



**Macedon
Ranges**
Shire Council

Tree protection guidelines for developments



Trees are a vital part of our natural environment and play an integral role in the aesthetic appeal of our shire and way of life.

We have a responsibility to retain and protect our natural landscapes, to enhance biodiversity and to retain the semi-rural character of our townships.

Throughout the shire, a diversity of tree species occur of varying ages including ancient eucalypts and early settler plantings, all of which contribute to the shire's natural and cultural values.

Trees are sensitive to change and require minimal disturbance to

retain optimum health. Trees need to be protected at all stages of a development to ensure they survive. It is rarely possible to repair stressed and injured trees.

This document provides guidelines aimed at ensuring trees are retained and protected as a part of new development and buildings and works.

When to consider trees

Tree protection is most effective when considered at the *earliest stages of development planning*. A comprehensive site analysis is recommended to determine how tree removal or detrimental impacts to trees can be avoided.

Always contact Council prior to undertaking any tree works or prior to developing site plans to discuss what approvals are required and how negative impacts can be avoided.



Tree protection requirements

Native vegetation (including trees and patches of vegetation) is protected under the Victorian Planning Provisions. These provisions require applicants to *avoid and minimise native vegetation loss* as a first priority.

Development works can also impact trees through soil compaction from the construction of roads and driveways close to trees. These impacts should also be avoided where possible.

Clause 52.17 of the MRSC Planning Scheme requires the majority of native

vegetation proposed for removal to be quantified and offset. This applies to all native trees whether alive or dead, as well as maintenance works where more than a 1/3 of the canopy is proposed for removal. Vegetation loss can be calculated via <https://nvim.delwp.vic.gov.au/>

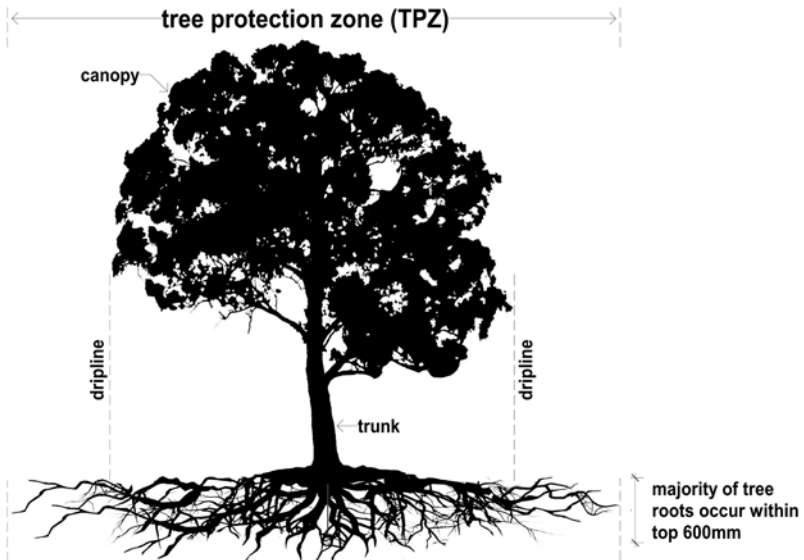
Non-native trees may also be protected under local planning provisions in some areas of the shire e.g. in Vegetation Protection Overlays (VPO), Environment Significant Overlays (ESO), and Heritage Overlays (HO).

Components of a tree

The root system of a tree generally extends well beyond its canopy or dripline. These roots can be impacted by compaction

from vehicles as well as the construction of driveways and foundations.

Figure 1. Components of a tree

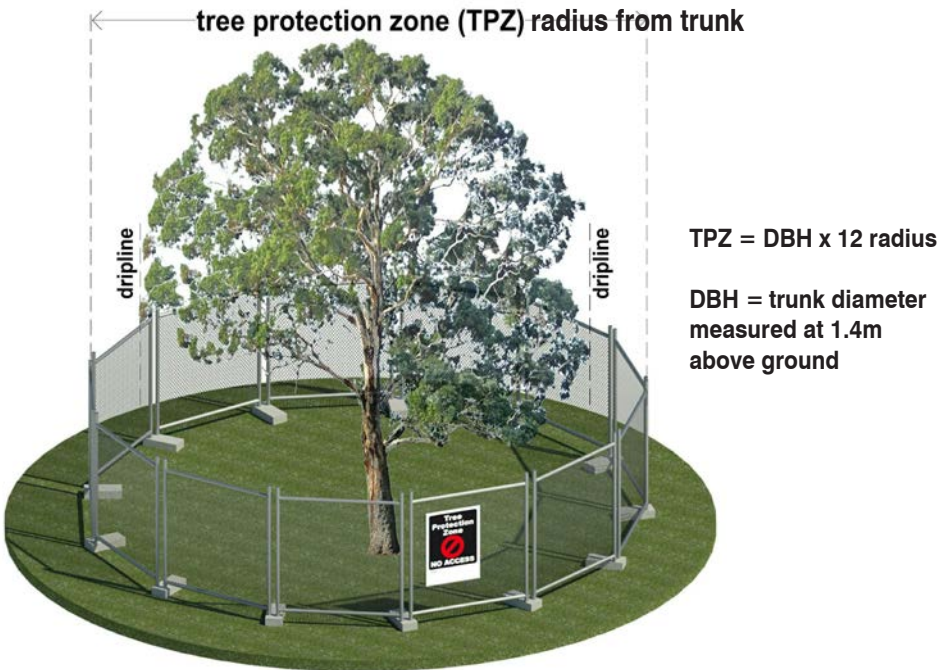


Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)

The Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) is the calculated area above and below ground at a given distance from the trunk to provide for the protection of the tree's roots and canopy during construction works.

The Tree Protection Zone is determined by the diameter of the tree at breast height (DBH). "Breast height" is always 1.4m above ground level.

Figure 2. Tree Protection Zone and example of required fencing



The Australian Standard, *Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS4970 2009)* defines a Tree Protection Zone as follows:

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.

The TPZ incorporates the structural root zone (SRZ). The radius of the TPZ is calculated for each tree by multiplying its DBH x 12.

Tree circumference to DBH: measure the circumference of a tree trunk at 1.4m. Then divide the measurement by 3.141592 (Pi). This is the DBH of a tree.

Arboricultural assessments and reports

If any significant site trees, neighbouring trees, or Council owned street trees are likely to be adversely impacted by construction works, an arborist report will be required. The report needs to be prepared by a suitably qualified (AQF Level 5 or above) and experienced Arborist who will conduct a site visit and assess each tree in accordance with Australian Standard *AS4970: 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites*.

Up to four arborist reports are required for development proposals as follows:

Preliminary Tree Assessment Report

The purpose of a preliminary tree assessment report is to evaluate all site trees to determine their significance in the landscape, suitability for retention and to guide the layout of the proposed development. It will provide tree protection measures for all trees to be retained and should include any trees within five metres of the site boundary. The tree protection zone of neighbouring trees may also require assessment.

All assessed trees are typically numbered in the report along with the following information:

- Correct botanical identification and common name
- Health and structure
- Dimensions: height, crown spread, and trunk diameter
- Age class and useful life expectancy
- Retention value
- Tree Protection Zone

Native Vegetation Removal Report

If native vegetation is proposed to be removed, a Native Vegetation Removal (NVR) report is required. This applies to all native trees, shrubs and understorey, all dead trees and any trees where more than 1/3 of the canopy is proposed to be removed.

A Native Vegetation Removal report can be obtained from the State Government's Native Vegetation Information Management (NVIM) system at <https://nvim.delwp.vic.gov.au>. All losses will need to be offset in accordance with State Government native vegetation regulations.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report

This report is prepared once the final site plan is complete. The report will identify trees to be removed, retained and transplanted, and determine the extent of any possible impacts to trees that are to be retained. It will also recommend measures necessary to protect the trees throughout all demolition and construction stages. Architectural and landscape plans must be available for the arborist to review.

Tree Management Protection Plan

A Tree Protection Management Plan (TPMP) is often a requirement of a planning permit and sets out the tree protection measures to be followed through all phases of demolition and construction. It will include details of construction staging, a project arborist inspection timeframe and a compliance check list.

Protective Fencing

All protective measures must follow the recommendations of the Arborist Report, and be in accordance with the Australian Standard for the protection of trees on development sites (AS 4970-2009).

Fencing around tree(s) should be installed in accordance with the Tree Protection Zone prior to site establishment and should remain until the completion of

works. An Arborist report will provide all of the measurements. Protective fencing should be erected before any machinery or materials are brought on site and before the commencement of works including demolition. The fencing should be approved by the project arborist in compliance with a permit condition.

If tree protection fencing is to be constructed for a home project that does not require a planning permit, a suitable area to fence around a tree can be determined using the Tree Protection Zone calculation in this fact sheet. That is:

A radius of 12 times the diameter of the tree trunk at a height of 1.4 metres to a maximum of 15 metres but no less than 2 metres from the base of the trunk of the tree.

Tree protection fencing should comply with the following requirements:

- Fence post supports (e.g. star pickets) should have a diameter greater than 20 mm and should not impact surface tree roots
- Fencing height minimum of 1.8 m
- Shade cloth, paraweb, wire mesh panels or similar should be attached to the fencing posts
- Signage should be installed stating "Vegetation Protection Zone - No Entry"
- The tree protection fencing must remain in place until construction is completed
- No vehicular or pedestrian access, trenching or soil excavation is to occur within the Tree Protection Zone
- No storage or dumping of tools, equipment or waste is to occur within the Tree Protection Zone

See **Figure 2** for an example of what fencing is required.

Approved Tree Protection Techniques

If a Tree Protection Zone is to be impacted by construction works or the installation of underground services, the following techniques are highly desirable to maximise tree health. Consultation with an arborist is required to ensure the following techniques can be incorporated on a site plan, to minimise the impact of encroachment.

Tree Sensitive Construction Measures

To protect trees throughout construction, tree sensitive measures such as pier and beam, suspended slabs, cantilevered building sections, screw piles and contiguous piling can minimize the impact of encroachment.

Boring

Boring is the recommended method for all underground services within a Tree Protection Zone. The entry and exit pits should also be excluded from a Tree Protection Zone and native vegetation.

Wastewater Treatment for Effluent

The treatment of effluent will require an irrigation system/disposal area for the secondary treatment of septic treated water. Effluent pipes are usually installed within trenches approximately 150mm below the ground. The installation of these effluent pipes can damage native ground cover as well as the root system of any trees in the vicinity. The impacted vegetation is considered a loss and, therefore, in most cases will need to be offset in accordance with State Government native vegetation removal planning regulations. The best option is to avoid impacts to vegetation by choosing a disposal area free of trees and native vegetation.

Avoid impacts to native vegetation by:

- Investigating alternative solutions to installing irrigation pipes other than trenching
- Choosing a location for your septic tank and effluent field clear of trees and native vegetation



CONTACT US

For more information, contact Council's Environment Unit
on 5422 0333 or at
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RESOURCES

Native Vegetation Information Management system
[**nvim.delwp.vic.gov.au**](http://nvim.delwp.vic.gov.au)

Native Vegetation Regulations
[**www.environment.vic.gov.au/native-vegetation/native-vegetation**](http://www.environment.vic.gov.au/native-vegetation/native-vegetation)