TREE SURVEY
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2F The Crescent, Kingsgrove

Version 2

Prepared for:

W & J Lee Property Investments Pty Ltd

20 December 2019

Document information

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Document status

Document status	Date	Revision description
Version 1	12/12/19	Update to section 4.2
Version 2	20/12/19	Final version

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework
AS	Australian Standards
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
Id	Identification
m	Metre
mm	Millimetre
NDE	Non-Destructive Excavation
NO	Number
NSW	New South Wales
sp.	Species
SRZ	Structural Root Zone
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone
VTA	Visual Tree Assessment

Contents

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Tree Survey was commissioned by W & J Lee Property Investments Pty Ltd to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) for a proposed development at 2F The Crescent, Kingsgrove. The purpose of this report is to:

- Identify the trees within and adjacent to the proposed construction footprint.
- Assess the current health and condition of the subject trees.
- Assess the potential impacts of the development on the subject trees.
- Evaluate the significance of the subject trees and assess their suitability for retention.

1.2 The proposal

The key features of the proposal are summarised as follows:

- Construction of a commercial recycling facility including a gatehouse, truck weighbridge, OSD tank and thirteen (13) parking spaces.
- Landscaping and installation of associated services.

1.3 The subject trees

The site inspection was undertaken on the 30th of August 2019. A total of thirty (30) trees and one (1) group of trees were assessed and included in this report. Further information, observations, and measurements specific to each of the subject trees can be found in **Chapter 3**.

1.4 Documents and plans referenced

The conclusions and recommendations of this report are based on the *Australian Standard, AS 4970-2009, Protection of Trees on Development Sites*, the findings from the site inspections and analysis of the following documents/plans:

- *Georges River Council Tree Management Policy 2019.*
- *Robert Lee Architects - Proposed Site Plan, 11/12/19.*

Robert Lee Architects - Proposed Site Plan has been used as a base map for **Appendix I** and **III**.

1.5 Council tree preservation

All trees included in this report are protected under the conditions prescribed within the *Georges River Council Tree Management Policy 2019.*

2 Method

2.1 Visual tree assessment

The subject trees were assessed in accordance with a stage one visual tree assessment (VTA) as formulated by Mattheck & Breloer (1994)[1], and practices consistent with modern arboriculture.

The following limitations apply to this methodology:

- Trees were inspected from ground level, without the use of any invasive or diagnostic tools and testing.
- Tree height and canopy spread were estimated unless otherwise stated.
- Trees within adjacent properties or restricted areas were not subject to a complete visual inspection (i.e., defects and abnormalities may be present but not recorded).
- Tree identification was based on broad taxonomical features present and visible from ground level at the time of inspection.

2.2 Retention value

The retention value of a tree or group of trees is determined using a combination of environmental, cultural, physical, and social values.

- **Low:** These trees are not considered important for retention, nor require special works or design modification to be implemented for their retention.
- **Medium:** These trees are moderately important for retention. Their removal should only be considered if adversely affecting the proposed building/works, and all other alternatives have been considered and exhausted.
- **High:** 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 *Australian Standard AS4970 Protection of trees on development sites*.

This tree retention assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Australian Consulting Aboriculturalists (IACA) Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS). The system uses a scale of High, Medium, and Low significance in the landscape. Once the landscape significance of a tree has been defined, the retention value can be determined. Each tree must meet a minimum of three (3) assessment criteria to be classified within a category. Further details and the assessment criteria can be found in the **Appendices.**

[1] VTA is an internationally recognised practice in the visual assessment of trees as formulated by Mattheck & Breloer (1994). Principle explanations and illustrations are contained within the publication, Field Guide for Visual Tree Assessment by Mattheck, C., and Breloer, H. Arboricultural Journa1, Vol 18 pp 1-23 (1994).

2.3 Tree protection zones

- **Tree protection zone (TPZ):** The TPZ is the optimal combination of crown and root area (as defined by AS 4970-2009) that requires protection during the construction process so that the tree can remain viable. The TPZ is an area that is isolated from the work zone to ensure no disturbance or encroachment occurs in this zone. Tree sensitive construction measures must be implemented if work is to proceed within the TPZ.
- **Structural root zone (SRZ):** The SRZ is the area of the root system (as defined by AS 4970-2009) used for stability, mechanical support, and anchorage of the tree. Severance of structural roots (>50 mm in diameter) within the SRZ is not recommended as it may lead to the destabilisation and/or decline of the tree.

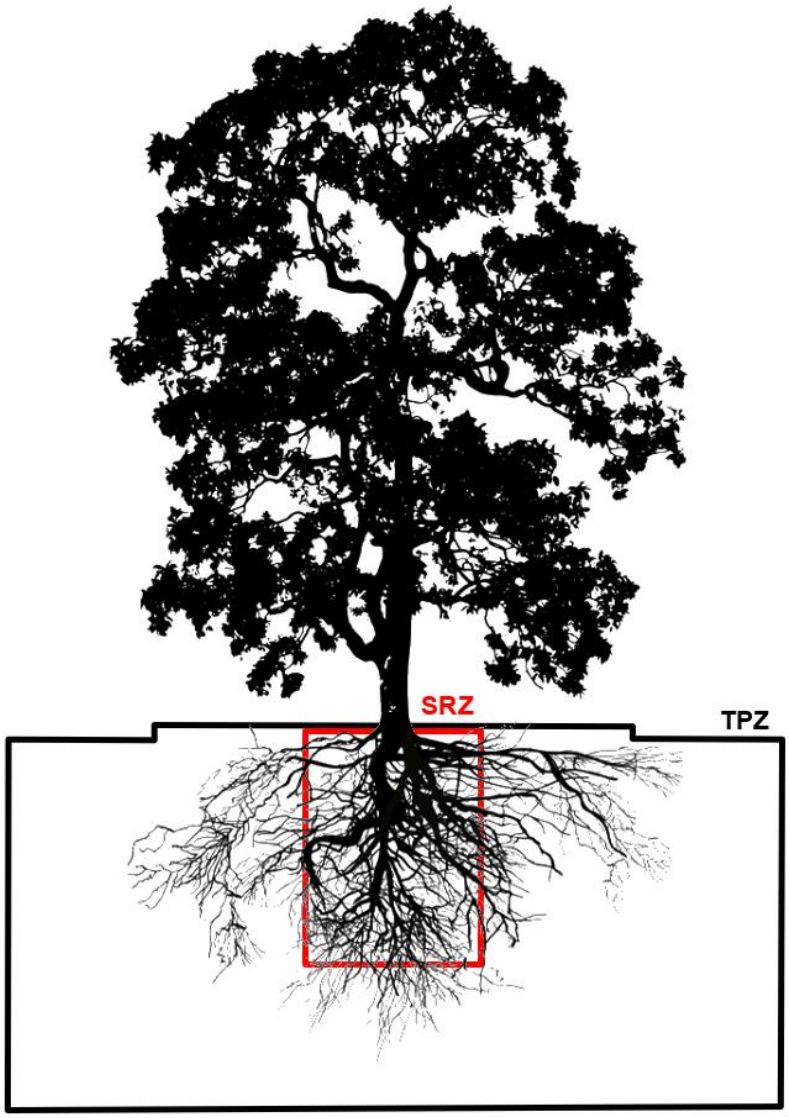


Figure 1: Indicative TPZ and SRZ

2.4 Impact assessment

- **No encroachment (0%):** No likely or foreseeable encroachment within the TPZ.
- **Minor encroachment (<10%):** If the proposed encroachment is less than 10% (total area) of the TPZ, and outside of the SRZ, detailed root investigations should not be required. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere and be contiguous with the TPZ.
- **Major encroachment (>10%):** If the proposed encroachment is greater than 10% of the TPZ, the project arborist must demonstrate that the tree(s) remain viable. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere and be contiguous with the TPZ. Root investigation by non-destructive methods may be required for any proposed works within this area.

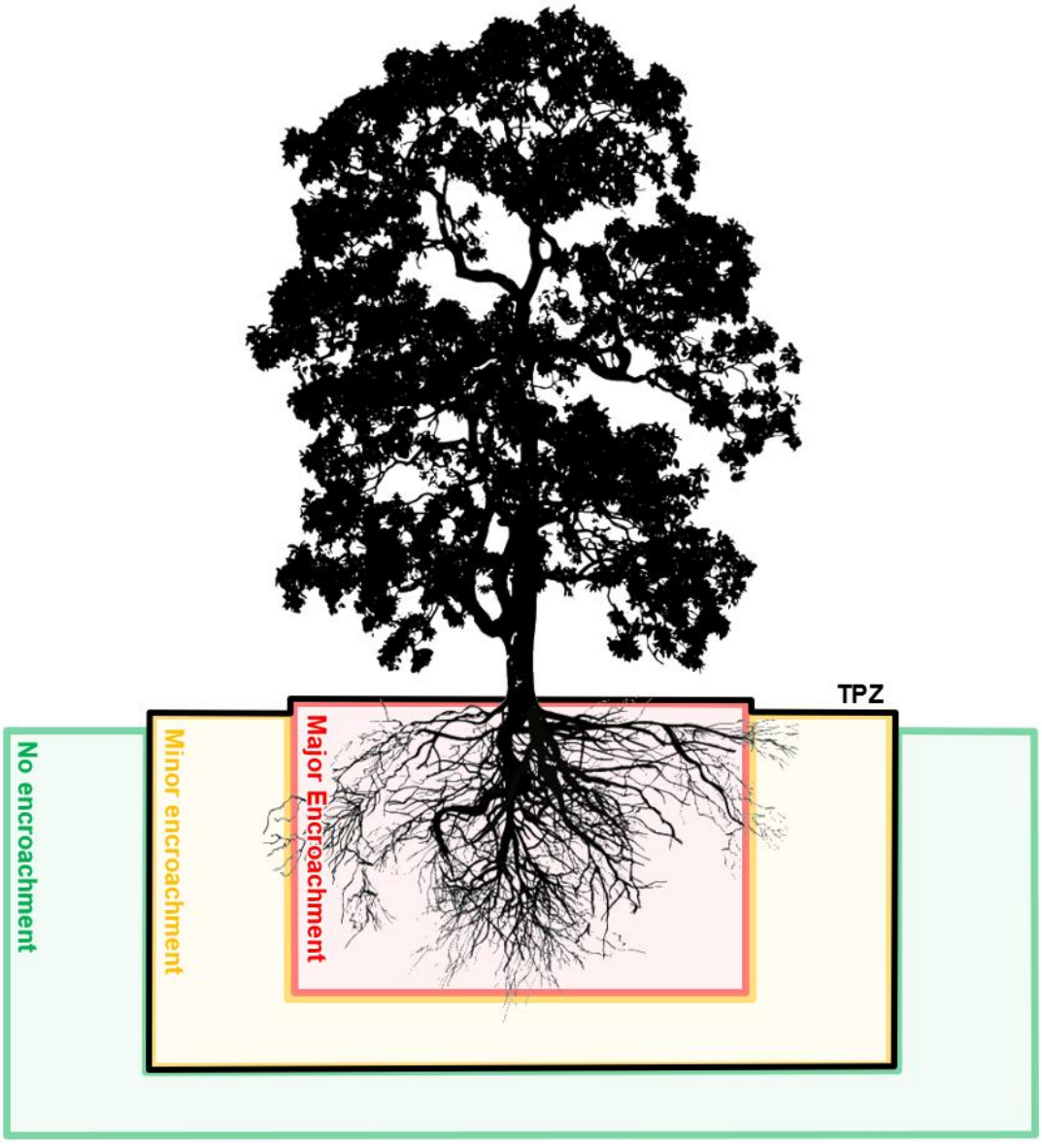


Figure 2: Indicative zones of encroachment within the TPZ

2.5 Mitigation measures

Encroachment within the TPZ must be compensated with a range of mitigation measures to ensure that impacts to the subject tree(s) are reduced or restricted wherever possible. Mitigation must be increased relative to the level of encroachment within the TPZ to ensure the subject tree(s) remain viable. The table below outlines requirements under AS 4970-2009, and mitigation measures required within each category of encroachment. These mitigation measures will only apply if trees are proposed to be retained.

Table 1: Mitigation measures

Encroachment	Mitigation Measures
No encroachment (0%)	• N/A
Minor encroachment (<10%)	• The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with the TPZ. • Detailed root investigations should not be required. • Tree protection must be installed.
Major encroachment (>10%)	• The project arborist must demonstrate the tree(s) would remain viable. • Root investigation by non-destructive methods may be required for any trees proposed for retention. • Consideration of relevant factors, including root location and distribution, tree species, condition, site constraints, and design factors. • The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with the TPZ. • The project arborist will be required to supervise any works within the TPZ. • Tree protection must be installed.

3 Results

Table 2 shows the results of the arboricultural assessment. Key points are:

3.1 Trees proposed for retention

No encroachment (0%): No likely or foreseeable encroachment within the TPZ:

- A total of **8** trees are located outside of the proposed construction footprint. No impacts on these trees are foreseeable under the current proposal.
- All trees and vegetation located within the drainage reserve at the rear of the property **(Group A)** are located outside of the proposed construction footprint. No impacts on these trees are foreseeable under the current proposal.

Minor encroachment (<10%): The proposed encroachment is less than 10% of the TPZ:

- A total of **3** trees **(Tree 3, 5, 6)** will be subject to a minor encroachment of less than **10%** within the TPZ. The encroachment will not impact upon the SRZ and is unlikely to impact the overall health or condition of the trees. Under the current proposal, these trees can be successfully retained.

Major encroachment (10-20%): The proposed encroachment is between 10-20% of the TPZ:

- A total of **3** trees **(Tree 1, 2, 19)** will be subject to an encroachment between **10-20%** within the TPZ. The encroachment will not impact the SRZ and is unlikely to impact the overall health or condition of the trees providing mitigation measures are implemented (see **Chapter 4**). Under the current proposal, these trees can be successfully retained.

3.2 Trees proposed for removal

Major encroachment (>20%): The proposed encroachment is greater than 20% of the TPZ:

- A total of **16** trees will be subject to an encroachment of greater than 20% within the TPZ. These trees are located within, or directly adjacent to the proposed construction footprint and cannot be retained under the current proposal.

3.3 Discussion

The tree protection zone (TPZ) is the optimal combination of the crown and root area that requires protection during the construction process so that the tree can remain viable. The TPZ is an area that is isolated from the work zone to ensure no disturbance or encroachment occurs in this zone. The TPZ (as defined by *AS 4970-2009*) is calculated by measuring the diameter at breast height (DBH) and multiplying it by twelve (12). The resulting value is applied as a radial measurement from the centre of the trunk to delineate the TPZ.

Encroachment within the TPZ is acceptable, providing that the arborist can demonstrate that the tree will remain viable. In general, up to 20% encroachment is usually considered acceptable, providing that the tree is healthy, and a number of mitigation measures are applied. Encroachment of greater than 20% (of the total TPZ area) can begin to impact the structural root zone (SRZ) and is generally more difficult to mitigate. Impacts within the SRZ are not recommended as it may lead to the destabilisation and/or decline of the tree. For the purposes of this assessment, trees within an encroachment of greater than 20% have been recommended for removal.

Table 2: Results of the arboricultural assessment

Id.	Botanical name	Height (metres)	Spread (metres diameter)	Health	Structure	Age class	Tree significance	Useful life expectancy	Priority for retention	DBH (millimetres diameter)	TPZ (metres radius)	SRZ (metres radius)	Encroachment	% Encroachment within TPZ	Other notes	Proposal
1	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	14	8	Good	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	500	6	2.5	**Major**	20%	Tree is located **adjacent** to the development footprint	**Retain**
2	*Casuarina glauca*	14	8	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	400	4.8	2.3	**Major**	12%	Tree is located **adjacent** to the development footprint	**Retain**
3	*Casuarina glauca*	13	6	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	350	4.2	2.1	**Minor**	9%	Tree is located **adjacent** to the development footprint	**Retain**
4	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	14	5	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	450	5.4	2.4	**Major**	36%	Tree is located **adjacent** to the development footprint	**Remove**
5	*Casuarina glauca*	14	3	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	300	3.6	2	**Minor**	2%	Tree is located **adjacent** to the development footprint	**Retain**
6	*Casuarina glauca*	15	5	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	400	4.8	2.3	**Minor**	4%	Tree is located **adjacent** to the development footprint	**Retain**
7	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	15	5	Fair	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	450	5.4	2.4	**Major**	27%	Tree is located **adjacent** to the development footprint	**Remove**
8	*Casuarina glauca*	8	4	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Medium	250	3	1.9	**Major**	54%	Tree is located **inside** the development footprint	**Remove**
9	*Casuarina glauca*	12	4	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	250	3	1.9	**Major**	62%	Tree is located **inside** the development footprint	**Remove**
10	*Eucalyptus sp*	14	7	Good	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	450	5.4	2.4	**Major**	64%	Tree is located **inside** the development footprint	**Remove**
11	*Casuarina glauca*	15	5	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	450	5.4	2.4	**Major**	72%	Tree is located **inside** the development footprint	**Remove**
12	*Casuarina glauca*	13	4	Fair	Fair	Mature	Low	Medium	Medium	300	3.6	2	**Major**	70%	Tree is located **inside** the development footprint	**Remove**
13	*Casuarina glauca*	15	4	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	300	3.6	2	**Major**	56%	Tree is located **inside** the development footprint	**Remove**
14	*Casuarina glauca*	15	4	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	250	3	1.9	**Major**	47%	Tree is located **adjacent** to the development footprint	**Remove**
15	*Casuarina glauca*	15	5	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	350	4.2	2.1	**Major**	58%	Tree is located **inside** the development footprint	**Remove**
16	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	15	7	Fair	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	450	5.4	2.4	**Major**	37%	Tree is located **adjacent** to the development footprint	**Remove**
17	*Casuarina glauca*	15	5	Fair	Poor	Mature	Low	Medium	Low	300	3.6	2	**Major**	56%	Tree is located **inside** the development footprint	**Remove**
18	*Casuarina glauca*	15	5	Fair	Poor	Mature	Low	Medium	Low	300	3.6	2	**Major**	60%	Tree is located **inside** the development footprint	**Remove**
19	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	13	6	Good	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	350	4.2	2.1	**Major**	16%	Tree is located **adjacent** to the development footprint	**Retain**
20	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	15	7	Good	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	450	5.4	2.4	**Major**	39%	Tree is located **adjacent** to the development footprint	**Remove**
21	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	14	4	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	300	3.6	2	**Major**	32%	Tree is located **adjacent** to the development footprint	**Remove**
22	*Casuarina glauca*	16	6	Fair	Fair	Mature	Low	Medium	Medium	400	4.8	2.3	**Major**	45%	Tree is located **adjacent** to the development footprint	**Remove**
23	*Eucalyptus sp*	14	6	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Low	250	3	1.9	**No**	0%	Tree is located **outside** the development footprint	**Retain**
24	*Casuarina glauca*	12	6	Fair	Fair	Mature	Low	Medium	Medium	300	3.6	2	**No**	0%	Tree is located **outside** the development footprint	**Retain**
25	*Casuarina glauca*	16	6	Fair	Fair	Mature	Low	Medium	Medium	300	3.6	2	**No**	0%	Tree is located **outside** the development footprint	**Retain**
26	*Eucalyptus grandis*	28	16	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	600	7.2	2.7	**No**	0%	Tree is located **outside** the development footprint	**Retain**

Id.	Botanical name	Height (metres)	Spread (metres diameter)	Health	Structure	Age class	Tree significance	Useful life expectancy	Priority for retention	DBH (millimetres diameter)	TPZ (metres radius)	SRZ (metres radius)	Encroachment	% Encroachment within TPZ	Other notes	Proposal
27	*Eucalyptus grandis*	28	16	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	550	6.6	2.6	**No**	0%	Tree is located **outside** the development footprint	**Retain**
28	*Eucalyptus grandis*	28	12	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	400	4.8	2.3	**No**	0%	Tree is located **outside** the development footprint	**Retain**
29	*Eucalyptus botryoides*	26	18	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	600	7.2	2.7	**No**	0%	Tree is located **outside** the development footprint	**Retain**
30	*Eucalyptus saligna*	28	16	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	High	500	6	2.5	**No**	0%	Tree is located **outside** the development footprint	**Retain**
Group A • The subject trees are located within a stormwater drainage channel adjacent to the northern boundary of the subject site. • The trees comprise primarily of two species; *Casuarina glauca* and *Erythrina crista-galli.* • A sloping batter is located along the stormwater channel. The batter is approximately 3m in length and slopes downwards from the site boundary into the drainage channel. The bottom of the batter is approximately 2m below the existing ground level within the subject site. The majority of the trees are located at the bottom of the batter, at least 3-4m away from the site boundary. • The proposed construction footprint is located far enough away from the trees within the stormwater channel that it will not cause any impacts. These trees can be retained under the current proposal.												**No**	0%	The trees are located **outside** the development footprint	**Retain**

4 Recommendations

4.1 Trees proposed for retention

A total of **14** individual trees and **1** group of trees are proposed for retention. The following mitigation measures will be required:

- The tree protection plan (**Appendix II**) must be implemented.

4.2 Site-specific tree protection measures

- Excavation within the tree protection zone of **Tree 1, 2,** and **19** should be carried out under the supervision of the project arborist. (see **Appendix III**).
- Removal and demolition of existing structures within the TPZ must be carried out using tree sensitive methods (see **Appendix II**).
- No over-excavation, battering, or benching shall be undertaken beyond the footprint of any structure unless approved by the project arborist.
- Structural soil (with a particle size larger than that of the existing soil) should be used for any fill required in the TPZ. Soils used for this purpose must be consistent with the existing soils and preferably sourced from the same area to reduce the risk of contamination.
- Any underground services proposed within the TPZ must be installed using tree sensitive methods (see **Appendix II**) under the supervision of the project arborist.

4.3 Trees proposed for removal

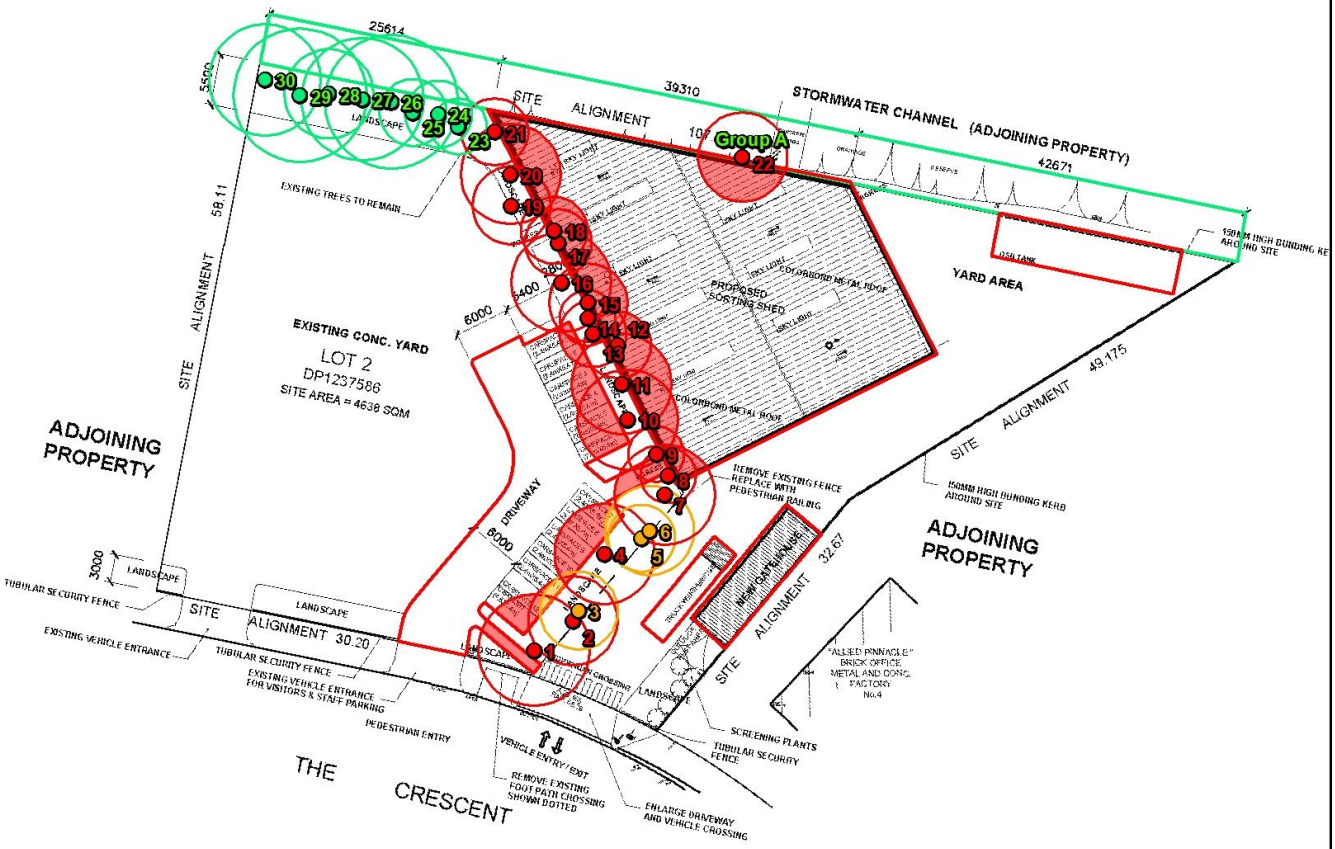
A total of **16** trees are proposed for removal. Any loss of trees should be offset with replacement planting at a ratio of 2:1, in accordance with the *Georges River Council Tree Management Policy*. Examples of suitable replacement species are included below:

- *Acmena smithii* (Lillypilly)
- *Angophora hispida* (Dwarf Apple)
- *Banksia integrifolia* (Coastal Banksia)
- *Banksia serrata* (Old Man Banksia)
- *Callicoma serratifolia* (Black Wattle)
- *Callistemon salignus* (Willow Bottlebrush)
- *Ceratopetalum apetalum* (Coachwood)
- *Ceratopetalum gummiferum* (Christmas Bush)
- *Elaeocarpus reticulatus* (Blueberry Ash)
- *Melaleuca linariifolia* (Snow in Summer)
- *Melaleuca stylphelioides* (Prickly-leaved Paperbark)
- *Syzygium paniculatum* (Magenta Cherry)
- *Tristaniopsis laurina* (Water Gum)

All tree removal work is to be carried out by an arborist with a minimum AQF Level 3 qualification in Arboriculture, in accordance with *Australian Standard AS 4373-2007, Pruning of Amenity Trees* and the *NSW WorkCover Code of Practice for the Amenity Tree Industry (1998).*

Appendix I **- Impact assessment**

Arboricultural Impact Assessment



Legend

The subject trees
- No encroachment
- Minor encroachment
- Major encroachment

Protection zones
- TPZ (continuous line)
- SRZ (dashed line)
- Encroachment (shaded area)

Other items
- Disturbance footprint

0 5 10 20 Meters

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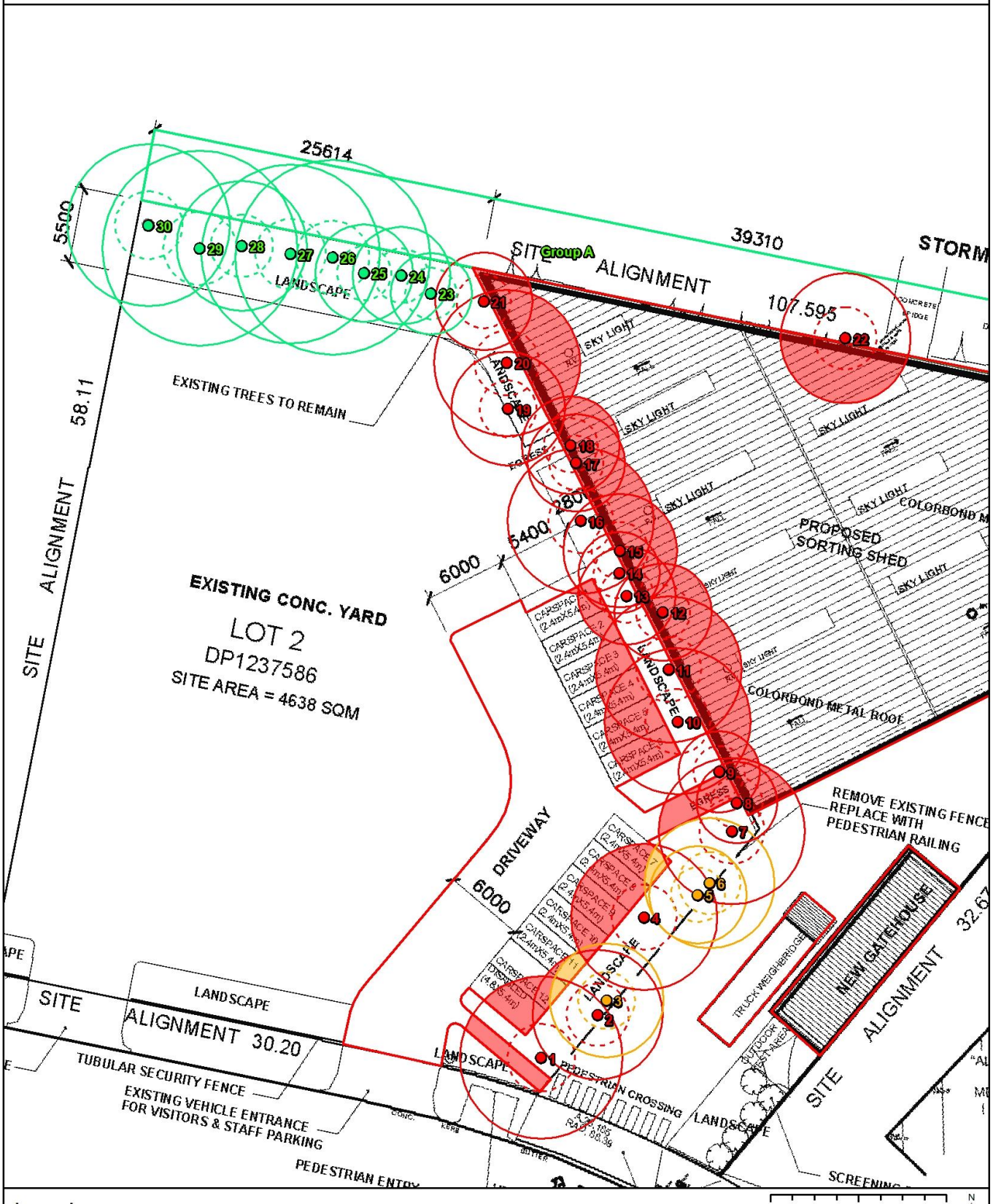
Arboricultural Impact Assessment **Page 2 of 2**



Appendix II **- Tree protection plan**

Tree protection fencing

Tree protection fencing must be established at the locations shown in **Appendix III**. Existing fencing, site hoarding, or structures (such as a wall or building) may be used as tree protection fencing, providing the TPZ remains isolated from the construction footprint.

Tree protection fencing must be installed prior to site establishment and remain intact until the completion of works. Once erected, protective fencing must not be removed or altered without the approval of the project arborist.

Tree protection fencing shall be:

- Enclosed to the full extent of the TPZ (or as specified in the Recommendations and Tree Protection Plan).
- Temporary mesh panel fencing (minimum height 1.8m).
- Certified and inspected by the project arborist.
- Installed prior to the commencement of works.
- Prominently signposted with 300mm x 450mm boards stating, “NO ACCESS - TREE PROTECTION ZONE.”

If tree protection fencing cannot be installed due to sloping or uneven ground, tree protection barriers must be installed as an alternative.

Specifications for tree protection barriers are as follows:

- Star pickets spaced at 2m intervals,
- Connected by a continuous high-visibility barrier/hazard mesh.
- Maintained at a minimum height of 1m.

Where approved works are required within the TPZ, fencing may be setback to provide construction access. Trunk, branch, and ground protection shall be installed and must comply with *AS 4970-2009, Protection of Trees on Development Sites*. Any additional construction activities within the TPZ of the subject trees must be assessed and approved by the project arborist.

Trunk protection

Where the provision of tree protection fencing is impractical or must be temporarily removed, trunk protection shall be installed to avoid accidental mechanical damage.

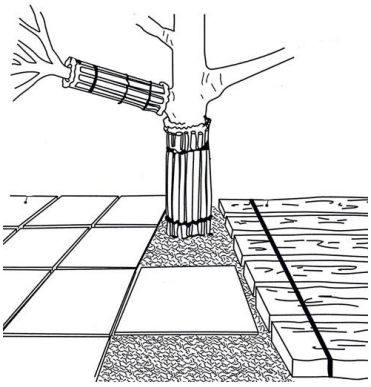
Specifications for trunk protection are as follows:

- A thick layer of carpet underfelt, geotextile fabric, or similar wrapped around the trunk to a minimum height of 2m.
- 1.8m lengths of softwood timbers aligned vertically and spaced evenly around the trunk (with a small gap of approximately 50mm between the timbers).
- The timbers must be secured using galvanised hoop strap (aluminium strapping).

The timbers shall be wrapped around the trunk but not fixed to the tree, as this will cause injury/damage to the tree.

Ground protection

If temporary access for vehicle, plant or machinery is required within the TPZ ground protection shall be installed. The purpose of ground protection is to prevent root damage and soil compaction within the TPZ. Where possible, areas of the existing pavement shall be used as ground protection.



Specifications for light traffic access (<3.5 tonne) are as follows:

- Permeable membrane such as geotextile fabric.
- A layer of mulch or crushed rock (at a minimum depth of 100mm)

Specifications for heavy traffic access (>3.5 tonne) are as follows:

- Permeable membrane such as geotextile fabric.
- A layer of lightly compacted road base (at a minimum depth of 200mm)
- Geotextile fabric shall extend a minimum 300mm beyond the edge of the road base.

Pedestrian, vehicular, and machinery access within the TPZ shall be restricted solely to areas where ground protection has been installed.

Excavations

All approved excavations (including root investigations) within the TPZ must be carried out using tree sensitive methods under the supervision of the project arborist. These methods may include:

- Manual excavation (hand tools).
- Air spade.
- Hydro-vacuum excavations (sucker-truck).

Where approved by the project arborist, excavations using compact machinery fitted with a flat-bladed bucket is permissible. Excavations using compact machinery shall be undertaking in small increments and guided by the Project Arborist, who is to look for and prevent root damage to roots (>50mm in diameter).

Exposed roots shall be protected from direct sunlight, drying out, and extremes of temperature by covering with geotextile fabric, and plastic membrane or glad wrap (where practical). Coverings shall be weighted to secure them in place. The geotextile fabric shall be kept damp at all times.

No over-excavation, battering, or benching shall be undertaken beyond the footprint of any structure unless approved by the project arborist. Hand excavation and root mapping shall be undertaken along excavation lines within the TPZ prior to the commencement of mechanical excavation (to prevent tearing and shattering of roots from excavation equipment). Any conflicting roots (>50mm in diameter) shall be pruned using clean, sharp secateurs or a pruning saw to ensure a clean cut, free from tears. All root pruning must be documented and carried out by the project arborist.

Underground services

All underground services should be routed outside of the TPZ. If underground services need to be installed within the TPZ, they must be installed using tree sensitive excavation methods under the supervision of the project arborist. Alternatively, boring methods such as horizontal directional drilling (HDD) may be used for underground service installation, providing the installation is at a minimum depth of 800mm below grade. Excavations for entry/exit pits must be located outside the TPZ.

Site Inspections

In accordance with the *Australian Standard, AS 4970-2009, Protection of Trees on Development Sites*, inspections must be conducted by the project arborist at the following key project stages:

- Prior to any work commencing on-site (including demolition, earthworks, or site clearing) and following the installation of tree protection.
- During any excavations, building works and any other activities carried out within the TPZ of any tree to be retained & protected.
- A minimum of every month during the construction phase from commencement to issue of the occupation certificate.
- Following the completion of the building works.

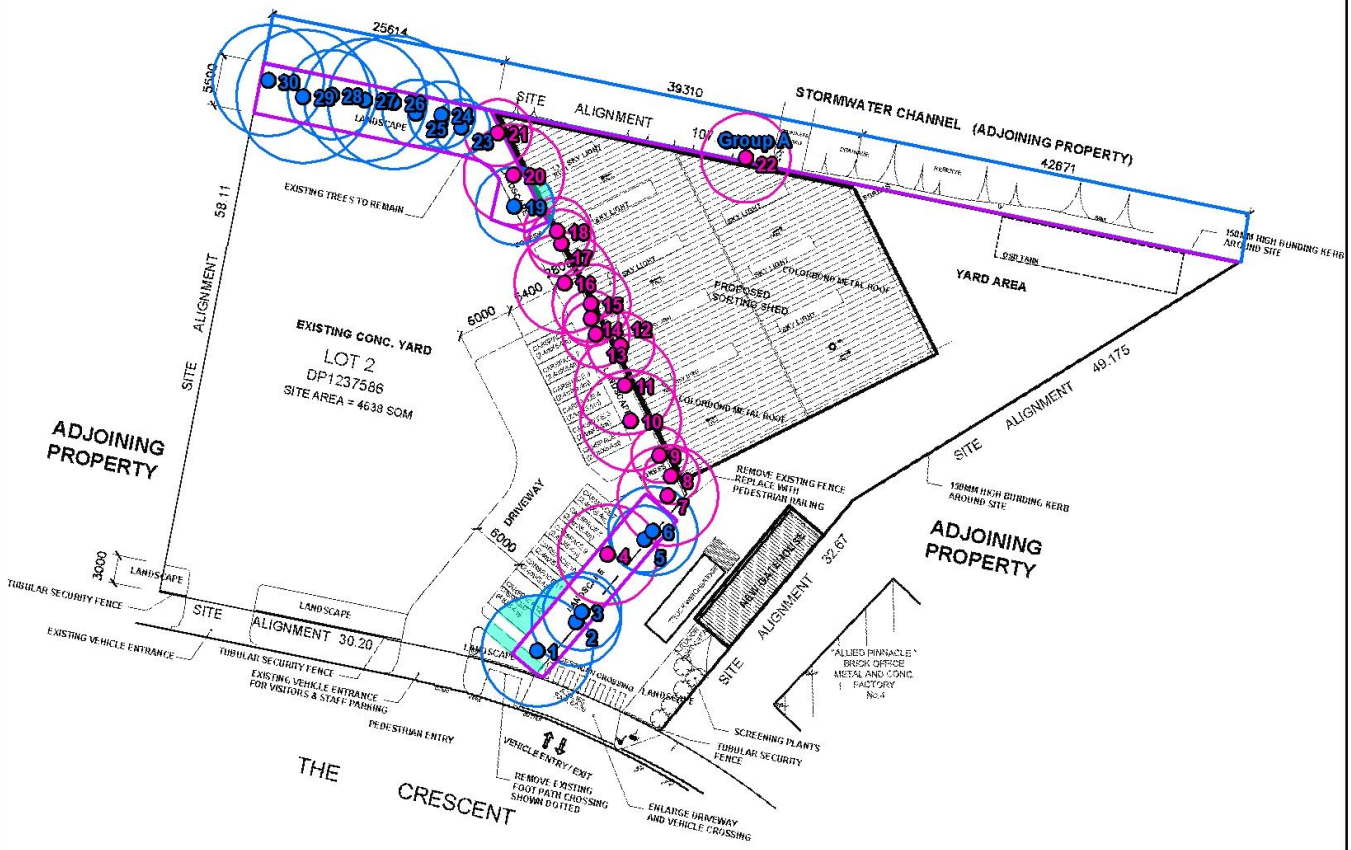
It shall be the responsibility of the project manager to notify the project arborist prior to any works within the TPZ of any protected tree at a minimum of 48 hours' notice. To ensure the tree protection plan is implemented, hold points have been specified in the schedule of work (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Schedule of work

Construction stage	Hold point	Description
Pre-construction	1	Prior to demolition and/or site establishment, indicate clearly (with spray paint on trunks) trees marked for removal only.
	2	Tree protection (for trees that will be retained) shall be installed prior to demolition and site establishment. This may include the mulching of areas within the TPZ. Project arborist shall inspect and certify tree protection.
During Construction	3	Scheduled inspection of trees by the project arborist should be undertaken monthly during the construction period.
	4	Project arborist to supervise and document all works carried out within the TPZ of trees to be retained.
	5	Inspection of trees by project arborist after all major construction has ceased, following the removal of tree protection measures.
Post Construction	6	Final inspection of trees by project arborist.

Appendix III **- Tree protection map**

Tree Protection Map



Legend

The subject trees
- Retain
- Remove

Protection zones
- TPZ (continuous line)
- SRZ (dashed line)

Protection measures
- Arborist supervision
- Tree protection fencing

0 5 10 20 Meters

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TREE SURVEY
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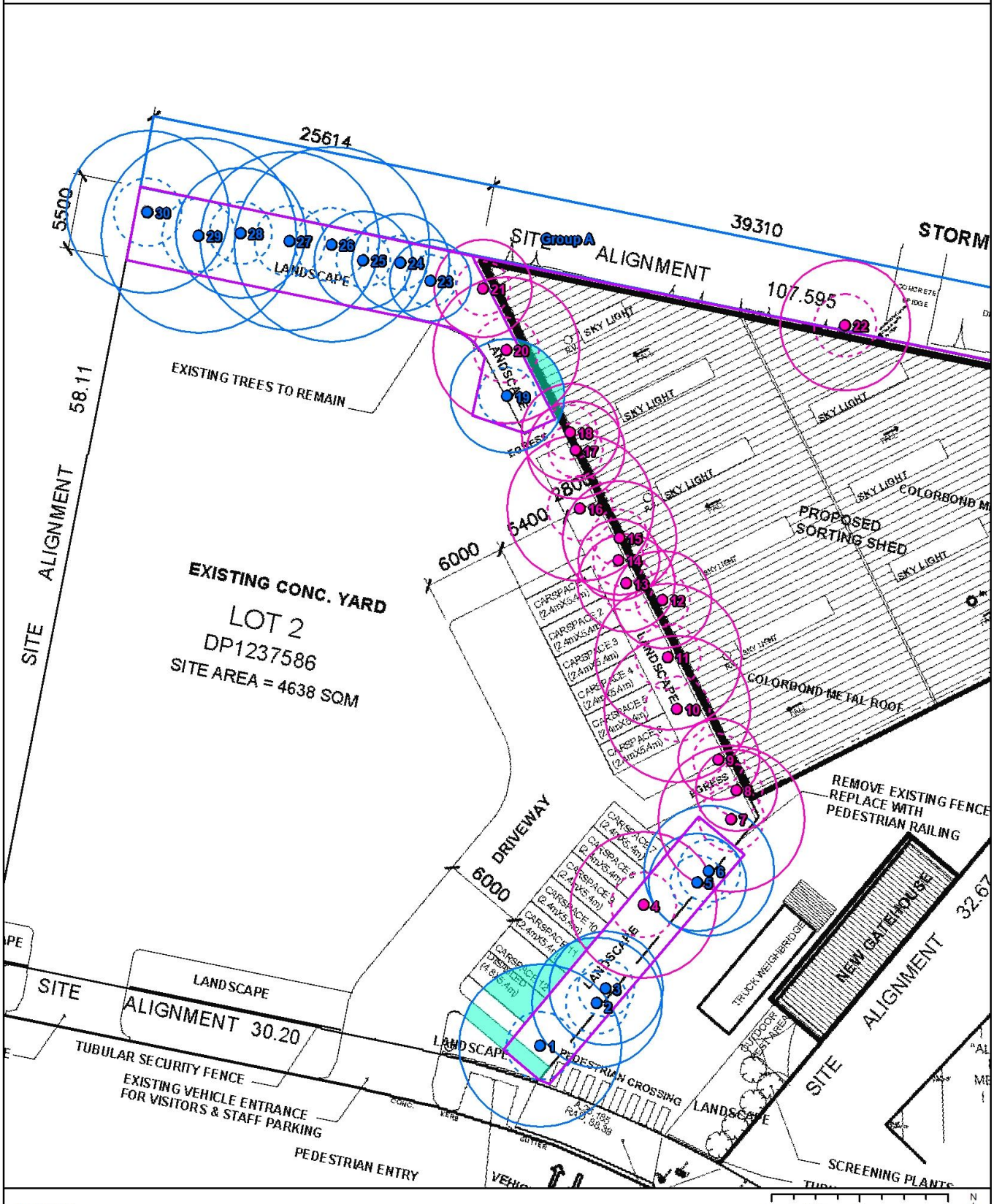
Tree Protection Map



Legend

The subject trees
- Retain
- Remove

Protection zones
- TPZ (continuous line)
- SRZ (dashed line)

Protection measures
- Arborist supervision
- Tree protection fencing

TREE SURVEY
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Appendix IV **- STARS© assessment matrix**

Tree Significance - Assessment Criteria

Low	Medium	High
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 the surrounding properties or 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 dimensions 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 the potential to become structurally unsound. The tree is an environmental pest species due to its invasiveness or poisonous/allergenic properties. The tree is a declared noxious weed by legislation	The tree is in fair to good condition 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	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 council's 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.

Useful Life Expectancy - Assessment Criteria			
Remove	**Short**	**Medium**	**Long**
Trees with a high level of risk that would need removing within the next 5 years. Dead trees. Trees that should be removed within the next 5 years. Dying or suppressed or declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions. Dangerous trees through instability or recent loss of adjacent trees. Dangerous trees through structural defects, including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds, or poor form. Damaged trees that considered unsafe to retain. Trees that could live for more than 5 years but may be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting. Trees that will become dangerous after removal of other trees for the reasons.	Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for 5-15 years. Trees that may only live between 5 and 15 more years. Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed to allow the safe development of more suitable individuals. Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed during the course of normal management for safety or nuisance reasons. Storm damaged or defective trees that require substantial remedial work to make safe and are only suitable for retention in the short term.	Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for 15-40 years. Trees that may only live between 15 and 40 more years. Trees that may live for more than 40 years but would be removed to allow the safe development of more suitable individuals. Trees that may live for more than 40 years but would be removed during the course of normal management for safety or nuisance reasons. Storm damaged or defective trees that require substantial remedial work to make safe and are only suitable for retention in the short term.	Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for more than 40 years. Structurally sound trees located in positions that can accommodate future growth. Storm damaged or defective trees that could be made suitable for retention in the long term by remedial tree surgery. Trees of special significance for historical, commemorative, or rarity reasons that would warrant extraordinary efforts to secure their long-term retention.

Useful Life Expectancy	Tree Significance					
		High	**Medium**	**Low**		
	Long >40 years					
	Medium 15-40 years					
	Short <1-15 years					
	Dead					

Legend for Matrix Assessment	
	Priority for retention (High): 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 if works are to proceed within the Tree Protection Zone.
	Consider for retention (Medium): These trees may be retained and protected. These are considered less critical; however, their retention should remain priority with the removal considered only if adversely affecting the proposed building/works, and all other alternatives have been considered and exhausted.
	Consider for removal (Low): These trees are not considered important for retention, nor require special works or design modification to be implemented for their retention.
	Consider for removal (Low): These trees are not considered important for retention, nor require special works or design modification to be implemented for their retention.

Reference

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