



ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Blayney Multi Purpose Service

3 Osman Street, Blayney NSW 2799

Prepared for: Health Infrastructure NSW
1 Reserve Road
St Leonards, NSW 2065

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DISCLAIMER

The Client acknowledges this Report, and any opinions, advice or recommendations expressed or given in it, are based on the information supplied by the Client and on the data, inspections, measurements and analysis carried out or obtained by CPS and referred to in the Report. No guarantee is implied with respect to future tree safety. The Client should rely on the Report and its contents, only to that extent.

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) was commissioned by The APP Group on behalf of Health Infrastructure NSW on the 4th of September 2022. The report relates to the proposed re-development of Blayney District Hospital / Multi Purpose Service, at the subject site at 3 Osman Street, Blayney within the Blayney Shire Council Local Government Area (LGA).

The report relates to sixty (60) trees located on and adjoining the subject site and provides an evaluation of the likely impact to existing trees (within the subject site, adjoining the site within 5m of the boundaries and within Council street verge areas) as a result of the proposed development.

A summary of those trees identified has been provided in **Table 1** below along with a description of their location, retention values and nominated retention/removal status under the proposal.

Table 1 – Tree assessment summary

Tree No.	Genus & species Common Name	Location	Retention Value	Retain / Remove
1	Unknown species -	Council Street tree	Medium	Retain & Protect
2	Prunus sp. Prunus	Site Tree	Low	Remove
3	Cupressus sp. Cypress	Site Tree	High	Remove
4	Prunus 'Royal Burgundy' Ornamental Cherry	Neighbouring allotment – No. 5 Osman Street	Low	Retain & Protect
5	Liquidambar styraciflua Sweetgum	Site Tree	High	Remove
6	Liquidambar styraciflua Sweetgum	Site Tree	High	Remove
7	Prunus serrulata Japanese Cherry	Site Tree	Medium	Remove
8	Malus floribunda Crab Apple	Site Tree	High	Remove
9	Quercus palustris Pin Oak	Council Street tree	High	Retain & Protect
10	Unknown species -	Site Tree	Low	Retain & Protect
11	Zelkova serrata Japanese Zelkova	Site Tree	Medium	Retain & Protect
12	Cedrus deodara Himalayan Cedar	Site Tree	High	Retain & Protect

Tree No.	Genus & species Common Name	Location	Retention Value	Retain / Remove
13	Fraxinus sp. Flowering Ash	Site Tree	Medium	Retain & Protect
14	Cedrus deodara Himalayan Cedar	Site Tree	High	Retain & Protect
15	Acacia rubida Red Stem Wattle	Site Tree	Low	Retain & Protect
16	Cedrus deodara Himalayan Cedar	Site Tree	High	Retain & Protect
17	Cedrus deodara Himalayan Cedar	Site Tree	High	Retain & Protect
18	Acacia rubida Red Stem Wattle	Site Tree	Low	Retain & Protect
19	Cupressus sp. Cypress	Site Tree	High	Retain & Protect
20	Eucalyptus nicholii Narrow-leaved Peppermint	Site Tree	High	Retain & Protect
21	Eucalyptus nicholii Narrow-leaved Peppermint	Site Tree	High	Retain & Protect
22	Eucalyptus sp. Eucalyptus	Neighbouring allotment – No. 2-4 Oldham Place	High	Retain & Protect
23	Cupressus sempervirens 'Swanes Gold' Swanes Golden Cypress	Site Tree	Medium	Remove
24	Photinia serratifolia Chinese Photinia	Site Tree	Medium	Remove
25	Camellia japonica Camellia	Site Tree	Low	Remove
26	Eucalyptus blakelyi Blakely's Red Gum	Neighbouring allotment – No. 2-4 Oldham Place	High	Retain & Protect
27	Malus floribunda Crab Apple	Site Tree	High	Retain & Protect
28	Prunus 'Royal Burgundy' Ornamental Cherry	Site Tree	Low	Remove
29	Cupressus sp. Cypress	Site Tree	Low	Retain & Protect
30	Prunus 'Royal Burgundy' Ornamental Cherry	Site Tree	Low	Remove

Tree No.	Genus & species Common Name	Location	Retention Value	Retain / Remove
31	Prunus 'Royal Burgundy' Ornamental Cherry	Site Tree	Low	Remove
32	Fraxinus excelsior European Ash	Site Tree	Low	Remove
33	Cupressus sempervirens Mediterranean Cypress	Site Tree	Medium	Remove
34	Eucalyptus melliodora Yellow Box	Site Tree	High	Retain & Protect
35	Eucalyptus melliodora Yellow Box	Site Tree	High	Retain & Protect
36	Eucalyptus melliodora Yellow Box	Site Tree	High	Retain & Protect
37	Eucalyptus melliodora Yellow Box	Site Tree	High	Remove
38	Eucalyptus melliodora Yellow Box	Site Tree	High	Remove
39	Prunus 'Royal Burgundy' Ornamental Cherry	Site Tree	Low	Remove
40	Prunus 'Royal Burgundy' Ornamental Cherry	Site Tree	Low	Remove
41	Prunus 'Royal Burgundy' Ornamental Cherry	Site Tree	Low	Remove
42	Prunus 'Royal Burgundy' Ornamental Cherry	Site Tree	Low	Remove
43	Fraxinus excelsior European Ash	Site Tree	Medium	Remove
44	Fraxinus excelsior European Ash	Site Tree	High	Remove
45	Robinia pseudoacacia 'Umbraculifera' Mop Top Robinia	Site Tree	Medium	Remove
46	Malus floribunda Crab Apple	Site Tree	Medium	Retain & Protect
47	Robinia pseudoacacia 'Umbraculifera' Mop Top Robinia	Site Tree	Medium	Retain & Protect
48	Pyrus calleryana Callery Pear	Site Tree	High	Retain & Protect
49	Betula pendula Silver Birch	Site Tree	Low	Retain & Protect

Tree No.	Genus & species Common Name	Location	Retention Value	Retain / Remove
50	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	Site Tree	Low	Retain & Protect
51	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	Site Tree	Low	Retain & Protect
52	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	Site Tree	Low	Retain & Protect
53	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	Site Tree	Low	Retain & Protect
54	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	Site Tree	Low	Remove
55	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> 'Crippsii' Golden Hinoki Cypress	Site Tree	Low	Remove
56	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> 'Crippsii' Golden Hinoki Cypress	Site Tree	Low	Remove
57	<i>Thuja plicata</i> Western Red Cedar	Neighbouring allotment – No. 7 Queen Street	Low	Retain & Protect
58	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> European Ash	Site Tree	Low	Retain & Protect
59	<i>Malus floribunda</i> Crab Apple	Site Tree	Medium	Retain & Transplant
60	<i>Cordyline australis</i> Cabbage Tree	Site Tree	Medium	Remove

Based on the plans supplied and should the proposed works proceed in their current form, it is recommended that twenty-seven (27) trees be removed (**Trees 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 54, 55, 56 & 60**).

Thirty-two (32) trees (**Trees 1, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 29, 34, 35, 36, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 57 & 58**) have been recommended to be retained and protected.

One tree (**Tree 59**) is considered to of significant sentimental value. As such, a recommendation has been made to transplant this tree elsewhere within the subject site.

Specific recommendations as per **Section 7** will need to be adopted to ensure root sensitive construction techniques and methodology are employed which mitigate any potential negative impacts to retained trees.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) was commissioned by The APP Group on behalf of Health Infrastructure NSW on the 4th of September 2022 to evaluate the potential impacts that proposed development works will have on existing trees located on and adjacent to the site at 3 Osman Street, Blayney (refer to **Figure 1**).

Accordingly, the purpose of this report is to assess the potential impact of the proposed development on the subject trees, as well as provide recommendations for further amendments to the design or construction methodology where necessary to minimise any adverse impact. The report also provides recommended tree protection measures to ensure the long-term preservation of the trees to be retained where appropriate.

2.2 Objectives

This report has been prepared to assess the level of impact development works are likely to cause to existing trees and make a determination as to whether trees will be adversely affected. The report will provide guidance as to those trees requiring removal, retention or protection in accordance with the provisions of *AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites*. Where necessary, it will also provide recommendations for design modifications and any replacement planting. As such, the objectives of this report are as follows:

- Assess the current site and growing conditions of trees;
- Assess the current health, condition, lifespan & significance of the trees within the site;
- Identify relative retention values of trees within the site;
- Calculate anticipated encroachment levels resulting from proposed works;
- Determine the likely impact as a result of the calculated encroachments;
- Assess potential for retention and protection of trees where possible;
- Advise any design modifications necessary to retain important trees;
- Recommend tree and root sensitive design and construction methodologies to mitigate impacts to trees to be retained;
- Inform of any tree removal necessary due to unsustainable impacts;
- Provide guidance and recommendations for any replacement planting necessary.

No aerial inspection, root mapping or internal diagnostic testing have been carried out as part of this report. Additionally, no cation exchange capacity testing or plant tissue analysis has been undertaken.

2.3 Legislation & Regulating Documents

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has considered the following regulatory documents:

- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021*
- *Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012 (Blayney LEP 2012)*
- *Blayney Development Control Plan 2018 (Blayney DCP 2018)*
- *Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022 (GSRSWMP)*

2.4 Documentation Received

The following documents were received and have been relied upon for this Assessment:

Table 2 – Documentation received and reviewed as part of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Document Description	Author	Revision No. / Date
Architectural Plans	NBRS & Partners	3 / 15 th February 2023
Civil Works	Jacobs	1 / 17 th February 2023
Detail & Level Survey	Premise	B / 30 th November 2022
Landscape Plan	NBRS & Partners	A / 15 th February 2023

Note: care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources; however, the author makes no representations, guarantees or warranties as to the accuracy of information provided by others. No other information has been reviewed, should this become available impacts may be subject to change.

2.5 The Site

The site is known as 3 Osman Street and is legally described as Lot 2, DP 1097082 (the site). The site is located on the corner of Martha Street & Osman Street and currently contains the Blayney District Hospital and Multi-Purpose Service. Site improvements include a range of single storey buildings, hardstand parking areas, roadways, pedestrian access pathways and landscaped gardens (refer to **Figure 1** below).

2.6 Proposed Development

The proposed development is for staged works including demolition of existing structures and construction of a new multi purpose health facility. Specifically, those works considered likely to impact the existing trees on and adjoining the subject site include the new building footprints, roadways and installation of stormwater infrastructure. (Refer to **Figure 2** below).

2.7 Limitations

Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. The conclusions and recommendations in this report are valid for one (1) year only from the date of the report, unless otherwise stated. Any changes to the site as it stands at present, for example building extensions, excavation works, importing of soils, extreme weather events etc. will invalidate this report. Any reproduction of this report must be in full colour using the report in its entirety.



Figure 1 – Aerial image indicating subject site (outlined blue) Source: Nearmap - Dec 2022



Figure 2 – Proposed Overall Floor Plan extract showing the proposed layout of the development.
Source: NBR & Partners – 15th February 2023

3 METHOD

3.1 Method

3.1.1 Site Inspection

A site inspection was carried out by the author with the subject trees and the general growing environment evaluated on the 13th of October 2022. The weather at the time of inspections was sunny and clear with good visibility.

The subject trees were inspected visually from ground level with the following information recorded and provided in tabulated form at **Appendix 1**:

- Tree Species (Botanical & Common Name);
- Approximate height;
- Approximate canopy spread;
- Trunk Diameter (measured at 1.4 metres from ground level);
- Trunk Diameter at base (above root crown);
- Age class;
- Health & vigour; using foliage size, colour, extension growth, presence of disease or pest infestation, canopy density, presence of deadwood, dieback and epicormic growth as indicators;
- Condition; using visible evidence of structural defects, instability, evidence of previous pruning and physical damage as indicators;
- Suitability of the tree to the site and its existing location;
- Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE).

3.1.2 Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE)

The remaining Safe Useful Life Expectancy of a tree is an estimate of the sustainability of the tree in the landscape, calculated based on an estimate of the average age of the species in an urban area, less its estimated current age. The life expectancy of each tree has been further modified where necessary in consideration of its current health, vigour, condition and suitability to the site. The estimated SULE of each tree is shown in **Appendix 1**.

The following ranges have been allocated to each tree:

- Long SULE: Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for > 40 years.
- Medium SULE: Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for 15 to 40 years.
- Short SULE: Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for 5–15 years.
- Remove: Trees with a high level of risk that would need removing within the next 5 years.
- Small, Young or Regularly Pruned.

3.1.3 Landscape Significance

The landscape significance of a tree is an essential criterion to establish the importance that a particular tree may have on a site. Several factors contribute towards the assessment of a tree's significance including but not limited to condition and vigour, form, visual prominence, heritage status, indigeneity, legislative protection, cultural sentiment and future growth potential.

For the purposes of this report the Australian Institute of Consulting Arborists (IACA) Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS)® has been utilised. The system uses a scale of High, Medium and Low significance in the landscape. Once the landscape significance of an individual tree has been defined, the retention value can be determined.

Appendix 3 provides a full outline of assessment criteria for each significance rating as per IACA STARS (2010).

3.1.4 Retention Value

Retention values have been determined for each tree on site to establish a hierarchy for tree retention. Retention values are based on estimated life spans and their associated landscape significance rating in accordance with the Tree Retention Value Priority Matrix. This matrix established the following retention values and can be found at **Appendix 3** with attributed retention values found within **Appendix 1**:

-	Priority for Retention (<u>High</u>)
-	Consider for Retention (<u>Medium</u>)
-	Consider for Removal (<u>Low</u>)
-	Priority for Removal

3.1.5 AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites

The Australian Standard, AS4970-2009-‘Protection of trees on development sites’, has been used as a guide to provide recommendations for the assessed trees. The Standard provides guidance on the principles for protecting trees on land subject to development as well as principles for determining viability of tree retention. Terminology and recommended methods are consistent with AS4970-2009.

3.1.6 Tree Protection Zones

The assessed trees have been allocated Tree Protection Zones (TPZ). The Australian Standard, AS4970-2009-‘Protection of trees on development sites’, has been used as a guide in the allocation of TPZs for the assessed trees. The TPZ is calculated based on trunk (stem) diameter at breast height (DBH), measured at 1.4 metres above ground level. The radius of the TPZ is calculated by multiplying the trees DBH by 12. The method provides a TPZ that addresses health and growing requirements of a tree as well as the trees stability. TPZ distances are measured as a radius from the centre of the trunk at (or near) ground level. The maximum TPZ should be no more than 15m radius and the minimum TPZ should be no less than 2m radius.

An extract of the AS4970-2009 for calculating TPZ has been provided at **Appendix 4** for reference.

3.1.7 Structural Root Zone

The assessed trees have been allocated Structural Root Zones (SRZ). The Australian Standard, AS4970-2009 - ‘Protection of trees on development sites’, has been used as a guide in the allocation of SRZ’s for the assessed trees. The SRZ is a radial area extending outwards from the centre of the trunk and is calculated as follows:

$$\text{SRZ (Radius)} = (D \times 50)^{0.42} \times 0.64$$

4 OBSERVATIONS

4.1 General

The site area subject to this assessment was observed as highly disturbed with negligible understorey present. Species observed varied including a mix of exotic, native and locally indigenous species. Health, vigour and condition was varied across the trees forming part of the assessment. Root zones of assessed trees were generally observed as modified groundcover within deep soil areas.

4.2 Tree Preservation Order

Discussions were held with the planning team and general manager at Blayney Shire Council in relation to any relevant Tree Preservation Orders or Policies in place for the subject site. Council have indicated that there are no current policies in force which would protect the existing trees/vegetation and therefore no approval is required from Council to remove any existing tree on site.

Despite the above, CPS considers the existing tree population located on site to be contributing to the immediate and local landscape character and amenity. Accordingly, trees of medium/high landscape significance or retention value should be considered a material constraint on redevelopment and retained where possible.

4.3 The Trees

A total of sixty (60) trees were observed within and adjoining the subject site which have been surveyed as part of this assessment.

All tree data recorded on site has been tabulated and is contained at **Appendix 1**. Each tree has been provided with an identification number for reference purposes and is denoted on the attached Tree Location Plan at **Appendix 2**.

Trees 1 & 9 (2 trees) are located within Osman Street Council verge.

Trees 4, 22, 26 & 57 (4 trees) are located within neighbouring allotments at No. 5 Osman Street, 2-4 Oldham Place and 7 Queen Street.

Trees 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59 & 60 (54 trees) are located within the subject site.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Impact Assessment

The impact assessment is to calculate the incursions to the root zones and canopies as a result of the proposed demolition and construction works and evaluate the likely impact of the proposed works on the subject trees. A summary of the impacts anticipated is contained within the Tree Schedule at **Appendix 1**. Additionally, plans demonstrating the level of incursion and conflict to TPZ's and SRZ's can be found at **Appendix 2**. As part of the assessment the following criteria have been considered:

- Existing Relative Levels (R.L.);
- Proposed Relative Levels;
- Tree Protection Zones (TPZ);
- Structural Root Zones (SRZ);
- Footprint of the proposed development (incl. stormwater and services) and temporary structures (scaffolding, hoardings etc.);
- Incursions to the TPZ & SRZ, including estimated cut & fill beyond the building footprint;
- Incursions to the tree canopy from the building envelope and temporary structures;
- Pruning necessary for building clearance;
- Remediation works for soil contaminants;
- Species tolerance to disturbance; and
- Assessment of the likely impact of the works on existing trees.

5.2 Trees Recommended for Removal

Should the proposed works proceed in their current form, it is recommended that twenty-seven (27) site trees (**Trees 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 54, 55, 56 & 60**) be removed. Removals have been recommended based upon;

- Trees being located within the proposed drainage pipe footprints (**Trees 2, 3 & 30**);
- Trees being located within the proposed building footprints (**Trees 5, 24, 28, 43 & 44**);
- Trees being located within the proposed pathways and landscaped areas (**Trees 6, 7, 23 & 25**);
- Trees being located within the proposed roadways and car parking areas (**Trees 8, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 55, 56 & 60**);
- Trees being located within the proposed sprinkler tanks and pump footprints (**Trees 31, 32 & 33**);
- 'Major' and unsustainable incursion as per AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites from proposed roadway and grass swale (**Tree 54**);

Refer to **Appendix 2** for a plan indicating the location of trees that will require removal (dashed red).

Table 3 – Trees recommended for removal

Tree No.	Genus & Species	Retention Value	Reason for Removal
2	Prunus sp. Prunus	Low	Full encroachment. Within proposed drainage pipe footprint.
3	Cupressus sp. Cypress	High	Full encroachment. Within proposed drainage pipe footprint.
5	Liquidambar styraciflua Sweetgum	High	Full encroachment. Within proposed future staff accommodation building footprint.
6	Liquidambar styraciflua Sweetgum	High	Full encroachment. Within proposed concrete pathway.
7	Prunus serrulata Japanese Cherry	Medium	Full encroachment. Within proposed concrete pathway.
8	Malus floribunda Crab Apple	High	Full encroachment. Within temporary car park footprint.
23	Cupressus sempervirens 'Swanes Gold' Swanes Golden Cypress	Medium	Full encroachment. Within proposed concrete pathway.
24	Photinia serratifolia Chinese Photinia	Medium	Full encroachment. Within proposed building footprint.
25	Camellia japonica Camellia	Low	Full encroachment. Within proposed soft-fall footprint.
28	Prunus 'Royal Burgundy' Ornamental Cherry	Low	Full encroachment. Within proposed building footprint.
30	Prunus 'Royal Burgundy' Ornamental Cherry	Low	Full encroachment. Within proposed drainage pipe footprint.
31	Prunus 'Royal Burgundy' Ornamental Cherry	Low	Full encroachment. Within proposed sprinkler tank footprint.
32	Fraxinus excelsior European Ash	Low	Full encroachment. Within proposed sprinkler tank footprint.
33	Cupressus sempervirens Mediterranean Cypress	Medium	Full encroachment. Within proposed sprinkler pump footprint.
37	Eucalyptus melliodora Yellow Box	High	Full encroachment. Within proposed covered car park footprint.
38	Eucalyptus melliodora Yellow Box	High	Full encroachment. Within proposed covered car park footprint.

Tree No.	Genus & Species	Retention Value	Reason for Removal
39	<i>Prunus 'Royal Burgundy'</i> Ornamental Cherry	Low	Full encroachment. Within proposed roadway.
40	<i>Prunus 'Royal Burgundy'</i> Ornamental Cherry	Low	Full encroachment. Within proposed roadway.
41	<i>Prunus 'Royal Burgundy'</i> Ornamental Cherry	Low	Full encroachment. Within proposed roadway.
42	<i>Prunus 'Royal Burgundy'</i> Ornamental Cherry	Low	Full encroachment. Within proposed roadway.
43	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> European Ash	Medium	Full encroachment. Within proposed building footprint.
44	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> European Ash	High	Full encroachment. Within proposed building footprint.
45	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Umbraculifera'</i> Mop Top Robinia	Medium	Full encroachment. Within proposed covered car park footprint.
54	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	Low	"Major" 26% TPZ + 19% SRZ incursion from proposed roadway and swale
55	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Crippsii'</i> Golden Hinoki Cypress	Low	Full encroachment. Within proposed roadway.
56	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Crippsii'</i> Golden Hinoki Cypress	Low	Full encroachment. Within proposed roadway.
60	<i>Cordyline australis</i> Cabbage Tree	Medium	Full encroachment. Within proposed roadway.

5.3 Trees Recommended for Retention & Protection

Should the proposed works proceed in their current form, it is recommended that thirty-two (32) trees be retained and protected given the proposed works are unlikely to result in any significant negative impacts to their long-term health and viability subject to the implementation of Tree Protection Measures and Project Arborist supervision as per **Section 7** below. This includes **Trees 1, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 29, 34, 35, 36, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 57 & 58.**

Refer to **Appendix 2** for a plan indicating the location of trees that are to be retained and protected (shaded green).

Table 4 – Trees recommended for retention & protection

Tree No.	Genus & Species	Retention Value	Works within the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)
1	Unknown species -	Medium	No works proposed within TPZ.
4	Prunus 'Royal Burgundy' Ornamental Cherry	Low	'Minor' 3% TPZ incursion from proposed drainage pipe.
9	Quercus palustris Pin Oak	High	No works proposed within TPZ.
10	Unknown species -	Low	No works proposed within TPZ.
11	Zelkova serrata Japanese Zelkova	Medium	No works proposed within TPZ.
12	Cedrus deodara Himalayan Cedar	High	No works proposed within TPZ.
13	Fraxinus sp. Flowering Ash	Medium	No works proposed within TPZ.
14	Cedrus deodara Himalayan Cedar	High	No works proposed within TPZ.
15	Acacia rubida Red Stem Wattle	Low	No works proposed within TPZ.
16	Cedrus deodara Himalayan Cedar	High	No works proposed within TPZ.
17	Cedrus deodara Himalayan Cedar	High	No works proposed within TPZ.
18	Acacia rubida Red Stem Wattle	Low	No works proposed within TPZ.
19	Cupressus sp. Cypress	High	No works proposed within TPZ.

Tree No.	Genus & Species	Retention Value	Works within the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)
20	<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i> Narrow-leaved Peppermint	High	No works proposed within TPZ.
21	<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i> Narrow-leaved Peppermint	High	No works proposed within TPZ.
22	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> Eucalyptus	High	'Minor' 3% TPZ incursion from proposed swale.
26	<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i> Blakely's Red Gum	High	'Minor' 1% TPZ incursion from proposed pathway.
27	<i>Malus floribunda</i> Crab Apple	High	'Minor' 8% TPZ incursion from proposed pathway.
29	<i>Cupressus sp.</i> Cypress	Low	'Major' incursion to several specimens in hedge from proposed drainage pipe, sprinkler tanks and pump footprints. Project arborist supervision recommended as per Section 7.6 below.
34	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> Yellow Box	High	'Minor' 4% TPZ incursion from proposed covered car park.
35	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> Yellow Box	High	'Major' 12% TPZ incursion from proposed covered car park. Root sensitive construction recommended as per Section 7.7 below.
36	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> Yellow Box	High	'Major' 20% TPZ + 8% SRZ incursion from proposed covered car park. Root sensitive construction recommended as per Section 7.7 below.
46	<i>Malus floribunda</i> Crab Apple	Medium	No works proposed within TPZ.
47	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> ' <i>Umbraculifera</i> ' Mop Top Robinia	Medium	No works proposed within TPZ.
48	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> Callery Pear	High	No works proposed within TPZ.
49	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	Low	No works proposed within TPZ.
50	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	Low	No works proposed within TPZ.
51	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	Low	No works proposed within TPZ.
52	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	Low	No works proposed within TPZ.

Tree No.	Genus & Species	Retention Value	Works within the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)
53	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	Low	No works proposed within TPZ.
57	<i>Thuja plicata</i> Western Red Cedar	Low	No works proposed within TPZ.
58	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> European Ash	Low	No works proposed within TPZ.

5.4 Trees Recommended for Transplant

Should the proposed works proceed in their current form, it is recommended that one (1) tree (**Tree 59**) be transplanted, retained and protected elsewhere within the subject site in accordance with **Appendix 7** below. Transplanting has been recommended based on upon the following:

- This tree is considered to be of significant commemorative value;
- Species is considered a suitable candidate for transplanting. It must be noted however, that the viability of transplants is entirely dependent on the skill and experience of the tree transplant contractor. As with any tree transplant, there is a chance that the tree will not tolerate relocation.

Refer to **Appendix 2** for a plan indicating the location of trees that are to be transplanted, retained and protected (hatched green).

5.5 Ancillary Construction Related Impacts

Vehicles, machinery and equipment requiring access to the site have potential to result in inadvertent impacts to those trees being retained including compaction of the root zone, soil disturbance, physical damage to roots, trunk damage etc. and as such will require management.

Furthermore, storage and stockpiling of material may result in similar impacts and will require management. In this regard, protection for those trees to be retained is to be carried out in accordance with **Appendix 5**.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 Proposed Development Impact

Based on the plans and information supplied, the proposal would result in the following impacts to existing trees on site:

Removal of twenty-seven (27) trees, including:

- **Tree 54** (1 tree) due to 'Major' and unsustainable incursion as per AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites from the proposed roadway and grass swale; and
- **Trees 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 55, 56 & 60** (26 trees) due to being located within the proposed drainage pipes, building, pathways, roadways, sprinkler tanks and pump, and carparking areas.

Retention and protection of thirty-two (32) trees, including:

- Two (2) Council Street trees (**Trees 1 & 9**);
- Four (4) neighbouring trees (**Trees 4, 22, 26 & 57**); and
- Twenty-six (26) site trees (**Trees 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 29, 34, 35, 36, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 & 58**).

Specific recommendations as per **Section 7** will need to be adopted to ensure root sensitive construction techniques and methodology are employed which mitigate the potential negative impacts to trees nominated for retention.

6.2 Tree Transplanting

Tree 59 (1 tree) is to be transplanted into the location indicated on the Landscape Plans in accordance with **Appendix 7** below. Tree protection measures must be adhered to as specified in Section 4 of AS4970-2009 and **Appendix 5** below.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Tree Removal

Remove **Trees 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 54, 55, 56 & 60** (27 trees) to facilitate the proposed development works.

All tree removal work is to be carried out by an experienced Arborist with minimum AQF Level 3 qualifications in accordance with AS4373-2007 - *Pruning of Amenity Trees*, Safe Work Australia Guide for Managing Risks of Tree Trimming and Removal Work (2016) and other applicable legislation.

7.2 Tree Retention & Protection

Retain and protect **Trees 1, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 29, 34, 35, 36, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 57 & 58** (32 trees) in accordance with the Tree Location Plan & Tree Protection Specifications held at **Appendix 2 & 5**, AS497-2009 *Protection of trees on development sites* and the specific recommendations below:

7.3 Tree Transplanting

Tree 59 (1 tree) is to be transplanted into the location indicated on the Landscape Plans in accordance with **Appendix 7** below. Tree protection measures must be adhered to as specified in Section 4 of AS4970-2009 and **Appendix 5** below.

7.4 Project Arborist Engagement

A Project Arborist experienced in tree protection on construction sites should be engaged prior to the commencement of any works on site. The Project Arborist shall monitor and report regularly to the Principal Certifying Authority (PCA) and the Applicant on the condition and protection of the retained trees during the works. The Project Arborist is to supervise and monitor any excavation, machine trenching or compacted fill placement within the TPZ of retained trees throughout construction.

7.5 Specific Tree Protection Measures

Tree Protection must be installed as shown on the Tree Location & Protection Plan Specification held at **Appendix 2** and in accordance with Section 4.3 of AS4970-2009 and **Appendix 5**. Tree protection must not be removed or altered without prior approval of the Project Arborist.

7.6 Root-sensitive Excavation under Project Arborist Supervision

Excavation required for the installation of drainage lines and sprinkler tanks and pump within the TPZ of **Tree 29** must be undertaken in a root sensitive manner to ensure roots are maintained and undamaged. Excavation should be undertaken using non-motorised hand tools under supervision of the Project Arborist. Should significant roots be identified (>25mmØ) during construction, works are to cease and direction sought from the Project Arborist with regards to root pruning, modification of construction methodology or design alteration.

7.7 Construction of Covered Car Parking Area

Construction of the new covered car parking area is to be entirely above the existing grade so that no excavation within the TPZ of **Trees 35 & 36** takes place. Permeable paving or a similar asphalt/bitumen surface is to be provided for the driveway for the full extent of the TPZ of **Trees 35 & 36** to mitigate impacts within the TPZ. If excavation is deemed necessary, it must be undertaken in a

root sensitive manner to ensure roots are maintained and un-damaged. Excavation should be undertaken using non-motorised hand tools under supervision of the Project Arborist. Should significant roots be identified (>25mmØ) during construction, works are to cease and direction sought from the Project Arborist with regards to root pruning, modification of construction methodology or design alteration.

7.8 Design and Installation of Drainage Lines/Pits/Swales

The design and location of drainage lines, pits and swales should be undertaken in consultation with the Project Arborist. The installation of drainage lines, pits and swales within the TPZ of trees to be retained must be undertaken in a root sensitive manner to ensure roots are maintained and un-damaged. Excavation should be undertaken using non-motorised hand tools under supervision of the Project Arborist. Should significant roots be identified (>25mmØ) during construction, works are to cease and direction sought from the Project Arborist with regards to root pruning, modification of construction methodology or design alteration.

Should you have any queries in relation to the information presented within this Report, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Greg Tesoriero
Creative Planning Solutions Pty Ltd
PRINCIPAL CONSULTING ARBORIST
Dip. Hort. (Arboriculture) AQF Level 5
Registered Consulting Arborist No. 3008
QTRA No. 6291



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Tree No.	Genus & species Common Name	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	DBH #1 (mm)	DBH #2 (mm)	DBH #3 (mm)	DBH #4 (mm)	DGL (mm)	TPZ Radius (m)	SRZ Radius (m)	Age Class	Health / Vitality	Structure/Condition	SULE Rating	Landscape Significance	Retention Value	Development Impact	Retain / Remove	Comments
1	Unknown species -	5	5	250				300	3.00	2.00	M	Average	Poor	Medium 15-40yrs	Medium	Medium	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Council street tree - Osman Street frontage. Heavily pruned eastern side for roadway clearance including primary leader.
2	Prunus sp. Prunus	5	5	150	150	200		250	3.50	1.85	M	Average	Poor	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	Trunk located within proposed drainage pipe	Remove	Bifurcated stem at 1m with poor crown development and bias to east as a result of adjoining T3.
3	Cupressus sp. Cypress	14	9	650				800	7.80	3.01	M	Average	Good	Long 40yrs +	High	High	Trunk located within proposed drainage pipe	Remove	Lower scaffold branches pruned on north side for driveway clearance. Minor 15° lean to east.
4	Prunus 'Royal Burgundy' Ornamental Cherry	7	5	200	100			250	2.68	1.85	M	Average	Fair	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	'Minor' 3% TPZ incursion from proposed drainage pipe	Retain & protect	Neighbouring Tree - No.5 Osman Street. Pruned on north side for driveway clearance, crossing stems from 500mm with cambium damage.
5	Liquidambar styraciflua Sweetgum	15	6	350				500	4.20	2.47	M	Good	Good	Long 40yrs +	High	High	Within proposed future staff accomodation building footprint	Remove	Raised root crown and surface roots evident within surrounding lawn area.
6	Liquidambar styraciflua Sweetgum	15	10	600				700	7.20	2.85	M	Good	Fair	Long 40yrs +	High	High	Within proposed concrete pathway	Remove	Failed central leader @ 3m with multi-stem habit. Raised root crown with surface roots evident within surrounding lawn.
7	Prunus serrulata Japanese Cherry	5	5	300				350	3.60	2.13	M	Average	Poor	Medium 15-40yrs	Medium	Medium	Within proposed concrete pathway	Remove	Failed central leader, multiple wounds/cankers with decay evident, multiple past pruning events.
8	Malus floribunda Crab Apple	5	8	400				400	4.80	2.25	M	Average	Good	Long 40yrs +	Medium	High	Within temporary car park footprint	Remove	Multi-stem habit from 1.5m, low levels of small diameter deadwood throughout canopy.
9	Quercus palustris Pin Oak	15	16	1100				1200	13.20	3.57	M	Average	Poor	Long 40yrs +	High	High	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Council street tree - Osman Street frontage. Large tear-out of major limb at 2m with strong response growth. Large diameter branch failure at 4m, heavily pruned for powerlines, high levels of epicormic regrowth.
10	Unknown species -	4	4	100	100	100	100	300	2.40	2.00	M	Good	Fair	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Heavily pruned, high levels of epicormic regrowth.
11	Zelkova serrata Japanese Zelkova	6	3	250				300	3.00	2.00	SM	Good	Average	Long 40yrs +	Low	Medium	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Lower and mid trunk parasitic vine infestation.
12	Cedrus deodara Himalayan Cedar	10	7	450				600	5.40	2.67	M	Good	Good	Long 40yrs +	High	High	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Upper crown south side pruned for powerline clearance. Apical dieback evident.
13	Fraxinus sp. Flowering Ash	8	6	250	250			600	4.24	2.67	M	Average	Fair	Medium 15-40yrs	Medium	Medium	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Multi-stem habit from 500mm with included unions.
14	Cedrus deodara Himalayan Cedar	10	6	350	100	100	100	700	4.69	2.85	M	Good	Fair	Long 40yrs +	High	High	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Multi-stem habit from ground level.
15	Acacia rubida Red Stem Wattle	5	5	150	100	100	100	300	2.75	2.00	M	Average	Poor	Short 5-15yrs	Low	Low	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Multiple branch failures, multiple stems from ground level with poor attachments and high levels of deadwood.
16	Cedrus deodara Himalayan Cedar	10	7	400				550	4.80	2.57	M	Average	Average	Long 40yrs +	High	High	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Parasitic vine infestation of lower trunk. Reduced foliage density of upper crown.
17	Cedrus deodara Himalayan Cedar	11	7	400	350	300		700	7.32	2.85	M	Good	Average	Long 40yrs +	High	High	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Triple trunks from ground level.
18	Acacia rubida Red Stem Wattle	5	6	250	200			350	3.84	2.13	M	Average	Fair	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Multi-stem habit from ground level, failure of main stem @ 1.5m.
19	Cupressus sp. Cypress	8	5	300				350	3.60	2.13	M	Good	Good	Long 40yrs +	Medium	High	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Parasitic vine infestation of main trunk and scaffold branches.
20	Eucalyptus nicholii Narrow-leaved Peppermint	13	7	400				500	4.80	2.47	M	Average	Average	Long 40yrs +	High	High	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Crown dominance to north, 10° lean of trunk to the north.

Tree No.	Genus & species Common Name	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	DBH #1 (mm)	DBH #2 (mm)	DBH #3 (mm)	DBH #4 (mm)	DGL (mm)	TPZ Radius (m)	SRZ Radius (m)	Age Class	Health / Vitality	Structure/Condition	SULE Rating	Landscape Significance	Retention Value	Development Impact	Retain / Remove	Comments
21	<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i> Narrow-leaved Peppermint	13	8	550				650	6.60	2.76	M	Fair	Poor	Medium 15-40yrs	High	High	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Included bifurcated stems from 5m with weak attachments. Crown dominance and 20° lean of trunk to north. High levels of epicormic growth.
22	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> Eucalyptus	16	10	850				950	10.20	3.24	M	Good	Average	Long 40yrs +	High	High	'Minor' 3% TPZ incursion from proposed swale	Retain & protect	Upper crown skewed to north. Multiple past pruning events of lower crown to 5m.
23	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> 'Swanes Gold' Swanes Golden Cypress	5	2	150				200	2.00	1.68	M	Good	Average	Long 40yrs +	Low	Medium	Within proposed concrete pathway	Remove	Stunted form, compacted soil profile.
24	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i> Chinese Photinia	5	5	150	150	150	150	400	3.60	2.25	M	Good	Average	Medium 15-40yrs	Medium	Medium	Within proposed building footprint	Remove	Multiple stems from 500mm.
25	<i>Camellia japonica</i> Camellia	4	3	100	100	100	100	250	2.40	1.85	M	Good	Average	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	Within proposed soft-fall area	Remove	Eastern side of crown pruned for pedestrian access. Multi-stem habit from 200mm.
26	<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i> Blakely's Red Gum	14	10	550				650	6.60	2.76	M	Good	Average	Long 40yrs +	High	High	'Minor' 1% TPZ incursion from proposed pathway	Retain & protect	Bifurcated stems @ 2m with sound union.
27	<i>Malus floribunda</i> Crab Apple	6	8	250	200	200	200	500	5.13	2.47	M	Good	Average	Long 40yrs +	Medium	High	'Minor' 8% TPZ incursion from proposed pathway	Retain & protect	Multi-stem habit from ground level.
28	<i>Prunus</i> 'Royal Burgundy' Ornamental Cherry	5	5	100	100	100	100	250	2.40	1.85	M	Average	Average	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	Within proposed building footprint	Remove	Multi-stem habit from 500mm, crown bias to south.
29	<i>Cupressus sp.</i> Cypress	5	2	150				200	2.00	1.68	M	Fair	Fair	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	'Major' incursion from proposed drainage pipe, sprinkler tanks and pump footprints	Retain & protect	Row of boundary hedges x 12.
30	<i>Prunus</i> 'Royal Burgundy' Ornamental Cherry	5	3	100	100	100	100	250	2.40	1.85	M	Fair	Fair	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	Trunk located within proposed drainage pipe	Remove	Multi-stem habit from 150mm with crossing stems.
31	<i>Prunus</i> 'Royal Burgundy' Ornamental Cherry	5	3	100	100	100	100	250	2.40	1.85	M	Fair	Fair	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	Within proposed sprinkler tank footprint	Remove	Multi-stem habit from 150mm with crossing stems.
32	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> European Ash	9	7	500				550	6.00	2.57	M	Average	Fair	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	Within proposed sprinkler tank footprint	Remove	Multiple past pruning events with central leader removed and high levels of epicormic growth.
33	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> Mediterranean Cypress	5	2	150	150			200	2.55	1.68	M	Good	Average	Long 40yrs +	Low	Medium	Within proposed sprinkler pump footprint	Remove	Twin trunks from 150mm.
34	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> Yellow Box	16	8	400	400			800	6.79	3.01	M	Average	Fair	Long 40yrs +	High	High	'Minor' 4% TPZ incursion from proposed covered car park	Retain & protect	Included bifurcated stems from 500mm. 10° lean of trunk to north and crown bias to north.
35	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> Yellow Box	14	3	300				350	3.60	2.13	M	Average	Fair	Long 40yrs +	High	High	'Major' 12% TPZ incursion from proposed covered car park	Retain & protect	Crown skewed to south, poor crown development.
36	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> Yellow Box	16	7	250	500			600	6.71	2.67	M	Average	Fair	Long 40yrs +	High	High	'Major' 20% TPZ + 8% SRZ incursion from proposed covered car park	Retain & protect	Bifurcated stems @ 2m with sound union. Crown bias to north.
37	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> Yellow Box	16	5	350				400	4.20	2.25	M	Average	Fair	Long 40yrs +	High	High	Within proposed covered car park footprint	Remove	Bifurcated stems @ 7m with included union and weak attachment.
38	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> Yellow Box	16	9	400				450	4.80	2.37	M	Average	Average	Long 40yrs +	High	High	Within proposed covered car park footprint	Remove	Failed central leader @ 6m.
39	<i>Prunus</i> 'Royal Burgundy' Ornamental Cherry	5	3	100	100	100		200	2.08	1.68	M	Average	Average	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	Within proposed roadway	Remove	Multi-stem habit from 500mm, lower branches impacting fence. Forms row of 4.
40	<i>Prunus</i> 'Royal Burgundy' Ornamental Cherry	5	3	100	100	100		200	2.08	1.68	M	Average	Average	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	Within proposed roadway	Remove	Multi-stem habit from 500mm, lower branches impacting fence. Forms row of 4.

Tree No.	Genus & species Common Name	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	DBH #1 (mm)	DBH #2 (mm)	DBH #3 (mm)	DBH #4 (mm)	DGL (mm)	TPZ Radius (m)	SRZ Radius (m)	Age Class	Health / Vitality	Structure/Condition	SULE Rating	Landscape Significance	Retention Value	Development Impact	Retain / Remove	Comments
41	<i>Prunus 'Royal Burgundy'</i> Ornamental Cherry	5	3	100	100	100		200	2.08	1.68	M	Average	Average	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	Within proposed roadway	Remove	Multi-stem habit from 500mm, lower branches impacting fence. Forms row of 4.
42	<i>Prunus 'Royal Burgundy'</i> Ornamental Cherry	5	3	100	100	100		200	2.08	1.68	M	Average	Average	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	Within proposed roadway	Remove	Multi-stem habit from 500mm, lower branches impacting fence. Forms row of 4.
43	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> European Ash	7	4	350				400	4.20	2.25	M	Good	Fair	Medium 15-40yrs	Medium	Medium	Within proposed building footprint	Remove	Lower crown pruned to 3m, bifurcated main trunk @ 2m.
44	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> European Ash	12	12	400	600			800	8.65	3.01	M	Good	Average	Long 40yrs +	High	High	Within proposed building footprint	Remove	Crown lifted to 3m.
45	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Umbraculifera'</i> Mop Top Robinia	4	4	200				250	2.40	1.85	M	Average	Good	Long 40yrs +	Low	Medium	Within proposed covered car park footprint	Remove	Multi-stem habit from 2m.
46	<i>Malus floribunda</i> Crab Apple	4	4	100	100			150	2.00	1.50	M	Good	Good	Long 40yrs +	Low	Medium	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Bifurcated stems from 1m.
47	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Umbraculifera'</i> Mop Top Robinia	4	5	200				250	2.40	1.85	M	Average	Good	Long 40yrs +	Low	Medium	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Multi-stem habit from 2m.
48	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> Callery Pear	8	5	200				250	2.40	1.85	M	Good	Average	Long 40yrs +	Medium	High	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Multi-stem habit from 2m.
49	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	5	2	100				100	2.00	1.50	SM	Fair	Poor	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Failed central leader and poor crown development.
50	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	5	2	100	50	50		100	2.00	1.50	SM	Average	Fair	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Multiple stems from ground level, form atypical of species.
51	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	6	3	100	100			150	2.00	1.50	SM	Average	Average	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Included secondary stem from 500mm
52	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	5	2	100	50	50		100	2.00	1.50	SM	Average	Fair	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Multi-stem habit from ground level, form atypical of species.
53	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	5	2	100	100			100	2.00	1.50	SM	Average	Average	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Twin stems from 150mm.
54	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	5	2	50	50			100	2.00	1.50	SM	Average	Fair	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	'Major' 26% TPZ + 19% SRZ incursion from roadway and swale	Remove	Twin stems from ground level.
55	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Crippsii'</i> Golden Hinoki Cypress	7	5	150	150	150	150	350	3.60	2.13	M	Good	Average	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	Within proposed roadway	Remove	Multiple stems from ground level.
56	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Crippsii'</i> Golden Hinoki Cypress	7	5	200				300	2.40	2.00	M	Good	Average	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	Within proposed roadway	Remove	Lower crown west side pruned to 2m
57	<i>Thuja plicata</i> Western Red Cedar	10	7	450				550	5.40	2.57	OM	Poor	Poor	Short 5-15yrs	Medium	Low	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	Neighbouring tree - No.7 Queen Street. Poor crown density with high levels of crown thinning.
58	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> European Ash	6	3	100	100	100	100	200	2.40	1.68	M	Good	Poor	Medium 15-40yrs	Low	Low	No works proposed within TPZ	Retain & protect	High levels of epicormic growth and poor crown structure.
59	<i>Malus floribunda</i> Crab Apple	4	4	300				350	3.60	2.13	M	Good	Poor	Long 40yrs +	Low	Medium	Within proposed building footprint	Transplant	Central leader lopped at 2m with crown consisting of entirely epicormic regrowth.
60	<i>Cordyline australis</i> Cabbage Tree	4	4	150	150	150	150	1000	3.60	3.31	M	Average	Fair	Long 40yrs +	Low	Medium	Within proposed roadway	Remove	Lopped at ground level, entirely epicormic regrowth.

Tree Inspection Data Notes & Terminology

Tree No. (Tree Number)

The tree number associated to each tree located on or adjacent to the subject site. Relates to the Tree Location Plan held at Appendix 2.

Botanical Name and Common Name

The botanical and common name of each tree is identified and recorded. Occasionally the exact species name is unknown; sp. is recorded to indicate this.

Height, Crown Width and DBH

- The trees height and crown spread is recorded in metres (m);
- The tree DBH is recorded in millimetres (mm). DBH is an abbreviation of Diameter (of the trunk) measured at Breast Height (or 1.4m from the base of the trunk). If more than one trunk is present the DBH is calculated in accordance with AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites

Age Class

The age class of each tree is estimated as either:

IM – Immature refers to well established but juvenile tree

SM – Semi Mature, a tree that has not grown to mature size

M – Mature, a tree that has reached mature size and will slowly increase in size over time

OM – Over Mature, a tree that has been mature for a long period and is beginning to display signs of decline, e.g. large dead branches

S – Senescent, an over mature tree that is now in decline

Health & Condition

The trees health and vigour is recorded as a measurement of:

Good - the tree does not appear to appear stressed with no excessive dieback, insect infestation, decay, deadwood or epicormic shoots

Average - the tree appears stressed and has some crown dieback, and/or a few epicormic shoots, and/or some deadwood in the crown and some new growth at branch tips. These trees may benefit from remediation of the growing environment to reduce stress and return it to good health

Fair - the tree may have areas of crown dieback, and/or epicormic shoots, and/or areas of decay, and/or reduced new growth at branch tips. These trees have been stressed for a short period of time, remediation of the growing environment may improve trees health

Poor - the tree may have large areas of crown dieback, and/or many epicormic shoots, and/or reduced new growth at branch tips. These trees have been stressed for a long period of time, remediation of the growing environment would not return the tree to good health.

SRZ (Structural Root Zone)

The SRZ is a radial area extending outwards from the centre of the trunk. This area contains the majority of the structural woody roots. This area is responsible primarily for stability. Root damage or root loss within this zone greatly increases the opportunity for decay fungi to ingress into the heartwood, causing internal decay in addition to destabilising the trees structural integrity. The SRZ is calculated as follows (This calculation is taken from the Australian Standard 4970 – 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites): $(D \times 50)0.42 \times 0.64$

TPZ (Tree Protection Zone)

The TPZ is a radial area measured by multiplying the DBH by twelve (12) or a circular area the size of the trees drip line, whichever is greater. This area contains the majority of the structural and feeder roots responsible for stability, gaseous exchange and water and nutrient uptake. Excavation, back filling, compaction or other disturbance should not occur in this area. The TPZ is used to identify the minimum area required for the safe retention of a given tree. This calculation is derived from the Australian Standard 4970-2009 Protection of Trees in Development Sites. An incursion up to 10% within the TPZ is potentially acceptable if no other option is available. A major encroachment (in excess of 10%) is required to be clearly justified by the Project Arborist and compensated for elsewhere. Justification methodology may vary depending on site or individual tree's health, vigour and ability to withstand disturbance and may require root investigation.

Landscape Significance

The landscape significance of a tree or group of trees is determined using a combination of health/vigour/condition, amenity, heritage and ecological values in accordance with IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS)® (IACA 2010)®.

1. High Significance in Landscape

2. Medium Significance in Landscape

3. Low Significance in Landscape

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 SULE, [3] trees which should not restrict development applications containing faults that are likely to become problematic in the short term, [4] trees to be considered for removal due to average condition.

High Retention - These trees are considered important for retention and should be retained and protected. Design modification or re-location of building/s should be considered to accommodate the setbacks as prescribed by the Australian Standard AS4970 Protection of trees on development sites.

Tree sensitive construction measures must be implemented e.g. pier and beam etc. if works are to proceed within the Tree Protection Zone.

Medium Retention - These trees may be retained and protected. These are considered less critical; however their retention should remain priority with removal considered only if adversely affecting the proposed building/works and all other alternatives have been considered and exhausted.

Low Retention - These trees are not considered important for retention, nor require special works or design modification to be implemented for their retention.

Priority for Removal - These trees are considered hazardous, or in irreversible decline, or weeds and should be removed irrespective of development.

S.U.L.E. Categories

Safe Useful Life Expectancy (after Barrell 1996, modified by the author). A trees S.U.L.E. category is the life expectancy of the tree modified first by its age, health, condition, safety and location. S.U.L.E. assessments may be modified as dictated by changes in trees health and environment.

Long - Appear retainable at the time of assessment for over 40 years with an acceptable degree of risk assuming reasonable maintenance.

Medium - Appear to be retainable at the time of assessment for 15 to 40 years with an acceptable degree of risk assuming reasonable maintenance.

Short - Trees appear to be retainable at the time of assessment for 5 to 15 years with an acceptable degree of risk assuming reasonable maintenance.

Very Short - Removal - Trees which should be scheduled for removal within the very short term or as specified within this report.

Small, Young or Regularly Pruned – Trees under 5m in height that can be easily moved or replaced, includes screen plantings or hedge lines.

Development Impact

Brief outline of the impact of the proposed development works or ancillary construction related activities likely to impact the tree.

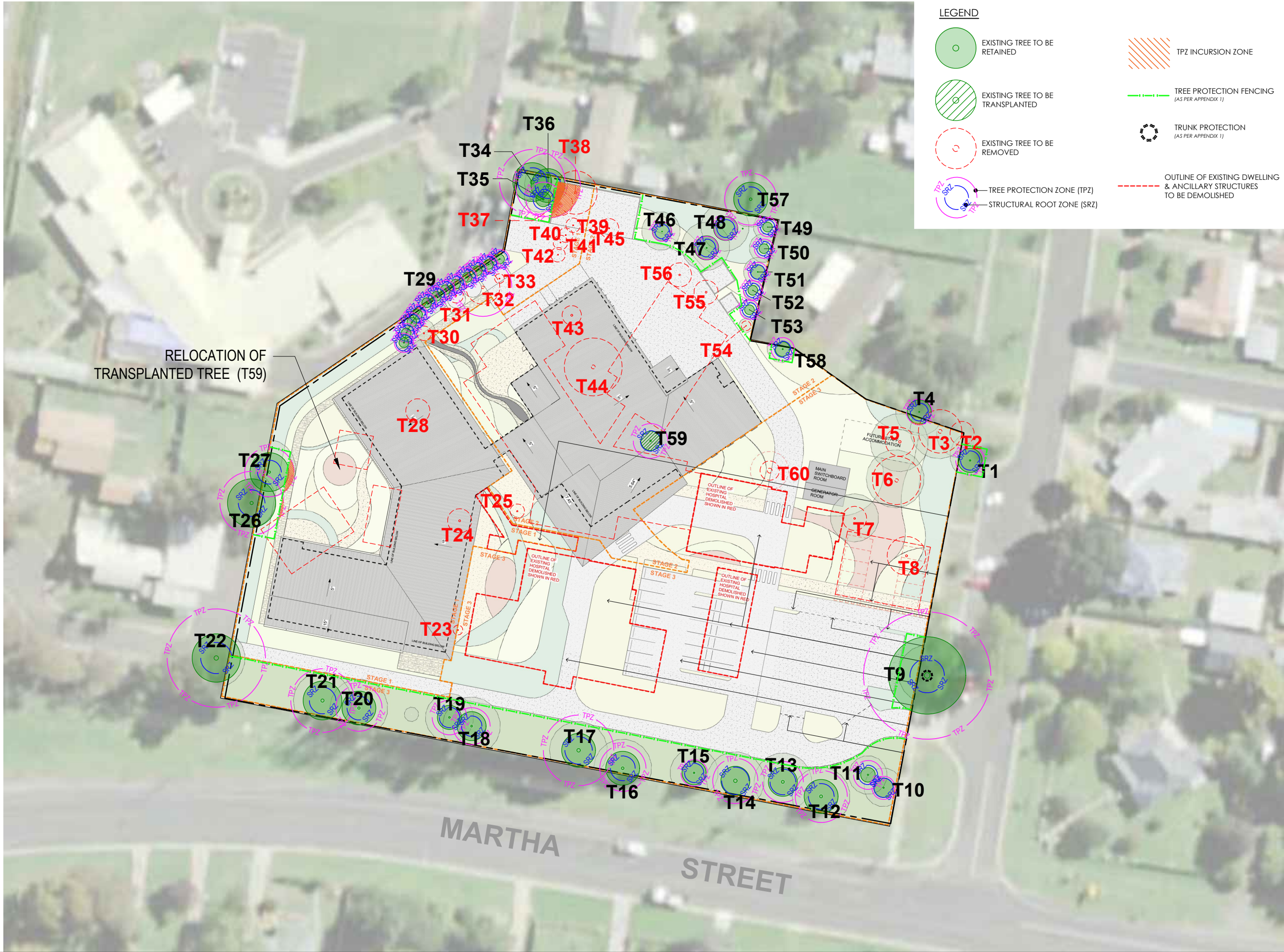
Retain/Remove

The proposed removal or retention recommendation in light of the proposed development related impacts.

NOTES: 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. The extent of inclusion within the TPZ radius has been categorised within this report as follows:

- <10% - negligible incursion
- >10 - <15% - low to moderate level of incursion
- >15 - <20% - moderate level of incursion
- >20 - <25% - moderate to high level of incursion
- >25 - <35% - high level of incursion
- >35% - significant incursion within the TPZ

APPENDIX 2 - TREE LOCATION PLAN



LEGEND

- EXISTING TREE TO BE RETAINED
- EXISTING TREE TO BE TRANSPLANTED
- EXISTING TREE TO BE REMOVED
- TREE PROTECTION ZONE (TPZ)
- STRUCTURAL ROOT ZONE (SRZ)

- TPZ INCURSION ZONE
- TREE PROTECTION FENCING (AS PER APPENDIX 1)
- TRUNK PROTECTION (AS PER APPENDIX 1)
- OUTLINE OF EXISTING DWELLING & ANCILLARY STRUCTURES TO BE DEMOLISHED

CPS

CREATIVE PLANNING SOLUTIONS
LEVEL 3
397 RILEY STREET
SURRY HILLS NSW 2010
PO BOX 1074 BROADWAY NSW 2007
TEL: + (61) 2 8039 7461
INFO@CPSPLANNING.COM.AU
CPSPLANNING.COM.AU

DIMENSIONS:
All dimensions are in millimetres unless otherwise noted. Do not scale from this drawing.

Verify all dimensions on site prior to construction.
CIVIL, STRUCTURAL, HYDRAULIC, ELECTRICAL AND SPECIALIST WATER FEATURE WORKS:
Refer to specialist and consultant's drawings for all information contained within these documents relating to and nominated as specialist and consultant work. Specialist and consultant drawing information contained in the landscape documents are indicative only and not for construction or certification purposes.

SITE BOUNDARY				
Issue	Code	Issue Description	By	Date
A	-	FOR APPROVAL	NZ	02.03.23

PRE - Preliminary CA - Council Approval T - Tender CON - Construction

PROJECT
BLAYNEY MULTI
PURPOSE SERVICE
3 OSMAN STREET,
BLAYNEY

DRAWING TITLE
TREE LOCATION AND
PROTECTION PLAN

CLIENT
HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

Drawn : NZ
Designed : GT
Project No. : F320
Bar Scale



1:750 @ A3
SHEET NUMBER
F320_TLP_01
REVISION
A

APPENDIX 3

IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS)© (IACA 2010)©

In the development of this document IACA acknowledges the contribution and original concept of the Footprint Green Tree Significance & Retention Value Matrix, developed by Footprint Green Pty Ltd in June 2001.

The landscape significance of a tree is an essential criterion to establish the importance that a particular tree may have on a site. However, rating the significance of a tree becomes subjective and difficult to ascertain in a consistent and repetitive fashion due to assessor bias. It is therefore necessary to have a rating system utilising structured qualitative criteria to assist in determining the retention value for a tree. To assist this process all definitions for terms used in the *Tree Significance - Assessment Criteria and Tree Retention Value - Priority Matrix*, are taken from the IACA Dictionary for Managing Trees in Urban Environments 2009.

This rating system will assist in the planning processes for proposed works, above and below ground where trees are to be retained on or adjacent a development site. The system uses a scale of *High*, *Medium* and *Low* significance in the landscape. Once the landscape significance of an individual tree has been defined, the retention value can be determined. An example of its use in an Arboricultural report is shown as Appendix A.

Tree Significance - Assessment Criteria



1. High Significance in landscape

- The tree is in good condition and good vigour;
- The tree has a form typical for the species;
- The tree is a remnant or is a planted locally indigenous specimen and/or is rare or uncommon in the local area or of botanical interest or of substantial age;
- The tree is listed as a Heritage Item, Threatened Species or part of an Endangered ecological community or listed on Councils significant Tree Register;
- The tree is visually prominent and visible from a considerable distance when viewed from most directions within the landscape due to its size and scale and makes a positive contribution to the local amenity;
- The tree supports social and cultural sentiments or spiritual associations, reflected by the broader population or community group or has commemorative values;
- The tree's growth is unrestricted by above and below ground influences, supporting its ability to reach dimensions typical for the taxa *in situ* - tree is appropriate to the site conditions.

2. Medium Significance in landscape

- The tree is in fair-good condition and good or low vigour;
- The tree has form typical or atypical of the species;
- The tree is a planted locally indigenous or a common species with its taxa commonly planted in the local area
- The tree is visible from surrounding properties, although not visually prominent as partially obstructed by other vegetation or buildings when viewed from the street,
- The tree provides a fair contribution to the visual character and amenity of the local area,
- The tree's growth is moderately restricted by above or below ground influences, reducing its ability to reach dimensions typical for the taxa *in situ*.

3. Low Significance in landscape

- The tree is in fair-poor condition and good or low vigour;
- The tree has form atypical of the species;
- The tree is not visible or is partly visible from surrounding properties as obstructed by other vegetation or buildings,
- The tree provides a minor contribution or has a negative impact on the visual character and amenity of the local area,
- The tree is a young specimen which may or may not have reached dimension to be protected by local Tree Preservation orders or similar protection mechanisms and can easily be replaced with a suitable specimen,
- The tree's growth is severely restricted by above or below ground influences, unlikely to reach dimensions typical for the taxa *in situ* - tree is inappropriate to the site conditions,
- The tree is listed as exempt under the provisions of the local Council Tree Preservation Order or similar protection mechanisms,
- The tree has a wound or defect that has potential to become structurally unsound.

Environmental Pest / Noxious Weed Species

- The tree is an Environmental Pest Species due to its invasiveness or poisonous/ allergenic properties,
- The tree is a declared noxious weed by legislation.

Hazardous/Irreversible Decline

- The tree is structurally unsound and/or unstable and is considered potentially dangerous,
- The tree is dead, or is in irreversible decline, or has the potential to fail or collapse in full or part in the immediate to short term.

The tree is to have a minimum of three (3) criteria in a category to be classified in that group.

Note: The assessment criteria are for individual trees only, however, can be applied to a monocultural stand in its entirety e.g. hedge.

Table 1.0 Tree Retention Value - Priority Matrix.

		Significance				
		1. High	2. Medium	3. Low		
		Significance in Landscape	Significance in Landscape	Significance in Landscape	Environmental Pest / Noxious Weed Species	Hazardous / Irreversible Decline
Estimated Life Expectancy	1. Long >40 years					
	2. Medium 15-40 Years					
	3. Short <1-15 Years					
	Dead					

USE OF THIS DOCUMENT AND REFERENCING

The IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS) is free to use, but only in its entirety and must be cited as follows:

IACA, 2010, *IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS)*, Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists, Australia, www.iaca.org.au

REFERENCES

Australia ICOMOS Inc. 1999, *The Burra Charter – The Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, International Council of Monuments and Sites, www.icomos.org/australia

Draper BD and Richards PA 2009, *Dictionary for Managing Trees in Urban Environments*, Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists (IACA), CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.

Footprint Green Pty Ltd 2001, *Footprint Green Tree Significance & Retention Value Matrix*, Avalon, NSW Australia, www.footprintgreen.com.au

IACA 2010, *IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS)*, Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists, www.iaca.org.au

The following example shows the IACA **Significance** of a **Tree, Assessment Rating System** (STARS) used in an Arboricultural report.

Tree Significance

Determined by using the Tree Significance - Assessment Criteria of the *IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System* (STARS)© (IACA, 2010), Appendix B.

Trees 14, 16, 17/3, 19 and 20/4 are of high significance with the remaining majority of medium significance and a few of low significance. Tree 14 is significant as a prominent specimen and a food source for indigenous avian fauna. Tree 16 as a non-locally indigenous planting is of good form and prominent *in situ*; Tree 17/3 as a stand of 6 street trees along the Davey Street frontage screening views to and from the site and contiguous with trees in Victoria Park extending the aesthetic influence of the urban canopy to the site. Similarly for Trees 20/4 as street trees in Long Road and Tree 19 as an extant exotic planting as a senescent component of the original landscaping. The trees of low significance are recent plantings as fruit trees – Avocados, and 1 Cootamundra Wattle as a non-locally indigenous tree in irreversible decline and potentially structurally unsound.

Significance Scale

1 – High
2 – Medium
3 – Low

Significance Scale	1	2	3
Tree No. / Stand No.	14, 16, 17/3, 19, 20/4	1/1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12/2, 15, 18, 21/5	3, 13, 22

Tree Retention Value

Determined by using the Retention Value - Priority Matrix of the *IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System* (STARS)© (IACA, 2010), Appendix B.

Retention Value

High – Priority for Retention
Medium – Consider for Retention
Low – Consider for Removal
Remove - Priority for Removal

Retention Value	High Priority for Retention	Medium Consider for Retention	Low Consider for Removal	Remove Priority for Removal
Tree No. / Stand No.	1/1, 5, 17/3*, 19	2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20/4*, 21/5	3, 12/2, 13,	22

* Trees located within the neighbouring property and should be retained and protected.

APPENDIX 4 - EXTRACT FROM AS4970 2009 PROTECTION OF TREES ON DEVELOPMENT SITES

Section 3, Determining the tree protection zones of the selected trees

3.1 Tree protection zone (TPZ)

"The tree protection zone (TPZ) is the principal means of protecting trees on development sites. The TPZ is a combination of the root area and crown area requiring protection. It is an area isolated from construction disturbance, so that the tree remains viable.

The TPZ incorporates the structural root zone (SRZ) (refer to Clause 3.3.5)."

3.2 Determining the TPZ

The radius of the TPZ is calculated for each tree by multiplying its DBH x 12.

$$\text{TPZ} = \text{DBH} \times 12$$

where

DBH = trunk diameter measured at 1.4 m above ground

Radius is measured from the centre of the stem at ground level.

3.3.5 Structural root zone (SRZ)

"The SRZ is the area required for street stability. A larger area is required to maintain a viable tree. The SRZ only needs to be calculated when a major encroachment into a TPZ is proposed. Root investigation may provide more information on the extent of these roots."

Determining the SRZ

The radius of the TPZ is calculated for each tree by multiplying its DBH x 12.

$$\text{SRZ radius} = (D \times 50)^{0.42} \times 0.64$$

where

D = trunk diameter, in metres, measured above the root buttress.

Note: The SRZ for trees with trunk diameters less than 0.15 m will be 1.5 m (see Figure 1).

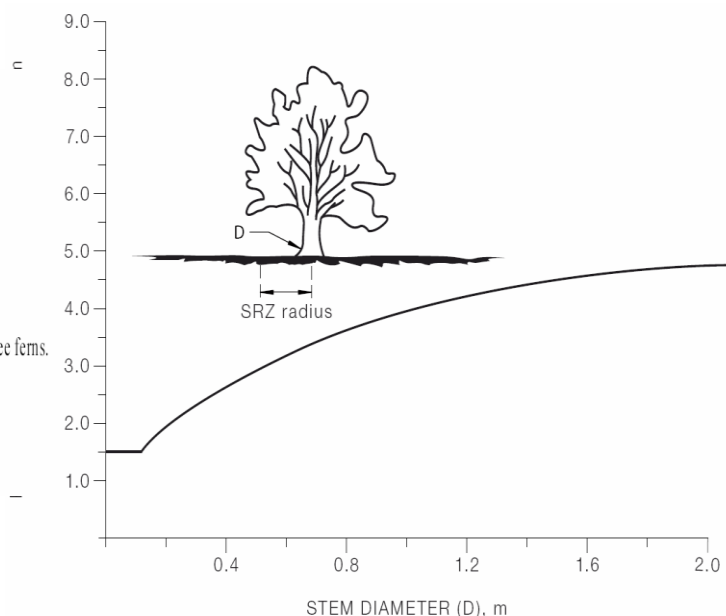
The curve can be expressed by the following formula:

$$R_{\text{SRZ}} = (D \times 50)^{0.42} \times 0.64$$

NOTES:

- 1 R_{SRZ} is the structural root zone radius.
- 2 D is the stem diameter measured immediately above root buttress.
- 3 The SRZ for trees less than 0.15 m diameter is 1.5 m.
- 4 The SRZ formula and graph do not apply to palms, other monocots, cycads and tree ferns.
- 5 This does not apply to trees with an asymmetrical root plate.

FIGURE 1 STRUCTURAL ROOT ZONE



APPENDIX 5 – GENERAL TREE PROTECTION SPECIFICATION

1.0 Appointment of Project Arborist

A Project Arborist shall be engaged prior the commencement of work on-site and monitor compliance with the protection measures. The Project Arborist shall inspect the tree protection measures and Compliance Certification shall be prepared by the Project Arborist for review by the Principal Certifying Authority prior to the release of the Compliance Certificate.

The Project Arborist shall have a minimum qualification equivalent (using the Australian Qualifications Framework) of Level 5 or above in Arboriculture.

2.0 Compliance

Contractors and site workers shall receive a copy of these specifications a minimum of 3 working days prior to commencing work on-site. Contractors and site workers undertaking works within the Tree Protection Zone shall sign the site log confirming they have read and understand these specifications, prior to undertaking works on-site.

The Project Arborist shall undertake regular site inspections and certify that the works are being undertaken in accordance with this specification.

Compliance Documentation shall be prepared by the Project Arborist following each site inspection. The Compliance Documentation shall include documentary evidence of compliance with the tree protection measures and methods as outlined within this Specification. Upon the completion of the works, a final assessment of the trees shall be undertaken by the Project Arborist and future recommended management strategies implemented as required.

3.0 Tree Removal

The trees to be removed shall be removed prior to the establishment of the tree protection measures. Tree removal works shall be undertaken in accordance with the *Workcover Code of Practice for the Amenity Tree Industry (1998)*. Tree and vegetation removal shall not damage the trees to be retained.

4.0 Tree Protection Zone

The trees to be retained shall be protected prior and during construction from activities that may result in an adverse effect on their health or structural condition. The area within the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) shall exclude the following activities, unless otherwise stated:-

- Modification of existing soil levels, excavations and trenching
- Mechanical removal of vegetation
- Movement of natural rock
- Storage of materials, plant or equipment or erection of site sheds
- Affixing of signage or hoarding to the trees
- Preparation of building materials, refuelling or disposal of waste materials and chemicals
- Lighting fires
- Movement of pedestrian or vehicular traffic
- Temporary or permanent location of services, or the works required for their installation
- Any other activities that may cause damage to the tree

5.0 Tree Protection Fencing

TPZ fencing shall be located at the perimeter of the TPZ. Where TPZ areas overlap, TPZ fencing may be combined to form a single larger TPZ area. The exact location of the fencing shall be confirmed through consultation between the Head Contractor/Project Manager and the Project Arborist prior to the commencement of works. Fencing may be setback to allow for demolition/construction access and for the installation of pavements only where appropriate ground protection is installed and approved by the Project Arborist.

As a minimum, the Tree Protection Fence shall consist of 1.8m high wire mesh panels supported by concrete feet. Panels shall be fastened together and supported to prevent sideways movement. The tree shall not be damaged during the installation of the Tree Protection Fencing. Refer to Typical Tree Protection Details (**Appendix 6**).

6.0 Site Management

Materials, waste storage, and temporary services shall not be located within the TPZ.

7.0 Scaffolding

Where possible, scaffolding shall not be located within the TPZ. Scaffolding shall not be in contact with the tree. As necessary, this shall be achieved by erecting scaffolding around branches. Branches shall be tied back and protected as deemed necessary by the Project Arborist. Refer to Typical Tree Protection Details (**Appendix 6**).

8.0 Works within the Tree Protection Zones

In some cases works within the TPZ may be authorized by the determining authority. These works shall be supervised by the Project Arborist. When undertaking works within the TPZ, care should be taken to avoid damage to the tree's root system, trunks and lower branches.

If roots (>25mm \varnothing) are encountered during the demolition, excavation and construction works, these roots must be retained in an undamaged condition and advice sought from the Project Arborist. Adjustment of final levels and design shall remain flexible to enable the retention of roots (>25mm \varnothing) where deemed necessary by the Project Arborist.

Drilling/piling machinery shall be of a suitable size to not damage the tree's roots, trunk, branches and crown. No clearance pruning is permitted to allow for machinery access. Machinery shall work in conjunction with an observer to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.

9.0 Ground Protection

Where deemed necessary by the Project Arborist, machinery movements shall be restricted to areas of existing pavement or from areas of temporary ground protection such as ground mats or steel road plates. Refer to Typical Tree Protection Details (**Appendix 6**).

10.0 Trunk Protection

Where required by the Project Arborist, trunk protection shall be installed. Trunk protection shall be installed by wrapping padding (either carpet underlay or 10mm thick jute geotextile mat) around the trunk and first order branches to a minimum height of 2m. Timber battens (90 x 45mm) spaced at 150mm centres shall be strapped together and placed over the padding. Timber battens must not be fixed to the trees. Refer to Typical Tree Protection Details (**Appendix 6**).

11.0 Structure & Pavement Demolition

Demolition of existing structures/pavement within the TPZ shall be supervised by the Project Arborist. Machinery is to be excluded from the TPZ unless operating from the existing slabs, pavements or areas of ground protection (refer to Section 9.0). Machinery should not contact the tree's roots, trunk, branches and crown.

The existing pavement shall be carefully lifted to minimise damage to the underlying soil profile (or sub-base materials) and to prevent damage to tree roots. Wherever possible, existing sub-base materials shall remain in-situ.

When removing slab sections within TPZ, machinery shall work backwards out of the TPZ to ensure machinery remains on un-demolished sections of slab at all times. Wherever possible, footings or elements below grade shall be retained to minimise disturbance to the tree's roots.

Where deemed necessary by the Project Arborist, the structures shall be shattered prior to removal with a hand-operated pneumatic/electric breaker.

If roots (>25mmØ) are encountered during the demolition works, these roots must be retained in an undamaged condition and advice sought from the Project Arborist. Where the Project Arborist determines that the tree is using underground elements (i.e footings, pipes, rocks etc.) for support, these elements shall be left in-situ.

12.0 Underground Services

Underground service installation within the TPZ shall be supervised by the Project Arborist.

The installation of underground services shall be located outside of the TPZ. Where this is not possible, they shall be installed using either hydrovac or hand excavation methods with the services installed around/below roots (>25mmØ, or as determined by the Project Arborist).

Alternatively, boring methods may be used for underground service installation where the installation depth is greater than 800mm below existing grade. Excavations for starting and receiving pits for boring equipment shall be located outside of the TPZ or located to avoid roots (>25mmØ, or as determined by the Project Arborist).

13.0 Excavations, Root Protection & Root Pruning

Excavations and root pruning within the TPZ shall be supervised by the Project Arborist. Excavations within the TPZ shall be avoided wherever possible.

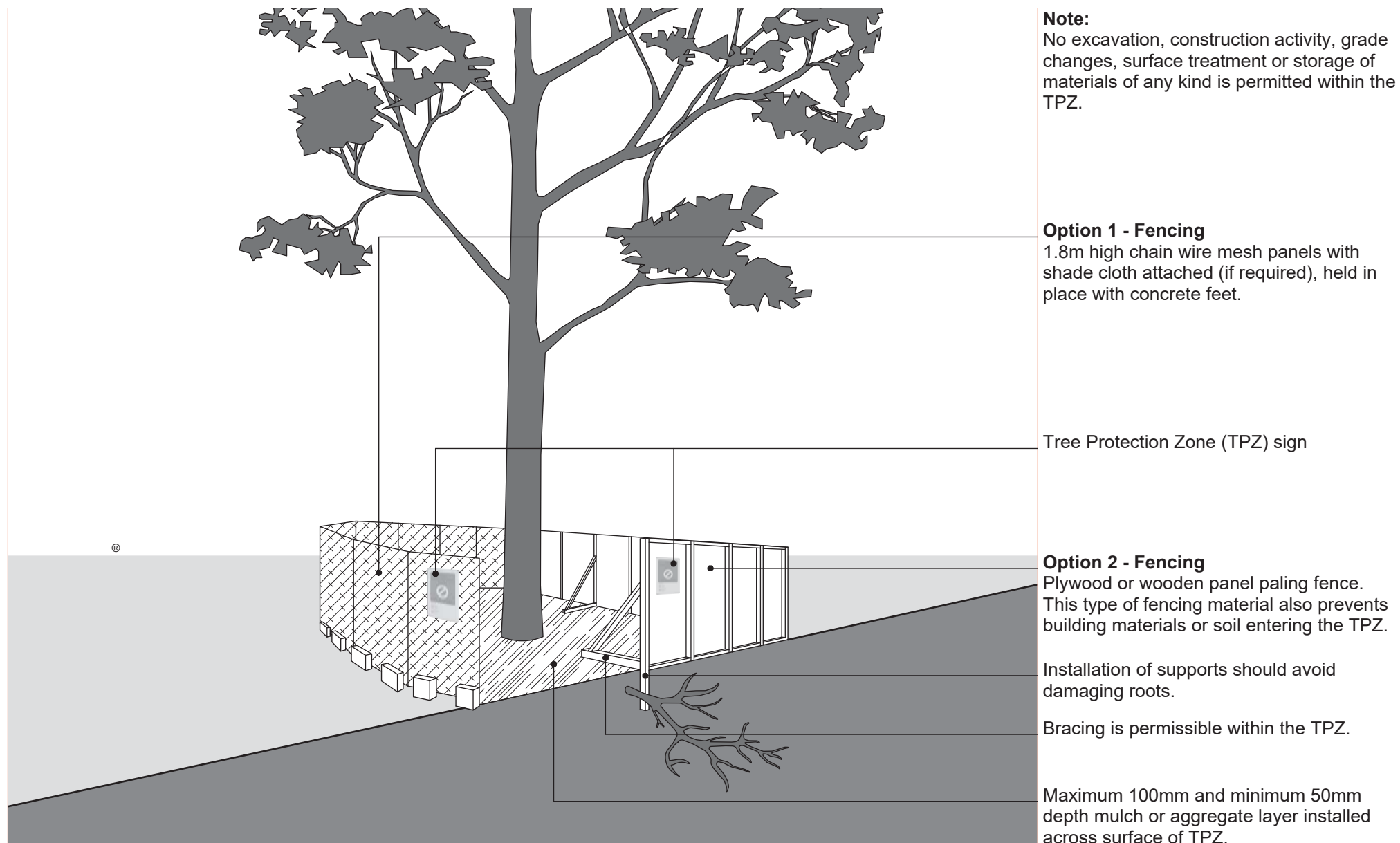
Excavations within the TPZ shall be undertaken by hand or using hydro vacuum excavation methods (or similar approved device) to protect tree roots. If there is any delay between excavation works and backfilling, exposed roots shall be protected from direct sunlight, drying out and extremes of temperature by covering with a 10mm thick jute mat. The mat shall be kept in a damp condition at all times.

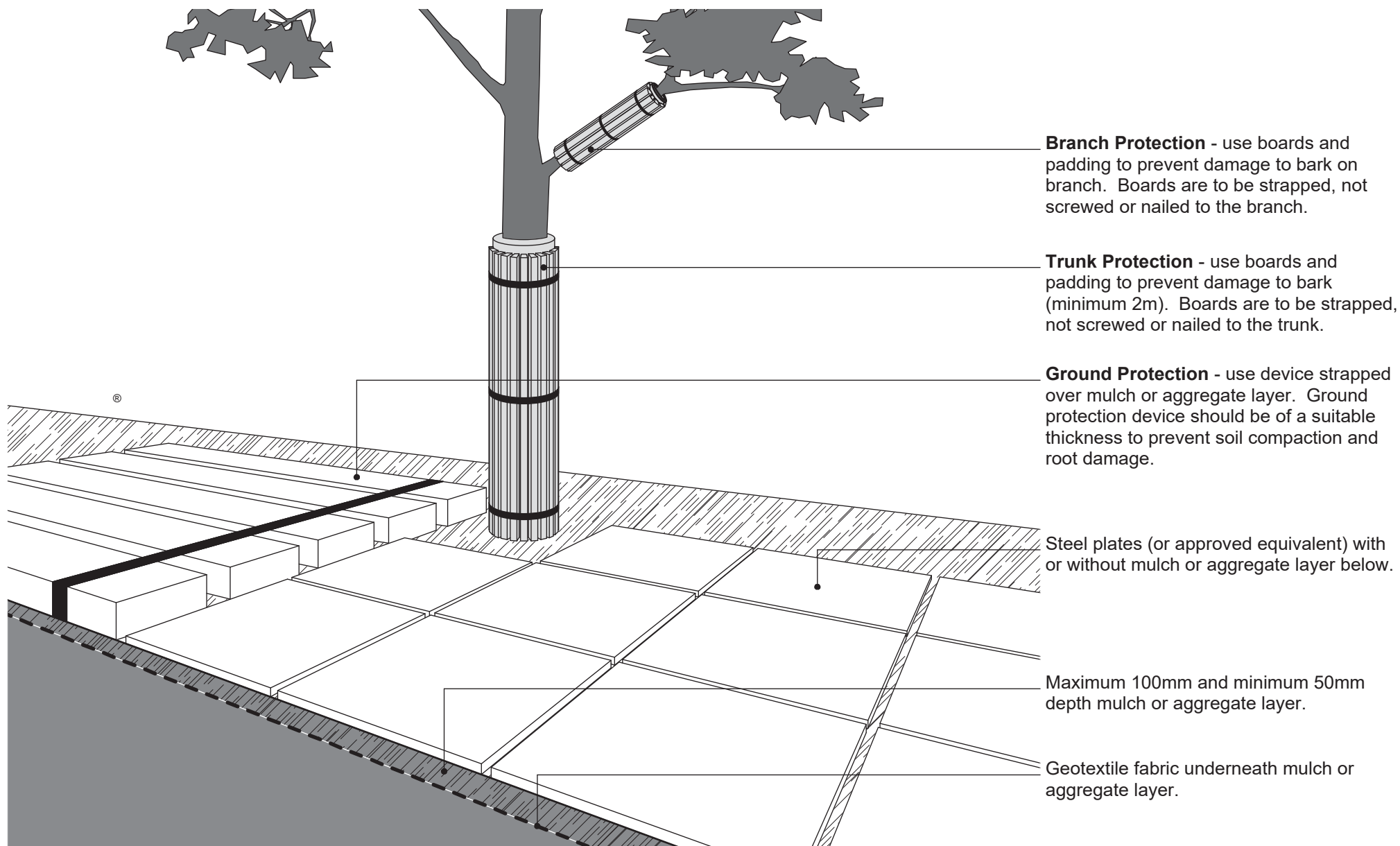
Hand excavation and root pruning shall be undertaken along the excavation line prior to the commencement of mechanical excavation to prevent tearing and shattering damage to the roots from excavation equipment. Roots (>25mmØ) shall be pruned by the Project Arborist only. Roots (<25mmØ) may be pruned by the Principal Contractor. Root pruning shall be undertaken with clean, sharp secateurs or a pruning saw to ensure a smooth wound face, free from tears.

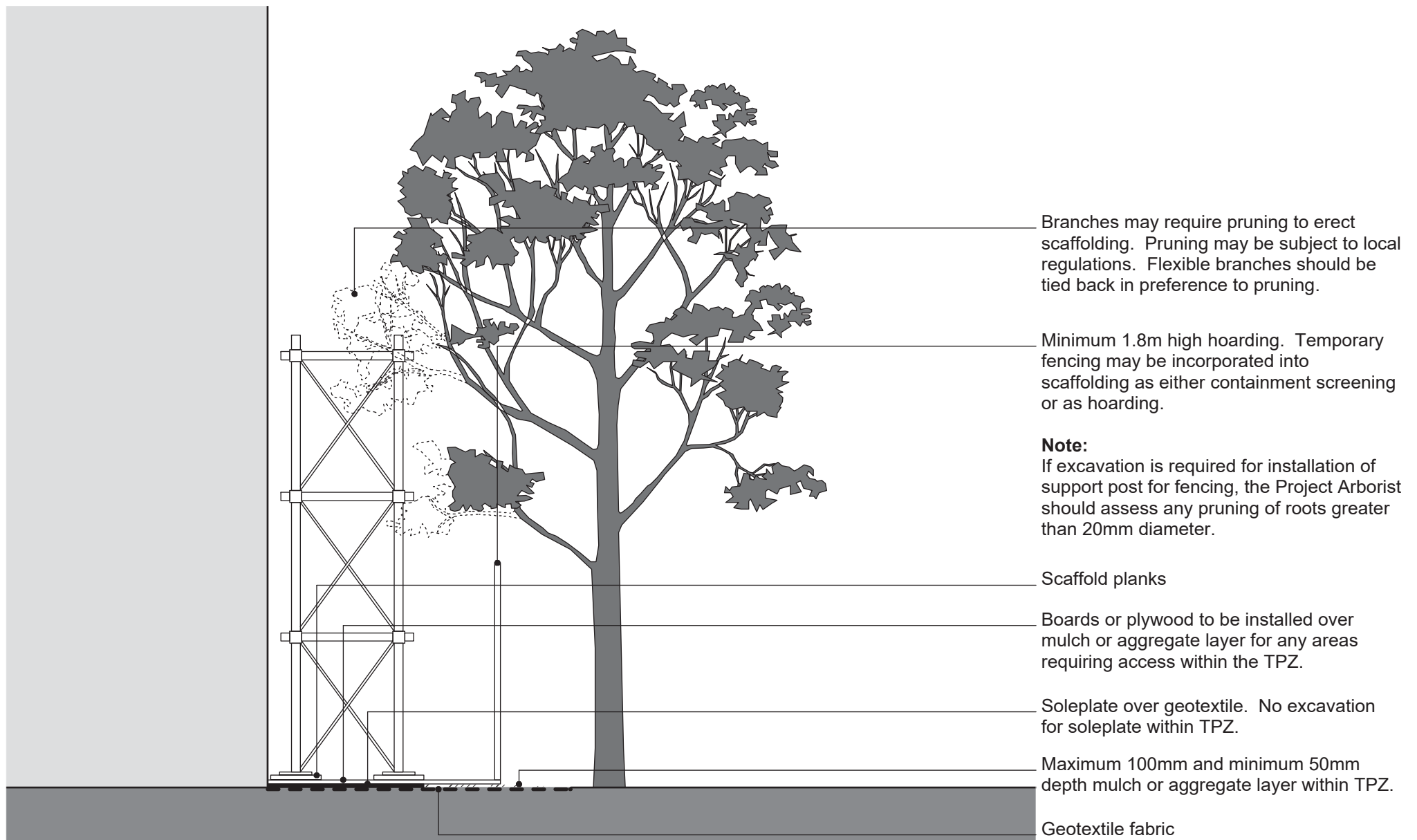
No over-excavation, battering or benching shall be undertaken beyond the footprint of any structure unless approved by the Project Arborist.

Damaged roots shall be pruned behind the damaged tissues with the final cut made to an undamaged part of the root.

APPENDIX 6 - TYPICAL TREE PROTECTION DETAILS







TREE TRANSPLANT METHODOLOGY

Works completed to transplant the subject tree (*Malus floribunda* – Crab Apple) are to be undertaken using the methodology outlined below in a chronological order and completed by a qualified Arborist with minimum AQF Level 3 qualifications or by a suitably qualified tree transplant specialist. Given methods utilised by contractors tend to vary based on success rate and experience, the author of this method statement is willing to accept modified practice and methodology employed to ensure the best possible outcome.

1.1 Qualifications and Experience

Any trees identified for transplanting are to be prepared, moved and re-planted by a suitably qualified and experienced Tree Transplant Contractor.

1.2 Timing

Noting that root and shoot development for tree species such as *M. floribunda* is correlated to warmer air and soil temperatures, transplant works are to be completed in early spring (September-October) to ensure the subject tree is able to take advantage of the longest possible period of sustained warm weather.

1.3 Preparation – Irrigation

To reduce the level of hydraulic stress upon the subject tree and facilitate maximum soil adhesion, a temporary irrigation system is to be established within the dripline of the tree three (3) days prior to transplant works and operated on a regular basis with care taken not to completely saturate the soil.

1.4 Preparation – Canopy Tying

Where necessary, tree branches are to be tied together in a protective manner to reduce the chance of conflict with machinery and to facilitate ease of transport. At no point during the transplant process is live foliage is to be removed from the tree

1.5 Excavation – General

Prior to any excavation, a Dial-Before-You-Dig (DBYD) request must be carried with relevant plans obtained to be reviewed by the client and contractor to ensure no underground services will be disturbed as a result of the works.

1.6 Excavation – Rootball

The tree rootball shall be a minimum of 750mm radius offset from the outside of the basal flare of the tree trunk at ground level with a depth of not less than 700mm and not more than 1200mm. The root plate area circumference is to be water-knifed to sever the roots to the dimensions above. Once the roots are severed the area outside the root plate can be excavated by machine to allow access and wrapping. Roots encountered are to be severed cleanly using the high-pressure water device with care taken not to tear or splinter any roots. Given the size and maturity of the subject tree, it is expected that a small (2-3 tonne) excavator will be sufficient both for excavation and relocation purposes. As the root ball is exposed, it is to be tightly wrapped in hessian matting which is to be tied/secured to ensure coherence.

1.7 Rootball Stabilisation

The tree rootball shall be stabilised by wrapping. Wrapping shall include hessian or selected geofabric burlapping with a minimum of 2 layers, suitable structural support members (eg. timber boards and spreaders), and rope or cable lacing able to:-

- provide secure packaging of the root plate during the lifting, transporting, storage operations;
- prevent bare rooting and excessive fracture of the root plate;
- provide integrated support between root plate and trunk when tree is lifted;
- provide insulation and protection from water loss during transport caused by sun and wind exposure;
- allow removal when the tree is re-planted.

1.8 Transport & Relocation

The tree shall be lifted using a rigging system which lifts from underneath the supported and wrapped root plate. The tree shall not be lifted by connection of major loadbearing rig to the trunk. The root plate support lacing shall not be used as major load bearing rigging. It is proposed that the tree be tilted and a suitable palette or steel plate with lifting lugs positioned under the rootplate. The root plate can then be strapped on to the support and the tree moved via an all-terrain forklift to its final location within the site.

Wrap, pad and secure the aerial parts of the tree to prevent damage during lifting and transporting. Provide crange, hoisting and machinery facilities, including dogmen capable of lifting the calculated weight of tree, soil and containerisation.

Cease all transplanting operation in adverse weather conditions.

1.9 Excavation – New Planting Hole

A new deep soil planting location within the subject site is to be identified under consultation with the landscape architect with care taken to ensure the location is away from existing built structures and free of debris. The new planting hole to be excavated is to measure 1.5 metres in diameter and reach a depth of 800mm with soil extracted from the hole to be set aside for replanting.

1.10 Placement and Orientation

Trees shall be placed in a stable position with their original orientation maintained (+/- 20°). Packing by suitable backfilling around the root plate shall be undertaken to ensure tree stability and that the tree is maintained in a suitable upright position, reflective of its original geometry with minimal chance of settlement. Wrapping and containerisation to be removed. Under bored beams may be left in place if it is too difficult to retrieve them.

1.11 Planting

Once relocated, the tree is to be positioned within the centre of the new planting hole with care taken to ensure the top of the root ball matches the level of the surround grade. Hessian matting is to be removed from the root ball and trunk and branches untied. The remainder of the hole is to be backfilled with existing soil whilst maintaining existing soil profile horizons.

1.12 Temporary Tree Guying

The tree shall be guyed and secured using duck-billed buried anchors or 'deadman' anchors and wire ropes strapped over the top of the root plate in a triangular arrangement. These may be permanently left in place.

1.13 Mulching

A 75mm thick layer of coarse grade (20-40mm) composted mulch with no fines which meets AS 4454-2012 – *Composts, soils and mulches*, such as ANL Forest Blend® is to be spread over the backfilled hole to a distance of 2 metres from the base of the trunk. This process is to be repeated at intervals of twelve (12) months.

1.14 Irrigation – Post Completion

Following completion of the works, the area within the dripline of the tree is to be well irrigated so that the root ball and surrounding backfill area is evenly moistened but not saturated. Over a period of twelve (12) months following transplantation, a continuing schedule of irrigation is to be undertaken by the property owner with visual and manual inspection of the growing environment monitored as necessary to determine ongoing soil moisture and potential changes to water requirements as required. Automatic irrigation systems should be avoided.

1.15 Post Transplant Care

The transplant Contractor shall monitor and maintain all tree transplants for the duration of the post-transplant maintenance period. The Contractor shall be required to maintain the transplanted tree for a minimum of 12 months post-transplant. They are to ensure the transplants are adequately watered or irrigated at all times throughout this period.

Alternative transplant methods may be put forward by the specialist Contractor engaged to undertake the transplant work. Any alternative methods are to be reviewed and endorsed by the Project Consulting Arborist before implementation.

