Use and develop land for a dwelling

89 Old Sale Road, Drouin West

Client

Mitchell Preen and Mikaela Pellizzari

Issued 10/11/2020

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Revision Table

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	This document has been copied and
01	For Submission	10-11-2020	mede available for the planning process as set out in the Planning and Environme
02	Revision to address RFI	08-02-21	Act 1987. TJW Information must not be used for any other purpose.
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1 INTRODUCTION

This Town Planning Report has been prepared in support of an application for a planning permit to use and develop land for a dwelling at 89 Old Sale Road, Drouin West.

The report provides details of the site and environs, the proposal, planning controls and an assessment against the provisions of the Baw Baw Planning Scheme.

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2 SITE AND SURROUNDS

2.1 Subject site

The site is located at 89 Old Sale Road, Drouin West.

The land consists of Lot 1 on Title Plan 244251Y and is contained in Certificate of Title Vol. 8119 Fol. 243.

The title is not affected by any covenants or Section 173 Agreements and does not contain any easements.

A copy of the title search statement and Title Plan is contained in Appendix A.

The site is generally rectangular in shape and has a combined area of roughly 1011.33m² with the following dimensions:

- A northern boundary with a length of 20.11 metres;
- An eastern side boundary with a length of 50.25 metres;
- A southern boundary abutting Old Sale Road with a length of 20.11 metres; and,
- A western side boundary with a length of 50.25 metres.

The land is currently a vacant allotment containing only mown grass and some exotic vegetation. There is one *eucalyptus spp* tree located in the north-eastern corner of the land.

The land has existing access via a gravel crossover positioned in the south-western corner.

Reticulated electricity is available to the site.

The topography of the land is generally flat.

There are no declared watercourses or other native features within the land.

The boundaries of the site are delineated by post and wire fencing.

The following photographs provide a visual description of the land.

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Photo 1 Subject land - existing access



Photo 2

Subject land

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Photo 3 Subject land

2.2 Surrounding Environment

The site is located within the rural residential settlement of Drouin West.

Drouin West contains a school, local fire station, cemetery and a cluster of houses on small lots within the Rural Living and Farming Zones.

The area has a range of land uses, including farming, industry and residential uses. Land use within immediate proximity of the subject land is dominated by residential lifestyle purposes, however also includes industry (timber processing) opposite the subject land and a restaurant, accommodation and hotel to the west. This document has been copied and

Immediately abutting the subject land is:
'89 Old Sale Road' to the west. The land is more specifically as Lot 1 TP240462 and Lot 1 TP218444. The and various sheds.

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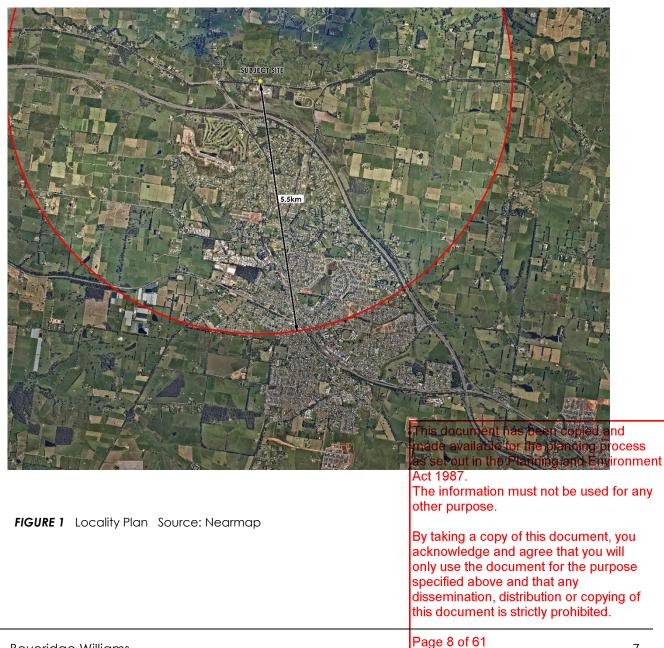


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- '87 Old Sale Road' to the north. This is a battle axe shaped allotment with an area of approximately 3,847m² that has the rear part of the allotment abutting the subject land and the frontage of the land abutting Old Sale Road. The land is developed with a dwelling and a large shed and appears to be used for domestic purposes with small noncommercial agricultural use.
- The land to the south, directly opposite the subject land, is developed with industry, namely Browns Timber, that is used to store timber associated with the production of sawn timber products.

Old Sale Road is a long rural road connecting townships from Sale through to Warragul. The road is now separated into sections by other roads. The section of Old Sale Road on which the subject land is located commences at the intersection with Main Neerim Road to the east and terminates to the intersection with Princes Way to the west. The road is a two-way bitumen sealed road with gravel verges and rural drains either side of the road.



THE PROPOSAL 3

This application seeks a permit to use and develop the land for a dwelling.

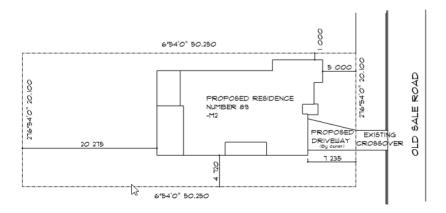
Plans of the proposed dwelling including a site plan, floor plans and elevations are contained in Appendix B.

The proposed dwelling is proposed to be sited 5.00 metres from Old Sale Road, 1.00 metre from the eastern boundary and 4.72m from the western boundary.

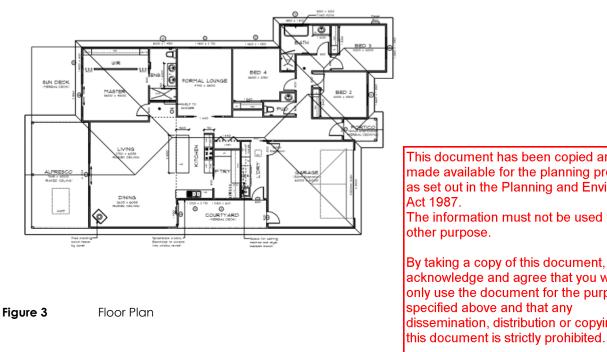
The dwelling is proposed to be a single storey dwelling and constructed with Linea board cladding walls and a Colorbond Roof. The design incorporates a 22.5° roof pitch with gable end details with James Hardie Easy Tex cladding, which offers a rendered appearance.

The dwelling has a proposed maximum wall height of 2.85 metres.

The land is not connected to reticulated sewer and therefore the dwelling will be required to be connected to a suitably designed waste disposal system. A land capability assessment will be provided shortly demonstrating the ability of the land to dispose of effluent for this dwelling.







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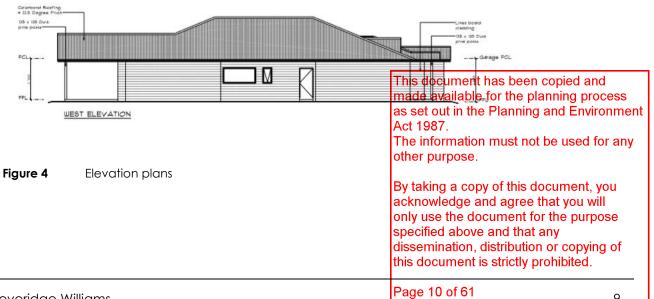
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4 PLANNING MATTERS

4.1 Planning Policy Framework

The Baw Baw Planning Scheme contains a series of State policies relevant to this proposal:

- Settlement Gippsland (Clause 11.01-1R)
- Regional and local places (Clause 11.003-6S)
- Protection of agricultural land (Clause 14.01-1S)
- Protection of agricultural land Gippsland (Clause 14.01-1R)
- Water supply, sewerage and drainage (Clause 19.03-3S)

Clause 11.01-1R Settlement - Gippsland contains the following relevant strategies;

- Support the continuing role of towns and small settlements in providing services to their districts, recognising their relationships and dependencies with larger towns.
- Provide regional social infrastructure in the regional city and regional centres.

Clause 11.03-6S Regional and local places has the objective:

• 'To facilitate integrated place-based planning.'

The strategies to achieve this objective are

- 'Integrate relevant planning considerations to provide specific direction for the planning of sites, places, neighbourhoods and towns
- Consider the distinctive characteristics and needs of regional and local places in planning for future land use and development.'

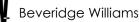
Clause 14.01-1S Protection of agricultural land has the objective:

• 'To protect the state's agricultural base by preserving productive farmland.'

The strategies listed to achieve this are;

- 'Identify areas of productive agricultural land, including land for primary production and intensive agriculture.
- Consider state, regional and local, issues and characteristics when assessing agricultural quality and productivity.
- Avoid permanent removal of productive agricultural land from the state's agricultural base without consideration of the economic importance of the land for the agricultural production and processing sectors.
- Protect productive farmland that is of strategic significance in the local or regional context.
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•	Prevent agricult develop	inappropriately dispersed urban activities in rural are ural and primary production land from incomp oment in rural areas by:	made available for the planning process as set out in the planning and Environment gliplesets. Limit new housing Act 1987. The information must not be used for any
	-	Directing housing growth into existing settlements.	other purpose.
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	-	Encouraging consolidation of existing isolated small l	ថតាត្រ អេទុកស្រុកស្ទិ្តcument for the purpose specified above and that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this document is strictly prohibited.



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- Identify areas of productive agricultural land by consulting with the Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources and using available information.'

In considering a proposal to use, subdivide or develop agricultural land, consider the:

- 'Desirability and impacts of removing the land from primary production, given its agricultural productivity.
- Impacts on the continuation of primary production on adjacent land, with particular regard to land values and the viability of infrastructure for such production.
- Compatibility between the proposed or likely development and the existing use of the surrounding land.
- The potential impacts of land use and development on the spread of plant and animal pests from areas of known infestation into agricultural areas.
- Land capability.
- Balance the potential off-site effects of a use or development proposal (such as degradation of soil or water quality and land salinisation) against the benefits of the proposal.'

Clause 14.01-1R Protection of agricultural land - Gippsland has the following strategy;

• 'Protect productive land and irrigation assets, including the Macalister Irrigation District, that help grow the state as an important food bowl for Australia and Asia.'

Clause 19.03-35 Water supply, sewerage and drainage has the objective:

• 'To plan for the provision of water supply, sewerage and drainage services that efficiently and effectively meet state and community needs and protect the environment.'

Strategies are to:

- 'Improve alignment between urban water management and planning by adopting an integrated water management approach.
- Ensure water quality in water supply catchments is protected from possible contamination by urban, industrial and agricultural land uses.
- Provide for sewerage at the time of subdivision, or ensure lots created by the subdivision are capable of adequately treating and retaining all domestic wastewater within the boundaries of each lot.
- Plan urban stormwater drainage systems to:
 - Coordinate with adjacent municipalities and take into account the catchment context.
 - Include measures to reduce peak flows and assist screening, filtering and treatment of stormwater, to enhance flood protection and minimise impacts on water quality in receiving waters.
 - Prevent, where practicable, the intrusion of litter. Encourage the reuse of wastewater including urban run-off, treated sewage effluent and run-off from irrigated farmland where appropriate.
 - Protect significant water, sewerage and drainage assets for the planning process incompatible uses. Minimise the potential impacts of cycles, sewerage and drainage assets on the environment' made available for the planning process for other the planning plan

other purpose.

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4.2 Local planning policy framework

The Baw Baw Shire Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) sets out the future strategic direction for the municipality in **Clause 21** of the Planning Scheme. The following is an outline of the relevant planning policies contained within the MSS.

In its Municipal Profile at **Clause 21.01**, the MSS states that the municipality is located in West Gippsland between Melbourne's south-eastern growth corridor and the Latrobe Valley. It highlights that the municipality contains some of Australia's finest agricultural land, along with extensive agricultural infrastructure and investment.

Clause 21.02 outlines the Municipal Vision, which is based on Council's adopted Baw Baw 2050 – Community Vision:

- 'Happy, healthy people;
- sharing prosperity and knowledge from living sustainably and in harmony with our rural identity;
- thriving villages;
- and productive and inspiring landscapes.'

The following three strategic directions of Baw Baw 2050 are relevant to the proposal:

'Managing Growth:

 Maintaining the integrity of the land resource and its protection from unplanned urban and residential encroachment is vital for the long term economic prosperity of the Shire and its people.'

'Valuing our Environment:

The Shire comprises some of Australia's most fertile and productive rural land.'

'Building Prosperity:

 Protecting and further developing of the Shire's resources particularly those relating to dairying, horticulture, grazing, timber production, tourism and the capacity to supply high quality water is key to ensuring future prosperity.'

Clause 21.06 identifies the Council Vision, objectives and strategies for Natural Environment and Resource Management. The stated Vision is:

- Council will consider planning applications and make decisions in accordance with the following vision:
 - To ensure the protection, conservation and sustainable management of the Shire's natural environment.
 - To recognise the State and National importance of the Shire's resources while ensuring they are utilised in a way that maintains a high quality of life for residents.
 - To recognise the Shire's natural environment as the habitat for a wide range of indigenous flora and fauna and the im division of the planning process
 To recognise the Shire's natural environment as the habitat for a wide range of indigenous flora and fauna and the im division of the planning process

In the Natural Environment and Resource Management overview of Clause 21.06-2, it is stated that the natural environment of the municipality provides pastered information must not be used for any landscapes which are greatly valued by residents and visitors other purpose.

Clause 21.06-4 contains the following objective and strategies relating to the Natural Resource Base: Base:

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Objective

To ensure development proposals demonstrate a positive contribution to the • environment in terms of soil stability, erosion, flood and drainage management and the retention of native vegetation.

A relevant strategy identified to achieve this objective is:

Recognise the high quality attributes of the natural environment and its significant link with every urban and rural area in the Shire.

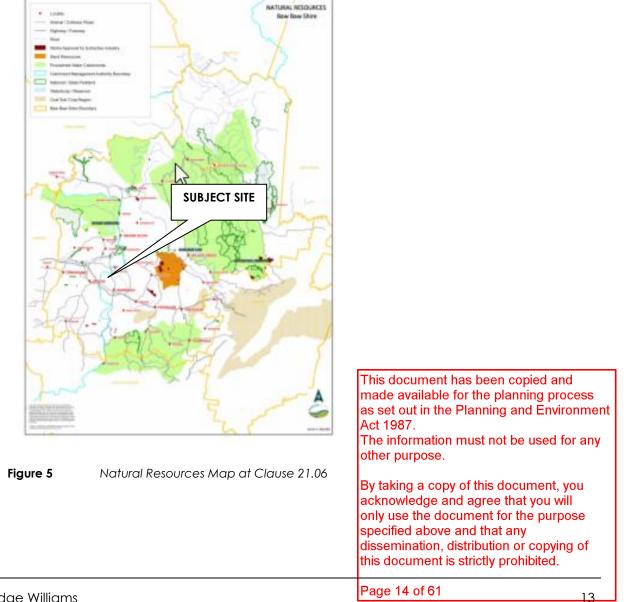
Clause 21.06-6 contains the following objective and strategies relating to the Farmland and Soil Quality:

Objectives

- To protect and maintain high quality agricultural land. .
- To ensure that the future of agricultural industries are not prejudiced by the removal or degradation of soils.

A relevant strategy identified to achieve these objectives is:

Discourage practices that damage soil integrity, for example through inappropriate • waste management or poor farm practices.





In the **Primary Production** overview at **Clause 21.07-3**, it is stated that the Baw Baw Shire is a major agricultural producer in the West Gippsland region and that agricultural output is highly valued. It also stated that there are many opportunities for further economic development within the municipality, particularly in alternative agricultural enterprises.

Clause 21.07-3 contains the following objective and strategies relating to the Primary Production:

Objective

• To enhance rural based economic activity in agriculture, horticulture and silviculture.

Relevant strategies identified to achieve this objective include:

- Facilitate opportunities to expand and value add to raw products.
- Develop the concept of the Shire as a centre for high quality agricultural production.
- Discourage uses and developments likely to impact detrimentally on agriculture and the environment.

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4.3 Zoning and overlay controls

4.3.1 Zoning

The land is zoned Rural Living - Schedule 1 under the Baw Baw Planning Scheme. An extract of the zoning map is contained in Figure 6.



Figure 6 Extract of Zoning Map Source; Land Victoria website

The purpose of the Rural Living Zone, as stated in Clause 35.03 of the Scheme, is:

- To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework. •
- To provide for residential use in a rural environment. •
- To provide for agricultural land uses which do not adversely affect the amenity of surrounding ٠ land uses.
- To protect and enhance the natural resources, biodiversity and landscape and heritage values ٠ of the area.

To encourage use and development of land based on comp	rehensive and sustainable land This document has been copied and
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In accordance with Clause 35.03-1 of the Rural Living Zone, a permit dwelling, as the lot is less than 4 hectares in area.	Act 1987 Speavired to use the land for a The information must not be used for any other purpose.
The use of land for a dwelling must meet the following requirements s	ipulated in Clause 35.03-2 : By taking a copy of this document, you
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- The dwelling must be connected to a reticulated potable water supply or have an alternative potable water supply with adequate storage for domestic use as well as for fire fighting purposes.
- The dwelling must be connected to a reticulated electricity supply or have an alternative energy source

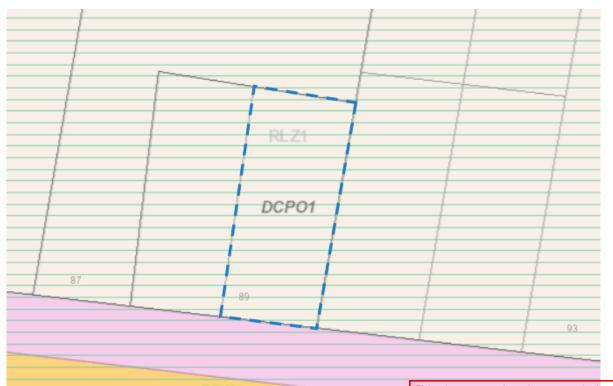
Pursuant to **Clause 35.03-4** a permit is required to construct a building and construct or carry out works associated with a dwelling.

4.3.2 Overlays

Development Contributions Plan Overlay (DCPO)

The entire site is affected by the Development Contributions Plan Overlay, Schedule 1 (Baw Baw Shire Development Contributions Plan) under the Baw Baw Planning Scheme.

An extract of the overlay map is contained in Figure 7.



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Figure 7	<pre> / Extract of Overlay Map </pre>	Source; Land Victoria website	made available for the planning process	
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The Baw Baw Shire Development Contributions Plan has been prepared and is contained in Schedule 1 to the overlay. The Contributions Plan identifies the site within 'Area 48' of the municipality.

4.4 Particular provisions

None applicable.

4.5 General provisions

The requirements of Clause 65 – Decision Guidelines and Clause 66 – Referrals and Notice Provisions are relevant to the proposal.

4.6 Incorporated and reference documents

The following relevant documents are incorporated in the Baw Baw Planning Scheme:

 'Guidelines for Environmental Management – Code of Practice – Onsite Management of Wastewater (Publication 8913, EPA 2013)

The following relevant documents are referenced in the Baw Baw Planning Scheme:

- 'Gippsland Regional Growth Plan' (Victorian Government, 2014)
- 'Baw Baw 2050 Community Vision 2010' (Baw Baw Shire Council)
- Assessment of agricultural quality of land in Gippsland (Swan and Volum, 1984)

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5 PLANNING ASSESSMENT

5.1 The decision guidelines of the Rural Living Zone

The following decision guidelines of the Rural Living Zone set out matters that the responsible authority must consider (as appropriate):

• The Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.

The PPF and MSS of the Baw Baw Planning Scheme both recognise the need to manage the interface of rural and rural lifestyle properties and provide for development of land for residential purposes in appropriate locations. The subject land is zoned for rural living and is located in close proximity to both the Drouin town centre and the M1 Freeway 'on-ramp' to Melbourne and Traralgon. It is serviced land that provides for an appropriate location for a dwelling. The proposal is therefore considered to closely adhere to the policies at **Clause 16.01-3S** Rural Residential Development. The policies encourage settlement where there has been investment is physical and community infrastructure. The land is well serviced with only reticulated sewer being unavailable. The settlement is serviced with a school and community fire station, hotel and accommodation and is the type of locality envisaged by this policy for residential development. There are no agricultural industries abutting the subject site and the land has no abuttal to land zoned for farming purposes. Therefore, there is appropriate protection from agricultural land uses. The subject land is located opposite land that has been used historically for the purpose of timber storage and milling and has successfully integrated itself with the local rural residential village that exists in Drouin West without concern.

Clause 21.03-2 Settlement refers to the value that the community places in the rural character and heritage of the towns of the Shire and their hinterland. The proposal responds to the directions within the MSS to these character values, by ensuring that the design and siting of the dwelling is consistent with the patterns of development in the area and the rural residential themes of Drouin West.

Clause 21.03 includes strategies that direct development and population to settlements where land has already been zoned or committed for residential purposes and has ready access to existing infrastructure and services. The Drouin West settlement is appropriately zoned and serviced to meet this strategy and other strategies that encourage development within existing or preferred settlements.

• The capability of the land to accommodate the proposed use or development.

A Land Capability Assessment is being prepared that demonstrates that the site is capable of disposing of effluent safely on site.

• Whether the site is suitable for the use or development and whether the proposal is compatible with adjoining and nearby land uses.

The Drouin West settlement is a clear rural residential development has been copied and proportion of residential land uses among other non-residential and non-rural and Environment proposed dwelling is considered to be consistent with land uses in the area. The capacity of the site to sustain the agricultural use.

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• Any integrated land management plan prepared for the site.

No integrated site/land management plan has been prepared for the land, nor is one warranted given the clear and logical use of the land for residential purposes and the non-substantive residual land not included in the development.

• The potential for the future expansion of the use or development and the impact of this on adjoining and nearby agricultural and other land uses.

The use is limited by the site area and planning controls that exist for residential land use on the site. The land does not have abuttals to agricultural land and will not impact on the expansion of any nearby farm.

The land is opposite a timber processing facility however it is not expected that the addition of one dwelling amongst the many dwellings that form the Drouin West township will have an impact on the ongoing use or expansion of this facility.

• The impact on the natural physical features and resources of the area and in particular any impact caused by the proposal on soil and water quality and by the emission of noise, dust and odours.

The subject land will not require excessive earthworks to provide for the dwelling. The land does not contain waterways or other natural features that will be impacted by the proposal. The use of the land for a dwelling is unlikely to result in excessive noise, dust or odour, and dust is limited also by the short driveway to the dwelling.

• The impact of the use or development on the flora, fauna and landscape features of the locality.

The proposal does not remove native vegetation or impact on any natural features of the locality. The land is not in a sensitive landscape area and the design and siting of the dwelling will not impact on significant sightlines.

• The need to protect and enhance the biodiversity of the area, including the need to retain vegetation and faunal habitat and the need to revegetate land including riparian buffers along waterways, gullies, ridgelines, property boundaries and saline discharge and recharge area.

The proposal does not impact on any area identified to have particular biodiversity. The proposal impacts only non-native vegetation that is not recognised as being habitat for fauna. The land contains no waterway, ridgelines or areas known to be saline discharge or recharge areas.

• The location of on-site effluent disposal areas to minimise the impact of nutrient loads on waterways and native vegetation.

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• The impact on the character and appearance of the area or features of architectural, historic or scientific significance or of natural scenic beauty or importance.

There are no historical or natural features in the area that will be impacted by the design. The proposed building sits appropriately into the settlement so as not to impact the character of the area negatively.

• The location and design of existing and proposed infrastructure including roads, gas, water, drainage, telecommunications and sewerage facilities.

The subject land is serviced with electricity, located on a line along Old Sale Road.

Sewerage is not available to the area and therefore waste treatment will be provided for by onsite effluent disposal.

Town water runs along Old Sale Road and the site is able to connect into this.

Telecommunications is also provided along Old Sale Road and the site is able to connect to this.

There is no gas available to the site.

The site will drain to the existing swale drain in Old Sale Road.

Old Sale Road is a bitumen sealed road that is appropriate for access. An existing crossover to the land is provided in the south western corner of the land and will be utilised by the proposed dwelling for access.

• Whether the use or development will require traffic management measures

The proposal will not require specific traffic management measures.

5.2 The decision guidelines of Clause 65

The decision guidelines contained in Clause 65 set out matters that the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate.

Clause 65.01 – Approval of an application or plan

• The matters set out in Section 60 of the Act;

These are matters that the responsible authority must take into account before making a decision on an application. These matters cannot be addressed in this report.

• The Planning Policy Framework and Municipal Strategic Statement;

	This has been addressed in section 5.1 of this report.	This document has been copied and
•	The purpose of the zone, overlay or other provision;	made available for the planning process
	The proposal achieves the purpose of the zone, as it:	as set out in the Planning and Environment Act 1987.
	 Provides a solid response to the relevant statem MSS; 	eThe intoponatien ଭାଜନା ଲବ୍ଧ ବିମ୍ମାଦରର୍ଶ for any other purpose.
	 Provides for a residual use of the land suppor infrastructure available to the site; 	ਸਿੰਤ ਇਮਸ਼ੀਮੇ ਕਾਂਟਰਿਸ਼ 8f the ਟੋਰਨਯੋਜੰਦਾਜੀ, you acknowledge and agree that you will
	 Provides for an appropriate design response to Township 	specified above and that any
	Will have minimal impacts to the environmental	dissemination, distribution or copying of this document is strictly prohibited.



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• Any matter required to be considered in the zone, overlay or other provision;

This has been addressed in section 5.1 of this report.

• The orderly planning of the area;

The proposal is consistent with land use patterns and expectations for development with Drouin West and is consist with planning decisions regularly made in Baw Baw Shire for similar applications.

• The effect on the amenity of the area;

Land in close proximity to the site is largely made up of residential land uses. The proposal will not negatively impact on any nearby residential land use through noise, dust or nuisance associated with traffic movements.

• The proximity of the land to any public land;

Apart from Old Sale Road, the site does not directly abut any public land. The proposal utilises the existing access onto Old Sale Road.

• Factors likely to cause or contribute to land degradation, salinity or reduce water quality;

There are no known factors likely to cause or contribute to land degradation, salinity or reduction in water quality.

• Whether the proposed development is designed to maintain or improve the quality of stormwater within and exiting the site;

Stormwater runoff from the dwelling will be directed to the swale drain within Old Sale Road.

- The extent and character of native vegetation and the likelihood of its destruction. No native vegetation is impacted by the proposal.
- Whether native vegetation is to be or can be protected, planted or allowed to regenerate.

There are currently no native trees on site that require protection or regeneration.

• The degree of flood, erosion or fire hazard associated with the location of the land and the use, development or management of the land so as to minimise any such hazard.

The site is not susceptible to flooding or erosion. It is, however, within a designated bushfire prone area and the Building Regulations 2006 will therefore apply bushfire protection standards for the construction of the proposed dwelling at the building permit stage.

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ackno only u specif disser	ting a copy of this document, you wledge and agree that you will se the document for the purpose ied above and that any mination, distribution or copying of pocument is strictly prohibited.

CONCLUSION 6

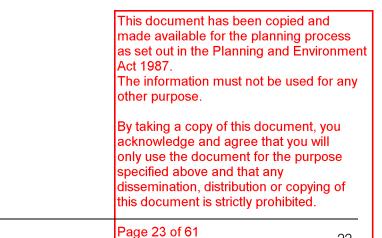
This report demonstrates that the proposal is consistent with the provisions of the Baw Baw Planning Scheme, including the Planning Policy Framework and relevant sections of the MSS.

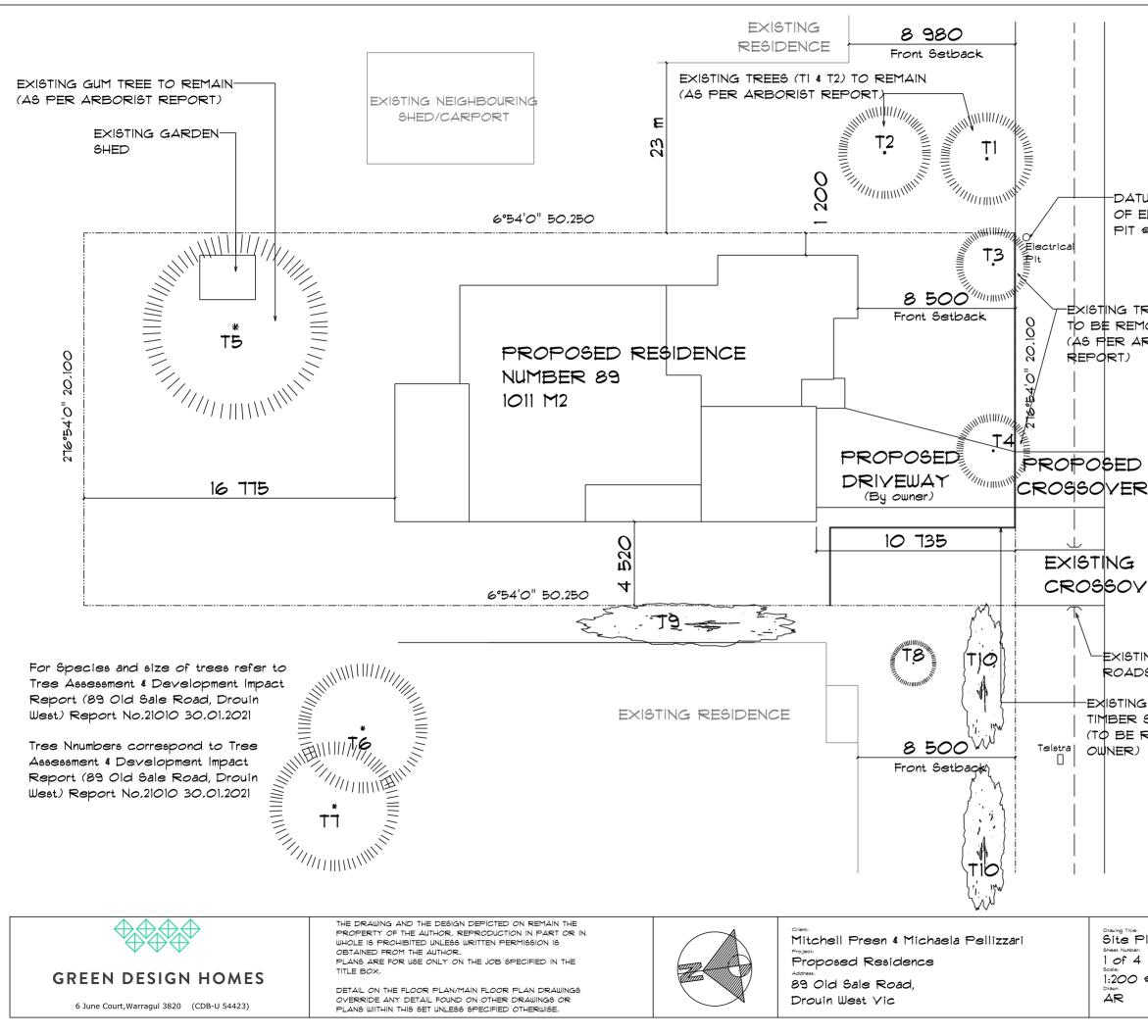
The land has appropriate infrastructure available to the site to avoid unnecessary upgrading of infrastructure to enable the construction of the dwelling.

The proposal will provide for a built form that is consistent with the character of the Drouin West township and is within the expectations of development within this area.

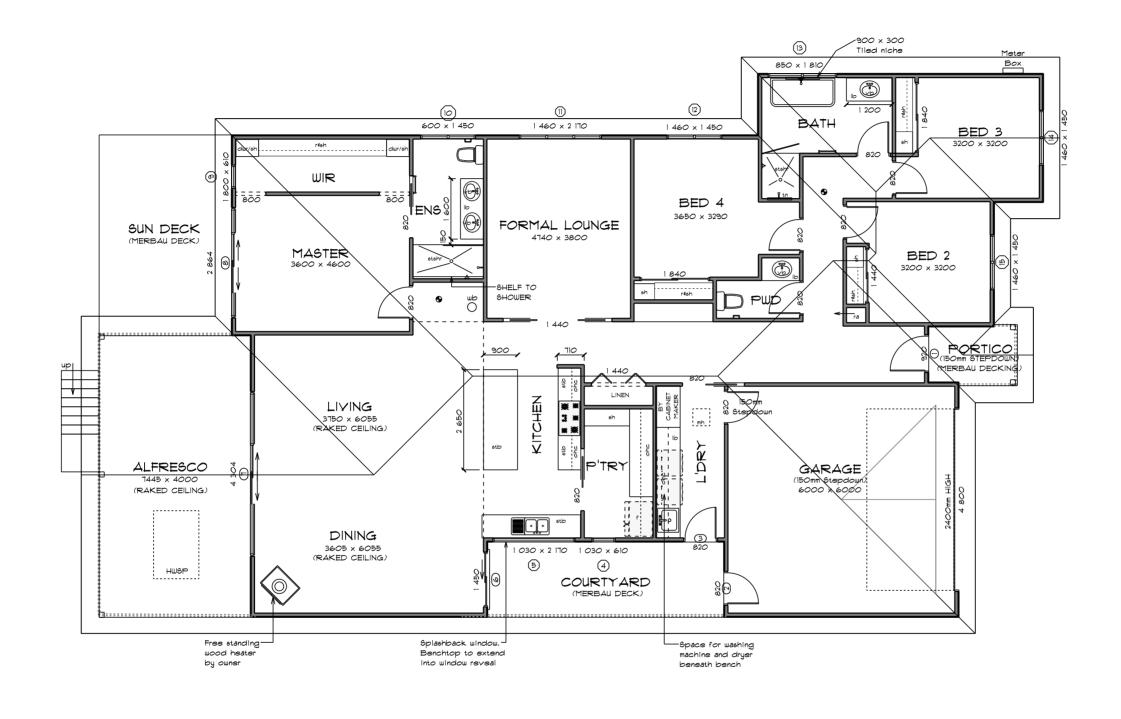
The proposal supports the purpose and intent of the Rural Living Zone in providing for residential development within a rural context without impacting on nearby farming activities.

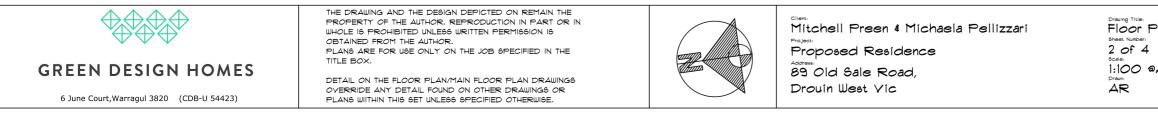
It is considered that the proposal has planning merit and it is therefore requested that Baw Baw Shire Council issue a planning permit for the use and development of land for a dwelling at 89 Old Sale Road, Drouin West.





	Site Notes Advertised
	Soil classification is supplied by builder as determined by soil engineer.
	All stormwater to be connected to a legal point of Discharge to local council requirements.
	Ground lines, site cut and fill as shown are approximate only and should be verified by builders prior to commencement of building works.
	All level and plan dimensions to be verified by builder on site,
	All service locations to be verified by builder on site,
TUM © CENTRI ELECTRICAL	Evident discrepancies to be remedied by builder with the approval of the designer.
@ 10.000	Do not scale - use written dimension only.
	All works to be in accordance with local council by-laws and current building code of Australia (NCC 2016) and latest Australian Standards and Codes where applicable.
	Stormwater drains to be taken to lawful point of discharge, 1)
MOVED	Top soil and vegetation under slabs to be removed.
	Ground in immediate area of works is to be sprayed with anti - termite treatment.
	LEGEND: FFL finished floor level FGL finished ground level LPD legal point of discharge (to be confirmed)
TING CULVERT DSIDE DRAIN G HORIZONTA SLAT FENCE REMOVED B	۰L
/	PRONE AREA as at
	Bushfire Attack Level TBC Refer to Bushfire Attack Level Report for any
	details and/or queries on assessment. This defenteetf has been every ied Bairthas in
	made available atoratoratoratoration required
	Act BRD RATING IS TBC
I	The information must not be used for any other purpose.
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Plan	acknowledge and agree that you will only use the document for the purpose
4	specified above and that any
» адз	dissemination, di≇tertion or spring of this document is strictly prohibited. 2009
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FLOOR PLAN NOATE Artised

1. All level and plan dimensions to be verified by Builder on site. All service locations to be verified by Builder on site. Evident

discrepencies to be remedied by Builder with the approval of the designer.

 Do not scale - use written dimension only.
 All works to be in accordance with Local Council by-laws and current Building Code of Australia (NCC 2016) and latest Australian Standards and codes where applicable.

4. All frame timber to conform to AS 1684 and the Timber Framing Manual.

5. Structural steel and concrete to comply with design.

6. Metal lintels in external walls to be hot dipped galvanised.

All glazing to comply with AS 1288 - 2006.
 Stormwater drains to be taken to lawful point

of discharge.

9. Top soil and vegetation under slabs to be removed.

10. Wet areas to be impervious to water as per AS 3740 - 2010.

 All external steps to have a max. 190mm and min 115mm riser and max 335mm and min 240mm tread.
 Roofs,walls and floors to be insulated in accordance with NCC.

13, Smoke detectors to be in accordance with AS 3786 - 1993,

14. Ground in immediate area of works is to be sprayed with anti - termite treatment.

15. All concrete and reinforcement detail based on "M" classification. Builder to verify, All concrete to be 20MPa minimum.

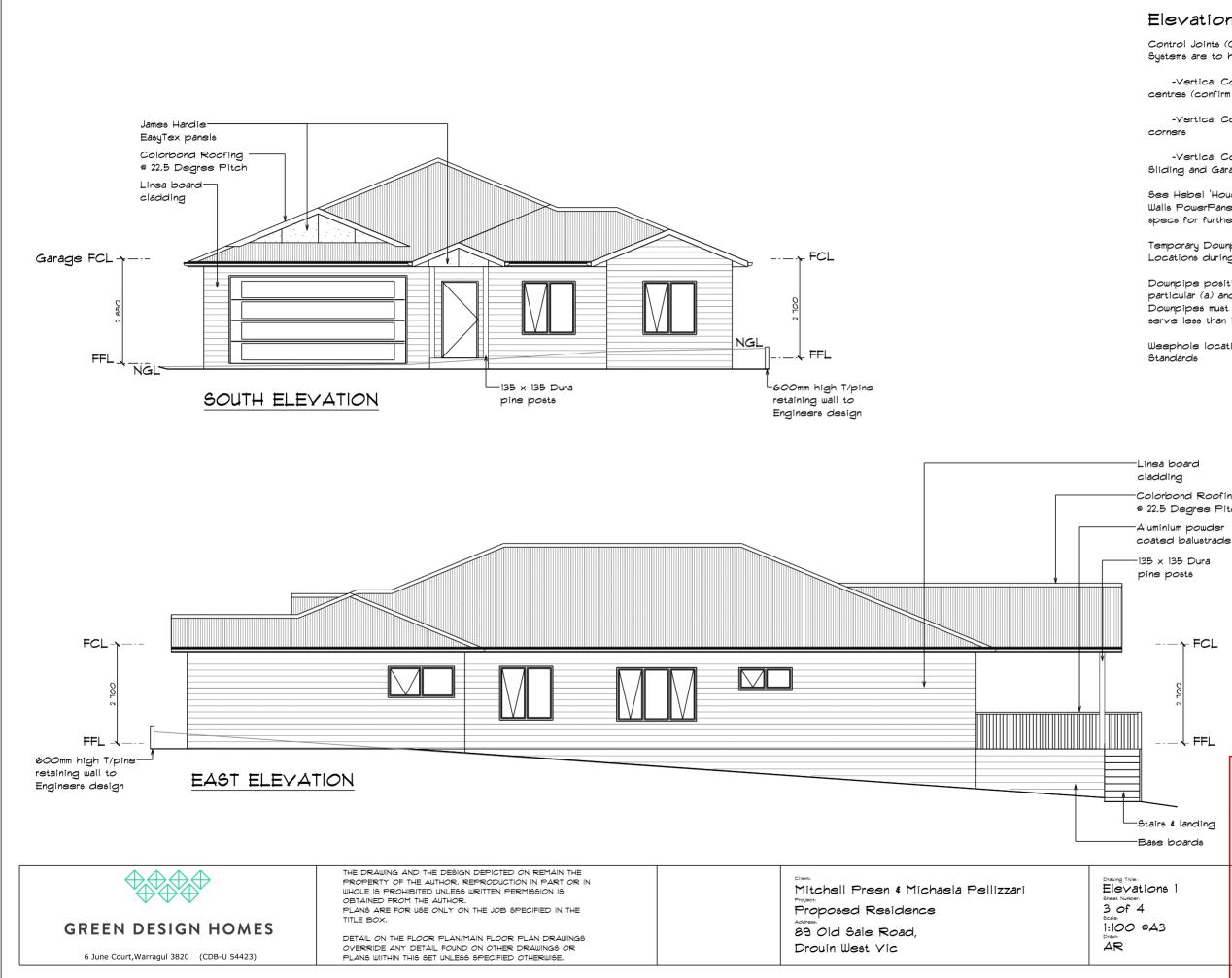
16. Where exposed, timber is to have a minimum durability rating of H3.

stb	stone benchtop
d	laminate benchtop
ohc	overhead cupboard
ohs	overhead shelves
sk	sink
hp≰o	hotplate \$ oven
t	toilet
vb	vanity basin
stshr	stepless tiled shower
ь	bath
sh	shelves
rŧsh	rod \$ shelf
dwr	drawers
br	broom
mh	manhole (location subject to roof design)
tn	approx, 300x600mm tiled niche
HWSP	Hot water solar panel
dω	whirley bird

LEGEND:

AREA SCHEDULE:

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	Page 25 of 61]



Elevation Notes

Control Joints (CJ - as per plan) for Hebel PowerPanel Systems are to have:

Advertised

-Vertical Control Joints at no greater than 6 meter centres (confirm on-site)

-Vertical Control Joints at ALL Internal and External

-Vertical Control Joints above AND below all doors (inc. Sliding and Garage)

See Hebel 'House and Low Rise Multi-Residential External Walls PowerPanel - Design and Installation Guide,' and attached specs for further details

Temporary Downpipe Socks to be installed at Downpipe Locations during construction as per A62870 regulations.

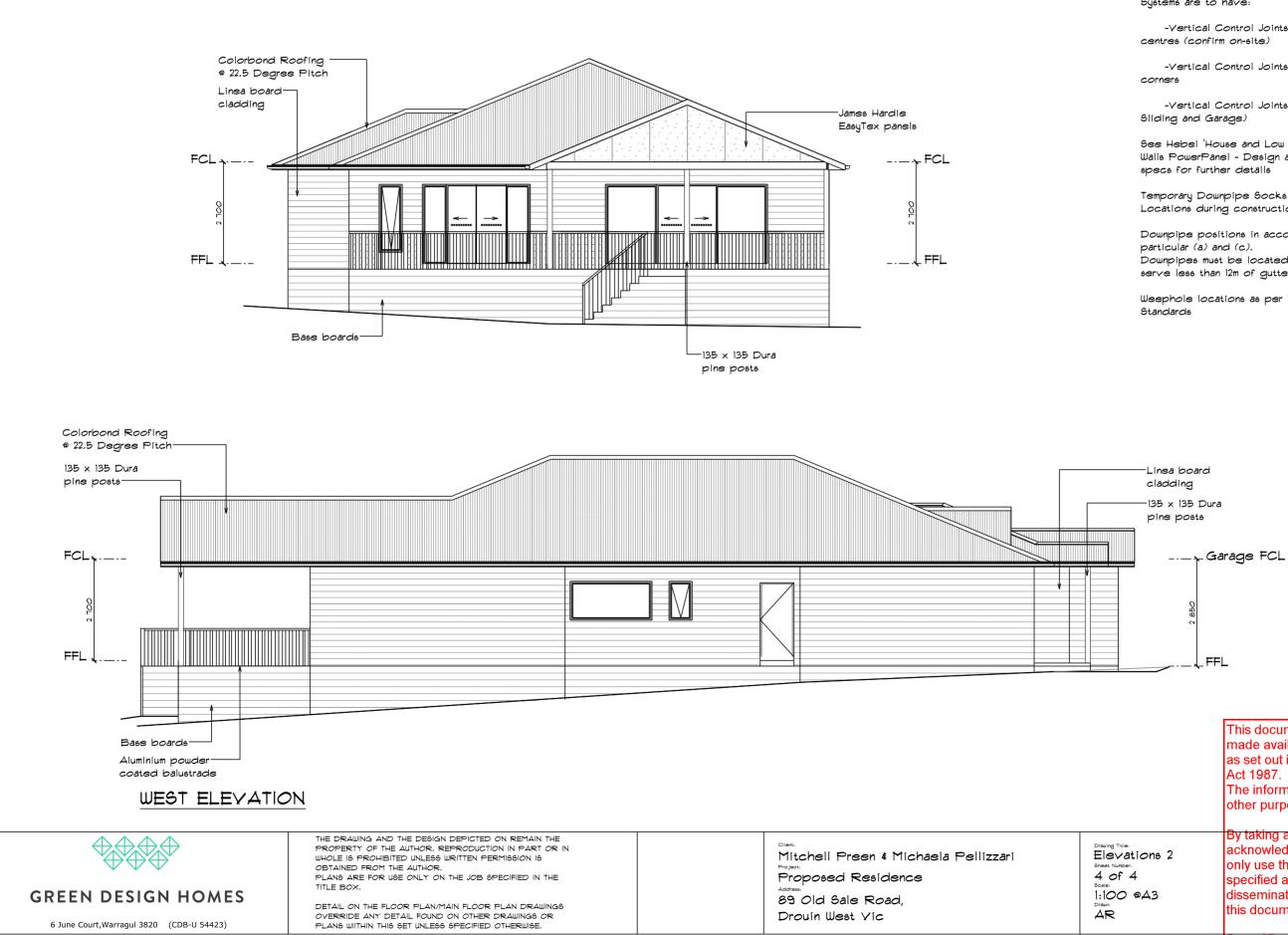
Downpipe positions in accordance with NCC clause 3.5.2.5, in particular (a) and (c).

Downpipes must be located within 1.5m of a valley and must serve less than 12m of guttering.

Weephole locations as per NCC and relevant Australian

Colorbond Roofing @ 22.5 Degree Pitch

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Land Capability Assessment

Report No. PER-2032



89 Old Sale Road DROUIN WEST

26th November 2020

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1. Site Location:

89 Old Sale Road DROUIN WEST

2. Client:

Mitchell Preen & Michaela Pellizzari

3. Construction Proposal:

Upgraded septic system for proposed extended residence.

4. Site Description:

The site is located in a rural area, has a moderate slope to the rear and is currently covered by natural grass.

5. Geology:

The site is situated within a geological area of Undifferentiated Silurian Devonian Rocks, Sedimentary, Marine. The site investigation confirmed this.

6. Site Investigation:

Three boreholes were drilled by hand auger within the recommended effluent disposal area to check for ground water, rock and estimate soil percolation rates using AS/NZS 1547:2012 'On-site domestic waste water management'. The attached borehole log shows layer descriptions and depths.

7. Soil Profile:

The boreholes revealed a soil profile consisting of the following:

- 750mm to 800mm of Grey Sandy Clayey SILT(Soil Category 4 Clay Loam) overlying
- Orange/Grey Silty CLAY(Soil Category 5 Light Clay)

Soils were classified using the textural method. (AS/NZS 1547:2012 - E4)

No groundwater was encountered in either hole.

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	Land features		Site Rating	
Α	Site drainage	Very Slow	1	Very Good
В	Inundation Potential / Flooding	Never	1	Very Good
С	Slope of land (%)	2-8	2	Good
D	Landslip	Nil	1	Very Good
E	Depth to seasonal or perched water table (m)	>5	1	Very Good
Е	Rainfall (mm) Neerim Sth (85202)	750-1000	4	Poor
F	Pan Evaporation (mm/yr) Noojee (085277)	1000-1250	3	Fair
G	Soil Structure	High	1	Very Good
Н	Soil Profile Depth (m)	>2	1	Very Good
Ι	Soil Sodicity ESP%	< 3	1	Very Good
J	Estimated soil permeability (m/day)	0.2	1	Very Good
	Soil Category 5			
K	Soil Stoniness (%)	< 10	1	Very Good
L	Soil Emerson Test (dispersion/slaking)	7	3	Fair
Μ	Soil Salinity (dS/m)	< 0.3	1	Very Good
	Site Rating		4	Poor

8. Land Assessment for Effluent Disposal:

Notes:

- Site NOT within a designated 'flood prone area' with proposed residence stormwater to be disposed away from effluent disposal area.
- Given the site is within a potable water catchment area with Tarago Reservoir 220metres downslope a secondary treatment system via a 8m x 3m sand filter is recommended.
- This 220metres is greater than the required 150metres for secondary treated effluent.
- The area is covered in grass, cleared of trees with high sun and wind exposure.
- Site rated poor due to relatively high rainfall.

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9. Required Sub-Surface Irrigation Area for 20/30 Standard Effluent:

EPA Publication 891.3 & AS/NZS 1547:2012

Water Balance

Indicative Soil	Design	Design	Spray / Drip
Permeability	Irrigation Rate	Wastewater	Irrigation Area
K _{sat}	(Spray/Drip)	Discharge	
0.2 m/day	3mm/day	750litres/day	390m ²

This irrigation area was determined via a full water balance using the following:

- 4 Bedrooms
- Neerim South 85202 Mean Rainfall
- Noojee 085277 Evaporation

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10. Suitable Disposable Area:

The septic system should be limited to a wastewater treatment system capable of consistently producing a high quality secondary effluent (such as Taylex wastewater treatment plant).

A suitable area for secondary treated (eg Sand Filter System) effluent disposal through subsurface irrigation lines installed at 100mm to 150mm below ground level at 1metre spacings exists to the front and side of the proposed residence.



11. Recommendations:

Geocore recommends and can validate the use of a sand filtered secondary treatment septic system that uses shallow sub-surface irrigation treating and maintaining wastewater within the site.

Vegetation should be maintained around the disposal field at all times.

Mr Vinod Darade BE (Civil), MIEAust Geotechnical Engineer GEOCORE PTY LTD

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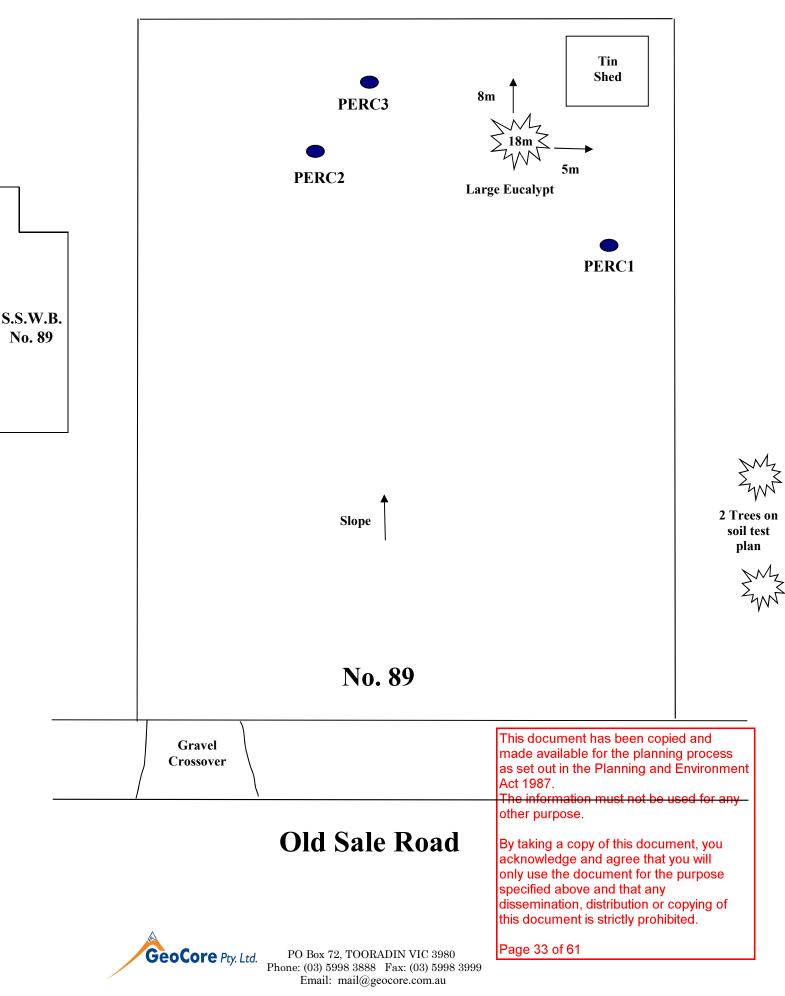


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13. Site Plan:

Note: Plan not to scale



						PER-203	2
GeoCore Pty. La	td.	PO Box 7 TOORADIN N			Ð	03 5998 3888 03 5998 3999 m ail@geocore.com.au	
	GEC	TECHNIC	AL SITE CLASSIF		.OGS		
Project: 89 Old Sale Road		Proposal:	Residential Septic Sys	stem	Report No.	PER-2032	
DROUIN WEST							
Client: Mitchell Preen & M	ichaela Pellizz	zari			Date:	26/11/2020	
opography:	Virgin Site		Comments:				
Essentially Level	Filled Site						
Undulating			-				
Hilly	Slope Direction	Rear]				
Steep Slope	Water	type:					
Moderate Slope	Depressions	type:				Depth:	
Slight Slope	Contaminants	type:				Source:	
ktreme Condition	Trees	✓ type:	Eucalypt			Size:	Large
oil Drainage:	Existing Str	uctures 🗌					
Good: Sandy	Condition:	Good		Fair 🗌		Poor 🗌	
Fair: ☑ to			Comments:				
Poor: Clay							
ayer Description BH1	Depth	Laver Des	cription BH2	Depth	Layer Descr	iption BH3	Depth
andy Clayey SILT		Sandy Clayey			Sandy Clayey S	•	
Grey		Grey			Grey		
īrm		Firm			Firm		
loist		Moist			Moist		
Soil Category 4 - Clay Loam		Soil Categor	y 4 - Clay Loam		Soil Category	4 - Clay Loam	
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	750mm						800mm
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Nominated Area Water Balance & Storage Calculations

Site Address:	89 old	Sale Ro	oad, DR	OUIN WEST	
Design Wastewater Flow	Q	750	L/day	5250	350 250
Design DIR	DIR	21	mm/week	400mm LOAM Topsoli	0.6
Dally DIR		3.0	mm/day	20.00000000000000000000000000000000000	
Nominated Land Application Area	L	285	msq	1	
Crop Factor	C	0.7-0.8	unitiess	1	
Retained Rainfall	2. 28 8	0.75	unitiess		
Rainfail Data	Ne	erim Sth - 8	5202	1	
Evaporation Data	N	loojee - 0853	277		

Parameter	Symbol	Formula	Unita	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Ja	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Ceys in month	0	1	days	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
Reinfall	R	1	mm/month	62.6	53.9	65.1	73.4	71.7	78.6	70	87.5	108.1	102	88.5	81.5	944.9
Evaporation	ε	1	mm/month	151.9	128	102.3	63	43.4	38	40.3	56.8	75	99.2	114	133.3	1040.2
Crop Factor	C			0.80	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.80	
OUTPUTS	14	1112362	- ALL MARK	(110.2	53226	Test	414	N.A.	10-1	2005	SUND	2.5	2-245	2000	0.402.2	march
Evapotranspiration	ET	ExC	mm/month	122 93.0	101 84	82 93.0	44 90.0	30 93.0	25	28 93.0	39 93.0	53 90.0	79 93.0	91	107 93.0	800.81
Percolation	8	(DIR/7)xD	mmmonth							93.0				90.0		1095.0
Outputs	- W	ET+B	mwinorth	214.5	184.8	174.8	134.1	123.4	115.2	121.2	132.1	142.5	172.4	181.2	199.8	1895.8
INPUTS		0.0007	214.00Marth	200310-0	1942030	1100	- and the second	56.00C	510 V.	11.41V.	2.900	11249-242	20041	120,000	decipies	
Retained Rainfall	RR	R*0.75	mm/month	48.95	40.425	48.825	55.05	53.775	57.45	59.25	65.625	77.325	76.5	66.375	61.125	708.675
Effuent Integrion	W	(QsrD)/L	mm/month	81.6	78.7	61.6	78.9	81.8	78.9	81.6	81.6	78.9	81.8	78.9	81.6	980.5
Inputs		RR+W	mm/month	128.5	114.1	130.4	134.0	135.4	138.4	140.8	147.2	158.3	158.1	145.3	142.7	1669.2
STORAGE CALCULATION																
Storage remaining from previous month			mm/month	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	33.2 19.6	52.8 15.1	67.9	81.7	67.4	31.5	
Storage for the month	8	(RR+W)HET+B	mm/month	-86.0	-70.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0 12.0 12.0		19.8		13.8	-14.3	-35.9	31.5	47.3
Cumulative Storage	M	3	mm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	33.2	52.8	87.9	81.7	87.4	31.5	0.0	348.5
Maximum Storage for Nominated Area	N		mm	81.71												
	V	Not.	L	0												
LAND AREA REQUIRED FOR ZER	O STORA	GE	m ²	139	145	185	285	334	390	375	350	345	243	198	168	1
CONTRACT PARTY AND									4.04.							
MINIMUM AREA REQUIRED F	OR 7ER	O STOPAG	F- [389.6	m ²											
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TREE ASSESSMENT & DEVELOPMENT IMPACT REPORT

89 OLD SALE ROAD, DROUIN WEST

PREPARED FOR: MICHAELA PELLIZZARI

CONSULTING ARBORIST: MATHEW SORENSON Dip Arb

DATE: 30/01/2021

Report No. 21010

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

Report Version	Date	Details
V.1	27/01/2021	Development Impact Assessment – Preliminary Design

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 The construction of a new dwelling is proposed at 89 Old Sale Road, Drouin West.
- 1.1.2 This report has been commissioned to assess all nominated trees within the subject property, adjoining properties and road reserve(s) that may be impacted by the proposed development.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

- 1.2.1 Assess all nominated trees providing information on species, origin, age, dimensions, condition, useful life expectancy (ULE), significance and retention value.
- 1.2.2 Identify trees that require removal to facilitate the proposed design.
- 1.2.3 Assess the impact on retained trees from the proposed development.
- 1.2.4 Recommend strategies to minimise the impact from the proposed development on retained trees.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

- 1.3.1 A site assessment was performed by Mathew Sorenson on 25/01/2021.
- 1.3.2 Assessment of the tree population was performed using a visual, ground-based inspection method.
- 1.3.3 Trees were assessed individually and/or within groups and assigned an identification number ranging from **1 10** (**'G'** following a tree identification number indicates a group of trees).
- 1.3.4 Only tree roots visible from above ground level (surface roots) were assessed. Detailed inspections of tree root systems using root zone exploratory methods were not performed.
- 1.3.5 Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) and Diameter at Base (DAB) were recorded, as per Australian Standards (*AS 4970 2009*), using a diameter tape. Where access to the stem(s) of trees was unachievable (due to dense understory vegetation, dense low branch structure, undesirable form or private property), DBH & DAB were generously estimated.
- 1.3.6 Height and canopy spread were estimated from the ground and recorded to the nearest meter. Canopy spread was observed on the widest axis.
- 1.3.7 The trees were further assessed on age, health, structure, useful life expectancy (ULE), significance and retention value. These assessments were limited to visual observations from the ground only and based on the consulting arborist's knowledge and the planning process descriptors provided in Appendix A – Tree Descriptors, page Act21967.
- The information must not be used for any1.3.8Tree protection zones (TPZ) and structural root zones (SRZ)where calqudated as per AustralianStandards Protection of trees on development sites (AS 4970-2009).

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1.4 STATUTORY CONTROLS

- 1.4.1 The subject site is within the Local Government Area: Baw Baw Shire (Council)
- 1.4.2 The land is included in a Rural Living Zone Schedule 1 (RLZ1)
- 1.4.3 The land is subject to the following overlay(s):

Development Contributions Plan Overlay (DCPO)

Development Contributions Plan Overlay – Schedule 1 (DCPO1)

1.4.4 The subject property is included within a Designated Bushfire Prone Area.

1.5 SUBJECT PROPERTY LOCATION



Map 1.1. Aerial Map (Landchecker) with approximate title of the purpose.

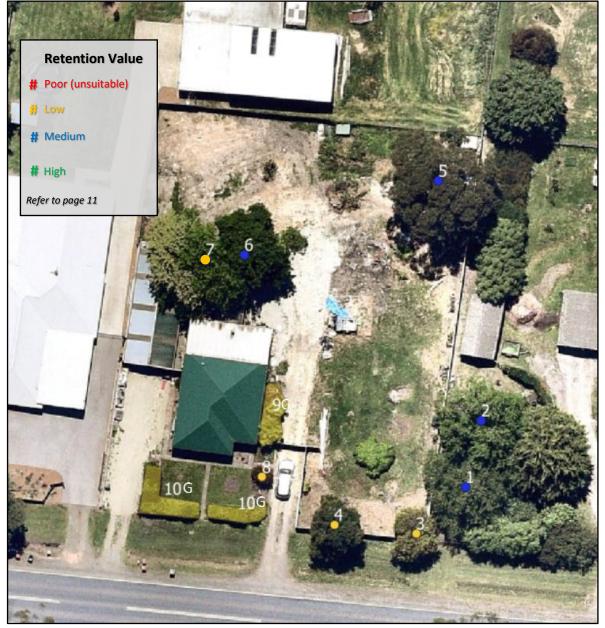
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2. TREE SURVEY

2.1 TREE LOCATIONS



Map. 2.1. Aerial Map (Nearmap Nov 2020) with numbered tree locations

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2.2 TREE DATA

ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Origin	Age	DBH (cm)	H x S (m)	Health	Structure	ULE (yrs)	Significance	R.V	Location
1	Liquidambar styraciflua	American Sweetgum	Exotic	Semi-Mature	40	8x7	Fair	Fair	30+	Landscape	Medium	No. 93 Old Sale Rd
2	Liquidambar styraciflua	American Sweetgum	Exotic	Semi-Mature	45	12x8	Fair	Fair	20-30	Landscape	Medium	No. 93 Old Sale Rd
3	Acacia cognata	Narrow-Leaf Bower Wattle	Native	Mature	19	6x4	Good	Good	10-20	Low	Low	Subject Property
4	Syzygium australe	Lilly Pilly	Native	Semi-Mature	45*	8x6	Fair	Fair	20-30	Low	Low	Subject Property
5	Eucalyptus botryoides	Southern Mahogany	Vic Native	Semi-Mature	68*	12x10	Fair	Fair	20-30	Landscape	Medium	Subject Property
6	Liquidambar styraciflua	American Sweetgum	Exotic	Mature	70	10x8	Fair	Fair	10-20	Amenity	Medium	Subject Property
7	Acer negundo	Box Elder	Exotic	Mature	55*	10x8	Fair	Fair	5-10	Amenity	Low	Subject Property
8	Camellia sasanqua	Camellia	Exotic	Semi-Mature	15*	2x2	Good	Good	30+	Low	Low	Subject Property
9	Cyathea sp.	Tree Fern	Native	Semi-Mature	25	2x2	Fair	Fair	10-20	Low is document h	Low	Subject Property
10	Camellia sasanqua	Camellia	Exotic	Semi-Mature	15*	1x1	Good	Good	₃₀₊ m	ade available f	or the plann	ing pisubjest
8		I	1			1		1	Â	ct 1987.	I	

 Table 2.2 Recorded Tree Data

*Combined DBH shown for multi-stemmed trees All dimensions for groups are averages

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2.3 Photographs

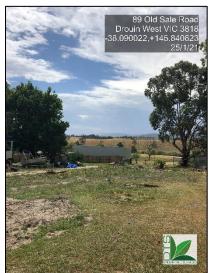


Figure 2.3. Subject property viewed from the southeast corner



Figure 2.4. Tree 1



Figure 2.5. Tree 2



Figure 2.6. Trees 1 & 2



Figure 2.9. Tree 5



Figure 2.7. Tree 3



Figure 2.8. Tree 4



Figure 2.10. Base of tree 5



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2.4 PHOTOGRAPHS

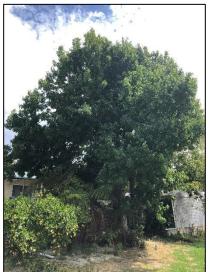


Figure 2.12. Tree 6



Figure 2.13. Canopy of tree 6



Figure 2.14. Tree 7



Figure 2.15. Trees 8



Figure 2.9. Trees 10G

Figure 2.16. Trees 9G



Figure 2.17. Trees 10G



Figure 2.10. Trees 6 & 7, viewed from pecifigure 2.11. And the stripthe existing drivewaydissemination, distribution or



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3. DISCUSSION

3.1 PROPERTY OVERVIEW

- 3.1.1 No significant topographical features are present within the site with the sloping toward the north with a low to moderate grade. No watercourses are present within 10m of the subject property boundaries. An existing dwelling, garage and shed are present within the property, with 2 vehicle access points and crossovers providing vehicle entry/exit onto Old Sale Road.
- 3.2 NATURE-STRIP TREES & TREES ON ADJOINING PROPERTIES
- 3.2.1 No nature-strip trees are located within 5m of the property boundaries.
- 3.2.2 2 trees (ID **1** & **2**) on the neighbouring property (93 Old Sale Rd) were assessed and portions of their Tree Protection Zone/s (TPZ) extend into the subject property. Both trees are exotic planted trees (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) with only a very small portion of the canopy of tree **2** overhanging the boundary fence.
- 3.3 TREES WITHIN THE SUBJECT PROPERTY
- 3.3.1 6 individual trees (ID **3 8**) and 2 groups of trees/shrubs (ID **9** & **10**) were recorded within the subject property. All trees within the subject property have been planted and are not protected under the current planning controls.
- 3.3.2 Trees 5 7 are medium sized canopy trees, which provide landscape and amenity value to the property. Tree 5, *E. botryoides*, is situated within the northeast corner of the property, and evidence of previous branch failures were observed (see figure 3.1). Tree 6, *L. styraciflua*, is situated north of the existing dwelling and contains numerous large scaffold branches. Tree 7, *A. negundo*, is situated north of the existing dwelling and has a significant weight bias toward the north west as the result of phototropic behaviour and competition from tree 6 (see figure 3.2). Trees 5 7 are reaching their expected mature size for the site and tree pruning maintenance requirements are expected to increase over the coming 10 years and as the site use changes.



Figure 3.1. Branch failure, tree 5



Figure 3.2. Weight/fiedoptydviesatrethat any dissemination, distribution or copying of this document is strictly prohibited.

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4. **RETENTION VALUE**

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 All trees have been allocated a retention value (see table 4.1). The retention value of each tree is a recommendation of the level of suitability within the future development.
- 4.1.2 Many factors influence the retention value of a tree, with useful life expectancy (ULE) and significance being two major influencing factors.
- 4.1.3 A colour has been assigned to each retention value category and can be used as a quick reference aid on the associated tree location map. See 2.1 Page 6.

Retention Value	Colour Code	Description	Tree ID
High Green		Highest retention score, Tree is of High Significance. Retain.	N/A
Medium	Blue	Tree is suitable for retention and has a 1 , 2 , 5 & 6 reasonable ULE. <i>Retain if possible</i> .	
LowYellowConsider tree for removal. If site cannot accommodate tree requirements removal is recommended. Consider for removal.3, 4, 7 – 10		3, 4, 7 – 10	
Poor	Red	Tree is unsuitable for retention, due to poor health and/or structure, weed classification, hazardous or other reasons. Remove.	N/A

Privately owned trees, i.e. trees on neighbouring properties or on nature strips, generally require protection. Unless the relevant tree owner/manager grants permission for its removal; Protect *Tree*. Note statutory/planning controls may also still apply.

Table 4.1. Retention Value	This document has been copied and made available for the planning process as set out in the Planning and Environment Act 1987. The information must not be used for any other purpose.
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5. TREE PROTECTION ZONES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

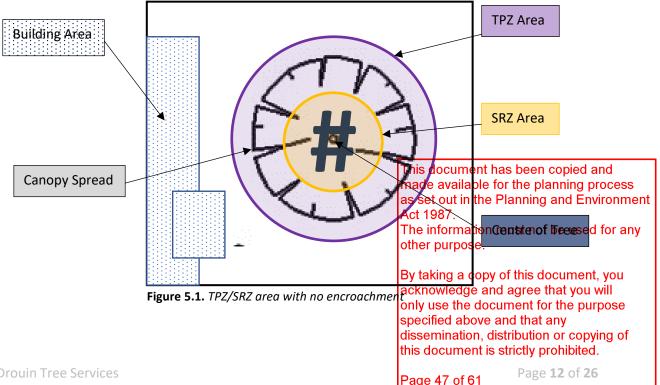
- 5.1.1 Retained trees will require protection during the development phase. This can be achieved by establishing tree protection zones.
- 5.1.2 Trees on adjoining properties and nature-strips will also require protection during the development phase. All portions of the TPZ of an off-site tree within the subject property will require establishment.
- 5.2 DEFINITIONS

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)

- 5.2.1 The TPZ is the area around the tree (both above and below ground) where all forms of construction activities (including excavation, fill and machine use) are excluded. The purpose of the TPZ is to protect the tree during the development process, allowing the tree to access the required resources in which it needs to remain viable.
- 5.2.2 The basic TPZ without alterations is simply a circle around the tree where the radius is measured from the centre of the stem at ground level. The radius of the TPZ is calculated for each tree by multiplying its DBH by 12 (TPZ = DBH x 12). Note; the minimum size of a TPZ is 2m and the maximum is 15m.

Structural Root Zone (SRZ)

5.2.3 The SRZ is an area calculated to determine the requirements of maintaining a trees stability. The SRZ is an area smaller in size than the TPZ and alone will not fulfil the requirements to maintain the viability of a tree. The true area occupied by the structural roots of a tree are influenced by many factors and may differ from the indicative SRZ. A thorough root investigation will provide much more accurate and detailed information and location on the extent of structural roots.



5.3 MINOR ENCROACHMENT

5.3.1 An encroachment of the TPZ is where the calculated TPZ is modified to allow permitted construction activities to occur. If the area proposed to be encroached is less than 10% of the total TPZ area, and is outside of the SRZ, it is considered a minor encroachment. A minor encroachment of the TPZ is generally acceptable, however individual tree requirements and site conditions will need to be considered to determine the overall impact on the tree.

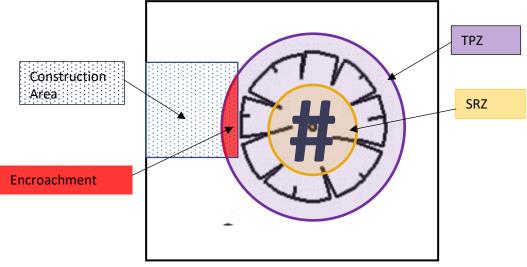


Figure 5.2. Minor encroachment (<10% of TPZ area with no encroachment of the SRZ)

5.4 MAJOR ENCROACHMENT

5.4.1 When a proposed encroachment is greater than 10% of the TPZ or inside the SRZ, it is considered a major encroachment. When a major encroachment is proposed the consulting arborist must determine if the tree/s will remain viable. Considerations including; species, soil characteristics, age & vitality of the tree along with construction methods, will help determine if a tree/s will be tolerant.

5.5 TPZ/SRZ DIMENSIONS

5.5.1 The TPZ and SRZ dimensions have been calculated for all assessed trees. All dimensions are provided in metres and are to be applied as a radius from the centre of the trunk at ground level. The TPZ/SRZ radius only applies to trees that are to be retained.

Tree ID	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	TPZ area (m2)
1	4.80	2.36	72.38
2	5.40	2.48	91.61
3	2.28	1.73	16.33
4	5.40	2.48	91.61
5	8.16	2.95	209.18

TPZ area Tree ID TPZ (m) SRZ (m) (m2) 6 221.67 2.99This document has been copied a nd made available for the planning process as set out in the Planning and Environment 7 Act 198 2.00 information must not2bo7used for any 8 other purpose 9 2.00 1.56 12.57 document you By taking copy of acknowledge and agree that you will only use the document for the purpose 10 above and that an dissemination, distribution or copying of this document is strictly prohibited. Page 13 of 26 Page 48 of 61

Figure 5.3. TPZ/SRZ dimensions



5.6 **TREE PROTECTION PLAN**

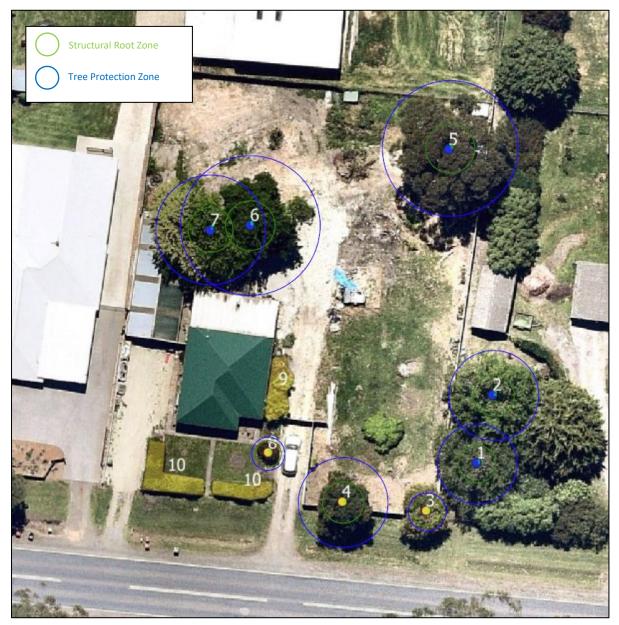


Figure 5.4. Tree Protection Plan

5.7 **TREE PROTECTION ZONE FENCING**

- 5.7.1 The perimeter of the calculated TPZ(s) should be clearly marked and identified to all personnel involved throughout the development. Generally, it is not possible to erect tree protection fencing on adjoining properties, however fencing will need to be greated to be presented to be presented to be added and TPZ/s that occur within the subject site.
- The tree protection fencing shall be a minimum of 1.5 meters high bove ground level and be 5.7.2 constructed of prefabricated wire mesh (or similar) with a her bis billing plastic tape at the top or high visibility barricade mesh supported by a straining wire, or similar.
- 5.7.3 The tree protection fencing shall be supported by steel fence protection fence protectipence protection fence protection fence protection fence protecti ground to create a fixed position for the protection fencing rignice dosts and supports pallpose have a diameter greater than 20mm and be located clear o sportfied above and that any

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5.8 TPZ SIGNAGE

5.8.1 All TPZ areas need to be clearly identified by suitable signs. Signs should be attached to the TPZ fencing at intervals no less than 15m apart. See figure 5.4.



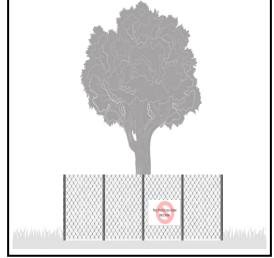


Figure 5.4. Standard TPZ Sign

Figure 5.5 Tree Protection Zone

5.9 APPROVED WORK WITHIN TPZ(S)

- 5.9.1 A minor encroachment (work within <10% of the TPZ area and outside of the SRZ) is generally considered acceptable if expressed so by the project arborist. If any construction personnel are unsure of the permitted work within a TPZ area, they should contact the project arborist prior to the commencement of work. In areas where TPZ encroachment has been approved the TPZ fencing is permitted to be reduced by the minimum extent necessary to facilitate the approved work.
- 5.9.2 All earthwork (cut, fill, boring and trenching) within the TPZ area must be supervised by the project arborist. Sensitive techniques may be required when excavating in the unfenced TPZ areas. This may include the use of hand tools along the extent of work (closest to the base of the tree) to identify possible roots, NDD (non-destructive digging) and the use of the smallest size machine capable of carrying out the approved work.
- 5.9.3 Any tree roots encountered <30mm dia. that require pruning, need to be done so by a suitably qualified person using sterilized and sharp cutting instruments. Pruning of tree roots >30mm dia. is not permitted unless directly authorized by the project arborist.
- 5.9.4 All exposed tree roots need to be covered with suitable topsoil within 48 hours of the excavation process. If this is unachievable temporary covering of exposed tree roots with moist material (i.e. hessian or similar) needs to be carried out until the excavation can be This document has been copied and made available for the planning process

5.10 CARE OF PROTECTED TREES

5.10.1 The pruning of trees under protection shall be avoided where bossible. The pruning of any tree under protection shall be undertaken by a suitably qualified arborist in accordance with By faking a copy of this document, you Australian Standards – Pruning of Amenity Trees (AS 4373 acknowledge and agree arborist of the purpose maintain and promote tree health whilst under protection. only use the document for the purpose specified above and that any

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as set out in the Planning and Environment

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CARE OF PROTECTED TREES (CONTINUED)

- 5.10.2 The importance of the Tree Protection Program shall be clearly conveyed to all personnel involved throughout the development. Watering, mulching, weeding, fertilizing and pest treatment of protected trees shall continue for the duration of the project.
- 5.10.3 Roots discovered outside the TPZ(s) shall be severed cleanly with a disinfected hand saw and shall not be ripped, torn, pulled, or smashed.
- 5.10.4 Any damage to the tree(s) under protection shall be immediately reported to the project arborist. This includes damage to; branches, trunks, roots or a noticeable change in appearance. Any confusion or uncertainty about the tree(s) or the protection program should be referred to the consulting arborist without hesitation.

5.11 TEMPORARY ACCESS FOR MACHINERY.

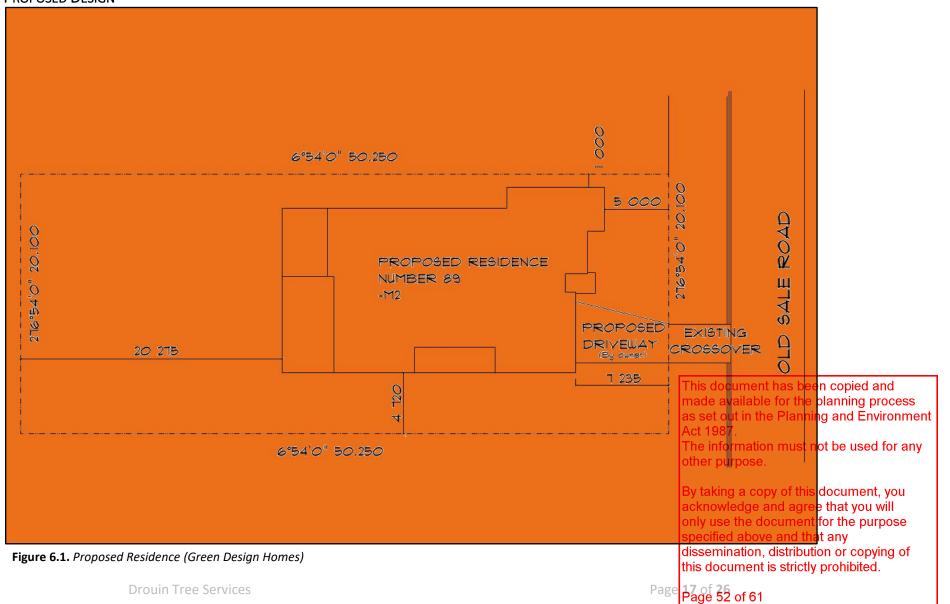
- 5.11.1 In some situations, a TPZ may restrict the access of machinery needed to perform construction outside of the TPZ. If temporary access is required additional control measures need to be implemented such as installing ground protection and branch/truck protection.
- 5.11.2 Ground protection is often achieved by covering the ground surface with a 100mm layer of mulch with timber hoarding or rumble boards placed on top. For branch/trunk protection boards and padding should be attached by means of strapping and avoid damaging the bark.
- 5.12 FOOTING HOLES FOR FENCES
- 5.12.1 Post hole required to facilitate the construction of fences must be dug by hand avoiding damage to any roots >30mm. dia. relocation of footing holes may be necessary if such damage cannot be avoided.
- 5.12.2 Any roots <30mm dia. requiring pruning shall be done in a manner that encourages tree health. All roots cut shall be done using sterilized hand tools by a suitably experienced person.
- 5.13 INSTALLATION OF UNDERGROUND SERVICES
- 5.13.1 Excavation inside a TPZ poses a significant level of risk to the tree's health and viability. If underground services must be installed inside a TPZ directional drilling at a minimum depth of 600mm (top of bore) is recommended.
- 5.13.2 If boring is unachievable manually excavated open trenches may also be approved and undertaken under supervision of the project arborist. If manual excavation under the supervision of the project arborist is advised. Roots critical to tree stability need to be identified and protected.

This document has been copied and 5.14 **OTHER RESTRICTIONS** made available for the planning process as set out in the Planning and Environment 5.14.1 The base area of the TPZ(s) shall be unaltered by cut, fill, trenching, fertilizers, or liquid for any chemical overland flow except under the conditions set out in Construction within TPZs. 5.14.2 Building materials or waste shall not be stored within the THE share approximation of the you tree(s) as practical shall be selected for all long-term storage aNothing shall be attach to any will only use the document for the purpose retained tree, including service wires, nails, screws, etc. specified above and that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this document is strictly prohibited. **Drouin Tree Services** Page **16** of **26** Page 51 of 61

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6. DEVELOPMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 PROPOSED DESIGN





6.2 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT PLAN



Figure 6.2. Development Impact Plan (Indicative only, refer to site plans for detailed design)

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6.3 IMPACT SUMMARY

Description	Tree ID	# of Trees
Trees assessed	1 – 10	10
Trees that require removal	4	1
Trees with no encroachment of the TPZ	1 – 3, 6 – 10	8
Trees with a minor encroachment of the TPZ	5	1
Trees with a major encroachment of the TPZ	N/A	0

Table 6.2. Impact Summary

6.4 TREES PROPOSED FOR REMOVAL

6.4.1 One (1) individual tree (ID **4**) will require removal to facilitate the construction proposed driveway. Tree **4** has a low significance and low retention value, currently no planning controls restrict the pruning or removal of tree **4**.

6.5 TREES WITH NO TPZ ENCROACHMENT

6.5.1 The proposed design is not expected to require encroachment of the TPZ of trees 1 – 3, 6 –
10. If the tree protection measures outlined within this report (see 5. Tree Protection Zones, pages 12 – 16) are implemented during the construction phase trees 1 – 3, 6 – 10 are expected to remain viable during and post development.

6.6 TREES WITH A MINOR TPZ ENCROACHMENT

- 6.6.1 The TPZ of tree **5** is likely to be encroached by the proposed dwelling and the proposed wastewater irrigation field.
- 6.6.2 It is expected the amount of TPZ encroachment required to facilitate the construction of the proposed dwelling will remain under 10% of the total TPZ area and out site of the SRZ. The foundations of the dwelling are proposed to be constructed on a post and beam subfloor. This will reduce the extent of excavation required considerably in comparison to a concrete slab foundation. If the proposed dwelling does not encroach the TPZ of tree **5** by more than 10% it is expected that the tree will be able to be successfully protected and retained. If a TPZ encroachment of more than 10% or within the SRZ is required detailed design and assessment will be required to determine if the tree will remain viable. This document has been copied and

6.6.3 It is proposed that the wastewater field will consist of a sandfiltered secondary granthent ironment septic system that uses shallow (150mm) sub-surface irrigation 197. Darade - GeoCore). The wastewater field will be located to the southwest of tree 5 and is likely to encroach the tree's TPZ. The depth of the excavation and total area affected by the excavation will limit the impact to the tree. If excavation is required within 5m from the base of any befuip ose of the you wastewater irrigation field a suitably qualified and experimed only use the document for the purpose specified above and that any

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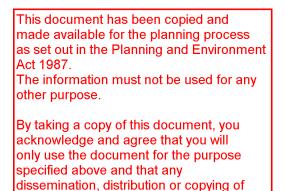
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7. REPORT SUMMARY

7.1 REPORT SUMMARY

- 7.1.1 A new dwelling is proposed to be constructed at 89 Old Sale Road, Drouin West.
- 7.1.2 8 individual trees (ID **1** − **8**) and 2 groups of trees/shrubs (ID **9** & **10**) were assessed within 10 meters of the proposed construction areas. This included 2 trees (ID **1** & **2**) on the neighbouring property (No. 93 Old Sale Rd).
- 7.1.3 1 tree (ID **4**) will require removal to facilitate the proposed design.
- 7.1.4 The remaining 9 trees (ID 1 3, 5 10) will be retained, and if the tree protection measures recommended within this report are implemented, are expected to remain viable during and post construction.



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8. REFERENCES

Vinod Darade – GeoCore Pty Ltd, Land Capability Assessment – Report No. PER-2032. Date 26/11/20

Green Design Homes, Proposed Residence – Site Plan, 89 Old Sale Rd, Drouin West. Date 05/10/20

Landchecker (2021) Available at: www.landchecker.com.au/property [Accessed 25 January. 2021]

Nearmap (2021) Available at: www.nearmap.com/maps [Accessed 25 January. 2021]

Standards Australia 2009, Protection of trees on development sites, AS 4970:2009

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Drouin Tree Services

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Appendix A TREE DESCRIPTORS

A.A TREE ID

- A.A.A **For trees assessed individually** a tree number is allocated for quick referencing and corresponds to the site map.
- A.A.B **For populations of trees assessed collectively** a group ID is allocated for quick referencing and corresponds to the site map.

A.B TREE NAME

- A.B.A **Botanical name** is the name given to the tree which is universally recognised and expressed in Latin, consisting of both the Genus and Species name.
- A.B.B **Common name** is the most common informal name the tree is referred to in a regional context.

A.C TREE DIMENSIONS

A.C.A Tree Dimensions calculated by the Arborist during site assessment.

D.B.H	Diameter at Breast Height. Measured 1.4 Meters above the ground.
Height	The estimated height of the tree in meters.
Spread	A measurement of the tree canopy in meters. Measured on the ground by walking out the distance along the widest axis under the canopy.

A.D ORIGIN

A.D.A The recorded/accepted natural origin of the tree.

I - Indigenous	The tree is indigenous to the area and growing as the result of natural regeneration (i.e. not planted).
V/N - Vic Native	The tree is native to Victoria. However, it is outside of its naturally occurring range or has been planted.
N - Native	The tree is of Australian origin, but not naturally occurring within Victoria
E - Exotic	The tree is not of Australian origin.

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A.E Age

J - Juvenile	An recently formed, emerging tree or sapling.
Y - Young	A young tree that is dynamic and actively growing.
S/M - Semi-mature	A tree which is established within its environment and continuing to actively grow towards its maximum size.
M - Mature	A tree which has reached its expected growing potential for the species and location and has slowed in growth.
S - Senescent	A tree which has reached full maturity, is not continuing to actively grow and may be in decline.
D - Dead	The tree is dead.

A.E.A The estimated age of the tree as determined by the Arborist

A.F HEALTH

A.F.A The overall health of	of the tree as observed by	y the Arborist.
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	The tree displays a full capony containing lit	the or no dead wood with
Good	The tree displays a full canopy containing little or no dead wood, with good colour and shows indicators of good compartmentalisation of wounds (if present). The tree shows little or no signs of the presence of pathogens. The tree shows no visible sign of decay and no visible signs of root damage.	
Fair	The tree is showing a combination of the following symptoms of fair health; signs of deadwood of up to 20%, minor presence of pathogens, small amounts of epicormic growth. Less than a full canopy with some discolouration in the leaves.	
Fair - Poor	The Tree displays intermediate characteristics of both Fair & Poor	
Poor	The tree is showing a combination of the following symptoms; up to 50% die back in the canopy with high quantities of deadwood. Discolouration of leaves. Large amounts of epicormic growth. Visible signs of pathogens causing decay and/or other damage.	
Significant Decline	The tree is likely to be showing most if not all of the following symptoms; Canopy die back >75%. Extensive deadwood throughout the entire tree. Severe attack from pathogens. Large/extensive decay within root zone, trunk and branches.	
Dead	The Tree is dead.	This document has been copied and made available for the planning proce as set out in the Planning and Environ

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Act 1987.



A.G STRUCTURE

A.G.A The structural assessment of the tree as determined by the Arborist by visual, ground based observations. (Unless otherwise specified)

Good	Branch unions sound, little or no signs of decay within tree. Form is promoting good structural growth. Scaffold limbs and leaders display good taper.	
Good-Fair	The Tree displays intermediate characteristics of both Good & Fair	
Fair	Shows some evidence of structural defects including; rubbing branches, branches growing in an overextended lateral direction, minor cavities in trunk and branches, some evidence of decay, small amounts of damage to roots and missing bark.	
Fair-Poor	The Tree displays intermediate characteristics of both Fair & Poor	
Poor	Movement of root plate may be visible. Vertical cracks present. Large amounts of decay are observed. Large hollows or cavities are obvious. Included bark and poor branch unions present with co-dominant stems. Large epicormic branches.	
Immediate	The tree poses an immediate risk to people and property and requires immediate	
Hazardous	attention (e.g. isolation, remedial pruning or removal)	
Dead	Tree is dead.	

A.H USEFUL LIFE EXPECTANCY

A.H.A **U.L.E (Useful Life Expectancy).** The estimated time in which the tree will remain within the landscape with limited additional care and with a satisfactory level of risk.

30+ Years	Very Long
20-30 Years	Long
10-20 Years	Medium
5-10 Years	Short-Medium
<5 Years	Short
0 Years	Tree is dead, in severe decline, hazardous, impacting a fixed asset, presenting an obstruction, posing weed potential or a combination of these characteristics, removal may be necessary

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A.I SIGNIFICANCE -

A.I.A Is determined by the tree's contribution to the local landscape and/or environment.

Criteria	Description	Level	Overall
Category		(points)	Significance
Ecological	Tree is of significance due to its contribution		
	to the flora and fauna (in a local or regional	High (3)	(5 – 6) High
E1	context). Examples include (but not limited		
	to) Tree forms part of remnant vegetation	Medium (2)	
	which is now restricted and/or threatened		
	within the area. Tree provides significant	Low (1)	
	amounts of habitat for local Fauna. Tree is		
	protected under state, national or	N/A (0)	
	international agreements/Acts.		(3 – 4) Medium
Landscape	Tree is significant due to its contribution to		
	the local landscape. Examples include (but	High (3)	
L1	not limited to) Tree is of exceptional size		
	and/or age. Tree forms a focal point within	Medium (2)	
	the local landscape. Tree is part of a uniform		
	and collective planting iconic to the local	Low (1)	
	area. Tree is protected by local heritage		(0 – 3) Low
	classification.	N/A (0)	

A.J RETENTION VALUE

A.J.A A value (see below) given to the tree that considers all the above information. It provides the necessary guide for which trees are suitable for retention and which trees are recommended for removal.

High	Highest retention score, Tree is of High Significance. Retain.		
Medium	Tree is suitable for retention and has a reasonable ULE. Retain if possible .		
Low	Consider tree for removal. If site cannot accommodate tree requirements removal is recommended. Consider for removal.		
Poor	Tree is unsuitable for retention, due to poor health and/or structure, weed classification, hazardous or other reasons. Remove. This document has been copied and		
*	rivately owned trees, i.e. trees on neighbouring properties of out প্ৰথমিনি বিষয়িলয় and Environmen generally require protection '*' following the retention প্ৰথমিৰ প্ৰধীয়েৱtes that the tree is privately owned. Unless the relevant tree owner/managehgibitty petimission footige used for any removal; Protect Tree. Note statutory/planning controls stiff apply.se.		
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Appendix B ASSUMPTIONS & LIMITATIONS

- B.A.A Reports are prepared assuming the person making the request has good title and ownership, legitimacy of purpose, the authority to grant access and/or engage service.
- B.A.B This report is prepared with reasonable care. To the extent permitted by law, the author accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage sustained by a recipient as a result of acting on its recommendations.
- B.A.C The author can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information in this report provided by others.
- B.A.D Information provided in a verbal or written report covers only those items examined. It reflects their condition at the time of inspection only.
- B.A.E Unless otherwise specified, inspection is limited to visual inspection from ground level without dissection, excavation, drilling, physical or nutritional analysis or quantification of structural integrity. No responsibility is accepted for the consequences of internal or sub-surface defects which present no discernible external symptoms.
- B.A.F The report shall not be used for any other purpose or conveyed externally in whole, part or meaning without the prior written consent of the author.
- B.A.G Sketches, diagrams, graphs and photographs used as visual aids are not necessarily to scale.
- B.A.H Unauthorised alteration or separate use of any part of the report is prohibited and invalidates the whole report.
- B.A.I The author accepts no responsibility for the consequences of work performed outside specification, by inappropriately qualified staff or without consultant supervision where it has been recommended.
- B.A.J The conclusions reached, and recommendations made do not imply that plants, built landscape or structures will withstand future adverse natural or man-made conditions.
- B.A.K There is no warranty or guarantee that problems, deficiencies, faults or failures of plants or property inspected may not arise in the future. Regular re-inspection will be required to identify emerging disorders

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