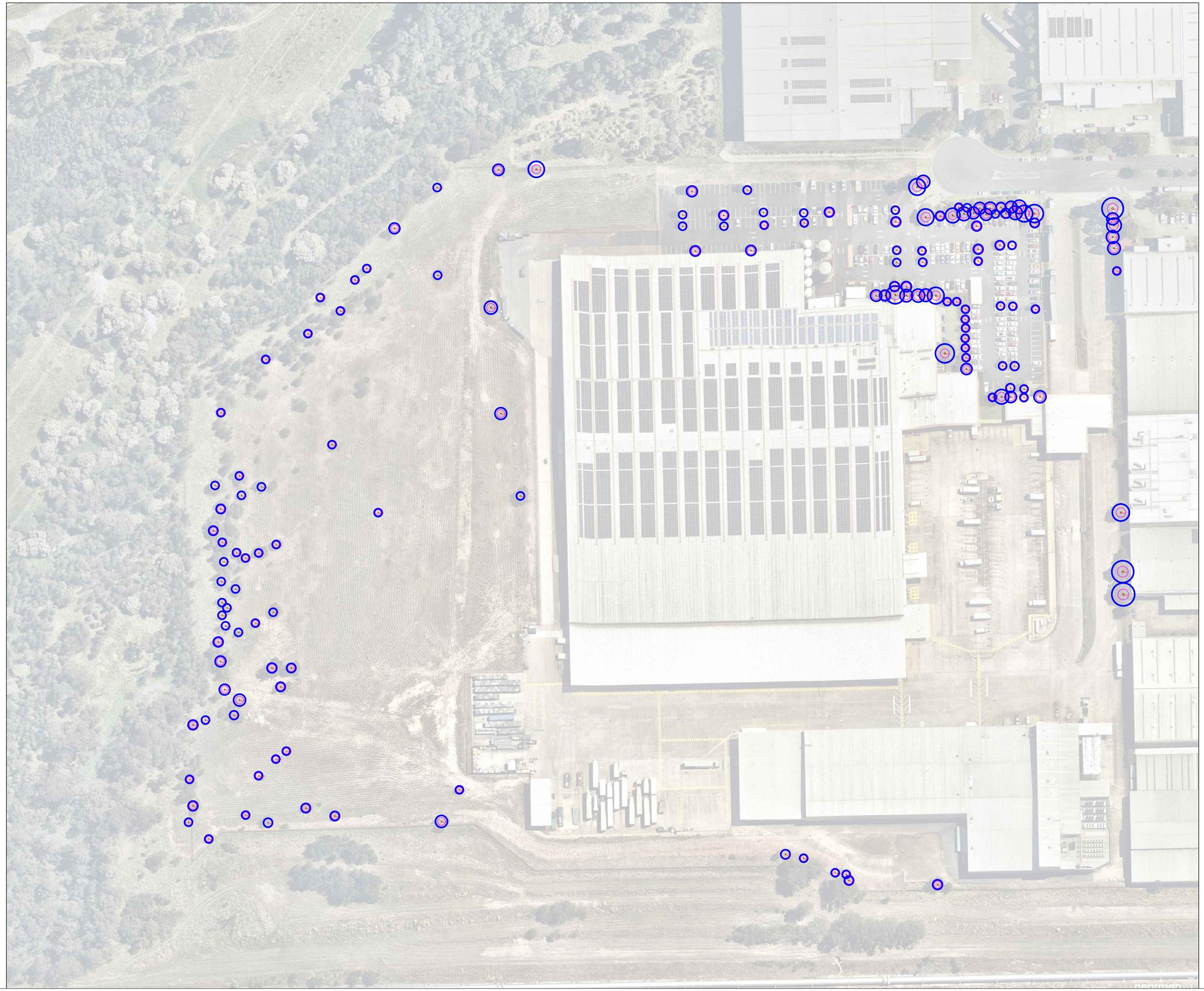

LEGEND			
Tree trunk & number:	Tree 1	Cat. A TPZ:	
Category U Crown & No:		Cat. B TPZ:	
Trees away from devt.:		Cat. C TPZ:	
Proposed building footprint:		TPZ (Tree Pro. Zone)	
TPZ Fencing		SRZ (Structural Root Zone)	

Tree Retention Value

Trees have been categorised to allow an accurate account of which should and should not be a constraint. Tree categories are determined according to their health condition, quality and value.

Cat. U:- Trees to be removed irrespective of devt.
Cat. A:- Trees of high quality and value
Cat. B:- Trees of moderate quality and value
Cat. C:- Trees of low quality and value

Cat. A retention value trees should be retained, planned around and be protected from damage.

Cat. B retention value trees should be retained if possible.

Cat. C retention value trees will not be retained where they impose a significant constraint on development.

Cat. U retention value trees are unretainable for the forseeable future and typically recommended for removal irrespective of site development.

Tree Protection Zones (TPZs)

A model is used to assist in the prediction of the likely impact of development on retained trees. This model is based on the Diameter of Trunk at Breast Height (DBH) for an individual specimen.

TPZ = DBH x 12
(DBH measured at 1.5m on trunk)

It is recommended that an area around each retained tree should be protected from disturbance "in order to avoid (unacceptable) damage to the roots or rooting environment" (as a result of root severance or damage, or compaction or pollution of the soil).

These Tree Protection Zones ('TPZs') have been calculated for all retained trees and are shown as areas bordered in green, blue or grey according to tree category. These zones are normally portrayed as a circle of a fixed radius from the centre of the trunk.

The Structural Root Zone (SRZ) is the area required for tree stability. A larger area is required to maintain a viable tree. The SRZ only needs to be calculated when major encroachment into a TPZ is proposed. There are many factors that affect the size of the SRZ (e.g. tree height, crown area, soil type, soil moisture). The SRZ may also be influenced by natural or built structures, such as rocks and footings. An indicative SRZ radius can be determined from the trunk diameter measured immediately above the root buttress using the following formula:

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

Root investigation may provide more information on the extent of these roots.

Permissible Encroachment in TPZs

As per the Australian Standard AS4970-2009 *Protection of Trees on Development Sites* a major encroachment into the TPZ of any tree is considered to occur when it is beyond 10% of the total TPZ area. A minor encroachment is determined as being less than 10% of the total TPZ area. If the proposed encroachment is minor and is outside the SRZ, detailed root investigations should not be required. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere and contiguous with the TPZ. If the proposed encroachment is major or inside the SRZ, the project arborist must demonstrate that the tree(s) would remain viable. The area lost to this encroachment should also be compensated for elsewhere and contiguous with the TPZ. This may require root investigation by non-destructive methods and consideration of relevant factors.

PROJECT:	Arboricultural Impact Assessment GM 9 Roussell Road		
CLIENT:	Goodman		
DRAWING:	Tree Protection Plan		
DRAWING NO.:	03981_01	Rev. 1	02.03.23
BASED ON:	Site Plan: Near map + AS data Source: Civica		
SCALE:	Do not scale		
DRAWN BY:	NA		

CIVICA