

Appendix H – Work Zones and Tree Management Plans

Victoria Park-Canning Level Crossing Removal TREE MANAGEMENT PLAN SUMMARY September 2022



1.1 ARBORIST SURVEY

The project arborist has provided a 'Preliminary Arboricultural Report' report including advice on particular trees of value, retention advice and tree protection advice during construction.

The survey includes 3000+ trees captured in & outside rail corridor (PTA, ToVP, CoC & CoG).

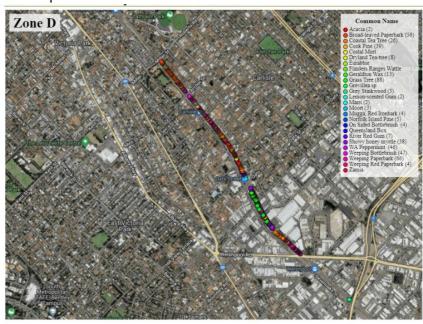
Data provided:

- → Species
- → Health
- → Size (height, canopy width, TPZ + RPZ)
- → Structure
- → Useful life expectancy
- → Habitat value
- → Black cockatoo foraging species
- → Native / exotic
- → Arborist notes, comments



Preliminary Tree Survey

Excerpt



	Tree Details		Tree Location		
Latin Name:	Araucaria columnaris	Longitude		115.918219	
Common Name:	Cook Pine	Latitude:		31.990519	
Tree Age:	Mature	Land Use:	;	Street Verge	
Health:	Fair	Land Type	: 1	Pub l ic Area	
Structure:	Fair	Dhatas	Chrack View	Man Mau	
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	14	Photos	Street View	Map View	
Canopy Spread [m]:	3			l.e	
DBH [cm]:	48				
DBH Range:	46-60cm		No. of		
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.52	*		25	
Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) [m]:	5.76	· ·	7/1/2		
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.51	8		1 m	
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years	No.	A TELL	A STATE OF	
Origin:	Exotic	113			
Origin:		1	Marie To		
Habitat value:	Low	. V. N	All Property and the second		
	Low Broadly Acceptable				

1.2 MODELLING, COORDINATION & DOCUMENTATION

Arborist survey data imported to shared BIM model. Existing trees geolocated and modelled in 3D for coordination + clash detection with all design disciplines including canopies, RPZs + TPZs.

Trees assessed for protection based on:

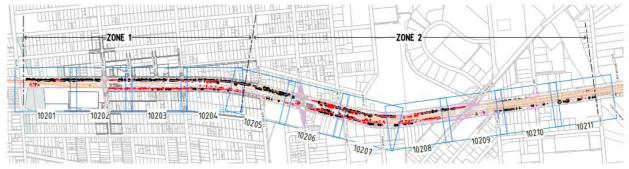
- → Species
- → Health
- → Size (height, canopy width, TPZ + RPZ)
- → Structure
- → Useful life expectancy
- → Habitat value
- → Black cockatoo foraging species
- → Native / exotic
- → Valuable / weed species

Extensive design review & coordination has been undertaken and is ongoing with the construction team and all design discplines against:

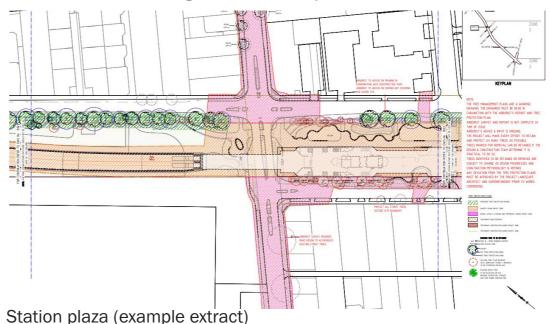
- → Design & constructability new station buildings, viaduct, retaining walls, car parks etc.
- → CPTED, sightlines + safety
- → Gantry crane operations
- → Earthworks
- → Access + laydown areas
- → Utility modification works
- → Road & intersection upgrades
- → Temporary works

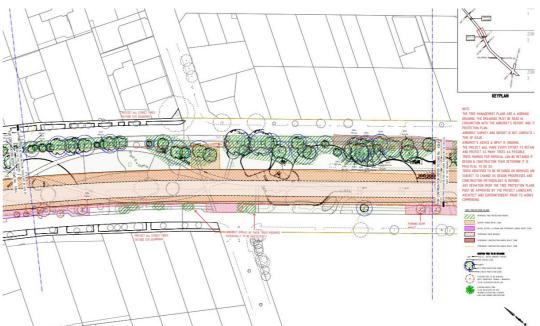
The tree retention plans form part of the Landscape and Urban Design Package. This is a working drawing, subject to change as design progresses. Any departures from these drawings must be approved by the project landscape architect. ALUA will continue to aim to retain as many trees as possible.

The project arborist is to provide 'Arboricultural Impact Report' & 'Construction Specification' as per AS4970 prior to works on site commencing.



Overview of Tree Management Plans Layout



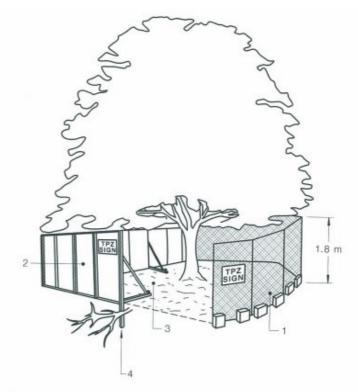


1.3 CONSTRUCTION PHASE

The project arborist is to provide Updated Tree Protection Plan including 'Construction Specification' as per AS4970 prior to works on site commencing.

Protection measures throughout the construction phase include but are not limited to:

- → Tree Protection Fencing as per AS4970
- → Formative pruning (by qualified arborist) as per AS4373
- → Supplimental watering, fertilizing or other treatments as advised by project arborist and as per AS 4970
- → Arborist present on site during works within TPZs or SRZs as per AS4970
- Any additional measures outlined in the 'Arboricultural Impact Report'
- → Regular site visits by project arborist as per AS4970, 2009 and as set out in the Tree Protection Construction Specification



LEGEND:

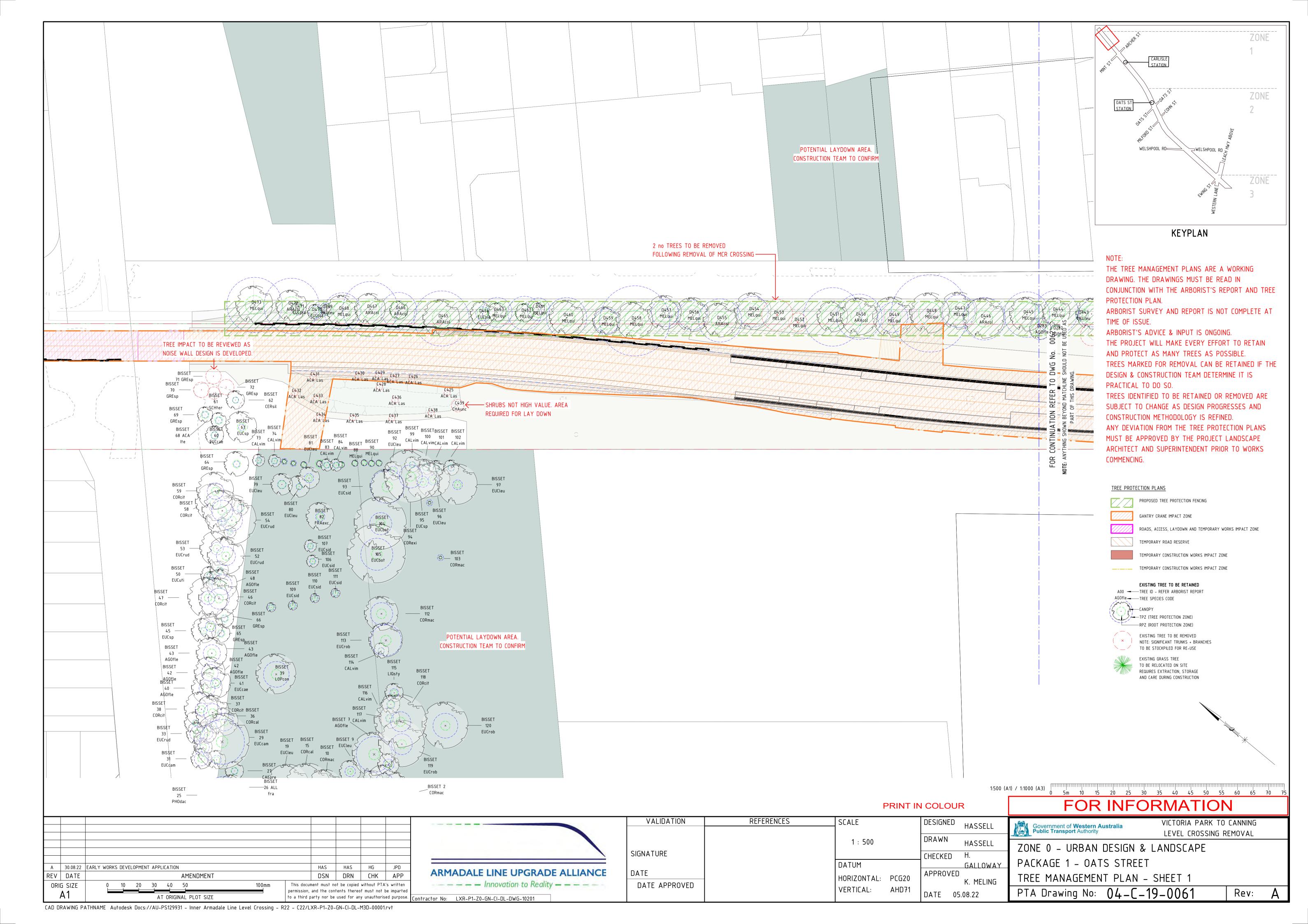
- 1 Chain wire mesh panels with shade cloth (if required) attached, held in place with concrete feet
- 2 Alternative plywood or wooden paling fence panels. This fencing material also prevents building materials or soil entering the TPZ.
- 3 Mulch installation across surface of TPZ (at the discretion of the project arborist). No excavation, construction activity, grade changes, surface treatment or storage of materials of any kind is permitted within the TPZ.
- 4 Bracing is permissible within the TPZ. Installation of supports should avoid damaging roots.

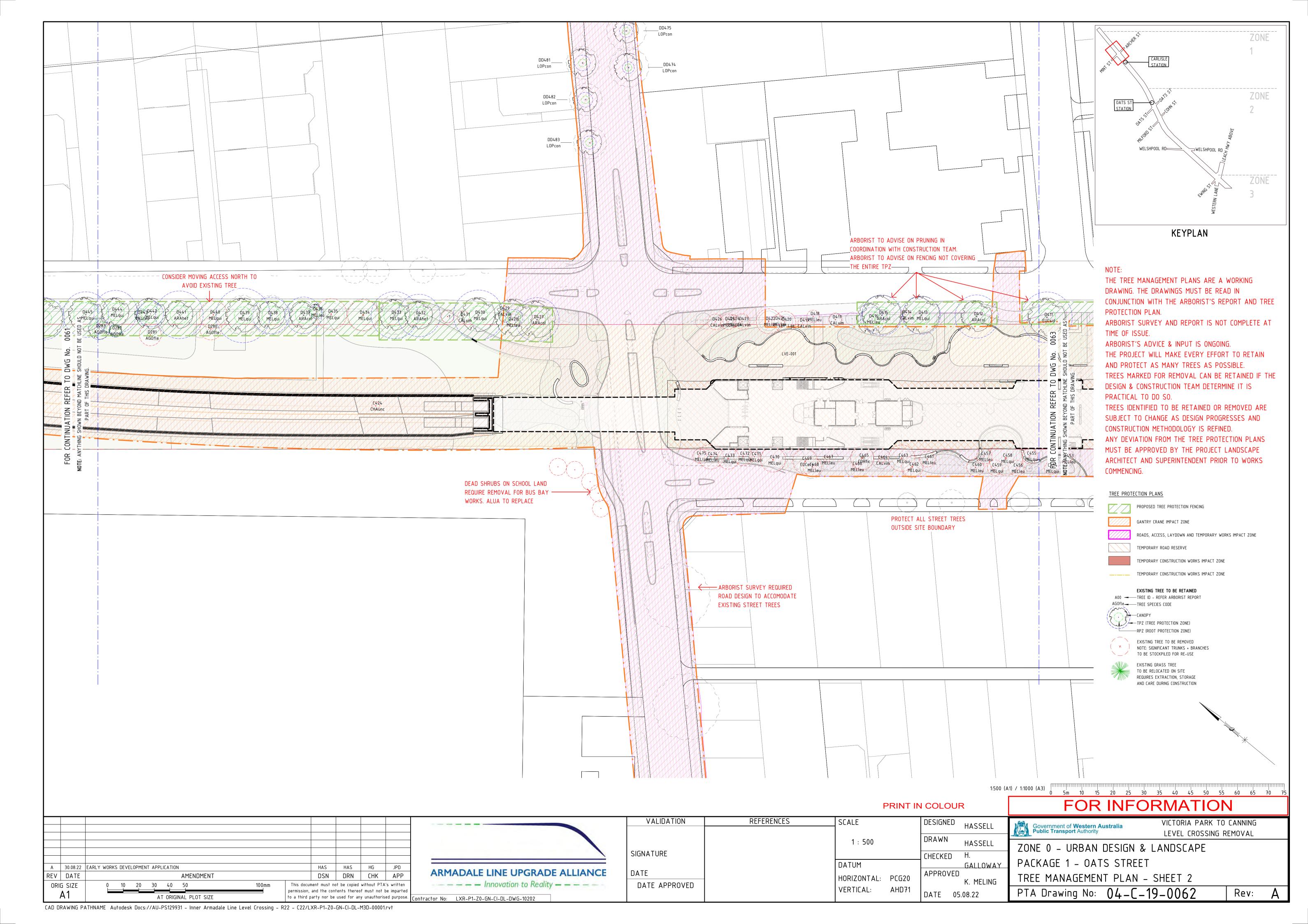
FIGURE 3 PROTECTIVE FENCING

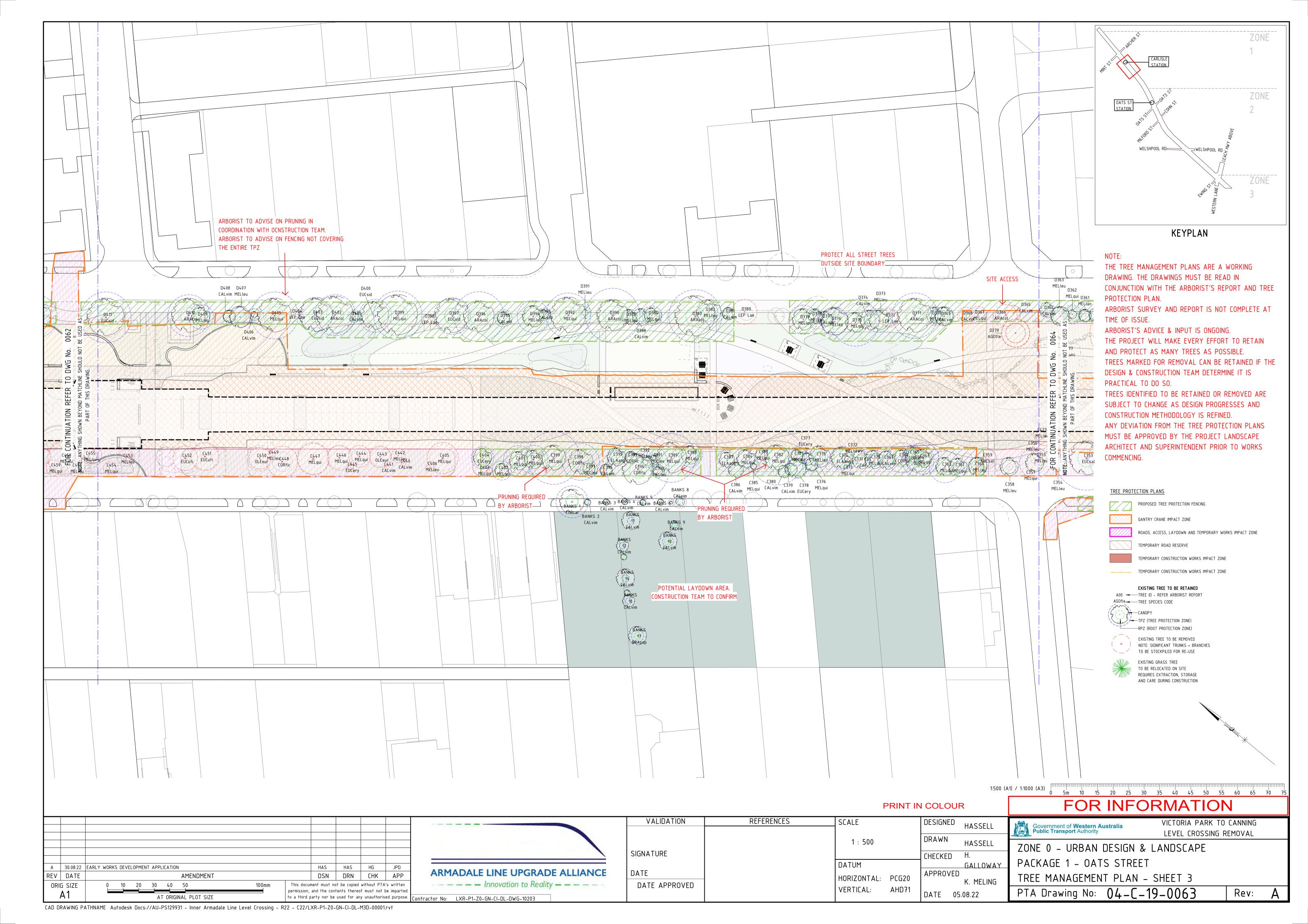


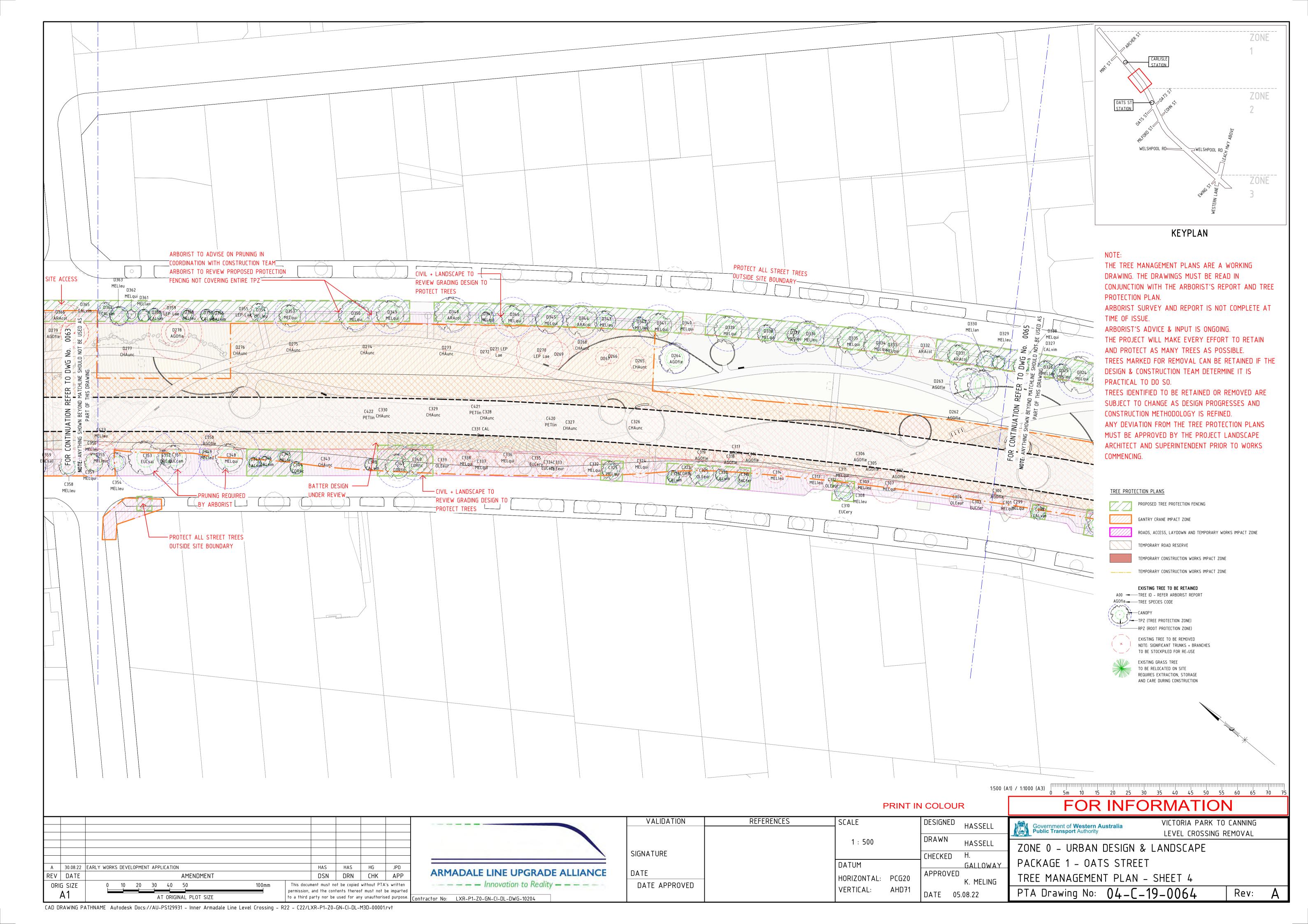
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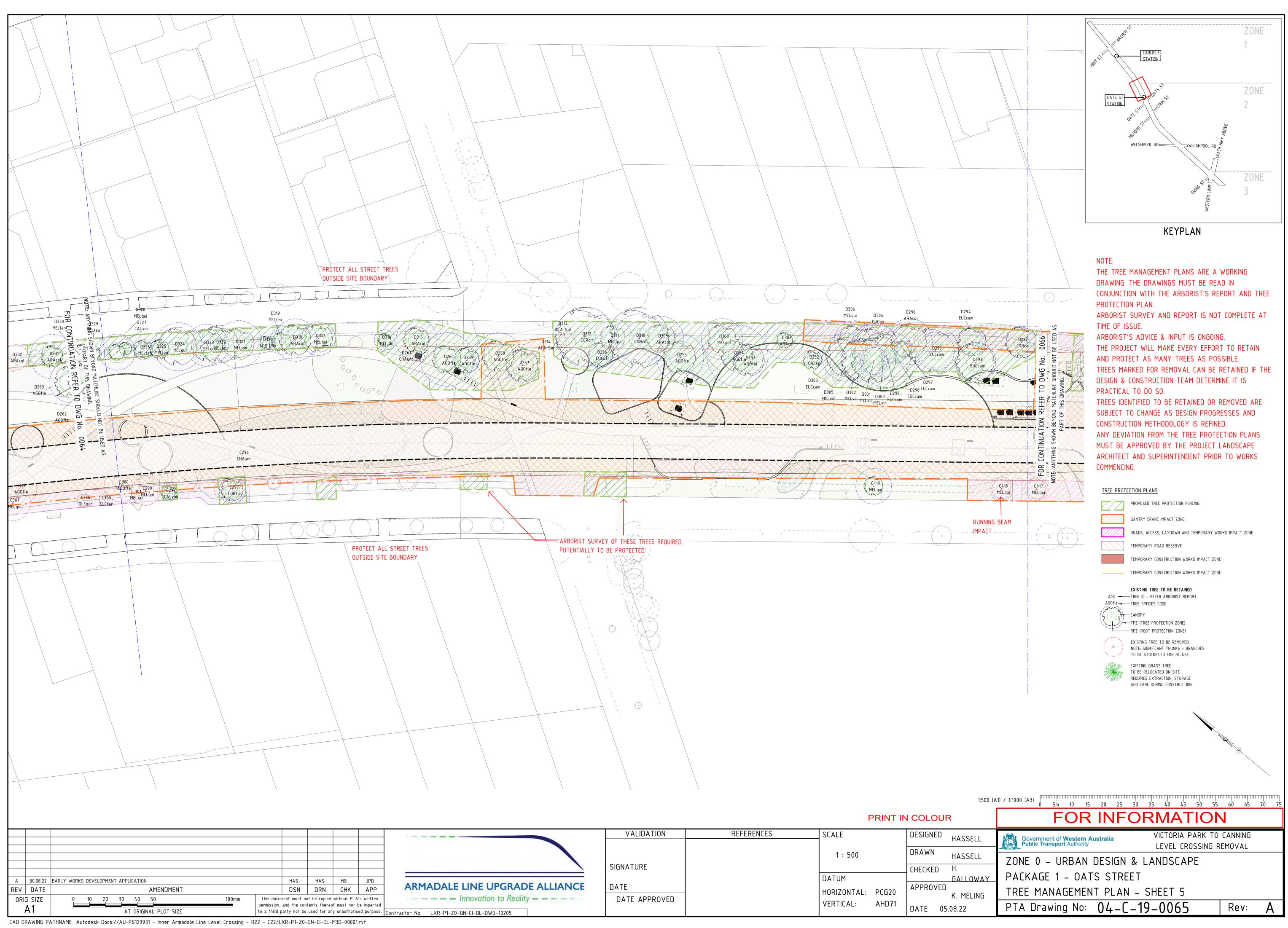
FOR INFORMATION PRINT IN COLOUR REFERENCES VALIDATION VICTORIA PARK TO CANNING SCALE HASSELL Government of Western Australia Public Transport Authority LEVEL CROSSING REMOVAL DRAWN 1:5000 HASSELL ZONE 0 - URBAN DESIGN & LANDSCAPE SIGNATURE CHECKED PACKAGE 1 - OATS STREET GALLOWAY DATUM A 30.08.22 EARLY WORKS DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION HAS HG JPD ARMADALE LINE UPGRADE ALLIANCE DATE APPROVED DSN DRN CHK APP TREE MANAGEMENT - SHEET LAYOUT PACKAGE 1 REV DATE AMENDMENT HORIZONTAL: PCG20 K. MELING — — — — Innovation to Reality — — — — DATE APPROVED ORIG SIZE 10 20 30 40 50 This document must not be copied without PTA's written VERTICAL: PTA Drawing No: 04-C-19-0060Rev: permission, and the contents thereof must not be imparted DATE 05.08.22 AT ORIGINAL PLOT SIZE to a third party nor be used for any unauthorised purpose. Contractor No: LXR-P1-Z0-GN-CI-DL-DWG-10200

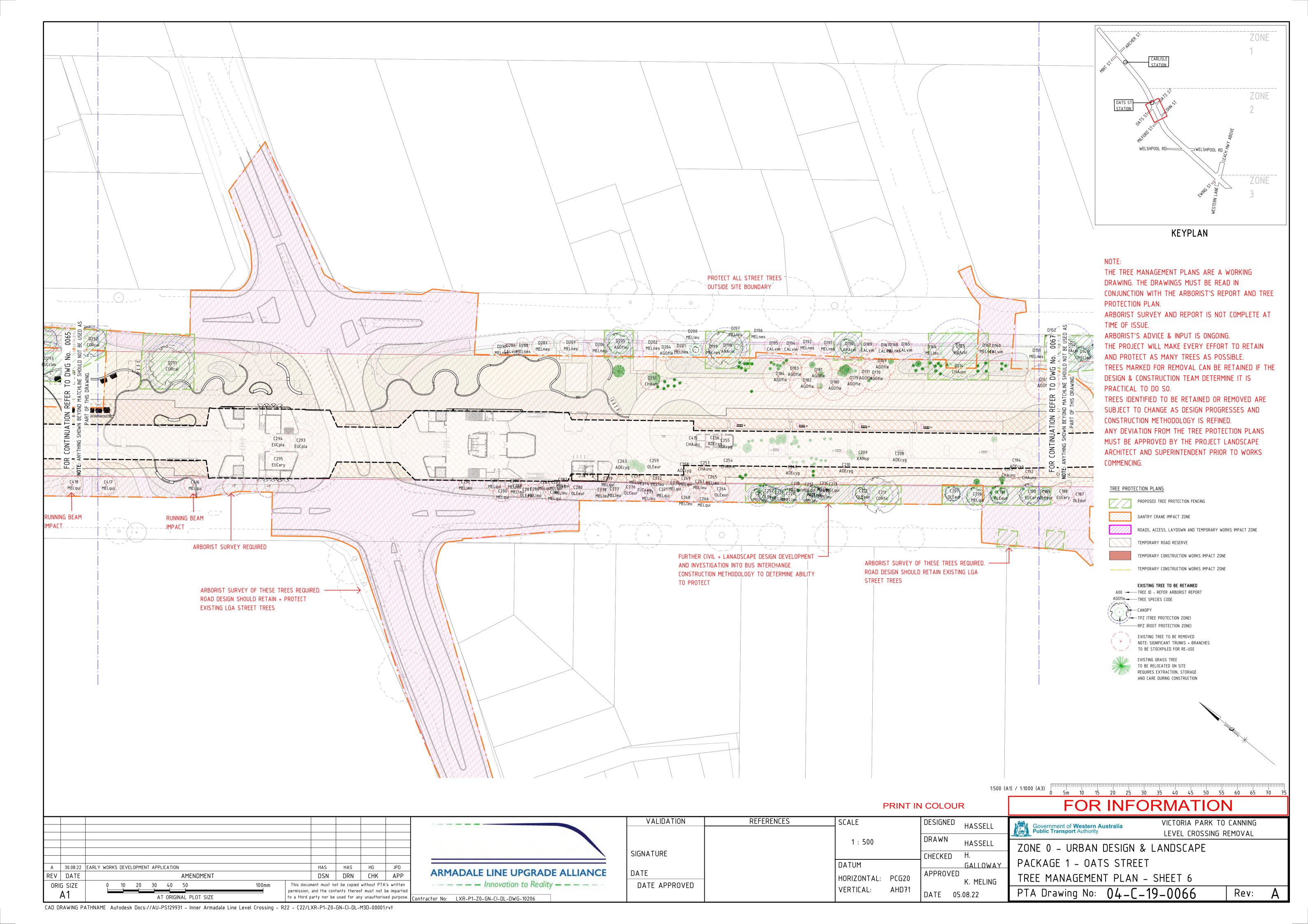


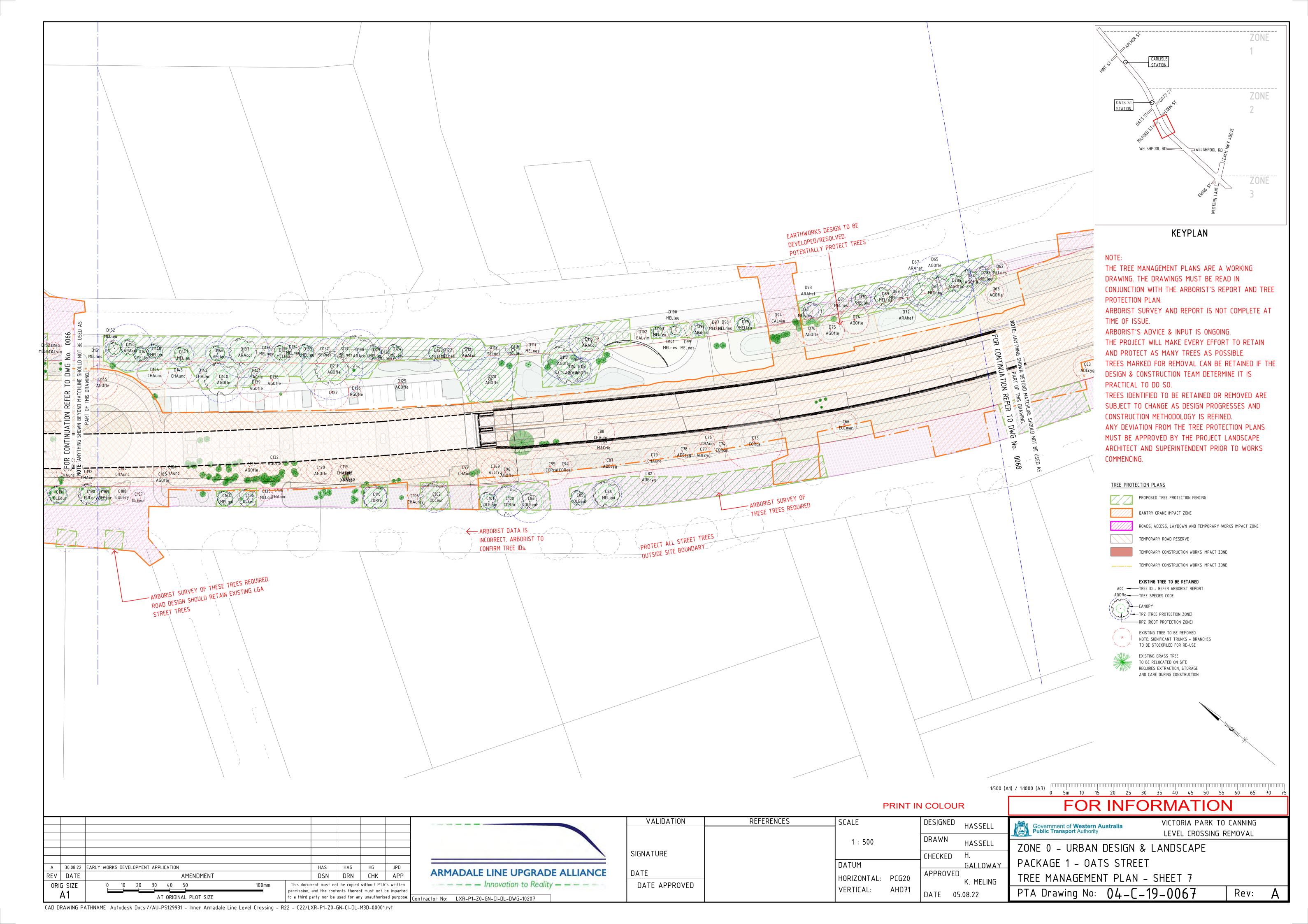


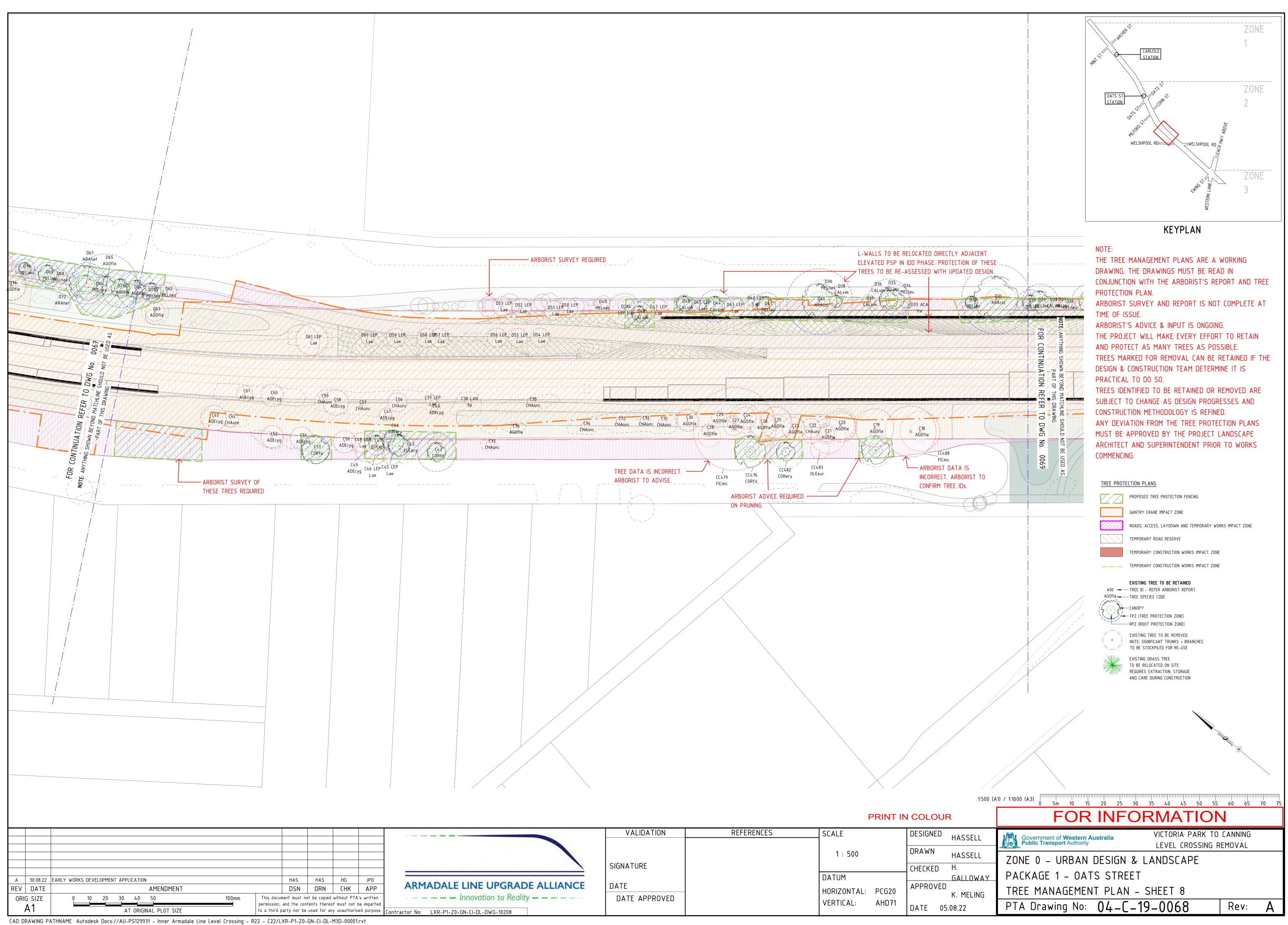


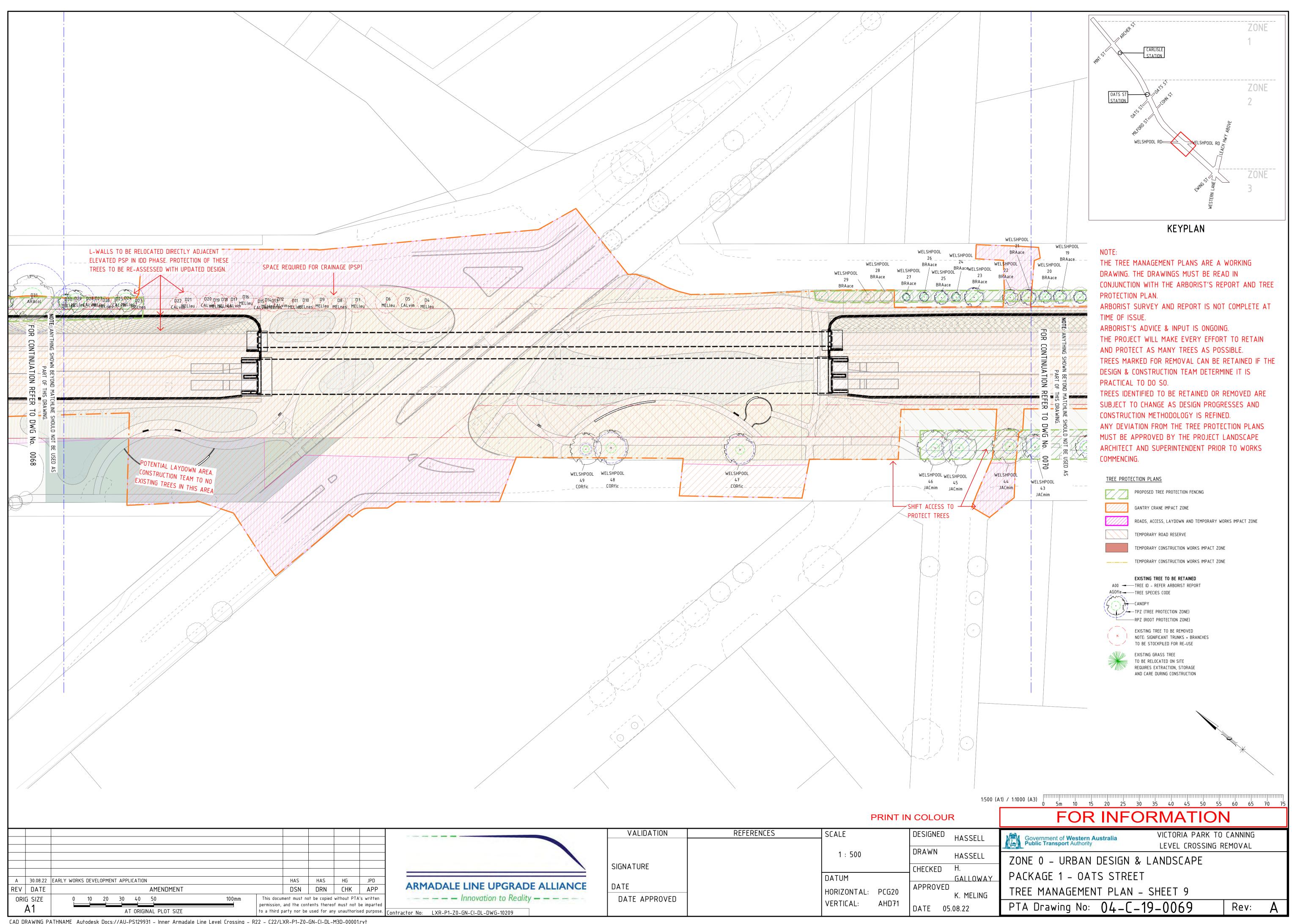


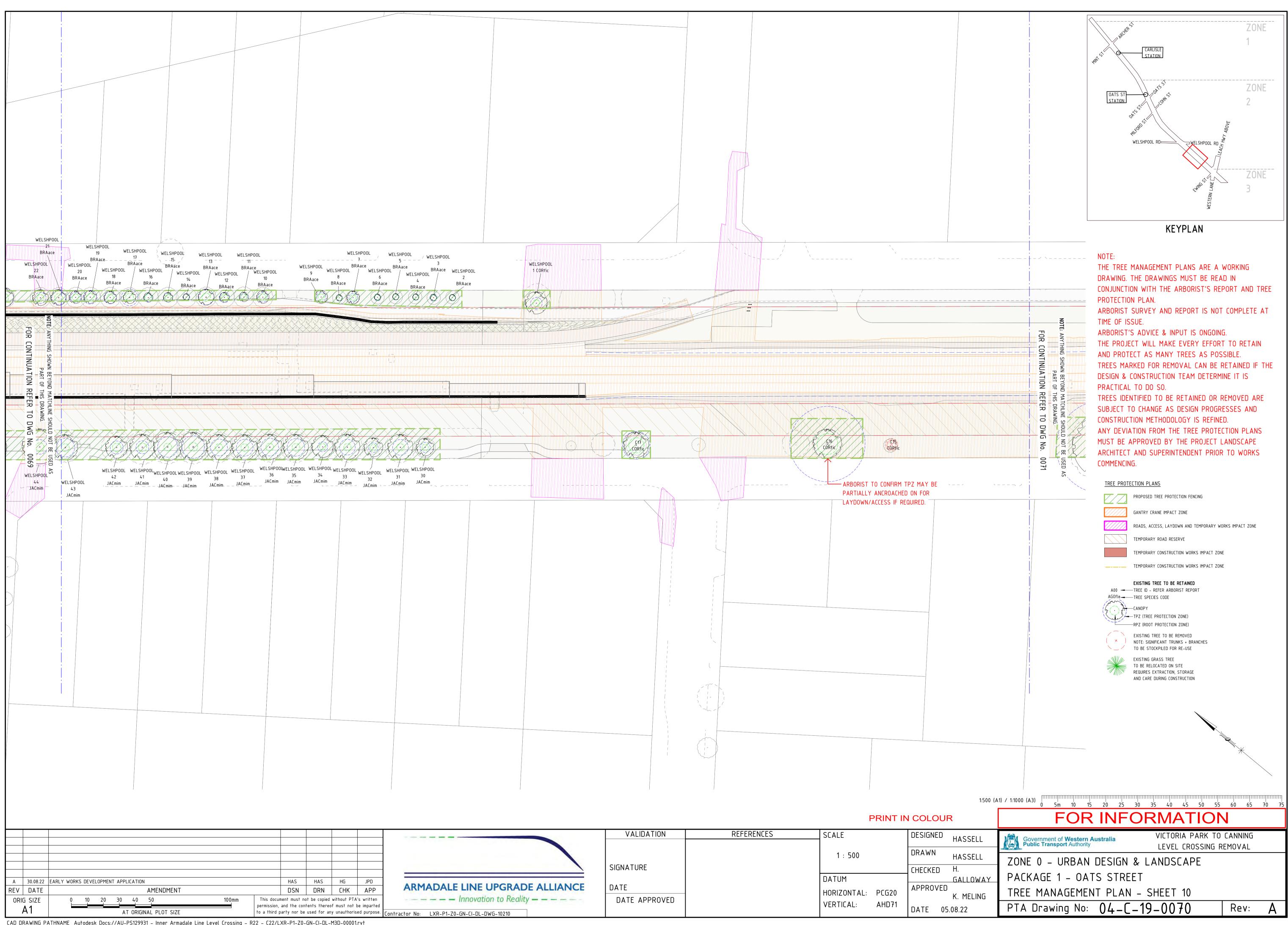


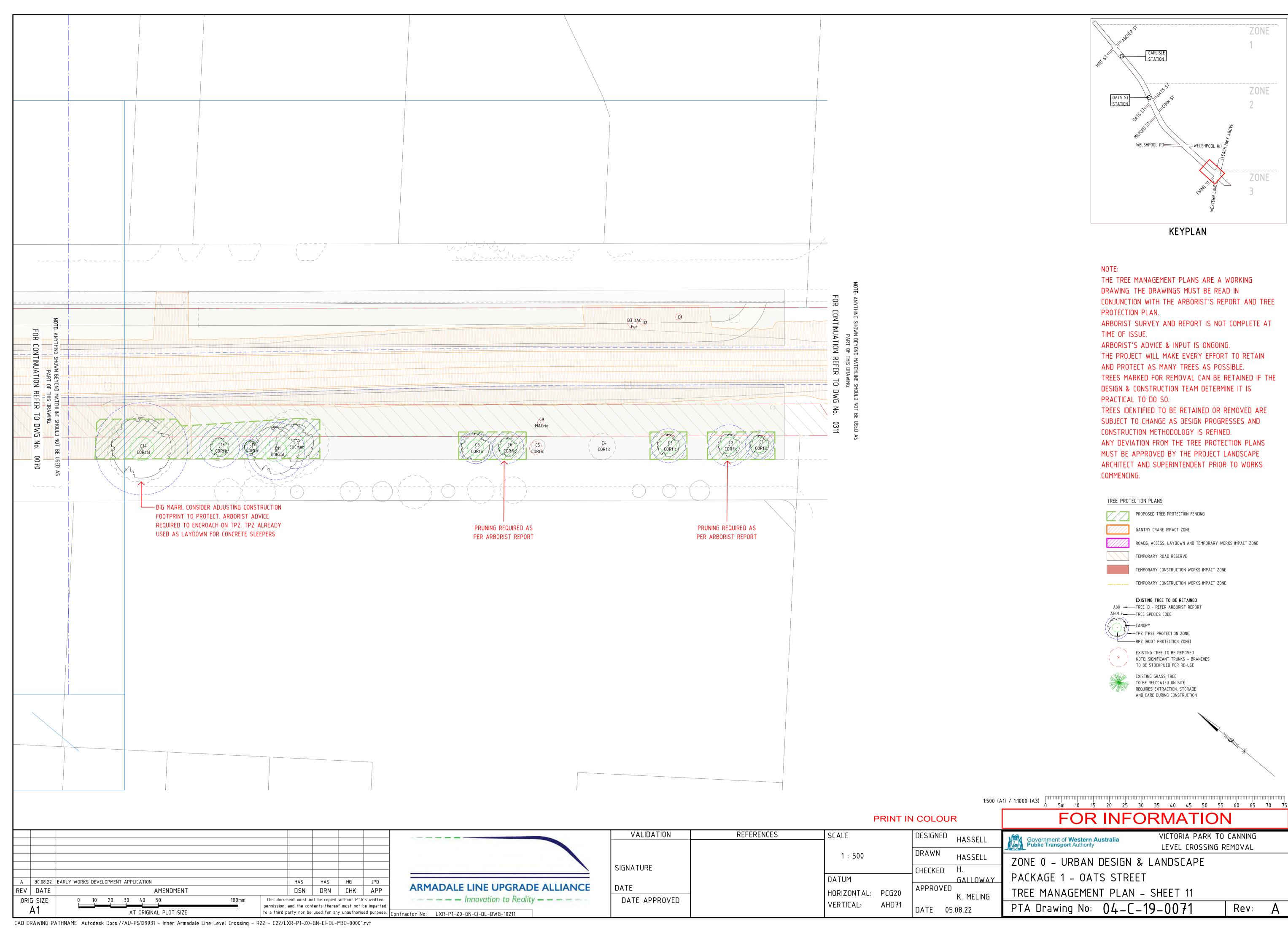














Preliminary Tree Survey

Location: Armadale Line Upgrade; Leach Highway to Miller Street

Report Prepared for: ALUA

Date: 18 August 2022

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1.0 Introduction

A tree survey was undertaken to pick up the details of trees on the verge and within the Rail corridor along the Armadale Train line from Leach Highway, Welshpool to Miller Street, East Victoria Park (Package 1). The purpose of this tree survey is to inform the design process for the raising of the train line and creation of new public areas.

The survey area has been divided into two sections, with the rail being the divide. "Part C," is the western half of the Rail Corridor and verge and "Part D," being the Eastern half of the rail corridor and adjacent verge. Trees have been number from 1 onwards for each portion

This portion of Track has been surveyed at different times, due to changing requirements of the project, as such the tree numbering is not necessarily concurrent on the map.

This also includes trees around Welshpool Train Station, which are in section 7 and 8, with the trees being numbered 1 to 49.

This report is a combined report of those previously provided on the 6 May, 12 May, and 7 July 2022

2.0 Methodology

This tree survey consisted of a walk-through assessment to collect the following details of trees within 5m of the Rail Corridor Fence from Leach Highway to Miller Street (East and West Verges):

- Age
- Height (in meters),
- Canopy spread
- Diameter of the trunk at breast height and ground level (for determining TPZ and SRZ)
- · Health and structure,
- Useful Life Expectancy
- Origin of species
- Habitat Value.
- Foraging this is noted by exception with a "Yes," otherwise left blank

An aerial assessment and Soil or tissue sampling was not undertaken during this assessment.

2.1 Methodology – Tree Measurements

The height of the tree is an approximate height taken in meters (m)

The canopy spread gives an indication of the general spread of the canopy in meters

The Diameter of the trunk is measures at 1.4m above ground level and at ground level with a DBH tape. This allows for the calculation of the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and the Structural Root Zone (SRZ() in line with the Australian Standard for Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS 497 - 2009) The TPZ and SRZ information is provided with each tree.



2.2 Methodology – Tree Health

- ➤ **Good:** The tree will show good to excellent vigour throughout the tree for the species. The tree will exhibit a full and healthy canopy of foliage with only minimal pest or diseases evident.
- Fair: The tree is growing in a reasonable condition and shape with adequate canopy foliage for the species. Minor dead wood may be present throughout the crown, with reasonable colour and density when compared to a typical healthy specimen of that species.
- **Poor:** The tree appears to not be growing to its full capability with the canopy potentially visibly showing signs of openness and thinning with excessive amounts of dead or dying limbs. Evidence of established pest and disease issues will be evident or symptoms of stress indicating the tree is in decline.
- ➤ **Dead:** No living tissue was found; the tree is dead and should be removed. Unless it is otherwise noted as holding potential as a habitat tree.

2.3 Methodology - Structure

- ➤ **Good:** The tree will show good to excellent vigour throughout the tree for the species. The tree will exhibit a full and healthy canopy of foliage with only minimal pest or diseases evident.
- Fair: The tree is growing in a reasonable condition and shape with adequate canopy foliage for the species. Minor dead wood may be present throughout the crown, with reasonable colour and density when compared to a typical healthy specimen of that species.
- Poor: The tree appears stunted and not growing to its full capability with the canopy potentially visibly showing signs of openness and thinning with excessive amounts of dead or dying limbs. Evidence of established pest and disease issues will be evident or symptoms of stress indicating the tree is in decline.
- Very poor: The tree is in a state of decline with the canopy visibly open with considerable deadwood with pest and diseases being present throughout the tree as it enters the final stages of senescing.
- ➤ Has Failed: The tree is of a significantly poor structural integrity that a failure event was present at time of inspection.

*Determining removal versus retention

All trees are typically advocated for retention if they are recorded as fair or good in wither the Health or structure category.

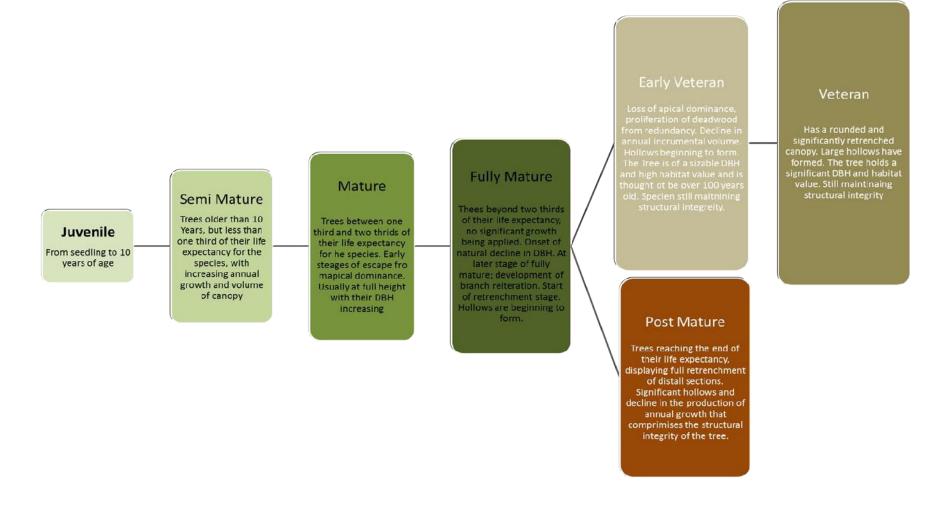
Where a tree required removal on the ground pf poor health or poor structural integrity it will be expressly noted in the Comments section.

In terms of guidance for the removal of trees due to design constraints, where trees are recorded as Poor in terms of Health or Poor or Very Poor in the structure category, should be considered over and above those that rate fair/good in both categories. With the design being altered to retain as many trees as possible.



2.4 Methodology – Age Assessment

The age of the subject trees was assessed against the following categories.





2.5 Useful Life Expectancy

Very Long (Greater than 40 + years)

Very high quality and high value, these trees would hold such a condition that make them a valuable part of the environment/ landscape, would be considered to hold a Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) of greater than 40 years, thus allowing them to make a substantial contribution for a long period of time.

Long (Greater than 20 to 40 years)

High quality and high value, these trees would hold such a condition that make them a valuable part of the environment/ landscape, thus allowing them to make a substantial contribution to for at least 20 years from the time of inspection.

Medium (Between 11 to 20 years)

Medium quality and medium value, trees of this category are thought of as making a good contribution to the area they dwell in and would be considered to hold a ULE of a minimum of 11 years.

Short (Between 6 to 10 years)

Low quality and low value. These trees would be regarded as being in an adequate condition that would see them being retained for a period that would allow new plantings to establish.

Transient (1 to 5 years)

Very Low quality and very low value, these trees would be regarded as having a poor form, displaying a low vitality, and may be exhibiting initial signs of structural decline. They would be considered to have a ULE of less than 5 years and are to be included replacement plan.

Dead or hazardous (no remaining ULE).

Trees in this category would be considered to hold such a condition that would potentially hold no value or in their current state it would be reasonable to undertake their removal for reasons of sound Arboricultural management, due to a high level of risk.

2.6 Origin of species

Native - The definition below is as it is stipulated in the Environmental Protections Act 1986

- 3(1). native vegetation means indigenous aquatic or terrestrial vegetation, and includes dead vegetation unless that dead vegetation is of a class declared by regulation to be excluded from this definition but does not include vegetation in a plantation:
- 51A. native vegetation has the meaning given by section 3(1) but does not include vegetation that was intentionally sown, planted or propagated unless —
- (a) that vegetation was sown, planted or propagated as required under this Act or another written law; or
- (b) that vegetation is of a class declared by regulation to be included in this definition;

Exotic – A species of plant that is not indigenous to the Project area, and/or has been planted



2.7 Habitat (Nesting) Value

High value - Trees in this category will have a DBH of 500mm or greater, and/or has hollows of 150mm in diameter or greater.

Medium value. - Trees with a DBH of up to 500mm but not greater then 300mm with hollows of up to 140mm in diameter this also relates to the potential for future significant nesting hollows.

Low Value - Trees with no hollows, holding low nesting values.

2.8 Foraging Species

Trees in the project area have been assessed in regards to their suitability as foraging trees for Forest red-tailed black cockatoo (calyptorhynchus banksii naso); - Baudin's cockatoo (calyptorhynchus baudinii); - Carnaby's cockatoo (calyptorhynchus latirostris); - Peregrine falcon (falco peregrinus).

Yes. - Are a suitable tree species for foraging

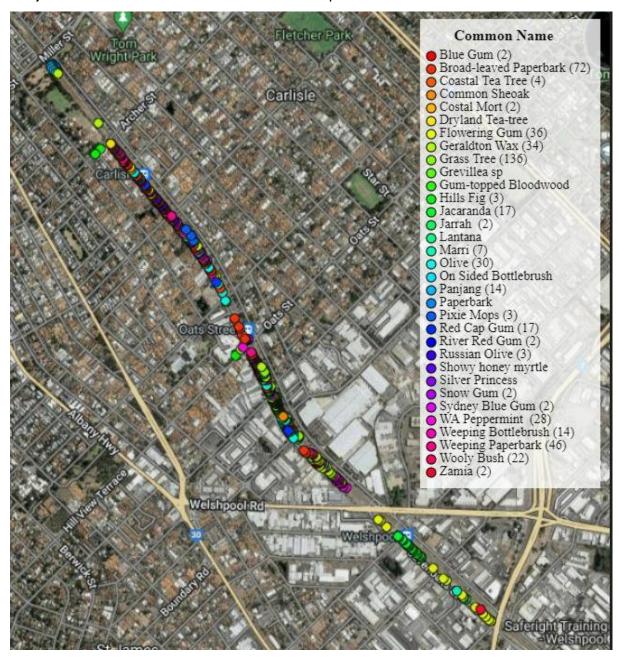
No - Not a suitable species for foraging

Black Cockatoo foraging tree means native plant species known to be utilised by black cockatoo species for foraging and includes Corymbia calophylla (marri), Eucalyptus marginata(jarrah), Eucalyptus spp., Banksia spp., Allocasuarina spp., and Xanthorrhoea spp

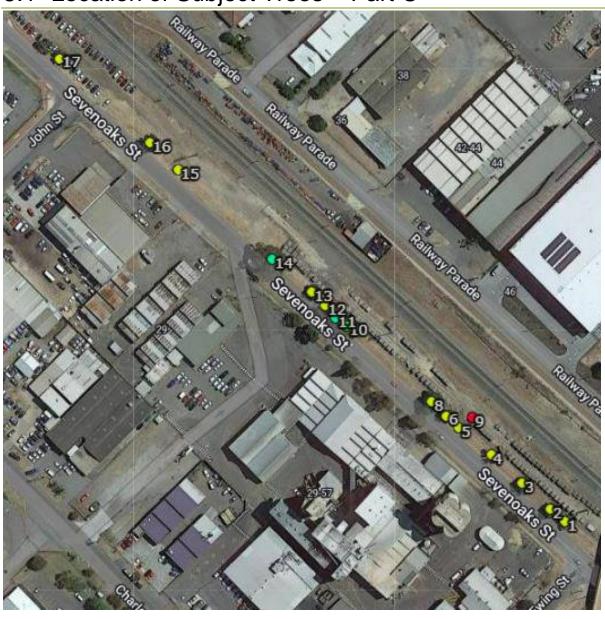


3.0 Location of Subject Trees - Part C

Subject tree marked coloured dots in relation to species.



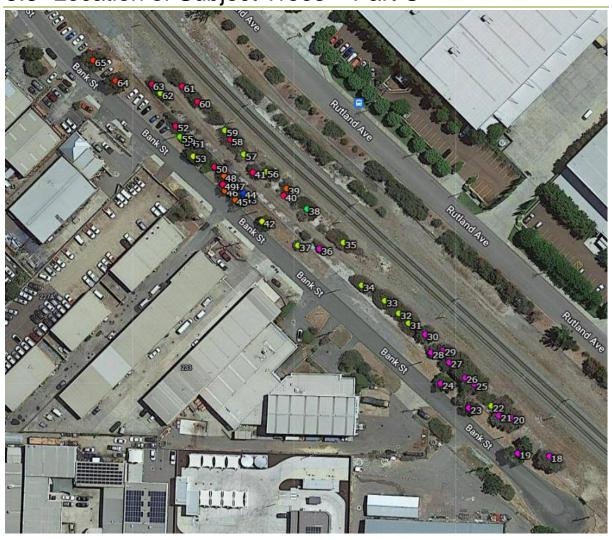
3.1 Location of Subject Trees – Part C



3.2 Location of Subject Trees - Part C



3.3 Location of Subject Trees – Part C



3.4 Location of Subject Trees – Part C



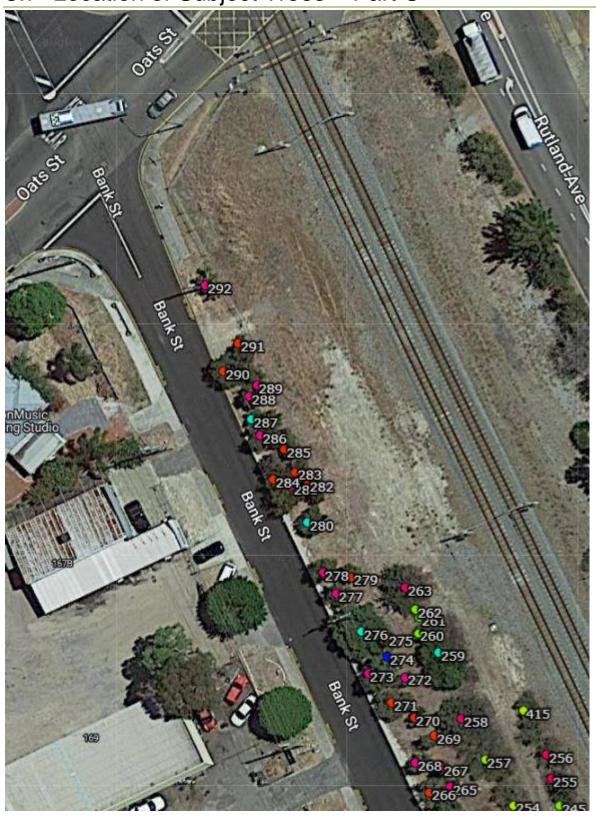
3.5 Location of Subject Trees - Part C



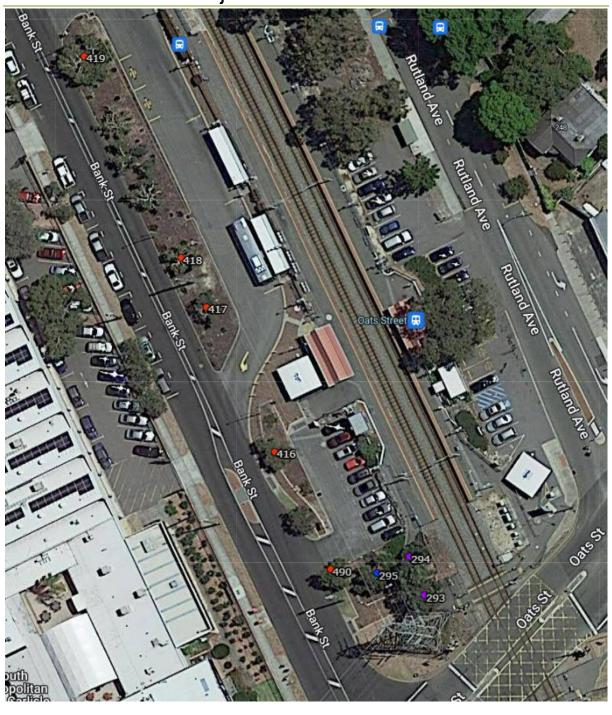
3.6 Location of Subject Trees – Part C



3.7 Location of Subject Trees - Part C



3.8 Location of Subject Trees – Part C



3.9 Location of Subject Trees – Part C



3.10 Location of Subject Trees – Part C



3.11 Location of Subject Trees – Part C



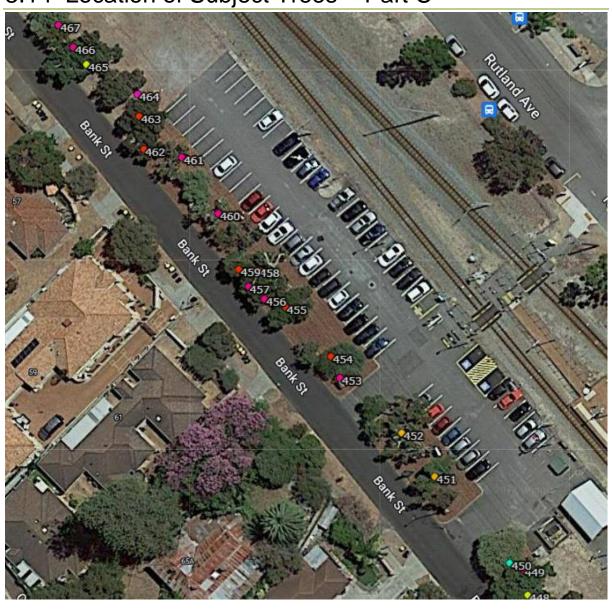
3.12 Location of Subject Trees – Part C



3.13 Location of Subject Trees – Part C



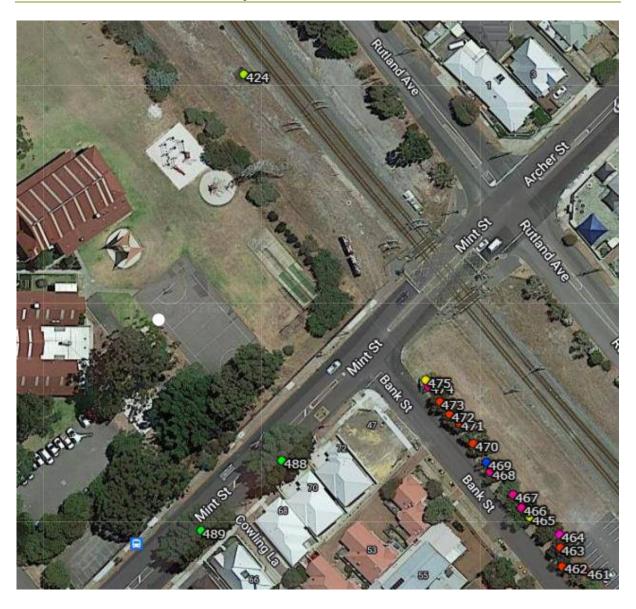
3.14 Location of Subject Trees – Part C



3.15 Location of Subject Trees – Part C



3.16 Location of Subject Trees – Part C



3.17 Location of Subject Trees – Part C



Tree Details	
Latin Name:	Corymbia ficifolia
Common Name:	Flowering Gum
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Poor
Structure:	Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	6
Canopy Spread [m]:	6
DBH [cm]:	37
DBH Range:	30-45cm
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.462
Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) [m]:	4.44
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.39
Useful Life Expectancy:	11-20 years
Origin:	Exotic
Habitat value:	Low
QTRA Risk Category:	Broadly Acceptable
Observation Comments:	This tree is in poor condition, likely due to compacted soil around it remove all grass for radius of 3 m and replace with mulch Myer prime at 1% and remove all dead wood over 25 mm in diameter.
Foraging species:	No

Tree Location	
Longitude:	115.927255
Latitude:	-31.998454



Tree Details	
Latin Name:	Corymbia ficifolia
Common Name:	Flowering Gum
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Poor
Structure:	Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	8
Canopy Spread [m]:	7
DBH [cm]:	54
DBH Range:	46-60cm
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.556
Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) [m]:	6.48
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.59
Useful Life Expectancy:	11-20 years
Origin:	Exotic
Habitat value:	Low
QTRA Risk Category:	Broadly Acceptable
Observation Comments:	This tree is in poor condition likely due to compacted soil around it remove all grass for radius of 3 m and replace with mulch Myer prime at 1% and remove all dead wood over 25 mm in diameter.
Foraging species:	No

Tree Location	
Longitude:	115.927179
Latitude:	-31.998397



Tree Details	
Latin Name:	Corymbia ficifolia
Common Name:	Flowering Gum
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Poor
Structure:	Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	9
Canopy Spread [m]:	7
DBH [cm]:	44.7
DBH Range:	30-45cm
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.535
Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) [m]:	5.36
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.54
Useful Life Expectancy:	11-20 years
Origin:	Exotic
Habitat value:	Low
QTRA Risk Category:	Broadly Acceptable
Observation Comments:	This tree is in poor condition likely due to compacted soil around it remove all grass for radius of 3 m and replace with mulch Bioprime at 1%. Remove all dead wood over 25 mm in diameter, basal suckers and uplift the canopy to 2m above ground level.

Tree Location	
Longitude:	115.927030
Latitude:	-31.998282



Tree Details	
Latin Name:	Corymbia ficifolia
Common Name:	Flowering Gum
Tree Age:	
Health:	Dead
Structure:	
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	
Canopy Spread [m]:	
DBH [cm]:	
DBH Range:	N/A
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	
Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) [m]:	
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	
Useful Life Expectancy:	0 years
Origin:	Exotic
Habitat value:	Low
QTRA Risk Category:	
Observation Comments:	This tree is dead remove to ground level and stump grind.
Foraging species:	No
Comments:	remove to ground level and stump grind.

Tree Location	
Longitude:	115.926867
Latitude:	-31.998156



Tree Details	
Latin Name:	Corymbia ficifolia
Common Name:	Flowering Gum
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Fair
Structure:	Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	3
Canopy Spread [m]:	4
DBH [cm]:	13
DBH Range:	8-16cm
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.22
Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) [m]:	2
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	1.75
Useful Life Expectancy:	11-20 years
Origin:	Exotic
Habitat value:	Low
QTRA Risk Category:	Broadly Acceptable
Observation Comments:	This tree is in poor condition likely due to compacted soil around it remove all grass for radius of 3 m and replace with mulch Bioprime at 1%. Remove all dead wood over 25 mm in diameter, basal suckers and uplift the canopy to 2m above ground level.

Tree Location	
Longitude:	115.926699
Latitude:	-31.998033



Tree Details	
Latin Name:	Corymbia ficifolia
Common Name:	Flowering Gum
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Poor
Structure:	Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	7
Canopy Spread [m]:	6
DBH [cm]:	41.2
DBH Range:	30-45cm
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.53
Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) [m]:	4.94
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.53
Useful Life Expectancy:	11-20 years
Origin:	Exotic
Habitat value:	Low
QTRA Risk Category:	Broadly Acceptable
Observation Comments:	This tree is in poor condition likely due to compacted soil around it remove all grass for radius of 3 m and replace with mulch Myer prime at 1% and remove all dead wood over 25 mm in diameter.
Foraging species:	No

Tree Location	
Longitude:	115.926632
Latitude:	-31.997980



Tree Details	
Latin Name:	Corymbia ficifolia
Common Name:	Flowering Gum
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Poor
Structure:	Very Poor
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	8
Canopy Spread [m]:	9
DBH [cm]:	41.2
DBH Range:	30-45cm
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [m]:	0.53
Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) [m]:	4.94
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.53
Useful Life Expectancy:	11-20 years
Origin:	Exotic
Habitat value:	Low
QTRA Risk Category:	Broadly Acceptable
Observation Comments:	This tree is in poor condition likely due to compacted soil around it remove all grass for radius of 3 m and replace with mulch Myer prime at 1% and remove all dead wood over 25 mm in diameter.
Foraging species:	No

Tree Location	
Longitude:	115.926552
Latitude:	-31.997919

