

Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection Report

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY |

- 1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection report has been prepared to accompany a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) prepared for the Department of Education (DoE) relating toupgrades to Greenway Park Public School (the development) under Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) and State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021 (SEPP TI).
- 1.2 This document has been prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for Division 5.1 assessments Consideration of environmental factors for health services facilities and schools, October 2024 (the Guidelines) by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure. This report examines and takes into account the relevant environmental factors in the Guidelines and Section 170, Section 171 and Section 171A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations 2021 (EP&A Regulation).
- 1.3 A total of sixty (60) trees were assessed that were a mix of Australian native and exotic species.
- 1.4 In total, eleven (11) trees will need to be removed to accommodate the proposed activities. Details on impacts as follows.
- 1.5 The supplied plans show no works are proposed within the TPZs of Trees 1, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 81, 101, 102, 104 & 106 and the trees can be retained. However, the tree protection measures outlined in this report should be implemented to avoid indirect impacts.
- 1.6 The proposed GLS building, Early Learning Centre and trenching activities represent a *Minor Encroachment* (as defined by AS4970) on Trees 39, 45, 49, 65, 82 & 103. However, a minor encroachment is considered acceptable by the standard when it is compensated for elsewhere and contiguous within the TPZ, as in the current cases. Further, the tree protection measures outlined in this report will reduce the likelihood of negative impacts on Trees 39, 45, 49,65, 82 & 103 and the trees can be retained.
- 1.7 The proposed landscaping activities are within the TPZ/SRZ of Trees 30, 33, 38, 40, 46 & 80 and represent a *Major Encroachment* (as defined by AS4970). However, the proposed activities can be constructed using either tree sensitive construction methods or installed at or above grade and the trees can be retained if the tree sensitive construction methods and protection measures outlined in this report are implemented under supervision of the Project Arborist. The activities and therefore considered acceptable under the Australian Standard AS4970, Clause 3.3.4.
- 1.8 The proposed activities are within the TPZ/SRZs of Trees 44, 50, 62, 71, 75, 78 & 79 and also represents a *Major Encroachment* (as defined by AS4970). However, these trees will need to be removed as the TPZ encroachment is too large for their long-term viability, based on a consideration of their health, structure and the size of the encroachment. Trees 50, 71, 75 & 78 Moderate Landscape Significance Values and Trees 44, 62 & 79 High Landscape Significance Values.
- 1.9 Trees 48, 63, 64 & 105 are within the proposed building footprint and will need to be removed. These trees were assigned Low, High, Low and Moderate Landscape Significance Values.
- 1.10 No Construction Management Plan (CMP) was provided and the impact from site access could not be assessed. The impacts from the CMP must be reviewed by the Project Arborist prior to the issue of the Construction Certificate to minimise indirect impacts on the tree population.



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2.0 INTRODUCTION |

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection report has been prepared to accompany a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) prepared for the Department of Education (DoE) relating toupgrades to Greenway Park Public School (the development) under Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) and State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021 (SEPP TI).
- 2.1.2 This document has been prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for Division 5.1 assessments Consideration of environmental factors for health services facilities and schools, October 2024 (the Guidelines) by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure. This report examines and takes into account the relevant environmental factors in the Guidelines and Section 170, Section 171 and Section 171A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations 2021 (EP&A Regulation).
- 2.1.3 In preparing this report, the author is aware of and has considered the objectives of the Liverpool City Council's- Liverpool Development Control Plan Part 2: Tree Preservation (2008), Liverpool Local Environment Plan (2008); Liverpool City Council Tree Management Policy (2016), Australian Standard 4970 Protection of Trees on Development Sites (2009), Australian Standard 4373 Pruning of Amenity Trees (2007) and Safe Work Australia Guide for Managing Risks of Tree Trimming and Removal Work (2016).
- 2.1.4 Further methodology used in the preparation of this report is detailed in Appendix 1.
- 2.1.5 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment was based on an assessment of the following supplied documentation/plans only (Appendix 4):
 - Existing Site Plan Prepared by Fulton Trotter Architects. Dated 14.03.2025
 - Demolition Site Plan Prepared by Fulton Trotter Architects. Dated 06.03.2025
 - Proposed Site Plan Prepared by Fulton Trotter Architects. 14.03.2025
 - External Works Plan Prepared by Fulton Trotter Architects. Dated 14.03.2025.
 - External Works Plan Preschool Prepared by Fulton Trotter Architects. Dated 14.03.2025.
 - Proposed Preschool Carpark Prepared by Fulton Trotter Architects. Dated 14.03.2025.
 - Landscape Plan Final State Prepared by Ground Ink Landscape Architects. Dated 31.03.2025
 - Landscape Plan Early Learning Prepared by Ground Ink Landscape Architects. Dated 20.02.2025
 - Bulk Earthworks Plan Prepared by Meinhardt. Dated 13.03.2025
 - Bulk Earthworks Plan Sheet 1 Prepared by Meinhardt. Dated 14.03.2025
 - Bulk Earthworks Plan Sheet 2 Prepared by Meinhardt. Dated 14.03.2025
 - Civil Siteworks Plan Prepared by Meinhardt. Dated 13.03.2025
 - Civil Siteworks Plan Sheet 1 Prepared by Meinhardt. Dated 14.03.2025
 - Electrical Services Site Plan Prepared by NDY Consultants. Dated 28.02.2025
 - Hydraulic Services Existing Site Plan & Demolition Prepared by ACOR. Dated 18.03.2025
 - Hydraulic Services Proposed Site Plan & Demolition Prepared by ACOR. Dated 18.03.2025
 - Topographical Survey and Utility Mapping in Accordance with AS4588.1-2019 Prepared by Astrea. Dated 18.10.2023

2.2 The Proposal

2.2.1 The proposed activity for the Greenway Park Public School upgrade includes:

2.2.2 Demolition/ earthworks:

- Demolish part of boundary fence on Chapman Street for new vehicular crossover;
- Demolish parts of boundary fence on Chapman Street for new gates;
- Demolish shade structure and associated concrete slab and footpath;
- Demolish footpaths;
- Tree removal;
- Trenching for underground services; and



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• Earthworks associated with new buildings and landscaping

2.2.3 Construction:

- Construction and operation of single storey classroom building with associated
- covered walkways;
- Construction and operation of a new preschool building, including covered walkways,
- new carpark (12 spaces and one (1) accessible space) and vehicular crossover to Chapman Street;
- Installation of artwork on Block H and Block J façades, as well as a preschool retaining wall;
- Laying of services within trenches;
- New pedestrian entry points;
- Fencing and gates;
- Underground OSD tanks;
- Rainwater tanks;
- Shed for preschool;
- Outdoor play equipment for the preschool;
- New fire hydrant booster & associated building services connections;
- Retaining walls associated with the preschool;
- Signage;
- Landscaping; and Associated earthworks

3.0 RESULTS |

3.1 **The Site**

- 3.1.1 The activity site is located on Wyattville Drive, West Hoxton and is legally described as:
 - Lot 11 DP 858025; and
 - Lot 20 DP 867282
- 3.1.2 Greenway Park Public School is located on the south eastern side of Chapman Street and the north eastern side of Wyattville Drive. The surrounding context of the site is predominantly low density residential as well as a childcare centre to the north.

Figure 1 is an aerial photograph of the site.



3.2 The Trees

3.2.1 A Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) (Mattheck & Breloer, 2003) has been undertaken on trees growing within the site to determine their health and structural condition (Appendix 2). A full VTA of trees located outside of the site boundaries was not undertaken due to limited access. The species and trunk diameter were recorded for the purposes of determining Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and Structural Root Zone (SRZ) calculations only. The distance of each tree from the site boundary is an approximation due to limited access.



- 3.2.2 The Australian Standard 4970: *Protection of Trees on Development Sites* (2009) Clause 2.3.2, requires the allocation of a Tree Retention Value. This value is based on the Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) and Landscape Significance, which considers the tree's health, structural condition and site suitability. The Retention Value does not consider any proposed development works and is not a schedule for tree retention or removal. The trees have been allocated one of the following Retention Values:
 - Priority for Retention
 - Consider for Retention
 - Consider for Removal
 - Priority for Removal
- 3.2.3 The Australian Standard 4970: *Protection of Trees on Development Sites* (2009) also requires the calculation of the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and Structural Root Zone (SRZ) for each tree (Appendix 1).
- 3.2.4 A total of sixty (60) trees and group trees were assessed which were a mix of Australian native and exotic species.
- 3.2.5 A search of the BioNet Atlas of NSW Wildlife Database was undertaken in March 2025. No individual threatened tree species that were listed within this database for the area were identified during the current field investigations of the site. The ecological significance and habitat value of the trees has not been assessed and is beyond the scope of this report.
- 3.2.6 Trees 1, 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, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 101, 102, 103, 105 & 106 were within the site boundary and covered by the council's tree management controls.
- 3.2.7 Tree 104 is exempt from the council's tree management controls based on dimensions/species and can be removed without Council consent.

4.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT |

- 4.1 Trees 1, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 81, 101, 102, 104 & 106
- 4.1.1 Trees 1, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37,41, 42, 43, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 81, 101, 102, 104 & 106 are not directly impacted by the proposed activities. Refer to Appendix 2 for species identifications and further details.
- 4.1.2 The following TPZ protection must be installed to avoid indirect impacts.
- 4.1.3 TPZ fencing should be installed prior to any site works (including demolition) and remain in place for the duration of the demolition and construction processes.
- 4.1.4 The area within the TPZ fencing should be mulched to a depth of 50mm with a non-toxic product (i.e. woodchips) with no fines.
- 4.1.5 Coir logs should be installed on the perimeter of the TPZ fencing to prevent runoff from the building works into the TPZ.
- 4.1.6 Materials, waste storage and temporary services should not be located within the TPZ fenced area. If works are required within the TPZ fenced area, then they should be supervised by the Project Arborist.
- 4.1.7 The tree protection measures must be inspected by the Project Arborist prior to the start prior of site works, including demolition.
- 4.1.8 Refer to AS4970 and Appendices 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 for further details for further details.

4.2 Trees 39, 45, 49, 65, 82 & 103

- 4.2.1 The proposed GLS building, Early Learning Centre and trenching activities are within the TPZs of Trees 39, 45, 49, 65, 82 & 103. The overall TPZ encroachments ranged from 1% to 9%, which represents *a Minor Encroachment* as defined by AS4970 and is considered acceptable by the standard when it is compensated for elsewhere and contiguous within the TPZ, as in the current cases.
- 4.2.2 Given the good physiological condition of the trees and the size of the encroachment, the proposed activities can be accommodated without affecting the long term structural and physiological viability of Trees 39, 45, 49, 65, 82 & 103 if the following tree sensitive construction methods and protection measures are carefully implemented under the supervision of the Project Arborist
- 4.2.3 TPZ fencing should be installed prior to any site works (including demolition) and remain in place for the duration of the demolition and construction processes.
- 4.2.4 The area within the TPZ fencing should be mulched to a depth of 50mm with a non-toxic product (i.e. woodchips) with no fines.
- 4.2.5 Coir logs should be installed on the perimeter of the TPZ fencing to prevent runoff from the building works into the TPZ.



- 4.2.6 Materials, waste storage and temporary services should not be located within the TPZ fenced area. If works are required within the TPZ fenced area, then they should be supervised by the Project Arborist.
- 4.2.7 The tree protection measures must be inspected by the Project Arborist prior to the start prior of site works, including demolition.
- 4.2.8 Refer to AS4970 and Appendices 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 for further details for further details.

4.3 **Trees 30, 33, 38, 40, 46 & 80**

- 4.3.1 The proposed landscaping and trenching activities are within the TPZ/SRZ of Trees 30, 33, 38, 40, 46 & 80. Refer to Appendix 2 for species identifications and further details.
- 4.3.2 The TPZ encroachment for the proposed grade changes associated with the landscaping was estimated to be 14%, 12%, 16%, 13% and 16% for Trees 30, 38,40,46 & 80 respectively and represents a *Major Encroachment* as defined by AS-4970.
- 4.3.3 The proposed fencing transects the TPZ of Tree 33 and was within the SRZ. Works within the SRZ represent a *Major Encroachment* as defined by AS-4970 as root severance within the SRZ can lead to the destabilisation of the tree. The overall TPZ encroachment was estimated to be 22% and also represents a *Major Encroachment* as defined by AS-4970.
- 4.3.4 Given the size and location of the proposed encroachment, the proposed activities represent a significant risk to the trees long term structural and physiological viability. However, However, Clause 3.3.4 of AS-4970 does allow for major encroachments if design factors (e.g. tree sensitive construction methods) are used to minimise negative impacts.
- 4.3.5 Trees 30, 33, 38, 40, 46 & 80 can be retained under Clause 3.3.4 of AS-4970 if the following tree sensitive construction methods and protection measures are carefully implemented under the supervision of the Project Arborist. Significant departures from the detailed tree sensitive construction methods and protection measures are likely to result in a shortened ULE and/or tree removal.
- 4.3.6 The proposed grade changes associated with turfing should be avoided within the TPZ of Trees 30 & 33.
- 4.3.7 The proposed paving within the TPZ of Tree 80 must be installed at or above grade (including sub-base) using a permeable material.
- 4.3.8 The fence within the SRZ of Tree 33 must be constructed using the following tree sensitive methods. The fence footings must be minimal or span the SRZ. The locations for the footings must be hand excavated and placed around structural roots (great than 40mmǿ). The activities must be supervised by the Project Arborist.
- 4.3.9 The following TPZ protection must be installed to avoid indirect impacts.
- 4.3.10 TPZ fencing should be installed prior to any site works (including demolition) and remain in place for the duration of the demolition and construction processes.
- 4.3.11 The area within the TPZ fencing should be mulched to a depth of 50mm with a non-toxic product (i.e. woodchips) with no fines.
- 4.3.12 Coir logs should be installed on the perimeter of the TPZ fencing to prevent runoff from the building works into the TPZ.
- 4.3.13 Materials, waste storage and temporary services should not be located within the TPZ fenced area. If works are required within the TPZ fenced area, then they should be supervised by the Project Arborist.
- 4.3.14 The tree protection measures must be inspected by the Project Arborist prior to the start prior of site works, including demolition.
- 4.3.15 Refer to AS4970 and Appendices 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 for further details for further details.

4.4 Trees 44, 50, 62, 71, 75, 78 & 79

- 4.4.1 Trees 44, 50, 62, 71, 75, 78 & 79 were assigned a Low, Moderate and High Landscape Significance Values. Refer to Appendix 2 for species identifications and further details.
- 4.4.2 The proposed footpath activities associated with the GLS are within the TPZ/SRZ of Trees 44 & 50. Works within the SRZ represent a *Major Encroachment* as defined by AS-4970 as root severance within the SRZ can lead to the destabilisation of the tree. The overall TPZ encroachment was estimated to be 27% and 23%, respectively and also represents a *Major Encroachment* as defined by AS-4970.
- 4.4.3 The proposed carpark and hydraulic activities associated with the Early Learning Centre are within the TPZ/SRZ of Trees 62, 71, 75, 78 & 79. The overall TPZ encroachment was estimated to be 27%,63% and 27%,18% and 23% respectively and also represents a *Major Encroachment* as defined by AS-4970.
- 4.4.4 Given the size and location of the encroachments, the long term structural and physiological viability of Trees 44, 50, 62, 71, 75, 78 & 79 is highly likely to be compromised by the proposed encroachment and the trees will need to be removed to accommodate the activities.
- 4.4.5 Refer to Appendix 5 for further detail.



4.4.6 Removal and replacement with a healthy advanced size specimen would replace the loss of amenity within a medium to long timeframe.

4.5 Trees 48, 63, 64 & 105

- 4.5.1 Trees 48, 63, 64 & 105 were assigned Low, High, Low and Moderate Landscape Significance Values. Refer to Appendix 2 for species identifications and further details.
- 4.5.2 Trees 48, 63, 64 & 105 are within the footprint of the proposed carpark and associated pathway and will need to be removed to accommodate the activities.
- 4.5.3 Removal and replacement with a healthy advanced size specimen would replace the loss of amenity within a medium to long timeframe.

4.6 Removal & Replacement Planting

- 4.6.1 Removal works should be carried out by a practising arborist. The practising arborist should hold a minimum qualification equivalent (using Australian Qualifications Framework) of Level 3 or above in arboriculture or its recognised equivalent. The practising arborist should have a minimum of 3 years of practical experience. Removal works should be undertaken in accordance with the Australian Standard 4373: Pruning of Amenity Trees (2007), Safe Work Australia Guide for Managing Risks of Tree Trimming and Removal Work (2016) and other applicable legislation and codes.
- 4.6.2 Replacement tree planting should be provided when trees are removed. Replacement trees should be supplied as advanced size stock to help offset the loss of amenity resultant from the tree removals.
- 4.6.3 Replacement planting should be supplied in accordance with Australian Standard 2303: Tree Stock for Landscape Use (2015).

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5.0 REFERENCES |

Mattheck & Breloer (2003), The Body Language of Trees – A Handbook for Failure Analysis.

NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's Atlas of NSW Wildlife (2011), BioNet Atlas of NSW Wildlife.

Standards Australia (2009) Protection of Trees on Development Sites AS4970.

Standards Australia (2007) Pruning of Amenity Trees AS4373.

Standards Australia (2015) Tree Stock for Landscape Use AS2303.



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6.0 APPENDIX 1 | METHODOLOGY

6.6

- 6.1 This report was based on data from a site inspection conducted on the 02.11.2023 & 20.02.2025. The recommendations in this report are based on and limited to observations from these site inspections.
- 6.2 The subject tree(s) was assessed using the Visual Tree Assessment methodology described in *The Body Language of Trees – A Handbook for Failure Analysis* (Mattheck et al., 2003). Subject trees were assessed from the ground only to provide an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection Report report. No internal diagnostic testing was undertaken as part of this assessment. Trees outside the subject site were assessed from the property boundaries only.
- 6.3 The dimensions of the subject tree(s) are an approximation only.
- 6.4 The location of the subject tree(s) was determined from the location plan provided. Trees not shown on this plan have been plotted in their approximate location only.
- 6.5 Tree Protection Zones & Structural Root Zones for the subject tree(s) was based on methods outlined in Australian Standard 4970: *Protection of Trees on Development Sites* (2009).
 - The health of the subject tree(s) was determined by assessing:
 - Foliage size and colour
 - Pest and disease infestation
 - Extension growth
 - Crown density
 - Deadwood size and volume
 - Presence of epicormic growth
- 6.7 The structural condition of the subject tree(s) was assessed by:
 - Visible evidence of structural defects or instability
 - Evidence of previous pruning or physical damage
- 6.8 The Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) is used to estimate a tree's longevity in its growing environment. The ULE is based on a tree's species, health, structural condition and site suitability. The tree(s) has been allocated one of the following ULE categories (modified from Barrell, 2001):
 - 40 years +
 - 15-40 years
 - 5-15 years
 - Less than 5 years
- 6.9 The Landscape Significance is based on a qualitative assessment of a tree's cultural, environmental and aesthetic value. This provides a relative measure of a tree's Landscape Significance and can be used to determine its Retention Value. Trees are rated under the following categories:
 - Very High
 - High
 - Moderate
 - Low
 - Insignificant



| VERY HIGH | The subject tree is listed as a Heritage Item under the Local Environmental Plan with a loc or state level of significance. |
|---------------|--|
| | The subject tree is listed on Council's Significant Tree Register. |
| | The subject tree is a remnant tree. |
| HIGH | The subject tree creates a 'sense of place' or is considered 'landmark' tree. |
| | The subject tree is of local, cultural or historical importance or is widely known. |
| | The subject tree has been identified by a suitably qualified professional as a species scheduled as a Threatened or Vulnerable Species or forms part of an Endangered Ecological Community associated with the subject site, as defined under the provisions o the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 (NSW) or the Environmental Protection an Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. |
| | The subject tree is known to provide habitat to a threatened species. |
| | The subject tree is an excellent representative of the species in terms of aesthetic value. |
| | The subject tree is of significant size, scale or makes a significant contribution to the canopy cover of the locality. |
| | The subject tree forms part of the curtilage of a heritage item with a known or documented association with that item. |
| MODERATE | The subject tree makes a positive contribution to the visual character or amenity of the area. |
| | The subject tree provides a specific function such as screening or minimising the scale of building. |
| | The subject tree has a known habitat value. |
| | The subject tree is a good representative of the species in terms of aesthetic value. |
| LOW | The subject tree is an environmental pest species or is exempt under the provisions of the local Council's Tree Management Controls. |
| | The subject tree makes little or no contribution to the amenity of the locality. |
| | The subject tree is a poor representative of the species in terms of aesthetic value. |
| INSIGNIFICANT | The subject tree is declared a Noxious Weed under the Noxious Weeds Act. |

The above table was provided by Anna Hopwood of TreelQ™ and was modified from the Earthscape Criteria for Assessment of Landscape Significance.



- 6.10 The Retention Value is based on a tree's ULE and Landscape Significance. The subject tree(s) has been allocated one of the following Retention Values:
 - Priority for Retention
 - Consider for Retention
 - Consider for Removal
 - Priority for Removal

| | VERY HIGH | HIGH | MODERATE | LOW | INSIGNIFICAN | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 40 years + | Priority for Retention | Priority fo | or Retention | Conside r for | Priority for Removal | | | | | | |
| 15-40 years | netention | Priority for Retention | Consider for Retention | Remova l | nemovat | | | | | | |
| 5-15 years | Сс | onsider for Reten | tion | | | | | | | | |
| ess than 5 years | Consider for Removal | | Priority 1 | for Removal | | | | | | | |

The above table was provided by Anna Hopwood of TreeIQ™

- 6.11 The Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) is the area above and below ground required to preserve the vigour and longterm viability of the tree. The TPZ is based on scientific research and is generally considered by the arboricultural industry as the area required to provide adequate tree protection during construction. The TPZ is the primary means of protecting trees on development sites (Australian Standard 4970:*Protection of Trees on Development Sites*, 2009).
- 6.12 Works within the TPZ should be avoided. However, *Minor Encroachments*, defined in AS4970 as less than 10% of the TPZ area, are considered acceptable when it is compensated for elsewhere and contiguous within the TPZ. A *Major Encroachment*, defined in AS4970 as greater than 10% of the TPZ area or within the Structural Root Zone (SRZ), may require root investigations by non-destructive methods and tree sensitive construction methods.
- 6.13 The TPZ is the area within a circle that is centred on the trunk. The radius of the TPZ is calculated by the following formula:

TPZ= DBH x 12

where

DBH= Diameter at Breast Height (1.4m)



- 6.14 The SRZ is the minimum area around the base of the tree required for the tree's stability. The SRZ only relates to tree stability and not the vigour and long-term viability of the tree.
- 6.15 The SRZ is the area within a circle that is centred on the trunk. The radius of the SRZ is calculated by the following formula:

SRZ= (Dx50)^{0.42} x 0.64

where

D= Trunk diameter (m) above the root buttress

- 6.16 Encroachment into SRZ (i.e. severance of structural roots >25mmØ) may lead to the destabilisation of the tree and the long-term viability must be demonstrated in such cases. This may require root investigations by non-destructive methods.
- 6.17 For further details on the TPZ and SRZ please refer to Australian Standard 4970: *Protection of Trees on Development Sites* (2009).



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7.0 APPENDIX 2 | TREE ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE

| /.0 | | | 7.00100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Tree No. | Species | Height (m) | Radial Crown Spread (m) | DBH comb. (mm) | Radial TPZ (m) | TPZ Area (m²) | Radial SRZ (m) | Health Rating | Structural Rating | Age Class | ULE (years) | L/Sign | Retention Value | Comments | TPZ Encroachment (%) |
| 1 | <i>Malus sp.</i> (Crab Apple) | 4 | 4 | 100 | 2 | 13 | 1.5 | Good | Good | Mature | 5-15 | Low | Consider for Removal | Small (<25mmø) deadwood in moderate volumes. | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 30 | Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum) | 18 | 8 | 600 | 7 | 163 | 2.8 | Good | Fair | Mature | 15-40 | High | Priority for Retention | Co-dominant inclusions, major. Wound(s), early signs of decay. Trunk cavity(s), minor. Structures within SRZ. Adaptive growth. | 14.1% (TPZ – Retain) |
| 31 | Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum) | 12 | 5 | 300 | 4 | 41 | 2.1 | Good | Fair | Semi- mature | 5-15 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | Crown density 50-75%. Co- dominant inclusions, major. Structures within SRZ. Adaptive growth. | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 32 | Olea europaea var. europea (European Olive) | 4 | 4 | 300 | 4 | 41 | 2.1 | Good | No access to base. No rating. | Mature | 5-15 | Low | Consider for Removal | | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 33 | Eucalyptus tereticornis (Forest Red Gum) | 15 | 6 | 500 | 6 | 113 | 2.6 | Good | Good | Semi- mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | Small (<25mmø) deadwood in moderate volumes. | 22% (SRZ – Retain) |
| 34 | Melalueca stypheloides (Prickly Leaved Paperbark) | 5 | 3 | 300 | 4 | 41 | 2.1 | Good | No access to base. No rating. | Mature | 5-15 | Low | Consider for Removal | | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 35 | Eucalyptus tereticornis (Forest Red Gum) | 5 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 13 | 1.5 | Fair | No access to base. No rating. | Semi- mature | 5-15 | Low | Consider for Removal | | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 36 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 12 | 4 | 300 | 4 | 41 | 2.1 | Good | No access to base. No rating. | Mature | 5-15 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | Multiple stens Co-dominant inclusions, minor. | No Encroachment (Retain) |



| Tree No. | Species | Height (m) | Radial Crown Spread (m) | DBH comb. (mm) | Radial TPZ (m) | TPZ Area (m²) | Radial SRZ (m) | Health Rating | Structural Rating | Age Class | ULE (years) | L/Sign | Retention Value | Comments | TPZ Encroachment (%) |
|-------------|---|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 37 | Corymbia maculata (Spotted Gum) | 17 | 8 | 500 | 6 | 113 | 2.6 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | High | Priority for Retention | Small (<25mmø) deadwood in low volumes. Structures within SRZ. | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 38 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 16 | 4 | 325 | 4 | 48 | 2.1 | Fair | Good | Late Mature | 5-15 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | Crown density 25-50%. Small (<25mmø) deadwood in high volumes. Wound(s), early signs of decay. | 12.1% (TPZ – Retain) |
| 39 | Eucalyptus sp. (Gum tree) | 16 | 7 | 520 | 6 | 122 | 2.6 | Good | Poor | Mature | 5-15 | High | Consider for Retention | Crown density 75-95%. Small (<25mmø) epicormic growth Co-dominant inclusions, major. Wound(s), early signs of decay. Trunk cavity(s), major. | 0.8% (Retain) |
| 40 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 15 | 4 | 300 | 4 | 41 | 2.1 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | | 16.2% (TPZ – Retain) |
| 41 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 6 | 3 | 125 | 2 | 13 | 1.5 | Good | Good | Semi- mature | 5-15 | Low | Consider for Removal | | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 42 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 15 | 4 | 266 | 3 | 32 | 2.0 | Good | Fair | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | Co-dominant inclusions, minor. Adaptive growth. | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 43 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 14 | 6 | 400 | 5 | 72 | 2.3 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 44 | Eucalyptus tereticornis (Forest Red Gum) | 17 | 6 | 400 | 5 | 72 | 2.3 | Fair | Fair | Late Mature | 5-15 | High | Consider for Retention | Crown density 50-75%. Previously crown lifted. Wound(s), early signs of decay. Trunk cavity(s), major. Order branch cavity, major. | 47.8% (SRZ - Remove) |



| Tree No. | Species | Height (m) | Radial Crown Spread (m) | DBH comb. (mm) | Radial TPZ (m) | TPZ Area (m²) | Radial SRZ (m) | Health Rating | Structural Rating | Age Class | ULE (years) | L/Sign | Retention Value | Comments | TPZ Encroachment (%) |
|-------------|---|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|---|--|
| 45 | Eucalyptus tereticornis (Forest Red Gum) | 14 | 4 | 250 | 3 | 28 | 1.9 | Good | Good | Semi- mature | 5-15 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | Small (<25mmø) epicormic growth in low volumes. | 4% (Retain) |
| 46 | Eucalyptus tereticornis (Forest Red Gum) | 18 | 7 | 425 | 5 | 82 | 2.4 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | Crossing branches. Co- dominant inclusions, minor. | 12.6% (TPZ – Retain) |
| 47 | Eucalyptus tereticornis (Forest Red Gum) | 20 | 8 | 425 | 5 | 82 | 2.4 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | High | Priority for Retention | Previously crown lifted. | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 48 | Eucalyptus sp. (Gum tree) | 6 | 5 | 340 | 4 | 52 | 2.2 | Good | Fair | Semi- mature | 5-15 | Low | Consider for Removal | Co-dominant inclusions, minor. | Within Development Footprint (Remove) |
| 49 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 12 | 4 | 200 | 2 | 18 | 1.8 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | | 9% (Retain) |
| 50 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 12 | 4 | 250 | 3 | 28 | 1.9 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | | 30.4% (SRZ - Remove) |
| 51 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 12 | 4 | 200 | 2 | 18 | 1.8 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 52 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 12 | 4 | 250 | 3 | 28 | 1.9 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 53 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 14 | 6 | 250 | 3 | 28 | 1.9 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | | No Encroachment (Retain) |



| Tree No. | Species | Height (m) | Radial Crown Spread (m) | DBH comb. (mm) | Radial TPZ (m) | TPZ Area (m²) | Radial SRZ (m) | Health Rating | Structural Rating | Age Class | ULE (years) | L/Sign | Retention Value | Comments | TPZ Encroachment (%) |
|-------------|--|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 54 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 14 | 6 | 300 | 4 | 41 | 2.1 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 55 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 14 | 6 | 300 | 4 | 41 | 2.1 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 56 | Eucalyptus robusta (Swamp Mahogany) | 7 | 4 | 266 | 3 | 32 | 2.0 | Poor | Fair | Senescent | <5 | Low | Priority for Removal | Crown density 0-25%. Small (<25mmø) epicormic growth in high volumes. Co- dominant inclusions, minor. | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 57 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 14 | 5 | 225 | 3 | 23 | 1.8 | Good | Poor | Mature | 5-15 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | Trunk cavity(s), major. | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 58 | <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> (Swamp Mahogany) | 10 | 5 | 200 | 2 | 18 | 1.8 | Poor | Fair | Senescent | <5 | Low | Priority for Removal | | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 59 | Eucalyptus tereticornis (Forest Red Gum) | 15 | 6 | 350 | 4 | 55 | 2.2 | Good | Fair | Mature | 15-40 | High | Priority for Retention | Wound(s), early signs of decay. | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 60 | Eucalyptus tereticornis (Forest Red Gum) | 16 | 6 | 325 | 4 | 48 | 2.1 | Good | Poor | Mature | 5-15 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | Co-dominant inclusions, major. Bark inclusion(s), major. Wound(s), advanced stages of decay. | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 61 | Eucalyptus tereticornis (Forest Red Gum) | 17 | 8 | 400 | 5 | 72 | 2.3 | Good | Fair | Mature | 15-40 | High | Priority for Retention | Co-dominant inclusions, minor. Bark inclusion(s), minor. | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 62 | Eucalyptus tereticornis (Forest Red Gum) | 15 | 6 | 375 | 5 | 64 | 2.3 | Good | Fair | Mature | 15-40 | High | Priority for Retention | Co-dominant inclusions, major. | 27.2% (TPZ – Remove) |



| Tree No. | Species | Height (m) | Radial Crown Spread (m) | DBH comb. (mm) | Radial TPZ (m) | TPZ Area (m²) | Radial SRZ (m) | Health Rating | Structural Rating | Age Class | ULE (years) | L/Sign | Retention Value | Comments | TPZ Encroachment (%) |
|-------------|---|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|---|--|
| 63 | Eucalyptus tereticornis (Forest Red Gum) | 18 | 6 | 475 | 6 | 102 | 2.5 | Fair | Good | Mature | 5-15 | High | Consider for Retention | Grade change for fence Crown density 50-75%. Large (>75mmø) deadwood in moderate volumes. Small (<25mmø) & medium (25- 75mmø) epicormic growth in moderate volumes. Root severance within SRZ. | Within Development Footprint (Remove) |
| 64 | Eucalyptus robusta (Swamp Mahogany) | 6 | 4 | 300 | 4 | 41 | 2.1 | Poor | Poor | Semi- mature | <5 | Low | Priority for Removal | Crown density 0-25%. Crown consists mainly of epicormic growth. Wound(s), early signs of decay. Trunk cavity(s), minor. Borer. | Within Development Footprint (Remove) |
| 65 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 8 | 3 | 100 | 2 | 13 | 1.5 | Good | Good | Semi- mature | 5-15 | Low | Consider for Removal | | 4.8% (Retain) |
| 66 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 8 | 3 | 100 | 2 | 13 | 1.5 | Good | Good | Semi- mature | 5-15 | Low | Consider for Removal | | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 67 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 8 | 3 | 135 | 2 | 13 | 1.5 | Good | Good | Semi- mature | 5-15 | Low | Consider for Removal | | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 68 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 8 | 3 | 150 | 2 | 13 | 1.6 | Good | Good | Semi- mature | 5-15 | Low | Consider for Removal | | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 69 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 8 | 3 | 225 | 3 | 23 | 1.8 | Good | Good | Semi- mature | 5-15 | Low | Consider for Removal | | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 70 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 8 | 3 | 75 | 2 | 13 | 1.5 | Good | Good | Semi- mature | 5-15 | Low | Consider for Removal | | No Encroachment (Retain) |



| Tree No. | Species | Height (m) | Radial Crown Spread (m) | DBH comb. (mm) | Radial TPZ (m) | TPZ Area (m²) | Radial SRZ (m) | Health Rating | Structural Rating | Age Class | ULE (years) | L/Sign | Retention Value | Comments | TPZ Encroachment (%) |
|-------------|---|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 71 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 14 | 6 | 354 | 4 | 57 | 2.2 | Good | Fair | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | Co-dominant inclusions, major. Structures within SRZ. | 63.7% (SRZ - Remove) |
| 72 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 14 | 6 | 250 | 3 | 28 | 1.9 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 73 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 14 | 6 | 300 | 4 | 41 | 2.1 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 74 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 14 | 6 | 407 | 5 | 75 | 2.4 | Good | Fair | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | Co-dominant inclusions, major. | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 75 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 14 | 6 | 300 | 4 | 41 | 2.1 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | | 27.0% (SRZ - Remove) |
| 76 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 14 | 6 | 300 | 4 | 41 | 2.1 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 77 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 14 | 6 | 200 | 2 | 18 | 1.8 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 78 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 14 | 6 | 275 | 3 | 34 | 2.0 | Fair | Good | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | Crown density 50-75%. Storm damage. | 17.8% (SRZ - Remove) |
| 79 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 20 | 8 | 550 | 7 | 137 | 2.7 | Good | Fair | Late Mature | 15-40 | High | Priority for Retention | Co-dominant inclusions, minor. Structures within SRZ. | 23.2% (TPZ – Remove) |



| Tree No. | Species | Height (m) | Radial Crown Spread (m) | DBH comb. (mm) | Radial TPZ (m) | TPZ Area (m²) | Radial SRZ (m) | Health Rating | Structural Rating | Age Class | ULE (years) | L/Sign | Retention Value | Comments | TPZ Encroachment (%) |
|-------------|---|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|---|--|
| 80 | Casuarina glauca (Swamp She Oak) | 15 | 6 | 375 | 5 | 64 | 2.3 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | Trunk cavity(s), minor. | 15.7% (TPZ – Retain) |
| 81 | Araucaria cunninghamii (Hoop Pine) | 17 | 6 | 400 | 5 | 72 | 2.3 | Good | Good | Mature | 15-40 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Structures within SRZ. | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 82 | <i>Melaleuca decora</i> (White Feather Honeymyrtle) | 6 | 4 | 237 | 3 | 25 | 1.9 | Good | Good | Mature | 5-15 | Low | Consider for Removal | Wound(s), no visible sign of decay. Trunk cavity(s), minor. | 7% (Retain) |
| 101 | <i>Malus sp.</i> (Crab Apple) | 5 | 6 | 300 | 4 | 41 | 2.1 | Good | No access to base. No rating. | Mature | 5-15 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | Structures within SRZ. | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 102 | Malus sp. (Crab Apple) | 5 | 6 | 260 | 3 | 31 | 2.0 | Good | Good | Mature | 5-15 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | Small (<25mmø) epicormic growth in low volumes. Wound(s), early signs of decay. Trunk cavity(s), minor. | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 103 | Malus sp. (Crab Apple) | 5 | 6 | 300 | 4 | 41 | 2.1 | Good | Fair | Mature | 5-15 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Wound(s), early signs of decay. Trunk cavity(s), minor. | 4.2% (Retain) |
| 104 | <i>Malus sp.</i> (Crab Apple) | 3 | 2 | 125 | 2 | 13 | 1.5 | Poor | Fair | Senescent | <5 | Low | Priority for Removal | Crown density 0-25%. Lopped. Wound(s), early signs of decay. | No Encroachment (Retain) |
| 105 | <i>Malus sp.</i> (Crab Apple) | 5 | 6 | 300 | 4 | 41 | 2.1 | Good | No access to base. No rating. | Mature | 5-15 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | Group of two trees | Within Development Footprint (Remove) |
| 106 | <i>Malus sp.</i> (Crab Apple) | 5 | 6 | 300 | 4 | 41 | 2.1 | Good | No access to base. No rating. | Mature | 5-15 | Moderate | Consider for Retention | | No Encroachment (Retain) |



8.0 APPENDIX 3 | TREE LOCATION PLAN





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Department of Education

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10.0 **APPENDIX 5 | ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLANS**





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12.0 APPENDIX 7 | TREE PROTECTION PLAN





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13.0 APPENDIX 8 | TYPICAL TREE PROTECTION DETAIL

Tree Protection Detail - TPZ Fencing





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Tree Protection Detail - Ground Protection

Required if temporary access for machinery is required within the TPZ to protect roots and prevent soil compaction.



specified in certain situations. Irrigatio must be installed by licensed irrigator and soil moisture levels monitored by the Project Arborist.



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Tree Protection Detail - Scaffolding within TPZ





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14.0 APPENDIX 9 | TREE PROTECTION SPECIFICATION

14.1 Appointment of Project Arborist

- 14.2 Prior to commencement of works a Project Arborist should be engaged to monitor compliance with the protection measures. The Project Arborist will inspect tree protection measures and prepare a compliance certification for the principal certifying authority prior to the release of compliance certification. Contractors and site workers are to receive these specifications at least 3 days prior to commencing works. Contractors and site workers working within the TPZ should sign the site log confirming they have read and understood these specifications prior to commencing works.
- 14.3 Compliance
- 14.4 The Project Arborist will conduct regular site visits to certify the works are compliant with this specification. A compliance document will be prepared by the Project Arborist following each site inspection. The compliance document will include evidence of compliance with the tree protection measures detailed in this specification.
- 14.5 Tree & Vegetation Removal
- 14.6 Tree and vegetation removal will be undertaken prior to installation of tree protection measures. Tree removal works should be undertaken in accordance with the *Safe Work Australia Guide for Managing Risks of Tree Trimming and Removal Work* (2016).
- 14.7 Tree and vegetation removal must not damage trees to be retained.
- 14.8 Tree Protection Zone
- 14.9 Trees that are to be retained must be protected prior to and during construction from works that could negatively impact their health and structural integrity. The following works should not occur within the TPZ unless authorised by the Project Arborist:
 - Modification of existing soil levels, excavations and trenching
 - Mechanical removal of vegetation
 - Movement of naturally occurring rock
 - Storage of materials, plant/equipment and building of sheds
 - No signage or hoarding shall be fixed to the trees
 - Preparation of building materials, refuelling or disposal of waste materials and chemicals
 - No lighting of fires
 - No pedestrian or vehicular traffic
 - Temporary or permanent location of services, or works required for their installation
 - Any other activities that may damage the tree



14.11 Tree Protection Fencing

- 14.12 The TPZ fencing must be positioned at the perimeter of the TPZ and may be combined to form a single area where the TPZs of multiple trees overlap. The approximate location of the TPZ fencing is outlined in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment with the exact location determined by consultation between the Principal 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. The TPZ fencing must be at least 1.8m above grade and made of wire mesh panels that are supported by concrete feet and fastened together to prevent sideways movement. Tree damage, including any low branches, must be avoided during the installation of the tree protection fencing. The TPZ fencing must include signage to identify the TPZ fencing and include the Project Arborist contact details.
- 14.13 Site Management
- 14.14 Materials, waste storage and temporary services should not be located within the TPZ.
- 14.15 Works within the Tree Protection Zones
- 14.16 In certain situations, works within the TPZ may be authorised by the determining authority. These works must be supervised by the Project Arborist. When working within the TPZ, special care should be taken to avoid damage to the tree's root system, trunks and lower branches.
- 14.17 If roots (>25mmØ) are encountered during excavation, demolition and construction works, these roots must be retained undamaged and advice sought from the Project Arborist. The design and final levels must remain flexible to enable the retention of roots >25mmØ where deemed necessary by the Project Arborist.
- 14.18 Ground Protection
- 14.19 The movement of machinery should be restricted to existing paved areas or in areas with temporary ground protection (i.e. steel road plates, ground mats) when deemed necessary by the Project Arborist.
- 14.20 Ground protection should be installed as per AS4970 and Appendix 7- *Typical Tree Protection Detail*.
- 14.21 If irrigation is considered necessary, it should be installed first and by a licensed irrigator under the supervision of the Project Arborist with no trenching.
- 14.22 The irrigation should be covered with a layer of geotextile and mulched to a depth of 100mm with a non-toxic product (i.e. woodchips) with no fines.
- 14.23 Once the irrigation, geotextile and mulch are in place then the ground protection boards (steel plates or rumble boards) can in be installed.
- 14.24 Boards should remain in place for the entire build.
- 14.25 Trunk & Branch Protection
- 14.26 If trunk protection is required it should be installed by wrapping the trunk and first order branching with padding (i.e. carpet underlay or 10mm thick geotextile) to a minimum height of 2m. Timber battens (90 x 45mm), spaced at 150mm centres should be strapped together and placed over the padding (Refer to AS4970 for further details).
- 14.27 Branch protection should be installed when considered necessary by the Project Arborist.
- 14.28 Branches should be wrapped with padding (i.e. Ableflex) to provide protection. Where possible, branches should be tied back and construction works to take place around branches (with appropriate branch protection installed as required). If pruning is unavoidable it should be in accordance with AS4373 and supervised by the Project Arborist.
- 14.29 Structure & Pavement Demolition
- 14.30 The Project Arborist should supervise the demolition of existing structures/pavement within the TPZ. Machinery is to be excluded from the TPZ unless operating from existing slabs, pavements or areas of ground protection. Machinery should not contact the tree's roots, trunks, branches and crown.
- 14.31 Existing pavement should be hand lifted to minimise disturbance to the existing sub-base and to prevent damage to tree roots. Wherever possible, the existing sub-base material should remain in situ.
- 14.32 When removing slab sections within the TPZ, machinery must work from the tree outwards to ensure the machinery always remains on the un-demolished section of slab. Wherever possible, footings or elements below grade should be retained to minimise disturbance to the tree's roots.
- 14.33 Structures must be shattered with hand-operated pneumatic/electric breaker before removal when considered necessary by the Project Arborist.
- 14.34 If roots (>25mmØ) are encountered during excavation, demolition and construction works these roots must be retained undamaged and advice sought from the Project Arborist. Exposed roots must be protected from direct sunlight, drying out and extremes of temperature by using 10mm thick jute geotextile fabric. This fabric should be kept moist at all times.
- 14.35 Where the Project Arborist determines that the tree is using underground elements (i.e. footings, pipes, rocks etc.) for support, these elements should be left *in situ*.



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- 14.37 Installation of pavements and sub-base within the TPZ must be supervised by the Project Arborist. New surfaces and sub-base materials should be placed above grade to minimise excavations and retain roots (unless prior root mapping has determined that there are no roots within the area of construction).
- 14.38If roots (>25mmØ) are encountered during the installation of the new sub-base and surfaces these roots must
be retained undamaged and advice sought from the Project Arborist. The design and final levels must remain
flexible to enable the retention of roots >25mmØ where deemed necessary by the Project Arborist.
- 14.39 Compaction of the ground prior to the installation of fill is not permitted.
- 14.40 New sub-base material should be a 20mm no-fines road base (i.e. Benedict Sand & Gravel- Product Code 20NF/RB or similar). Recycled concrete aggregates should not be used to avoid raising soil pH levels.
- 14.41 If required, bedding sand should be washed river sand (no crushed paving blends). The bedding sand should be consolidated with a pedestrian operated plate compactor only. If possible, pavement material should be permeable.
- 14.42 Kerbs within the TPZ should be modified to bridge roots (>25mmØ) unless root pruning is approved and undertaken by the Project Arborist.
- 14.43 Underground Services
- 14.44 The installation of underground services should be located outside of the TPZ. Where this is not possible they should be installed around or below roots (>25mmØ) using either hydrovac or hand excavation and supervised by the Project Arborist.
- 14.45 Boring methods may be used for the installation of services 800mm below grade. Excavations for starting and receiving pits for the boring equipment should be located outside of the TPZ or located to avoid roots (>25mmØ, or determined by the Project Arborist).
- 14.46 Excavations, Root Protection & Root Pruning
- 14.47 Excavations and root pruning within the TPZ must be supervised by the Project Arborist and should be avoided where possible.
- 14.48 No over-excavation, battering, or benching should be undertaken beyond the footprint of any structure unless approved by the Project Arborist. Hand excavation and root pruning along the excavation line should be completed prior to the commencement of mechanical excavation to prevent tearing and shattering damage to the roots.
- 14.49 Roots >25mmØ should be pruned by the Project Arborist only. Roots <25mmØ may be pruned by the Principal Contractor. Root pruning should be undertaken with clean, sharp secateurs or a pruning saw to ensure a smooth wound face, free from tears.
- 14.50 Damaged roots should be pruned behind the damaged tissues with the final cut made to the undamaged part of the root.



15.0 APPENDIX 10 | MITIGATION MEASURES

| Mitigation Number/ Name | When is Mitigation Measure to be complied with | Mitigation Measure | Reason for Mitigation Measure |
|--|--|--|--|
| Project Arborist | Engage at start of construction prior to CC. | Project Arborist to oversee tree protection measures and ensure compliance. | Ensure compliance with tree protection measures to retain trees. |
| Tree Removal | Prior to demolition | Removal works should be carried out by a practising arborist. The practising arborist should hold a minimum qualification equivalent (using Australian Qualifications Framework) of Level 3 or above in arboriculture or its recognised equivalent. The practising arborist should have a minimum of 3 years of practical experience. Removal works should be undertaken in accordance with the Australian Standard 4373: Pruning of Amenity Trees (2007), Safe Work Australia Guide for Managing Risks of Tree Trimming and Removal Work (2016) and other applicable legislation and codes. | Safe removal of correct trees. |
| Tree Protection Fencing & sediment control | Prior to demolition | TPZ fencing should be installed parallel to the proposed building line prior to any site works (including demolition) and remain in place for the duration of the construction. Coir logs should be installed inside of the TPZ fencing to prevent material runoff into the TPZ. Materials, waste storage and temporary services should not be located within the TPZ fenced area. If works are required within the TPZ fenced area, then they should be supervised by the Project Arborist. The tree protection measures must be inspected by the Project Arborist prior to the start of site works, including demolition. | Retain trees and mitigate construction impacts. |
| Replacement Trees | Post construction | Replacement tree planting should be provided when trees are removed. Replacement trees should be supplied as advanced size stock to help offset the loss of amenity resultant from the tree removals. Replacement planting should be supplied in accordance with Australian Standard 2303: Tree Stock for Landscape Use (2015). | Replace the loss of amenity |



16.0 APPENDIX 11 | PLATES



a) Showing Tree 30. b) Showing Tree 37. c) Showing Tree 39. d) Showing Trees 63 & 64. e) Showing Trees 71 & 65. f-g) Showing Tree 75.



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17.0 APPENDIX 11 | LIMITATIONS & DISCLAIMERS

- 17.1 Subject trees were assessed from the ground only and for providing an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection Report.
- 17.2 All recommendations in this Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection Report report are based on the observations made on the day of inspection (02.11.2023 & 20.02.2025). There is no warranty, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies relating to the subject trees, or the subject site may not arise in the future.
- 17.3 Laurence & Co Consultancy takes care to obtain information from reliable sources. However, Laurence & Co Consultancy can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others. Plans, diagrams, graphs and photographs in this Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection Report report are visual aids only and are not necessarily to scale. This report provides recommendations relating to tree management only. Advice should be sought from appropriately qualified consultants regarding design/construction/ecological/heritage etc. issues.
- 17.4 This report has been prepared for exclusive use by the client. This report should not be viewed by others or for any other reason outside its intended target or without the prior written consent of Laurence & Co Consultancy. Unauthorised alteration or separate use of any section of the report invalidates the report.
- 17.5 Many factors may contribute to tree failure and cannot always be predicted. Laurence & Co Consultancy takes care to accurately assess tree health and structural condition. However, a tree's internal structural condition may not always correlate to visible external indicators.
- 17.6 Limitation of Liability. Laurence & Co Consultancy shall be liable only for direct damages that result from negligence or wilful misconduct in the performance of its services. Under no circumstances shall Laurence & Co Consultancy be liable for indirect, consequential, special, or punitive damages, or for damages caused by the client's failure to perform its obligations under law or contract. Laurence & Co Consultancy shall not be liable for and Client shall indemnify Laurence & Co Consultancy from and against all claims, demands, liabilities and costs (including attorneys' and expert fees) arising out of or in any way related to our performance or non-performance of services, including all on-site activities except to the extent caused by Laurence & Co Consultancy's negligence or wilful misconduct. In no event shall Laurence & Co Consultancy's liability exceed the amount paid to Laurence & Co Consultancy by the Client for our professional services (net of reimbursable expenses) and Client specifically releases Laurence & Co Consultancy for any damages, claims, liabilities and costs in excess of that amount.
- 17.7 Reference should be made to any relevant legislation including Tree Management Controls. All recommendations contained within this report are subject to approval from the relevant Consent Authority.

