
rain Tree consulting

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24 June 2025

HOPEPOINT CHRISTIAN SCHOOL
42A BEALE STREET
GEORGES HALL, NSW

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

Report Ref No- 4225

Prepared for
Hopepoint Christian School
C/- Leaf Architecture
L1, 12 – 16 Queens Street
CHIPPENDALE, NSW

Prepared by
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CONTENTS	page
INTRODUCTION	3
METHODOLOGY	4
1. SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT	
1.1 General tree assessment	5
1.2 The development proposal	5
1.3 Tree removal to accommodate design	5
Figure 1, showing design footprint & tree removal plan	6
1.4 Discussion of development impacts	6
1.5 Details which require further information	8
2. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS	
2.1 Tree removal	9
2.2 Specific tree management recommendations	9
2.3 General tree protection requirements	10
APPENDICES	13
Appendix- A: Terminology, Notes & References	14
Appendix- B: Tree Protection & Fencing Detail	15
Appendix- C: Tree Retention Values <i>Checklist</i>	16
Appendix- D: Tree Assessment Schedule	17
Appendix- E: Tree Location Plan	24
Appendix- F: Tree Protection Area Plan	25

INTRODUCTION

This arboricultural report has been commissioned by HopePoint Christian School C/- Leaf Architecture. The purpose & scope of works is to assess potential impacts that may occur to significant trees in relation to a new development proposal within HopePoint Christian School, 42A Beale Street GEORGES HALL NSW.

Recommendations for retention or removal of trees is based on the tree's protection status being prescribed (LGA protected) or non-prescribed trees, tree condition, estimated remaining Useful Life Expectancy (U.L.E.) and potential impacts to trees by the development proposal.

Development incursions within tree protection zones (TPZ) are based on percentages of incursion noted within Note 2 of Appendix- A and are described as *Negligible* (0%), *Minor* (<10%) or *Major* (>10%) TPZ occupancy having *low*, *moderate* to *high-level* impacts within the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ). *Manageable* encroachment impacts are discussed as new occupancy at or <20% of TPZ radiuses except where SRZ incursion occurs. Where site restrictions within notional root zone radiuses exist development impacts or encroachment disturbances are based on author's experience, observations of site conditions, soil type and topography.

Each tree assessed has been accorded a temporary identification number and is referred to by number throughout this report. For additional trees not plotted on provided documentation their location has been estimated by taking offsets from existing trees and structures.

The trees assessed, their location, development impact by the design requirements have been detailed within the Tree Assessment Schedule and Tree Location Plan of Appendices D & E.

Care has been taken to obtain information from reliable sources. All data has been verified as far as possible, however, I can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.

DISCLAIMER & LIMITATION ON THE USE OF THIS REPORT

This report is to be utilized in its entirety only. Any written or verbal submission, report or presentation that includes statements taken from the findings, discussions, conclusions or recommendations made in this report, may only be used where the whole of the original report (or copy) is referenced in, and directly to that submission, report or presentation. Unless stated otherwise: Information contained in this report covers only the tree/s that were examined and reflects the condition of the trees at the time of inspection: and the inspection was limited to visual examination of the subject tree without dissection, excavation, probing or coring. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the subject tree/s may not arise in the future. Arborist cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specific period of time. Trees are a living entity and change continuously, they can be managed but not controlled and to be associated near one involves some degree of risk.

METHODOLOGY

1. In preparation for this report a site and ground level visual tree inspection was conducted on Monday 30th September 2024 by the author of this report. The principles of visual tree inspection were primarily adopted from components outlined within the ISA Tree Risk Assessment Manual (2017) and Mattheck & Breloer 1994 '*The Body Language of Trees*'. The inspection included observing the overall health and vigour of trees, tree form, structure and structural condition as best as site conditions would allow. On completion of the inspection the retention value of the tree was summarised utilizing the tree inspection Checklist provided within Appendix- C.
2. The inspection was limited to visual observations where no invasive investigations were undertaken. Tree height and canopy spread was estimated and expressed in metres with trunk diameters measured at approximately 1.4 metres above ground level, rounded off to the nearest 50mm and expressed as DBH (Diameter at Breast Height). Where multi stems at the base exist the stem group diameter was estimated as a tight clump.
3. Unless specified otherwise all distances and development offsets within this report are taken from the centre of the tree as indicated within provided survey and/or design documentation.
4. Plans and/or documentation reviewed to assist in preparation of this assessment include:

Leaf Architecture, project No: 24003 *specific to:*

- Demolition Site Plan Dwg No: DA011 issue 9 dated 28.5.2025.
- Proposed Site Plan Dwg No: DA012 issue 9 dated 28.5.2025.
- Demolition - Ground Floor Plan Dwg No: DA100 issue 10 dated 28.5.2025.
- Ground Floor Plan Sheet 1 Dwg No: DA101 issue 10 dated 28.5.2025.
- Ground Floor Plan Sheet 2 Dwg No: DA102 issue 2 dated 28.5.2025
- Roof Plan Dwg No: DA104 issue 9 dated 28.5.2025.
- Sections Dwg No: DA200 issue 9 dated 28.5.2025.
- Elevations Dwg No: DA210 & 211 issue 9 dated 28.5.2025.

SPACE Landscape Design

- Landscape Plan Dwg No: L-100 rev E dated 27.5.2025.

LTS Registered Surveyors

- Survey Plans specific to Sheet 5 Dwg Ref 52322 001DT dated 18.7.2024.

1. SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT

1.1 General tree assessment

1.1.1 Thirty (30) trees have been assessed for the purpose of this development proposal. Of the thirty trees two (2) trees are located within an adjoining Council verge. Within the site two (2) trees have been identified as containing low retention values and three (3) Fig trees T19, 20 & 21 are considered highly significant trees.

1.1.2 Council verge trees are identified as trees:

- T1 & 2.

The Street trees receive *manageable* Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) encroachments without Structural Root Zone (SRZ) occupancy. Visually minor canopy reduction pruning may likely be required to accommodate building line clearances.

1.1.3 Low retention value trees within the site are identified as trees:

- T7 & 11.

The trees contain structural faults that are likely to become problematic in the future, indicating the trees that should generally not restrict development applications due to their short remaining safe site usefulness.

1.1.4 With the exception of low retention value trees the trees inspected are considered viable for retention without change in existing site conditions or modification within Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) radiuses as indicated within the SRZ & TPZ distance column of Appendix- D.

1.2 The development proposal

1.2.1 The development proposal consists of demolishing an existing building known as Block D, to make way for a new multi-level building with student facilities known as Block F. The proposed building is located mostly on the existing Block D footprint where additions & alterations including landscape modifications are required within Structural Root Zone (SRZ) and Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) radiuses of prescribed (protected) trees. Specific tree management recommendations are discussed within this report with protection and management of highly significant trees summarised within Section 2.2 *Specific tree management recommendations*.

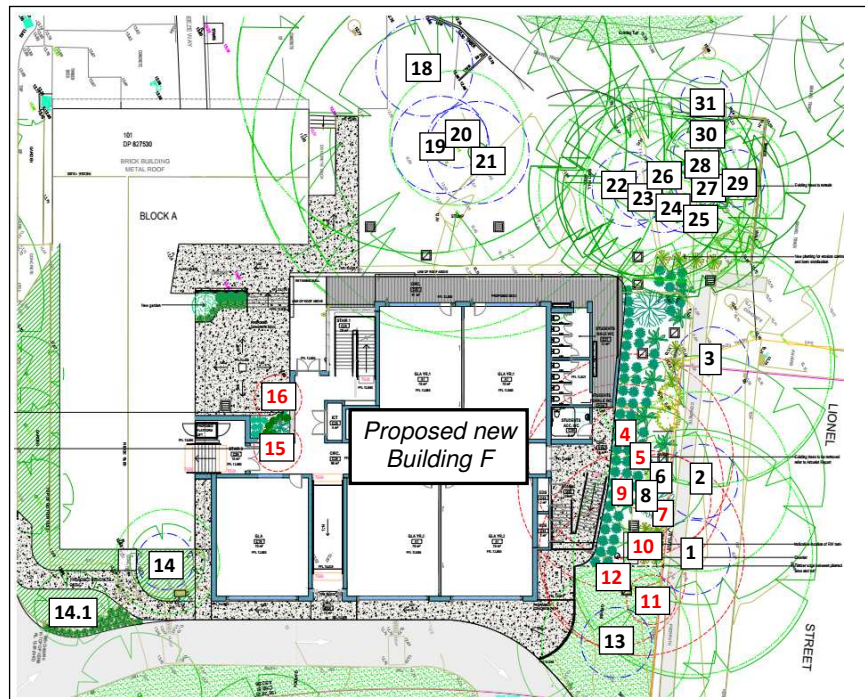
1.3 Tree removal to accommodate design

1.3.1 Of the thirty-one trees assessed nine (9) trees require or are recommended for removal to accommodate the design proposal being identified as trees:

- T4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 & 16.

1.3.2 The identified development impacts and design requirements have been detailed and required to be reviewed as part of this report within Appendix- D, with the following sections summarizing impacts by the design proposal.

Figure 1, showing proposed design footprint & tree removal plan



1.4 Discussion of development impacts

Tree removal

Prescribed (protected) trees that fall within the building footprint requiring removal to accommodate design:

1.4.1 Those trees which fall directly within the building or excavation footprint requiring removal are identified as:

- T15, & 16.

1.4.2 Tree(s) receiving *High* or *Significant* levels of impact where design is likely to adversely affect, cause failure or decline are identified as:

- T4, 5, 9, 10 & 12.

The above trees receive high-level impacts within the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) being *the area required for tree stability* with estimated Stormwater excavation impact occurring to trees 10 & 12.

1.4.3 Low retention value tree(s) recommended for removal due to poor structural condition and to make space for new landscape plantings are identified as trees:

- T7 & 11.

Tree retention:

Trees receiving Negligible, Minor (<10%) or manageable (<20%) TPZ encroachments without SRZ occupancy.

1.4.4 The following twenty (20) trees receive *Low-level* or *manageable* encroachment impacts by the design proposal.

- T1, 2, 3, 8, 13, 14 and 18 to 31.

These trees are considered capable of being appropriately managed in accordance with standard practices outlined within Section 2.3 *General tree protection requirements*. See Section 2.2 for further details, where based on construction within the site the following general guidelines are provided to assist in managing impacts by the design proposal.

- a) Where the existing soft fall is located within the SRZ & TPZ the soft fall is to remain during construction activities acting as ground and root protection (see Appendix- B Item [C] *ground protection*).
- b) Tree protection fencing is to be installed under the guidance and certification of an appointed AQF Level 5 site arborist that allows construction access and suitable areas for tree protection.
- c) No hydraulics or inground services are to be located within the TPZ or designated Tree Protection Area's (TPA's) without prior arborist advice & certification.
- d) A pruning specification report as indicated within Section 1.5 may be required for trees 19, 21 & 26, with minor pruning likely required for trees T1, 2 & 3 as indicated within comments of Appendix- D.
- e) Tree management comments as indicated within the *design & impact summary* of Appendix- D should be reviewed for additional tree specific protection advice.

Trees receiving Major (>10%) & manageable encroachments.

1.4.5 One (1) tree T6 receives a *Moderate* (20.8%) encroachment within the TPZ with the design footprint located outside the Structural Root Zone (SRZ). Having *manageable* occupancy by the proposed pathway and part building footprint the tree is considered capable of being appropriately managed in accordance with Section 2.3 *General tree protection requirements*, specific to:

- a) Prior to works (demolition & construction) tree protection fencing shall be installed under the guidance and certification of an appointed AQF Level 5 site arborist ensuring a designated Tree Protection Area (TPA) is constructed that incorporates the SRZ.
- b) The designated Tree Protection Area (TPA) is to be managed in accordance with standard requirements as indicated within Section 2.3 b).
- c) All Stormwater (SW) services are to be located outside the SRZ with final SW Plans reviewed for comment by an appointed project arborist.

1.5 Details which require further information

Pruning specification report

- 1.5.1 Visually a conflict with overhanging canopy may exist adjacent trees T19, 21 & potentially T26. A detailing pruning specification report in accordance with AS4373 *Pruning of Amenity Trees 2007* is required to detail appropriate pruning locations. To assist with the assessment, the building footprint should be clearly marked on site with the assessing arborist taking into consideration any roofline extension and other trees that may be affected by the proposed roofline and elevation.

Minor pruning may also be required for trees 1, 2 & 3 primarily to clear the building elevation and/or roofline where the extent of pruning is likely to result in a very minor (<10%) canopy loss.

Proposed demountable location within the TPZ

- 1.5.2 Prior to delivery, the location of demountable rooms is to be approved by an appointed site arborist to ensure no canopy disturbance occurs. All demountable are to be suspended above ground level. Where located within tree protection zones ground or root protection mats within high use desire lines (foot traffic areas) are recommended.

Stormwater(SW) & inground services

- 1.5.3 Prior to obtaining a Construction Certificate (CC) all SW plans are to be reviewed and endorsed by an appointed project arborist providing any additional tree management advice. Ideally SW lines should be located close to the building footprint and outside SRZ radiuses.

Colour coded Bulk Earthwork (Cut & Fill) Plan

- 1.5.4 Given proposed works of excavation and site leveling, a detailed colour coded Bulk Earthwork (cut and fill) plan is recommended to be provided for project arborist assessment. Any additional impacts within tree protection zones should be addressed where reducing *Major* (>10%) cut & fill encroachment or disturbance within TPZ's is recommended.

Construction Management Plan (CMP)

- 1.5.5 Prior to construction or works a detailed Construction Management Plan (CMP) showing areas of over excavation, vehicle access and storage areas is recommended to be provided for arborist review & endorsement. The CMP should clearly show work access exclusion areas within tree protection zones and detail tree protection requirements referencing recommendations provided within this report.

2. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 Tree Removal

- 2.1.1 Of the thirty-one trees inspected and based on the design proposal the removal of the following nine (9) prescribed trees is required to accommodate design: **T4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 & 16.**

2.2 Specific tree management recommendations

- 2.2.1 In addition to the recommendations provided within this report including Appendix- D, the following summary and/or additional recommendations are provided as a guide for tree protection during works:

Significant trees T19 & 21 and T22 to 25: *specific requirements*

- a) Extending from the proposed deck all existing soft fall towards the trees and within tree protection zones is to remain during works (demolition & construction) acting as ground & root protection.
- b) Standard 1.8m high tree protection fencing is to be installed at SRZ extremities forming a tree protection area (TPA) as indicated within the tree management area plan of Appendix- F.
- c) All excavations and below ground (existing RL) demolition within Tree Protection Zone's (TPZ's) are to be supervised & certified by an appointed site arborist.
- d) Excavations within tree protection zones (TPZ's) are to be conducted manually (by hand) or non-destructive (soil vacuum) to an initial depth of 0.5m (500mm), primarily for building foundations & footings.
- e) All encountered tree roots are to be managed, clean cut & protected as directed or conducted by a site arborist in accordance with AS4970 – 2009 Section 4.5.4 *Root protection during works within the TPZ*, such that tree roots are not damaged or ripped beyond the point of excavation by site machinery. All cuts shall be clean cuts made with sharp tools such as secateurs, pruners, handsaws, chainsaws or specialized pruning equipment as per Section 9 *Root pruning* of AS4373 Pruning of Amenity Trees 2007.
- f) At no stage is work access or storage permitted within tree protection zones or designated Tree Protection Areas (TPA's) without prior arborist advice & certification.
- g) The designated Tree Protection Area's (TPA's) are to be managed in accordance with standard requirements as indicated within Section 2.3 b).
- h) Prior to obtaining a Construction Certificate (CC) all hydraulic & stormwater management plans are to be reviewed and endorsed by appointed site arborist, refer Section 2.3 h).
- i) To accompany this development proposal a detailed pruning specification report is to be provided for all trees that may be affected by the building elevation. Pruning is to be approved by Council or a Principal Certifying Authority (PCA) ensuring trees will not be adversely affected by pruning proposals.

2.3 General tree protection requirements

- a) Prior to site works, including demolition, Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) and/or zones as identified within this report or Appendix- B are recommended to be located under the guidance of an appointed AQF Level 5 site arborist. Unless specified otherwise the location of tree protection fencing is to be positioned to allow for adequate work access and/or be located at the extremity of the TPZ radius as indicated within the SRZ & TPZ distance column Appendix- D. Where design & construction access may be restrictive by tree protection fencing timber beam trunk protection is recommended to be installed with ground protection mats provided to protect underlying tree roots within tree protection zones or designated tree protection areas (TPA's).
- b) Unless approved otherwise activities to be excluded within TPZ radius or specified tree protection areas (TPA's) include:
 - Machine access & excavation.
 - Minor works including trenching & installation of utility services.
 - Storage & work preparation including wash down areas.
 - Soil level changes and physical damage to trees.Activities that minimize the impact of TPZ disturbances include:
 - Within the TPZ radius, TPA or extending 2m outside the canopy dripline installation of native leaf mulch not greater than 80mm in depth with routine irrigation based on arborist advice is recommended.
- c) In accordance with AS4970 - 2009 (1.4.4) during works a Project or Site Arborist is to be engaged to monitor, supervise excavation within TPZ setbacks, advise and provide certification of protection works conducted. The project arborist is recommended to hold a minimum Australian Qualification Framework (AQF) Level 5 certification and be competent in methodology of protecting trees on development sites.
- d) The project arborist is to provide final certification outlining tree protection measures with photographic evidence of ongoing works retained for final certification purposes (AS4970 S/5.5.2 *Final certification*).
- e) The project arborist is to be familiar with protection measures specific to Australian Standard AS4970 'Protection of Trees on Development Sites' – 2009 requirements with any modification in Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) or Zones (Z) to be compliant with AS4970 Section 4.5 *Other Tree Protection Measures*.
- f) Approved excavation within TPZ setbacks; there shall be no over excavation beyond the line of cut as shown within construction drawings without arborist advice. Should over excavation be required the extent of excavation should be detailed within approved drawings or a construction management plan for arborist review and endorsement.

- g) Unless specified otherwise during approved excavation for *Minor* (<10%) TPZ encroachment areas, excavation is to be conducted manually (by hand) under the supervision of a minimum AQF Level 3 certified arborist. Where larger roots have been encountered, they are to be referred to an independent Level 5 arborist for further advice.

Where *Major* (>10%) TPZ encroachments occur supervision is to occur by a minimum AQF Level 5 certified arborist. Where approved by the arborist the pruning of roots at or <30mm(Ø) is to be conducted in accordance with AS4970 – 2009 Section 4.5.4 *Root protection during works within the TPZ*, such that tree roots are not damaged or ripped beyond the point of excavation by site machinery.

For deep excavations exposed roots at the excavated cut face are to be protected with jute mesh, geotextile fabric or similar being secured in place to avoid drying of roots and the exposed soil profile.

- h) *Additional inground services* that may include landscape works, fencing, sewer, stormwater, water and electrical services, final design and impact to trees shall be reviewed and endorsed by the project arborist prior to their installation. Where landscaping (excavation) is required within the SRZ further advice from an appointed project arborist is recommended.
- i) *Tree sensitive construction measures* such as pier and beam bridging over critical roots, suspended slabs, cantilevered building sections, screw piles and contiguous piling can minimise the impact of encroachment (AS4970).

Where Bushfire BAL conflicts exist with tree management advice the appointed project arborist shall be consulted to advise on an appropriate design outcome.

- j) *Tree removal / canopy pruning*: where required tree removal and canopy reductions are to be approved by the Local Government Authority. Works are to be conducted by a suitably qualified AQF Level 3 certified arborist in accordance with AS4373 Pruning Standards, and specifically be conducted in accordance with Safe Work Australia – Guide to managing risks of tree trimming and removal works 2016 (www.swa.gov.au).

- k) *Hold points*: specific to no works are to commence without arborist advice, inspections & certifications:

- 1) Prior to works arboricultural certification is to be provided ensuring all trees have been adequately protected in accordance with this report, or as indicated within Australian Standard AS4970 Protection of Trees on Development Sites– 2009.
- 2) Unless approved otherwise no work (including landscaping) shall occur within the SRZ of any tree without prior arborist advice and certification. Where excavation may be required prior exploratory tree root investigation are to identify the location, distribution and impact to critical underlying tree roots.
- 3) No excavation shall occur within tree protection zones without prior project arborist notification and/or site supervision.

- 4) No access, work activity or storage is permitted within fenced or designated tree protection areas (TPA's) or Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) radiuses without arborist advice and certification.
 - l) To ensure tree(s) are appropriately protected the development site superintendent is recommended to be familiar with all tree protection and ongoing certification requirements.
The superintendent is responsible for informing all subcontractors of the responsibilities and requirements of tree protection prior to their engagement.
 - m) Should there be any uncertainty with tree protection requirements, the site superintendent shall contact the appointed project arborist for advice prior to works occurring within tree protection zones (TPZ) or specified tree protection areas (TPA).
-

Should you require further liaisons in this matter please contact me direct on
0419 250 248

Yours sincerely



Mark A Kokot

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Diploma of Hort/Arboriculture (AQF5), Associate Diploma Parks Management (AQF4)
Certified Arborist / Tree Surgeon (AQF3), ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified 6/2029
Member: ISA, Arboriculture Australia & IACA, Working With Children No: WWC0144637E



APPENDICES

Appendix- A: Terminology & references	14
Appendix- B: Tree Protection & Fencing Detail	15
Appendix- C: Tree Retention Values <i>Checklist</i>	16
Appendix- D: Tree Assessment Schedule	17
Appendix- E: Tree Location Plan	24
Appendix- F: Tree Management Area Plan	25

APPENDIX- A: Terminology, notes & references

Acceptable Risk: Exposure to or reject risk of varying degrees. The acceptable risk is defined as 'The person who accepts some degree of risk in return for a benefit being exposed to some risk of varying degree. **Age classes:** (I) Immature refers to a well established but juvenile tree. (ESM) refers to an early semi mature tree not of juvenile appearance. (SM) Semi-mature refers to a tree at growth stages advancing into maturity and full size. (LSM) Late Semi- Mature, refers to a tree between semi-mature and close to mature. (EM) refers to a tree at the first stages of maturity. (M) Mature refers to a full size tree with some capacity for future growth. **Health:** Refers to a trees vigor exhibited by the crown density, leaf colour, presence of epicormic shoots, ability to withstand disease invasion and the degree of dieback. **Condition:** Refers to the tree's form and growth habit, as modified by its environment (aspect, suppression by other trees, soils) and the state of the scaffold (i.e. Trunk and major branches), including structural defects such as cavities, crooked trunks or weak trunk / branch junctions. These are not directly connected with health and it is possible for a tree to be healthy but in poor condition. **Decay:** (N) – an area of wood that is undergoing decomposition. (V) – decomposition of an area of wood by fungi or bacteria. **Decline:** Is the response of a tree to a reduction of energy levels resulting from stress. Recovery from decline is difficult and slow; is usually irreversible. **Defect:** A identifiable fault in a tree. **Epicormic Shoots:** Shoots that arise from latent or adventitious buds that occur on stems and branches and on suckers produced from the base of the tree. A symptom / result of stress related factors. **Footprint:** The area occupied by site structures, including the dwelling driveways and hard surfaces. **Included Bark:** (Inclusion) a genetic weak fault, pattern of development at branch junctions where the bark is turned inwards rather than pushed out, can pose a potential hazard. **Order of branches:** First order being those that are the first to extend from the main trunk or codominant limbs, second order branches extend from the first order and third order branches extend from the second order. **Probability:** The likelihood of some event happening. **Risk:** Is the probability of something adverse happening. **Suppression:** Restrained growth pattern from competition of other trees or structures. **Wound:** Damage inflicted upon a tree through injury to its living cells, may continue to develop further weakening of the structure compromising structural integrity.

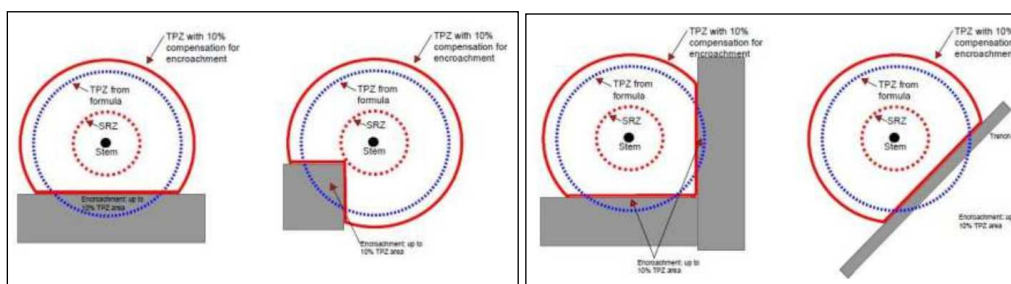
NOTE 1: This report acknowledges the current Australian Standards 'Protection of Trees on Development Sites' AS 4970 – 2009 with reference to the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ): being a combination of the root and crown area requiring protection. The TPZ takes into consideration the Structural Root Zone (SRZ): The area required for tree stability. Determined by AS4970 - 2009 Figure 1, Table of determining the SRZ, section 3.3.5 of the standards. The standard states where a greater than 10% encroachment occurs the arborist is to take into consideration the schedule of determining impacts as set within AS4970 s. 3.3.4. Encroachments are referred to within this report as major or minor encroachments (AS4970 s. 3.3.2 & 3.3.3). Below is the terminology used for estimated percentage of development incursion used within this report. To retain specific trees and ensure their viability development must take into consideration protection of the TPZ radius.

NOTE 2: The extent of inclusion within the TPZ radius has been categorised as follows:

Low impact 0 - 10% of minor consequence. **Low to Moderate** 10 – 15% incursion where the project arborist is to demonstrate the tree(s) remain viable. **Moderate** 15 – 20% incursion where the project arborist is to demonstrate the tree(s) remain viable by tree sensitive construction techniques. **Moderate to high** 20 – 25% incursion requiring specific protection methodology to retain. **High impact** 25 – 35% incursion where design changes or further information is required to manage tree vitality which includes **Significant** >35% incursion.

WBF = located within design or building footprint where design necessitates tree removal.

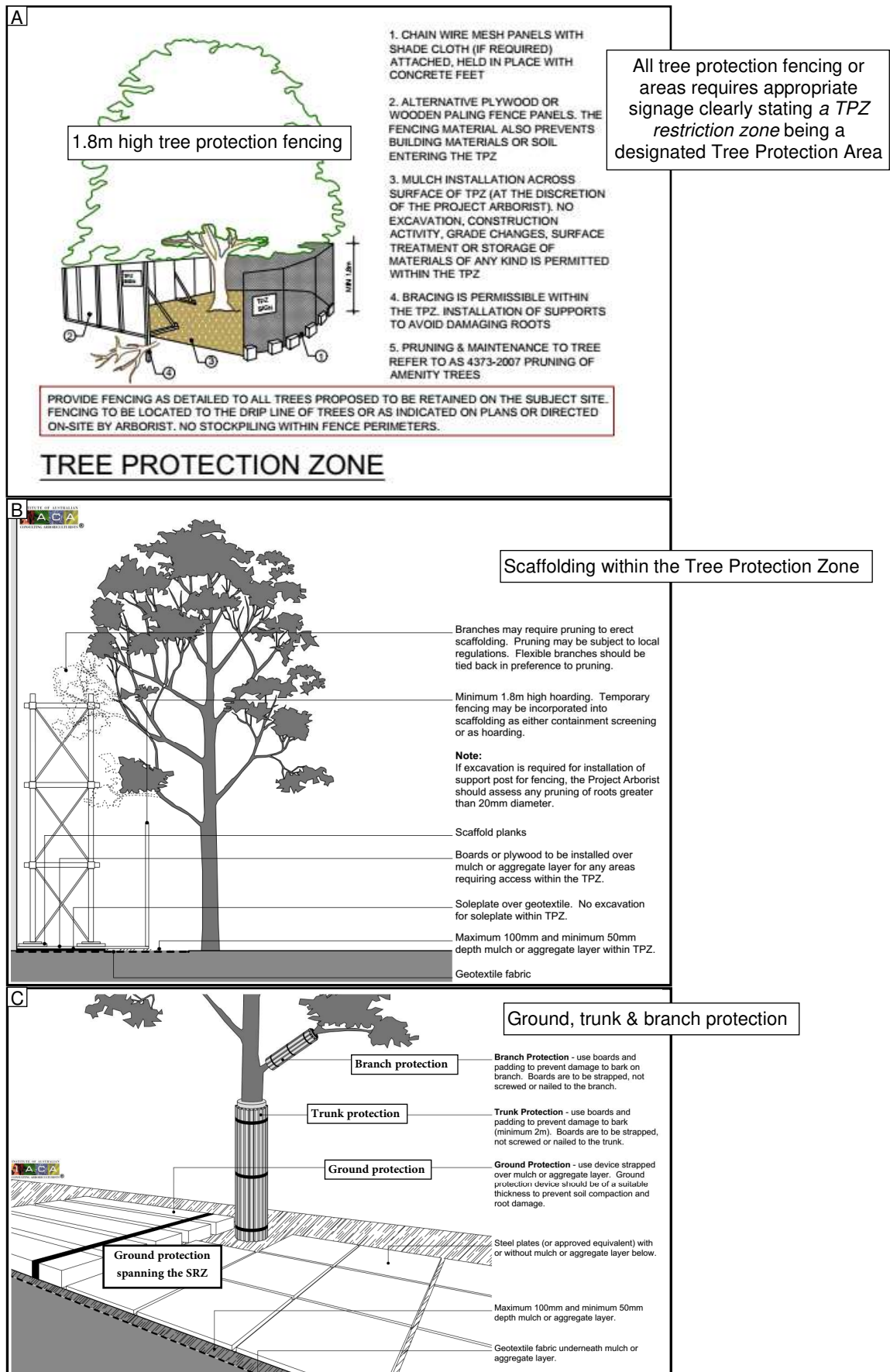
NOTE-3: Showing acceptable 10% incursion within TPZ radiuses (AS4970)



SELECTED REFERENCES:

- Barrell J. 1993, 'Preplanning Tree Surveys: Safe useful Life expectancy (SULE) is the Natural Progression', Arboricultural Journal 17: 1, February 1993, pp. 33-46.
- International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) 2013, Tree Risk Assessment Manual, Martin Graphics, Champaign Illinois U.S.
- Mattheck, C. & Breloer, H.(1994) *The Body Language of Trees*. Research for Amenity Trees No.4 the Stationary Office, London.
- Matheny N. & Clark J. 1998, Trees & Development 'A Technical Guide to Preservation of Trees During Land Development' International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign USA.
- ProSafe: TPZ encroachment calculator https://proofsafe.com.au/tpz_incursion_calculator.html
- Standards Australia 2009, Australian Standards 4970 Protection of Trees on Development Sites - Standards Australia, Sydney, Australia.
- Canterbury-Bankstown Council Development Control Plan (DCP) 2023 Chapter 2.3 Tree Management

APPENDIX- B: Tree protection fencing, ground and trunk protection detail



APPENDIX- C: Tree Retention Value Check list @rainTree consulting

i) Landscape Significance (LS): The significance of a tree in the landscape is a combination of its amenity, environmental and heritage values. There are no industry standards for referencing tree retention values or significance. The values provided may be subjective, however, are based after IACA Sustainable Retention Index Value (SRIV) which offer a visual understanding of the relative importance of the tree to the environment. The LS of a tree is described in seven categories to assist in determining the retention value of trees.

1	Significant	2	Very High	3	High	4	Moderate	5	Low	6	Very Low	7	Insignificant
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ii) Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)

0	If appropriate to VTA - * <i>exempt</i> trees from Local Government Authority (LGA) Tree Management Orders or known NSW *Weedwise environmentally invasive species	2E	Tree location likely to be affected by infrastructure restricting root growth potential, or tree has potential to cause infrastructure damage where risk mitigation or rectification works may compromise tree anchorage. Tree(s) may be contained by solid structures with restricted radial root anchorage
0A	Noxious or invasive weed species located within heritage conservation areas		
1	Trees that are dead, significantly declining >75% volume or obviously hazardous	3	This rating incorporates trees that may require further investigation of defects such as cavities or symptoms indicating internal decay to an extent that cannot be quantified under visual examination. Further inspections may be in the way of arborist climbing inspection within the canopy, root crown investigation and/or drill penetrating or Picus Sonic Tomograph ultrasound testing procedures to determine percentage of internal decay.
2	Trees that are structurally damaged. Have poor structure or weak & detrimental large stem inclusions capable of failure opposed to 2B. Tree also may be affected by extensive borer damage, fungal pathogens (wood rot) or viruses. Some symptoms may be reversible, remediated or controlled give appropriate management.		
2A	Tree damage specific to basal and/or root plate damage, or very shallow soils, or steep topography resulting in poor anchorage where condition may become problematic in near future / may include trees with included bark splits to ground level	4	Trees which appear specifically environmentally stressed by drought, poor soil or site conditions including pest or disease infestation(s). Symptoms may be reversible given appropriate management
2B	Defect specific to stem inclusions development (weak branch attachments) where the condition may not be immediately detrimental however, require annual to biannual monitoring with control to prevent stem failure by installing slings, cable or bracing. Tree may also contain multi stems or codominant twin stems	5	Trees that have become exposed or are subject to wind loading, or have tall forest form where exposure may result in windthrow or limb snap
		5A	Screen trees, trees or shrubs, that are routinely hedged, pruned or managed for height control
2C	Tree may contain minor wounds, pest or minor pathogen activity, altered from storm damaged to an extent that is not considered immediately detrimental - may also display average form. Likely to require close annual monitoring or minor corrective pruning	6	Trees may be typical for species type, of good form and visual condition for age class. May have suppressed one sided canopy, or are low risk trees
2D	Trees significantly altered by recent storm or over pruning events which may reduce retention values due to average form- or tree extensively pruned for power line clearance	7	VTA restricted by canopy or plant material vine or ivy covering tree parts, or site conditions which do not allow access- fences to neighbouring sites

iii) Retention Value (RV): Determined by [1] tree free of visual defects and viable for retention, [2] viable for retention with minor faults which may reduce ULE, [3] trees containing faults that are likely to become problematic in the future, [4] trees that should be considered for removal due to poor or average condition.

1	High retention	2	Medium retention	3	Low retention	4	Consider removal
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iv) U.L.E. categories Useful Life Expectancy (after Barrell 1996, modified by the author). A trees U.L.E. category is the life expectancy of the tree modified first by its age, health, condition, safety and location. U.L.E. assessments are not static but may be modified as dictated by changes in trees health and environment.

1. Long U.L.E. - Appear retainable at the time of assessment for over 40 years with an acceptable degree of risk assuming reasonable maintenance.
2. Medium U.L.E. - Appear to be retainable at the time of assessment for 15 to 40 years with an acceptable degree of risk assuming reasonable maintenance.
3. Short U.L.E. - Trees appear to be retainable at the time of assessment for 5 to 15 years with an acceptable degree of risk assuming reasonable maintenance.
4. Very short - Removal- Trees which should be scheduled for removal within the very short term or as specified within this report.
5. Small, young or regularly pruned – Trees under 5m in height that can be easily moved or replaced, includes screen plantings or hedge lines.

APPENDIX- D: Tree Assessment Schedule

Refer Appendix- C Tree retention value Checklist

Consider tree removal due to dead or high-risk condition - subject to Local Government Authority notification						Trees with low retention values: have developing defects, display senescence, appear significantly stressed or are *exempt trees from LGA Tree Management Orders						
Tree No	Botanical Name COMMON NAME	Height x spread (m)	DBH (mm)	SRZ TPZ (m)	Age	Vigour (health)	Condition (structure)	LS	VTA	RV	ULE	Comments CV = Council verge tree NT = Neighbouring tree
1 CV	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> Tallowwood	22 x 16	800	3 9.6	M	Good	Fair / Good	3	2B	2	2	Minor basal wound S side, twin stems at 2m with minor stem inclusion development, tall forest form, minor past pruning cuts evident, slight suppressed canopy form S side
Design & impact summary: Proposed building footprint outside the TPZ with Civil works pathway & access stairs having a Minor (<10%) TPZ occupancy, indicating tree is capable of being managed in accordance with Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no excavation within the SRZ, Stormwater(SW) excavations to be supervised & certified by an appointed site arborist, critical tree roots at or >40mm(Ø) to be retained with service pipes tunneled beneath critical roots. Install timber beam trunk protection. Deep soil area to be managed as a Tree Protection Area (TPA) with minor pruning to clear building line estimated at 1x stem 140mm(Ø) at 4m STH conducted to AS4373 standards.												
2 CV	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> Tallowwood	22 x 11	600	2.8 7.2	SM	Good	Fair / Good	3	2C	2	2	one sided canopy biomass – N, suppressed canopy form S side with slight lean NTH, seam wound at 2m W, past pruning cuts evident
Design & impact summary: Proposed building & pathway footprint outside the TPZ having Negligible (0%) TPZ encroachment, indicating tree to be managed in accordance with Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no excavation within the SRZ, Stormwater(SW) excavations to be supervised & certified by an appointed site arborist, critical tree roots at or >40mm(Ø) to be retained with service pipes tunneled beneath critical roots. Install timber beam trunk protection. Deep soil area to be managed as a Tree Protection Area (TPA) with minor pruning to clear the building line of 1x stem 120mm(Ø) at 6.5m STH conducted to AS4373 Pruning standards. site arborist with root protection. Remaining deep soil area shown in GREEN within Plan DA101 to be managed & protected as a tree protection area (TPA).												
3	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> Tallowwood	23 x 20	800	3 9.6	M	Good	Fair / Good	3	2C	2	2	Past limb snap at 5m N, past pruning cuts evident, suppressed canopy form S side
Design & impact summary: Proposed building footprint outside the SRZ having a Minor (<10%) TPZ occupancy with additional TPZ coverage by proposed decking being a tree sensitive design within the TPZ. Demolition occurs for new landscaping / deep soil with Stormwater(SW) pits and lines within the TPZ and just outside the SRZ. Having Minor (<10%) building footprint impact within the TPZ the tree is capable of being managed in accordance with Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no excavation within the SRZ, demolition within the SRZ & TPZ supervised & certified by an appointed site arborist. Stormwater(SW) excavations to be supervised & certified by an appointed site arborist, critical tree roots at or >35mm(Ø) to be retained with service pipes tunneled beneath critical roots. Deep soil area to be managed as a Tree Protection Area (TPA). Pruning to clear the building line estimated at 1x stem 210mm(Ø) at 2.2m SE with upper end stem reduction pruning conducted to AS4373 Pruning standards.												
4	<i>Acacia implexa</i> Hickory Wattle	6 x 4.5	250	2 3	SM	Good	Fair / Good	4-3	2B	2	2	Codominant / twin stems at 1.5m, with no significant visual faults
Design & impact summary: Proposed removal receiving a Significant SRZ & TPZ occupancy at or near 36.5%, also affected by demolition footprint within the SRZ [Plan DA100] with estimated Stormwater(SW) service & pit location impact.												

Refer Appendix- C Tree retention value Checklist

Consider tree removal due to dead or high-risk condition - subject to Local Government Authority notification						Trees with low retention values: have developing defects, display senescence, appear significantly stressed or are *exempt trees from LGA Tree Management Orders						
Tree No	Botanical Name COMMON NAME	Height x spread (m)	DBH (mm)	SRZ TPZ (m)	Age	Vigour (health)	Condition (structure)	LS	VTA	RV	ULE	Comments CV = Council verge tree NT = Neighbouring tree
5	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> Lemon Scented Gum	23 x 13	500	2.6 6	ESM	Good	Fair / Good	3	5-2C	2	2	Tree of tall forest form, one sided canopy biomass STH, suppressed canopy form NTH side, minor wound at 0.7m N, reaction wood in upper branch scaffolds
Design & impact summary: Proposed removal receiving a High (25-35%) SRZ & TPZ incursion at or near 33.7% with direct SRZ impact.												
6	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> Lemon Scented Gum	24 x 11	350	2.3 4.2	ESM	Good	Fair / Good	3	5	2	2	Tree of tall forest form, past basal root failure with minor wound EST side, reaction wood on lower trunk
Design & impact summary: Proposed retention receiving a manageable & Moderate (15-20%) TPZ incursion at or near 20% encroachment without SRZ occupancy. Proposed civil works pathway at RL12.5 is proposed on top of ground level mitigating impacts by design. Tree management to consist of all recommendations within manageable impacts noted within Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no access or excavation within the SRZ, SRZ to be covered with ground protection mats shown within Appendix- B Item [C]. No Stormwater(SW) within SRZ, final SW design certified by an appointed project arborist, deep soil area to be managed as a designated Tree Protection Area (TPA) being fenced off to protect the remaining TPZ. At OC stage, school to provide advance risk assessment (ARA) report due to risk of sudden exposure.												
7	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> Lemon Scented Gum	12 x 7	250	2 3	ESM	Good	Fair	3	2A	3	3	Bowing lean STH, lower trunk to base swelling with basal wounds = average basal structural condition = low retention value
Design & impact summary: Proposed removal, primarily due to basal fault & sudden exposure of a tall forest form tree by loss of adjacent tree(s) protection factors. Design encroachment is considered Minor (<10%) however, tree removal is recommended due to risk of exposure & basal fault.												
8	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> Lemon Scented Gum	6 x 3.5	150	1.6 2	ESM	Good	Fair / Good	3	2C	2	2	Canopy of suppressed canopy form, low broad stems of average architecture, no significant visual faults
Design & impact summary: Proposed retention with civil pathway appearing outside or just within the TPZ having Minor (<10%) TPZ occupancy without SRZ encroachment. Given low-level impact tree is capable of being managed in accordance with Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no access or excavation within the SRZ with TPZ fencing provided within the Tree Protection Area (TPA).												
9	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> Lemon Scented Gum	22 x 15	350, 300	2.8 7.8	ESM	Good	Fair	3	5	2	<2	Tree of tall forest form, suppressed canopy NTH side, biomass & lean SE, twin stems at 1.3m with minor stem inclusion development, reaction wood on WST side= condition is likely to become problematic in the future
Design & impact summary: Proposed removal receiving a Significant SRZ & TPZ occupancy at or near 40.8% with direct SRZ impact.												

Refer Appendix- C Tree retention value Checklist

Consider tree removal due to dead or high-risk condition - subject to Local Government Authority notification							Trees with low retention values: have developing defects, display senescence, appear significantly stressed or are *exempt trees from LGA Tree Management Orders					
Tree No	Botanical Name COMMON NAME	Height x spread (m)	DBH (mm)	SRZ TPZ (m)	Age	Vigour (health)	Condition (structure)	LS	VTA	RV	ULE	Comments CV = Council verge tree NT = Neighbouring tree
10	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> Bottle Brush	3 x 2.5	150at base	1.5 2	SM	Good	Fair / Good	4	2C	2	3-5	Past limb snap wounds S side modifying form
<i>Design & impact summary: Proposed removal to make space for new planting and to accommodate Stormwater(SW) services located within SRZ.</i>												
11	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> Paperbark	4 x 2	150at base	1.5 2	ESM	Fair	Fair	4	2A-4	3	<3-5	Environmentally stressed with low foliage volume, basal root plate loose in ground= condition is likely to become problematic = low retention value
<i>Design & impact summary: Proposed removal, primarily due to basal fault & poor structural condition, benefit from removal & replacement in landscape design with design footprint have a Negligible (0%) encroachment TPZ encroachment.</i>												
12	<i>Melia azedarach</i> White Cedar	14 x 13	450	2.5 5.4	M	Good	Fair / Good	3	2B	2	2	Part deciduous at time of inspection, narrow suppressed canopy form E & W sides, twin stems at 2.2m with minor stem inclusion development, past pruning cuts at 8m with regrowth extending from cut end sections
<i>Design & impact summary: Proposed removal to accommodate design receiving a Moderate to High (20-25%) TPZ incursion at or near 21.7% occupancy with estimated Stormwater(SW) and services directly within the SRZ affecting critical structural roots, in considering other TPZ considerations noted within AS4970 / 3.3.4 given age of tree may not tolerate disturbance within the SRZ & TPZ.</i>												
13	<i>Melia azedarach</i> White Cedar	9 x 11	500	2.6 6	M	Good*	Fair	3	2C	2	<2	Part deciduous at time of inspection, suppressed canopy form W side, twin stems at 1.6m, past pruning cuts + stub end decline & decay at 0.5m NE
<i>Design & impact summary: Proposed retention receiving Minor (<10%) TPZ occupancy by civil & pathway works placed on top of ground level at RL12.4 being a tree sensitive to underlying tree roots. Having no SRZ occupancy and low-level encroachment impact the tree capable of being managed in accordance with Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no access or excavation within the SRZ. No Stormwater(SW) within SRZ with final SW design certified by an appointed project arborist. Tree protection fencing to be installed forming a certified Tree Protection Area (TPA).</i>												

Refer Appendix- C Tree retention value Checklist

Consider tree removal due to dead or high-risk condition - subject to Local Government Authority notification							Trees with low retention values: have developing defects, display senescence, appear significantly stressed or are *exempt trees from LGA Tree Management Orders					
Tree No	Botanical Name COMMON NAME	Height x spread (m)	DBH (mm)	SRZ TPZ (m)	Age	Vigour (health)	Condition (structure)	LS	VTA	RV	ULE	Comments CV = Council verge tree NT = Neighbouring tree
14	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> Bottle Brush	5 x 4.5	350at base	2.1 4.2	SM	Good	Good	4	2E	2	<2-5	Multi stems at ground level (x3) with no significant visual faults, location to infrastructure likely to become problematic in the future
Design & impact summary: Proposed retention with tree located at lower RL, against building and surrounding deep soil supported by low retaining walls. In this case the impact is unknown due to the higher level where new footpath is proposed within a notional TPZ radius, with pathway outside of the SRZ. New pathway disturbance within the TPZ is estimated at a Manageable (<15%) TPZ occupancy at or near 13.5%. Given Manageable TPZ encroachment tree is capable of being managed in accordance with Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no excavation within the SRZ without project arborist advice & certification, maintain existing retaining walls surrounding the tree, project arborist to review and comment on Stormwater(SW) services if located within the TPZ.												
14.1 - NOTE: footpath extends to adjacent Ash tree 14.1 (not assessed) with path located within the estimated 2m SRZ & 3.6m TPZ. All principles for tree protection noted within Section 2.3 apply, specific to: pathway to be constructed on top of ground level without excavation cut or compaction within the TPZ.												
15	<i>Banksia ericifolia</i> Heath-Banksia	4 x 4	350at base	2.1 4.2	M	Good	Good	4	2C	2	2-5	Multi stemmed at base (x3), past pruning cuts evident, with no significant visual faults
Design & impact summary: Proposed removal, within building design or excavation footprint [Plan DA101].												
16	<i>Melaleuca lineariifolia</i> Melaleuca	3.5 x 4	400at base	2.4 4.8	M	Good	Fair / Good	4	2C	2	2-5	Multi stemmed at base (x5), past pruning cuts on lower branch scaffolds with no significant visual faults
Design & impact summary: Proposed removal, within building design or excavation footprint [Plan DA101].												
17	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> Cocos Palm											Not located
Palm removed by school, confirmed by Leaf Architecture with evidence provided												
18	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Camphor Laurel	11 x 13	1500 at base	3.9 15	OM	Good	Fair / Poor	3	2D-2-3	2	<2	Significant reduction pruned to lower main stems modifying form, canopy all epicormic shoots, stub end cuts all with decay, central junction wound & decay, minor buttress root damage evident = condition is likely to become problematic in the future
Design & impact summary: Proposed design footprint of Negligible (0%) TPZ encroachment with Minor (<10%) disturbance by new concrete pathway indicating tree is capable of being managed in accordance with Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no excavation within the SRZ.												

Refer Appendix- C Tree retention value Checklist

Consider tree removal due to dead or high-risk condition - subject to Local Government Authority notification						Trees with low retention values: have developing defects, display senescence, appear significantly stressed or are *exempt trees from LGA Tree Management Orders						
Tree No	Botanical Name COMMON NAME	Height x spread (m)	DBH (mm)	SRZ TPZ (m)	Age	Vigour (health)	Condition (structure)	LS	VTA	RV	ULE	Comments CV = Council verge tree NT = Neighbouring tree
19	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var <i>hillii</i> Hills Figs	19 x 20	1500 at base	3.9 15	M	Good	Fair / Good	2	2B	2	1	Tall, suppressed canopy form NW side, multi stemmed at base (x5) with minor stem inclusion development on lower branch scaffolds, SRZ likely to be greater with surface root extension evident
<i>Design & impact summary: Proposed building footprint at or near 12.6m setback having a Minor (<10%) TPZ occupancy with part retaining wall and pathway / decking without SRZ encroachment. Having Minor (<10%) or manageable disturbance within the TPZ the tree is capable of being managed in accordance with standard practices outlined within Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no access or excavation within the SRZ, no Stormwater(SW) services within the SRZ with SW placed close to or against the building footprint. Retain existing soft fall for ground & root protection during works, tree protection fencing to be specified & certified by an appointed site arborist prior to demolition, all excavation within the TPZ conducted manually for the first 0.5m being supervised & certified by an appointed site arborist, where possible roots at or >35mm(Ø) to be retained / not damaged to accommodate works. Any new works within the TPZ not specified to be reviewed & certified by an appointed site arborist prior installation.</i> <i>A detailed pruning specification report for canopy reductions may be required to ensure clearance of the building elevation [Plan DA200 & 211].</i>												
20	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var <i>hillii</i> Hills Figs	20 x 13	450	2.5 5.4	SM	Good	Fair / Good	2	5	2	1	Tall forest form with moderate lean WST + weight loaded in one direction, roots fused to adjacent tree, no significant visual faults
<i>Design & impact summary: Proposed building footprint having a Negligible (0%) TPZ encroachment indicating tree is capable of being managed in accordance with Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no access or excavation within the SRZ.</i>												
21	<i>Ficus benjamina</i> Weeping Fig	24 x 22	850, 850	4.1 15	M	Good	Fair / Good	2	2B	2	1	Twin stems at 1.4m with minor stem inclusion development, suppressed canopy form SW side, upper branch scaffolds broad, minor torsion split wounds at 2.2m S on E stem, SRZ likely to be greater with surface root extension evident
<i>Design & impact summary: Similar to T19- proposed building footprint at or near 12m setback having a Minor (<10%) TPZ occupancy with part retaining wall and decking without SRZ encroachment. Having Minor (<10%) or manageable disturbance within the TPZ the tree is capable of being managed in accordance with standard practices outlined within Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no access or excavation within the SRZ, no Stormwater(SW) services within the SRZ with SW placed close to or against the building footprint. Retain existing soft fall for ground & root protection during works, tree protection fencing to be specified & certified by an appointed site arborist prior to demolition, all excavation within the TPZ conducted manually for the first 0.5m being supervised & certified by an appointed site arborist, where possible roots at or >35mm(Ø) to be retained / not damaged to accommodate works. Any new works within the TPZ not specified to be reviewed & certified by an appointed site arborist prior installation.</i> <i>A detailed pruning specification report for canopy reductions may be required to ensure clearance of the building elevation [Plan DA200 & 211].</i>												

Consider tree removal due to dead or high-risk condition - subject to Local Government Authority notification						Trees with low retention values: have developing defects, display senescence, appear significantly stressed or are *exempt trees from LGA Tree Management Orders						
Tree No	Botanical Name COMMON NAME	Height x spread (m)	DBH (mm)	SRZ	Age	Vigour (health)	Condition (structure)	LS	VTA	RV	ULE	Comments CV = Council verge tree NT = Neighbouring tree
				TPZ (m)								
22	Corymbia citriodora Lemon Scented Gum	25 x 17	600	2.8	SM	Good	Good	3	6	2	2	Tree of tall forest form, suppressed canopy form NW biomass SE, minor mid trunk lean, reaction wood in upper branch scaffolds from broad stem loading
				7.2								
Design & impact summary: Proposed building footprint having Negligible (0%) TPZ encroachment, with decking area proposing a Minor (<10%) TPZ occupancy, having a low-level design impact. Given low-level TPZ occupancy the tree is capable of being managed in accordance with standard practices noted within Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no access or excavation within the SRZ, tree protection fencing to be certified by an appointed project arborist. Stormwater(SW) plans to be reviewed for comment by project arborist.												
23	Corymbia citriodora Lemon Scented Gum	23 x 16	400	2.4	ESM	Good	Good	3	5	2	2	Narrow suppressed canopy form N & S sides, tall forest form, reaction wood on lower branch scaffolds with no significant visual faults
				4.8								
Design & impact summary: Proposed building & design footprint of Negligible (0%) encroachment indicating tree to be managed in accordance with Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no excavation or disturbance within the SRZ, retain part soft fall for ground & root protection during works, tree protection fencing to be specified & certified by an appointed site arborist to contain all adjacent trees, final Stormwater(SW) plans to be reviewed by an appointed project arborist.												
24	Corymbia citriodora Lemon Scented Gum	24 x 16	550	2.7	SM	Good	Fair / Good	3	2C	2	2	Tree of tall forest form, suppressed canopy form SW biomass NTH, minor wound at 1.7m W
				6.6								
Design & impact summary: Proposed building & design footprint of Negligible (0%) encroachment indicating tree to be managed in accordance with Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no excavation or disturbance within the SRZ, retain part soft fall for ground & root protection during works, tree protection fencing to be specified & certified by an appointed site arborist to contain all adjacent trees, final Stormwater(SW) plans to be reviewed by an appointed project arborist.												
25	Corymbia citriodora Lemon Scented Gum	20 x 14	550	2.7	SM	Good	Fair / Good	3	2C	2	2	Lower trunk past pruning cuts to 6m with good wound wood development, suppressed canopy form S side biomass NNW, minor trunk swelling detrimental
				6.6								
Design & impact summary: Proposed building & design footprint of Negligible (0%) encroachment indicating tree to be managed in accordance with Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no excavation or disturbance within the SRZ, retain part soft fall for ground & root protection during works, tree protection fencing to be specified & certified by an appointed site arborist to contain all adjacent trees, final Stormwater(SW) plans to be reviewed by an appointed project arborist with no services located within the SRZ and service pipes located close o the building footprint.												

Refer Appendix- C Tree retention value Checklist

Consider tree removal due to dead or high-risk condition - subject to Local Government Authority notification						Trees with low retention values: have developing defects, display senescence, appear significantly stressed or are *exempt trees from LGA Tree Management Orders						
Tree No	Botanical Name COMMON NAME	Height x spread (m)	DBH (mm)	SRZ TPZ (m)	Age	Vigour (health)	Condition (structure)	LS	VTA	RV	ULE	Comments CV = Council verge tree NT = Neighbouring tree
26	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> Lemon Scented Gum	20 x 16	450	2.5 5.4	ESM	Good	Fair / Good	3	2B	2	2	Narrow suppressed canopy form N & S, twin stems at 4m, upper branch scaffolds weight loaded to EST
<i>Design & impact summary: Proposed building & design footprint of Negligible (0%) encroachment indicating tree to be managed in accordance with Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no excavation or disturbance within the SRZ, retain part soft fall for ground & root protection during works, tree protection fencing to be specified & certified by an appointed site arborist to contain all adjacent trees, final Stormwater(SW) plans to be reviewed by an appointed project arborist with no services located within the SRZ and service pipes located close o the building footprint.</i> <i>A detailed pruning specification report for canopy reduction pruning may be required to ensure clearance of the building elevations [Plan DA211].</i>												
27	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> Lemon Scented Gum	9 x 4	150	1.6 2	ESM	Good	Good	4-3	6	1	1	Suppressed canopy form biomass NTH with no significant visual faults
<i>Design & impact summary: Proposed retention, with tree receiving Negligible (0%) encroachment indicating tree is capable of being managed in accordance with Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no access or excavation within the SRZ, tree to be protected with tree protection fencing.</i>												
28	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> Lemon Scented Gum	10 x 4	150	1.6 2	ESM	Good	Fair / Good	4-3	2C-5	2	2	Tree of tall forest form, minor crossed branch WF at 6m with overall suppressed canopy form
<i>Design & impact summary: Proposed retention, with tree receiving Negligible (0%) encroachment indicating tree is capable of being managed in accordance with Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no access or excavation within the SRZ, tree to be protected with tree protection fencing.</i>												
29	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> Lemon Scented Gum	15 x 9	350	2.3 4.2	ESM	Good	Fair	3	2C	2	<2	Suppressed canopy form + significant bow N side, lower trunk open wound at 0.6m W, has good wound wood development
<i>Design & impact summary: Proposed retention, with tree receiving Negligible (0%) encroachment indicating tree is capable of being managed in accordance with Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no access or excavation within the SRZ, tree to be protected with tree protection fencing.</i>												
30	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> Lemon Scented Gum	8 x 4	200	1.8 2.4	ESM	Fair / Good	Fair / Good	4-3	2C	2	<2	Suppressed canopy modifying form, has protection factors, basal swelling-appears not immediately detrimental
<i>Design & impact summary: Proposed retention, with tree receiving Negligible (0%) encroachment indicating tree is capable of being managed in accordance with Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no access or excavation within the SRZ, tree to be protected with tree protection fencing.</i>												
31	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> Lemon Scented Gum	22 x 11	300	2.1 3.6	ESM	Good	Good	3	5	2	2	Tree of tall forest form, suppressed canopy W side, skewed trunk at 8 – 10m with good reaction wood
<i>Design & impact summary: Proposed retention, with tree receiving Negligible (0%) encroachment indicating tree is capable of being managed in accordance with Section 2.3 General tree protection requirements, specific to: no access or excavation within the SRZ, tree to be protected with tree protection fencing.</i>												

APPENDIX- E: Tree Location Plan



