave.	Horse and
		×
Tree Number: 9	Botanical Name: Coprosma repens	
Common Name:	Mirror Bush	* 2003
Origin:		
	Mature	
	34.4cm	
Height:		A CONTRACT OF
Width:		AN MARCH MARK
Health:	Good	THE REAL PROPERTY OF A
Structure:		
Retention Value:		
	4.1m	
	2.1m	
Comments:	Site tree, weed species, re-growth from lopped trunk at 1.2m mark.	

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Tree Number: 10	Botanical Name: Leptospermum laevigatum	
Common Name:	Tea Tree	March 1997 Barris Strategy and Strategy of
Origin:	Indigenous	
Age:	Mature	
D.B.H:	28.2cm	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
D.A.R.B:	31.2cm	
Height	6m	AND TO A ROOM
Width:	5m	
Health:	Fair	
Structure:	Poor	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
Retention Value:	Nil	
TPZ:	3.83m	
SRZ:	2.05m	
Comments:	Site tree, growing at a lean to the west, the trunk	
	is supported by a Coprosma repens, dead	A MARINA MURINA MURINA AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A
	cambium, cavities, tear outs, pruning stubs. This	Constant in Annual Constant Constant Constant
	tree may collapse, considerable risk to people and	
	property.	
	property.	
Tree Number:11	Botanical Name: Coprosma repens	
Common Name:		State of the second
Origin:	Exotic	the Athen in St.
Age:	Mature	A CAN PARA AND
D.B.H:	23cm	
Height:	5m	
Width:		Carl State of State of State of States
Health:	Poor	
Structure:	Poor	A COMPANY AND A COMPANY
Retention Value:	Nil	
TPZ:	2.8m	
SRZ:	1.8m	
Comments:	Site tree, weed species, supporting Tree 10 and	Alterna March 199
	12, hollow trunk, pruning wounds, split trunk. Thi	
	tree may collapse, considerable risk to people and	Restriction of the second s
Tree Number: 12	property. Botanical Name: Leptospermum laevigatum	
Common Name:	Tea Tree	Annual Manager New York Concerns of
Origin:	Indigenous	Contra C
Age	Mature	
	36.3cm	
Height	5.5m	
Width:		
Health:	Fair	A PART TO THE CASE
Structure	Poor	
Retention Value:	Nil	
TPZ	4.4m	
SRZ:	2.2m	
Comments	Site tree, extreme lean to the west, supported t	
	a Coprosma repens, rot, cavities. This tree may	
	collapse, considerable risk to people and	235
	property.	and the second distance of the second distanc



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Tree Number: 13	Botanical Name: Coprosma repens	
Common Name:		
Origin:	Exotic	ELECTION NAME OF A DATA
Age:	Mature	
	16cm	
D.A.R.B:		
Height:		
Width:		
Health:		Constant Academics
Structure:		
Retention Value:		
	2.0m	
	1.9m	
comments.	Rot and cracks throughout the trunk, supportin	
	Tree 10. This tree may collapse, considerable r to people and property.	
	to people and property.	
Free Number: 14	Botanical Name: Leptospermum laevigatum	
Common Name:	Tea Tree	the second
Origin:	Indigenous	
Age:	Mature	A A A A A A A A A A A A
D.B.H:	40cm	
D.A.R.B:		
Height:		
Width:		The second se
Health:		
Structure:		The second se
Retention Value:		
TPZ:		
SRZ:		
Comments:	Dead stump	STREEK CONSERVANCESCON CHICADES
Free Number: 15	Botanical Name: Callistemon viminalis	
Common Name:		
Origin:		A support the second
	Young	A A A A A A
D.B.H:		
D.A.R.B:		State of the second
Height:		
Width:		
Health:		
Structure:		
Retention Value:		
	2.0m	and the second second second second
SRZ:		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
comments:	16 Cheshunt St (3 rd party tree), bifurcated, good union, growing to the north.	

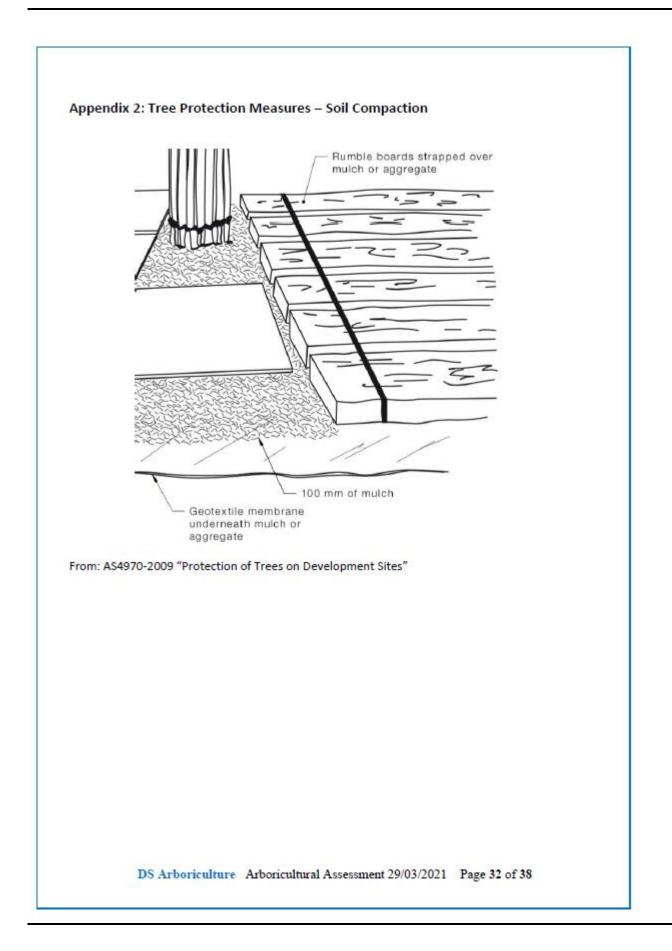


Tree Number: 16	Botanical Name: Melaleuca lanceolate	
Common Name:	Moonah	
Origin:	Indigenous	The second second
	Mature	has sheet and the second
	22cm	- A. Santa and a second
D.A.R.B:	31cm	
Height:		
Width:		A CONTRACTOR OF A
Health:		
Structure:		States and the second
Retention Value:		March March States of Barrier
	2.64m	
A 1 1 1 1	2.02m	
	16 Cheshunt St (3rd party tree), multi stem,	
	included bark, good new extension growth,	
	pruning stubs.	REALING AND
Tree Number: 17	Botanical Name: Melaleuca lanceolate	
Common Name:		
	Indigenous	
	Mature	real and the second
	22cm	
Height:		
Width: Health:	in the second	
And the second second		
Structure: Retention Value:		
	2.7m	
	1.8m	
	16 Cheshunt St (3rd party tree), 2 stems lying on	
comments.	the ground, vertical growth, root girdling.	
	Botanical Name: Melaleuca lanceolate	PERSONAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF ADDRES
Common Name:		
Origin:	Indigenous	
	Mature	Mr. A. Herry Press of Walt
	9.5cm	
Height:		A CONTRACTOR OF THE
Width:		All and a second second
Health:		Plan Astronomic States
Structure:		
Retention Value:		
	2.0m	States and
	1.5m	
Comments:	16 Cheshunt St (3 rd party tree), part of the trunk lying horizontal, light suppressed, pruning stubs,	
	growing to the east.	



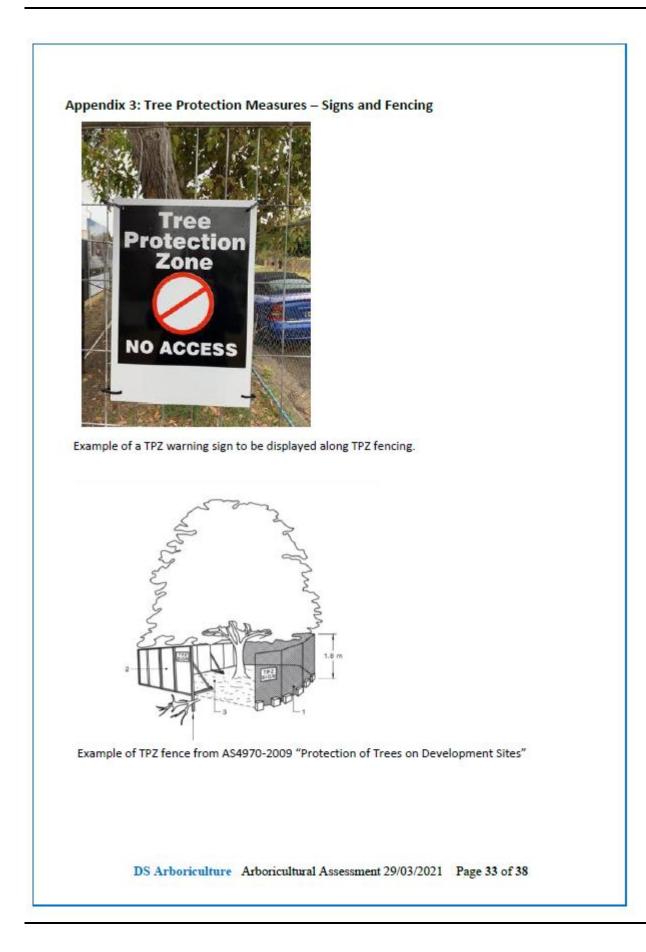
Tree Number: 19	Botanical Name: Corymbia ficifolia	
Common Name:	Red Flowering Gum	
	Native	
	Mature	
	27cm	and the second second
	38.5cm	
Height:		
Width:		
Health:		Contraction of the state
Structure: Retention Value:		
	3.2m	
	2.22m	
1. S.	16 Cheshunt St (3 rd party tree), growing to the	
comments.	north east, bifurcated with included bark, some	VAUL - CARACTER
	foliage over fence line by 1.5m.	
Common Name:		Manala
	Native	
	Young	
	10cm	
Height: Width:		
Health:		
Structure:		
Retention Value:		A CONTRACTOR
TPZ:		
SRZ:	1.5m	HER HAMPS SAMELY STATE
Comments:	16 Cheshunt St (3rd party tree), this tree has no	All the second s
	buds or fruit present, growing to the north with	STATE VILLE STATE
	bend in the trunk growing vertical, pruning stubs	The second second



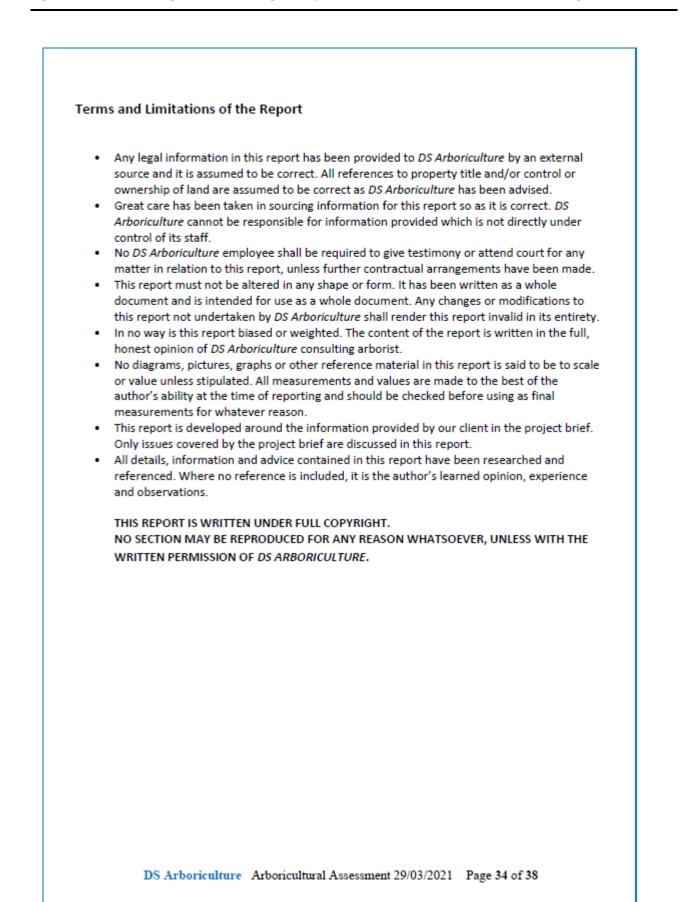




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Descriptors

The information collected on each specimen was based on the assessors' experience and opinion of each of the trees. Included are the descriptions for each of the listed categories. The following information was collected on each tree:

- Botanical name: The genus, species and common name.
- · Canopy dimensions Height (approximate) and width (measured) of the canopy in meters.
- DBH Diameter at breast height (measured at 1.4m above ground level).

Tree Origin

Term	Definition
Exotic	The species originates in a country other than Australia.
Native	The species originates within Australia.
Indigenous	The species originates within the local environs.

Tree Age

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

Health

Term	Definition
Good	Foliage of tree is entire, with good colour, very little sign of pathogens and of good density. Growth indicators are good i.e. Extension growth of twigs and wound wood development. Minimal or no canopy die back (deadwood).
Fair	The tree is in reasonable condition and growing well. The tree should exhibit an adequate canopy of foliage. There may be some deadwood present in the crown. Some grazing by insects or possums may be evident.
Poor	The tree is not growing to its full capacity; extension growth of the laterals is minimal. The canopy may be thinning or sparse. Large amounts of deadwood may be evident throughout the crown. Significant pest and disease problems may be evident or symptoms of stress indicating tree decline.
Dead	Tree is in severe decline; > 55% deadwood, very little foliage, possible epicormic shoots, minimal extension growth.

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Term	Definition
Nil	A tree with no landscape significance and its retention is inappropriate. The removal of this tree would be of benefit to the landscape.
Low	Trees that offer little in terms of contributing to the future landscape for the reasons of poor health or structural condition, species suitability in relation to unacceptable growth habit, noxious, poisonous or weed species or a combination of these characteristics. Should be considered for removal.
Moderate	Trees with some beneficial attributes that may benefit the site in relation to botanical, horticultural, historical or local significance but may be limited to some degree by their future growth potential at the site by maintenance requirements now or in the future. (e.g. pruning, etc.;) These trees could be considered for retention if possible.
High	Trees with the potential to positively contribute to the site due to their botanical, horticultural, historical or local significance in combination with good characteristics of structure.

Structure

Term	Definition
Good	The tree has a well-defined and balanced crown. Branch unions appear to be strong, with no defects evident in the trunk or the branches. Major limbs are well defined. The tree is considered a good example of the species.
Fair	The tree has some minor problems in the structure of the crown. The crown may be slightly out of balance, and some branch unions may be exhibiting minor structural faults. If the tree has a single trunk, it may be on a slight lean or exhibiting minor defects.
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 root damage.



Term	Definition	
Non-woody roots.	Roots where the primary function is the absorption of water and nutrients in solution. Smallest non-woody roots also referred to as 'fibrous' or 'fine' roots.	
Wound wood	Refers to the tissue formed at the margins of a cavity or wound. The margins of this new tissue may eventually meet, closing off the face of the wound.	
Scaffold branch/root	A primary structural branch of the crown or primary structural root of the tree.	
Epicormic	Shoots which arise from adventitious or latent buds. These shoots often have a weak point of attachment. They are often a response to stress in the tree. Epicormic growth/shoots are generally a survival mechanism, often indicating the presence of a current, or past stress event such as fire, pruning, drought, etc.	
Included Bark	The pattern of development at branch or stem junctions where bark is turned inward rather than pushed out. This fault is located at the point where the stems/branches meet. This is normally a genetic fault and potentially a weak point of attachment as the bark obstructs healthy tissue from joining together to strengthen the joint.	
Lion tailed	Branches that are long with a crown on the end far from the trunk. Giving slenderness problems.	
Root plate	oot plate Generally, the area and the conditions in which tree root growth may occu or is occurring. Normally the minimum rooting environment is defined by t Tree Protection Zone (TPZ), however, as root growth can be restricted by structures, pavements, rock, soil type, soil moisture, etc, the area available for root growth may not be evenly distributed or develop in a symmetrical manner out from the tree.	
Bi-furcated	Natural division of a branch or stem into two or more stems or parts.	
Borer	Bora is an insect that chews though the wood. This happens in the vascular	
(longhorn beetle)	system, this is where the tree function through water and nutrients. This can ring bark the tree or branch coursing it to die. This happens in the larvae stage.	



References

AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites

AS 4373 - 2007 - Pruning of Amenity Trees

Shigo, A; Modern Arboriculture 5th Printing 2013

Mattheck.C, Bethge.K, Weber.K; The Body Language of Trees 2015

Frankston_Arboricultural_Reporting_Guidelines.pdf



Memorandum

Traffix Group

To:	Charlotte Fitzgibbon (Bower Architecture & Interiors)	From:	Matthew Woollard (Traffix Group)
Our Ref:	G29223M-01A	Date:	Monday, 5 April 2021

18 Cheshunt Street, Point Lonsdale- Proposed Residential Development

Introduction

Further to your request, please find our review of the Without Prejudice Plans (dated 1st April, 2021) for the proposed residential development.

We understand that Council's Vegetation Protection Officer requires Tree 5 along the site's frontage to be retained and has requested the crossover to be relocated clear of the structural roots of Tree 5.

We have provided design advice to the project architect to achieve a satisfactory crossover arrangement. Access to and from the driveway has been checked for ingress and egress movements by the B85 design car (specified at Appendix B of AS2890.1-2004).

Following our swept path analysis, we have determined that an angled crossover with splays is required to accommodate the relevant turning manoeuvres for vehicles to enter/exit the site in a forwards direction.

The below swept path diagrams demonstrate the appropriate arrangement for the crossover.

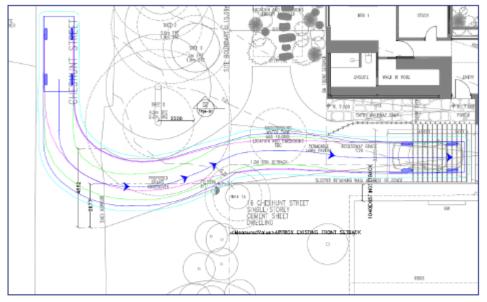
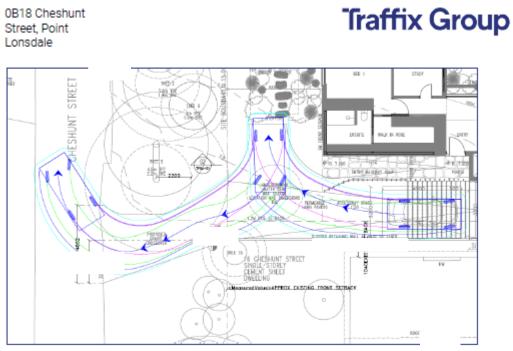
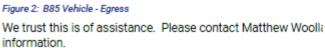


Figure 1: B85 Vehicle - Ingress

Level 28, 459 Collins St T: 03 9822 2888 Traffix Group Pty Ltd traffixgroup.com.au Melbourne Victoria 3000 admin⊛traffixgroup.com.au ABN: 32 100 481 570







uire any further





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8. CLOSE OF MEETING