



# TREE SURVEY


ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & TREE PROTECTION PLAN

**Western Sydney University  
Parramatta South Campus  
Relocation of Car Park P1  
Version 4**

**Prepared for:  
Western Sydney University**

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## Document information

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## Document status

Document status	Date	Revision description
Version 1	16/10/24	Minor updates following client review
Version 2	21/10/24	Updates to tree removal and retention
Version 3	30/01/25	Minor updates following client review
Version 4	18/07/25	Final version

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## 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

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# 1 Background

## 1.1 Introduction

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) has been prepared on behalf of the Western Sydney University (WSU) (the Proponent) by Tree Survey. This report is supplementary to the original SSD AIA (SSD-64916225) and has been prepared to support its application by including the impacts associated with the revised car park scope. The application, which is being prepared by Ethos Urban for WSU, involves the construction of relocated car parking facilities located at Fifth Street, within the Western Sydney University, Parramatta South Campus (the site).

The purpose of this report is to:

- Assess all trees within and adjacent to the development footprint.
- Evaluate the impacts of the proposed works and assess suitability for tree retention.
- Identify trees that require removal and specify protection for trees that will be retained.

## 1.2 Site context

The site is situated on Darug Ngurra land, also known as 171 Victoria Road, Rydalmere, located within the City of Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA). The site comprises the Western Sydney University Parramatta South Campus and is bounded by Victoria Road (north), James Ruse Drive (west), the Parramatta River foreshore walk (south) and Railway Street (east), and the future Parramatta light rail line Stage 1. The site is located approximately 1.2km northeast of the Parramatta City Centre and the Parramatta Ferry Wharf (approximately a 20-minute walk).

## 1.3 Site description

The site is legally described as Lot 100 in DP 816829 and the wider campus comprises a significant land holding size of approximately 20ha. The specific development area relative to the proposed car parking relocation is within the northern portion of the campus. Refer to **Figure 1** which provides an approximate outline of the proposed works zone. The subject land comprises landscaped vegetation consisting predominantly of mowed lawn with mature tree planting at its perimeter and is also located adjacent to the sports oval.



**Figure 1: Location Map of Site.**

## 1.4 The proposal

The specific works to relocate the Cark Park P1 at the Parramatta South Campus involve the following:

- Site establishment works (laybacks and temporary fencing).
- Tree removal.
- Earthworks, stormwater, and civil activities.
- Pavement works and minor landscaping works.
- Hardstand paving and line marking for 288 cars.
- Signage and lighting.

The proposed works are depicted on drawings prepared by TTW.

## 1.5 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 (AS4970), the findings from the site inspections, and analysis of the documents/plans listed in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: Documents and plans**

Document	Author	Version	Date
Pavement and Jointing Plan	TTW	T4	02/05/25
Stormwater Drainage Plan	TTW	T4	02/05/25
Survey Plan	LTS	3	05/07/24

The site plan has been used as a map layer in the **Arboricultural Impact Assessment** and **Tree Protection Plan**.

## 1.6 Council tree preservation

The Parramatta Development Control Plan (DCP) 2011 defines a tree as:

- Any tree or palm - whether indigenous, endemic, exotic, or introduced species with a height equal to or exceeding 5 metres.
- Any tree or mangrove vegetation located on public land, irrespective of size.
- Any tree or plant, irrespective of size that:
  - Is listed in a Register of Significant Trees.
  - Forms part of a heritage item.
  - Is within a heritage conservation area
  - Forms part of an Aboriginal object.
  - Is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

Trees and vegetation that fall within these specifications are protected unless listed as an exempt species. Trees that do not meet the prescribed dimensions have generally not been included in this report.

## 2 Method

### 2.1 Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)

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

The following limitations apply to this methodology:

- Trees are inspected visually from ground level without the use of any invasive or diagnostic tools and testing.
- Trees within private properties or restricted areas were not subject to a complete visual inspection (i.e., defects and abnormalities may be present but not recorded).
- Diameter at breast height (DBH) has been accurately measured using a diameter tape (where access to the trees was available).
- Tree height and canopy spread are estimated unless otherwise stated.
- Tree protection zones have been calculated in accordance with AS4970 using the DBH and diameter at root buttress (DRB) measurements.
- Tree identification is based on broad taxonomical features present and visible from ground level at the time of inspection.

### 2.2 Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS).

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 modifications 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.
- **High:** These trees are considered important for retention and should be considered for retention where possible. Design modification or relocation of building/s should be considered to accommodate the setbacks as prescribed by AS4970.

This tree retention assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturalists (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 are in the **Appendices**.

### 3 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

#### 3.1 The Impact Footprint

Assessment of tree impacts requires a clear understanding and distinction between the construction footprint (or project footprint) and the impact footprint.

- **The construction footprint:** The construction footprint is commonly understood as the extent of the proposal, project area, or subject site. The construction footprint is typically defined by the project boundary or limit of works.
- **The impact footprint:** The impact footprint is located within the construction footprint but should only include elements of the proposal (areas of work) that are likely to impact trees.

It is important to identify elements of the proposal (areas of the construction footprint) that will impact trees and exclude elements of the proposal (areas of the construction footprint) that will not impact trees. The table below provides examples of common construction items that should be included in the impact footprint and excluded from the impact footprint.

**Table 2: The impact footprint**

Item	Included in the impact footprint	Excluded from the impact footprint
<b>Excavation</b>	Excavation greater than 150mm	Excavation less than 150mm.
<b>Fill</b>	Fill greater than 150mm	Fill less than 150mm.
<b>Grading</b>	Changes in soil level greater than 150mm	Changes in soil level less than 150mm
<b>Hardstand</b>	Impervious concrete or asphalt hardstand	Permeable hardstand with <150mm excavation
<b>Services</b>	Services installed with open-cut trenching	Services installed using directional drilling
<b>Driveways</b>	Impervious driveway with >150mm excavation	Permeable driveway with <150mm excavation
<b>Pathways</b>	Impervious pathway with >150mm excavation	Pathway with <150mm excavation
<b>Building</b>	Building or structure at existing grade	Suspended building with drainage to soil
<b>Decks</b>	Impervious deck at or above grade	Suspended deck with drainage to soil

Once the impact footprint is identified, it is compared with the existing trees and tree protection zones. The impact footprint is used to calculate impacts on trees and informs which trees can be retained, and which trees need to be removed.



### 3.2 Tree protection zones

The Australian Standard, Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS4970), describes two zones that need to be considered when undertaking an arboricultural impact assessment:

- **Tree protection zone (TPZ):** The TPZ is the combination of crown and root area that requires protection during the construction process so that the tree can remain viable. The TPZ is calculated by measuring the 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.
- **Structural root zone (SRZ):** The SRZ is the area of the root system used for stability, mechanical support, and anchorage of the tree.

Encroachment within the TPZ is acceptable, providing that the arborist can demonstrate that the tree will remain viable. There are three (3) levels of encroachment defined by AS4970.

Table 3: Levels of encroachment

Nil encroachment (0%)	Nil encroachment within the TPZ.
Minor encroachment (<10%)	The encroachment is less than 10% of the TPZ.
Major encroachment (>10%)	The encroachment is greater than 10% of the TPZ.

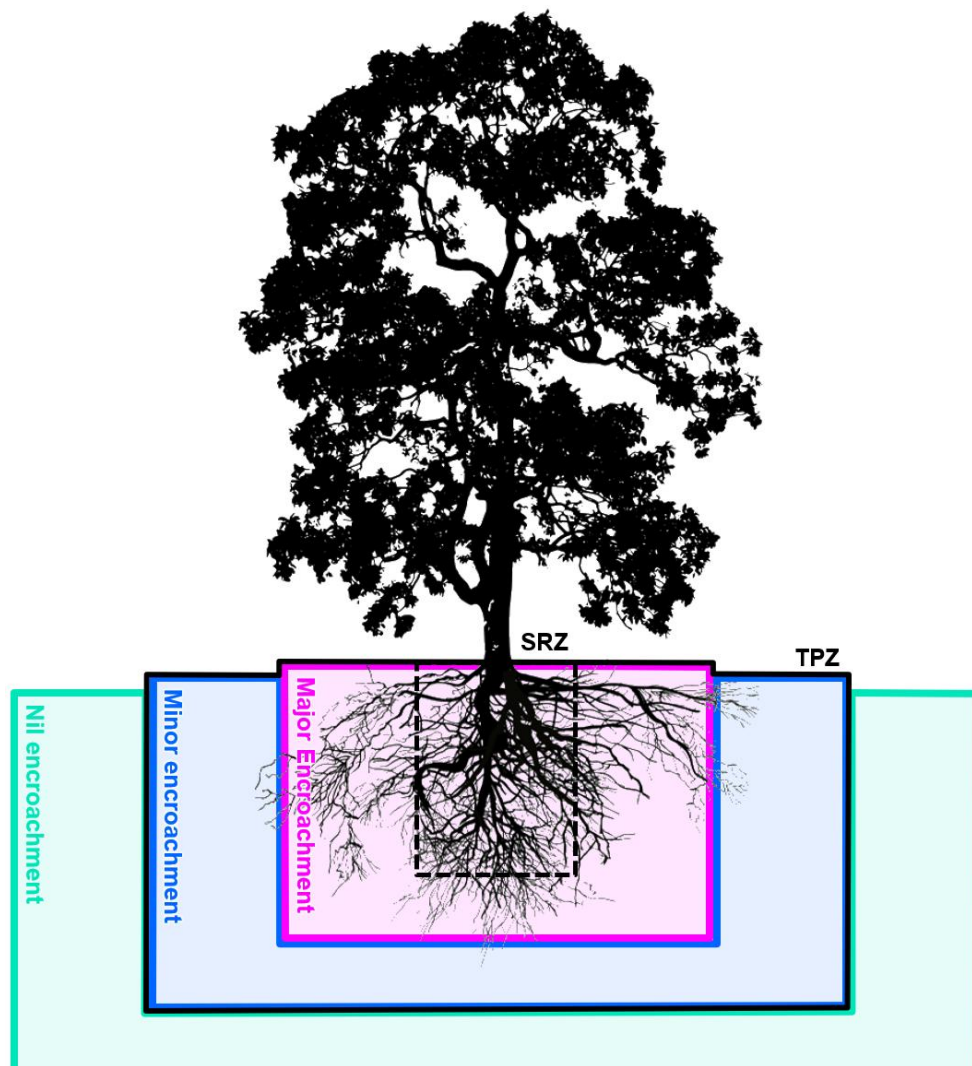


Figure 2: Three (3) levels of encroachment

## 4 Results

A total of **58** trees were assessed and included in this report. The results are as follows:

### 4.1 Encroachment within the TPZ

A summary of trees impacted by the proposed construction footprint is outlined below.

**Table 4: Encroachment summary**

<b>Nil encroachment (0%)</b>	A total of <b>29</b> trees will be subject to nil encroachment.
<b>Minor encroachment (&lt;10%)</b>	A total of <b>19</b> trees will be subject to minor encroachment.
<b>Major encroachment (&gt;10%)</b>	A total of <b>10</b> trees will be subject to major encroachment.

### 4.2 Tree removal and retention

A summary of proposed tree removal and retention is outlined below.

**Table 5: Tree removal summary**

<b>Retain</b>	A total of <b>55</b> trees are proposed for retention.
<b>Remove</b>	A total of <b>3</b> trees are proposed for removal.

Table 6: Tree data

Id.	Botanical name	Height (metres)	Spread (metres diameter)	Health	Structure	Age class	Tree significance	Useful life expectancy	Priority for retention	DBH 1 (millimetres diameter)	DBH 2 (millimetres diameter)	DBH 3 (millimetres diameter)	DBH Combined (millimetres diameter)	DRB (millimetres diameter)	TPZ (metres radius)	SRZ (metres radius)	Encroachment	% Encroachment within TPZ	Other notes	Proposal
1	Cinnamomum camphora	8	12	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium	Medium	750	-	-	750	800	9.0	3.0	Nil	0%	Internodal pruning. Tree historically topped with a minor reduction in crown density.	Retain
2	Cinnamomum camphora	8	12	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium	Medium	750	-	-	750	800	9.0	3.0	Nil	0%	Cavity (>20cm). Tree historically topped with a minor reduction in crown density.	Retain
3	Brachychiton acerifolius	5	5	Fair	Fair	Mature	Low	Long	Medium	300	-	-	300	350	3.6	2.1	Nil	0%	-	Retain
4	Brachychiton acerifolius	5	4	Fair	Fair	Mature	Low	Long	Medium	250	-	-	250	300	3.0	2.0	Major	13%	-	Retain
5	Brachychiton acerifolius	5	3	Poor	Fair	Mature	Low	Short	Low	250	-	-	250	300	3.0	2.0	Minor	5%	Canopy dieback.	Retain
6	Brachychiton acerifolius	5	3	Fair	Fair	Mature	Low	Medium	Medium	300	-	-	300	350	3.6	2.1	Minor	8%	Minor canopy dieback.	Retain
7	Brachychiton acerifolius	4	3	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Medium	200	-	-	200	250	2.4	1.8	Nil	0%	Low crown density. Semi-dormant period suspected.	Retain
8	Brachychiton acerifolius	6	4	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	Medium	300	-	-	300	350	3.6	2.1	Minor	9%	-	Retain
9	Brachychiton acerifolius	4	3	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Medium	200	-	-	200	250	2.4	1.8	Major	57%	Minor canopy dieback.	Remove
10	Brachychiton acerifolius	4	2	Poor	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Short	Low	150	-	-	150	200	2.0	1.7	Major	100%	Minor canopy dieback. Stunted.	Remove
11	Jacaranda mimosifolia	8	10	Fair	Poor	Mature	Medium	Short	Low	450	450	-	640	690	7.7	2.8	Major	43%	Main leader has historic inclusion fracture. Trunk decay. Trunk wounds.	Retain
12	Jacaranda mimosifolia	8	12	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium	Medium	450	350	200	600	600	7.2	2.7	Major	13%	-	Retain
13	Jacaranda mimosifolia	8	12	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium	Medium	450	350	250	620	650	7.4	2.8	Minor	8%	-	Retain
14	Jacaranda mimosifolia	10	12	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Medium	High	450	500	-	670	650	8.0	2.8	Nil	0%	-	Retain
15	Jacaranda mimosifolia	3	5	Fair	Fair	Juvenile	Low	Long	Medium	150	-	-	150	200	2.0	1.7	Nil	0%	-	Retain
16	Jacaranda mimosifolia	9	12	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Medium	High	550	500	-	740	550	8.9	2.6	Minor	2%	-	Retain
17	Jacaranda mimosifolia	5	3	Fair	Fair	Juvenile	Low	Medium	Medium	150	-	-	150	200	2.0	1.7	Nil	0%	Current reduction in crown density.	Retain
18	Jacaranda mimosifolia	3	4	Fair	Fair	Juvenile	Low	Long	Medium	150	-	-	150	200	2.0	1.7	Minor	8%	-	Retain
19	Jacaranda mimosifolia	7	8	Fair	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	Medium	300	-	-	300	350	3.6	2.1	Major	12%	-	Retain
20	Jacaranda mimosifolia	7	9	Fair	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium	Medium	400	-	-	400	450	4.8	2.4	Major	14%	-	Retain
21	Jacaranda mimosifolia	8	12	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Medium	High	500	700	-	860	900	10.3	3.2	Minor	8%	-	Retain
22	Cedrus deodara	12	12	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Medium	High	600	-	-	600	650	7.2	2.8	Nil	0%	-	Retain
23	Jacaranda mimosifolia	8	12	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium	Medium	450	450	400	750	750	9.0	2.9	Minor	6%	-	Retain
24	Podocarpus elatus	16	14	Good	Fair	Mature	High	Medium	High	800	-	-	800	1000	9.6	3.3	Minor	2%	Included bark junction. Presents as stable with good adaptive growth.	Retain
25	Jacaranda mimosifolia	9	12	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium	Medium	450	600	-	750	700	9.0	2.8	Minor	5%	Trunk wounds.	Retain
26	Cedrus deodara	12	12	Fair	Good	Mature	High	Medium	High	750	-	-	750	800	9.0	3.0	Minor	5%	Minor crown density reduction.	Retain
27	Jacaranda mimosifolia	7	7	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Long	Medium	250	-	-	250	300	3.0	2.0	Nil	0%	-	Retain
28	Cedrus deodara	12	14	Fair	Good	Mature	High	Medium	High	850	-	-	850	900	10.2	3.2	Minor	6%	Minor reduction in crown density.	Retain
29	Jacaranda mimosifolia	9	12	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Medium	High	800	-	-	800	750	9.6	2.9	Major	14%	-	Retain
30	Jacaranda mimosifolia	9	12	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Medium	High	750	-	-	750	750	9.0	2.9	Minor	9%	-	Retain
31	Jacaranda mimosifolia	8	10	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium	Medium	450	200	-	490	500	5.9	2.5	Nil	0%	-	Retain
32	Jacaranda mimosifolia	3	4	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Medium	150	-	-	150	200	2.0	1.7	Nil	0%	-	Retain

Id.	Botanical name	Height (metres)	Spread (metres diameter)	Health	Structure	Age class	Tree significance	Useful life expectancy	Priority for retention	DBH 1 (millimetres diameter)	DBH 2 (millimetres diameter)	DBH 3 (millimetres diameter)	DBH Combined (millimetres diameter)	DRB (millimetres diameter)	TPZ (metres radius)	SRZ (metres radius)	Encroachment	% Encroachment within TPZ	Other notes	Proposal
33	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	12	14	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Medium	High	1100	-	-	1100	1100	13.2	3.4	Minor	9%	Multiple included bark junctions. Presents as stable with good adaptive growth.	Retain
34	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	5	6	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Long	Medium	300	-	-	300	350	3.6	2.1	Major	31%	-	Remove
35	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	12	14	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Medium	High	800	-	-	800	850	9.6	3.1	Minor	2%	Minor reduction in crown density.	Retain
36	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	4	5	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Long	Medium	200	-	-	200	250	2.4	1.8	Nil	0%	-	Retain
37	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	7	4	Fair	Poor	Mature	Low	Short	Low	300	-	-	300	350	3.6	2.1	Nil	0%	Internodal pruning. Tree has been pruned excessively due to location. Unsuitable location.	Retain
38	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	14	14	Fair	Good	Mature	High	Long	High	900	-	-	900	950	10.8	3.2	Minor	1%	-	Retain
39	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	5	4	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Long	Medium	200	-	-	200	250	2.4	1.8	Nil	0%	-	Retain
40	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	12	10	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Medium	High	700	-	-	700	750	8.4	2.9	Nil	0%	Asymmetrical canopy.	Retain
41	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	6	6	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Medium	Medium	350	-	-	350	400	4.2	2.3	Minor	2%	-	Retain
42	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	5	5	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Medium	200	250	200	380	400	4.6	2.3	Minor	6%	-	Retain
43	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	4	4	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Medium	300	-	-	300	350	3.6	2.1	Minor	6%	-	Retain
44	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	4	4	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Medium	300	-	-	300	350	3.6	2.1	Major	17%	Surface root wounding.	Retain
45	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	3	2	Poor	Fair	Juvenile	Low	Short	Low	100	-	-	100	150	2.0	1.5	Nil	0%	Minor canopy dieback. Stunted.	Retain
46	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	6	9	Good	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium	Medium	450	-	-	450	500	5.4	2.5	Nil	0%	Surface roots wounds.	Retain
47	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	5	4	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Medium	200	-	-	200	250	2.4	1.8	Nil	0%	-	Retain
48	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	4	3	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Medium	200	-	-	200	250	2.4	1.8	Nil	0%	-	Retain
49	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	6	7	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Medium	Medium	350	-	-	350	450	4.2	2.4	Nil	0%	Surface roots wounds.	Retain
50	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	4	4	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Medium	200	-	-	200	250	2.4	1.8	Nil	0%	-	Retain
51	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	6	7	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Long	Medium	300	-	-	300	350	3.6	2.1	Nil	0%	-	Retain
52	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	4	4	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Medium	300	-	-	300	350	3.6	2.1	Nil	0%	Minor canopy dieback. Surface root wounding.	Retain
53	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	5	5	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Medium	300	-	-	300	350	3.6	2.1	Nil	0%	Surface root wounding.	Retain
54	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	6	7	Good	Good	Semi-mature	Low	Long	Medium	300	-	-	300	350	3.6	2.1	Nil	0%	-	Retain
55	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	6	6	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Medium	300	-	-	300	350	3.6	2.1	Nil	0%	Surface root wounding.	Retain
56	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	6	6	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Medium	300	-	-	300	350	3.6	2.1	Nil	0%	Surface root wounding.	Retain
57	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	6	6	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Medium	300	-	-	300	350	3.6	2.1	Nil	0%	Surface root wounding.	Retain
58	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	6	7	Good	Good	Semi-mature	Low	Long	Medium	300	-	-	300	350	3.6	2.1	Nil	0%	-	Retain

## 5 Discussion

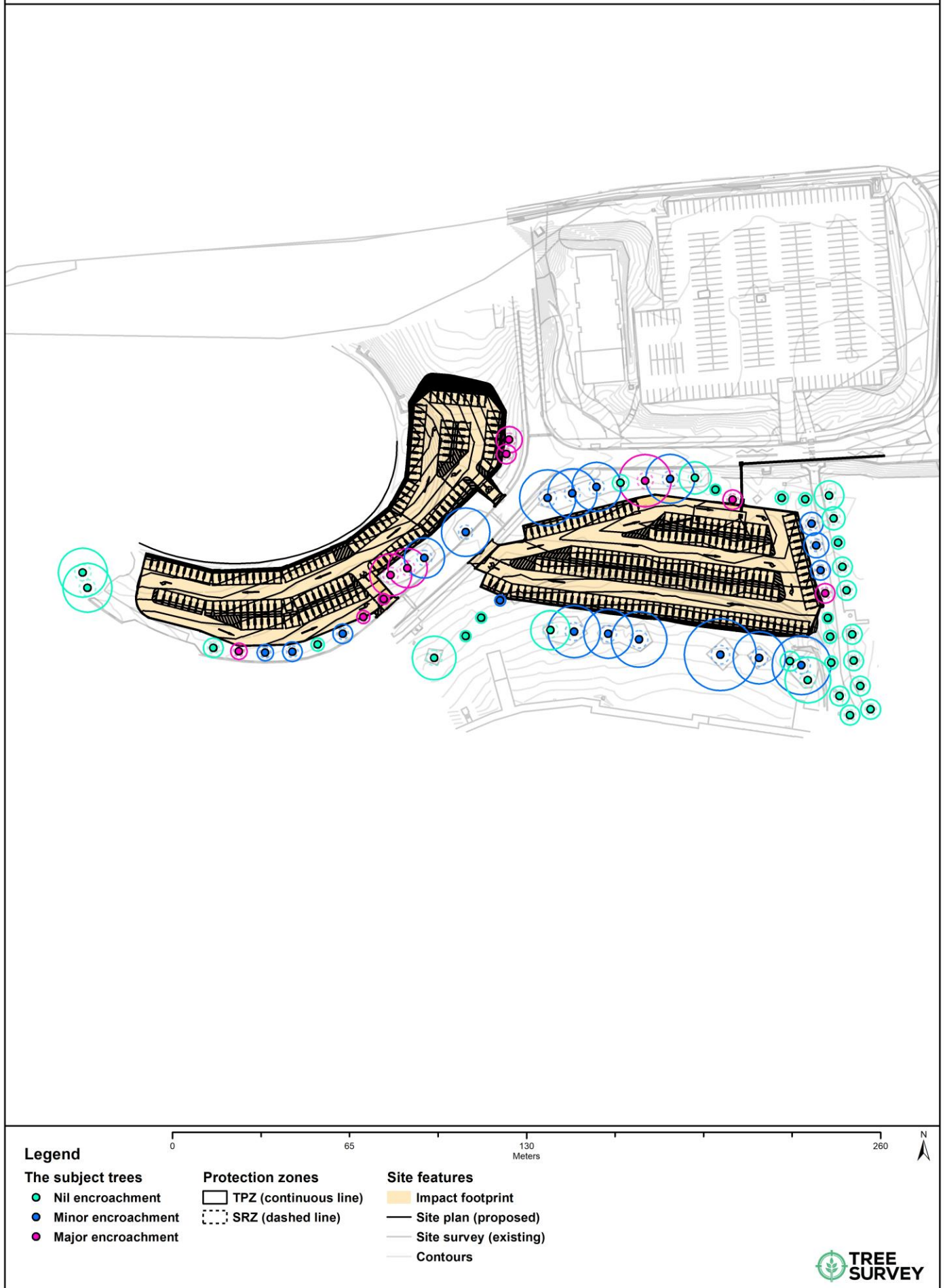
Table 7: Discussion of impacts

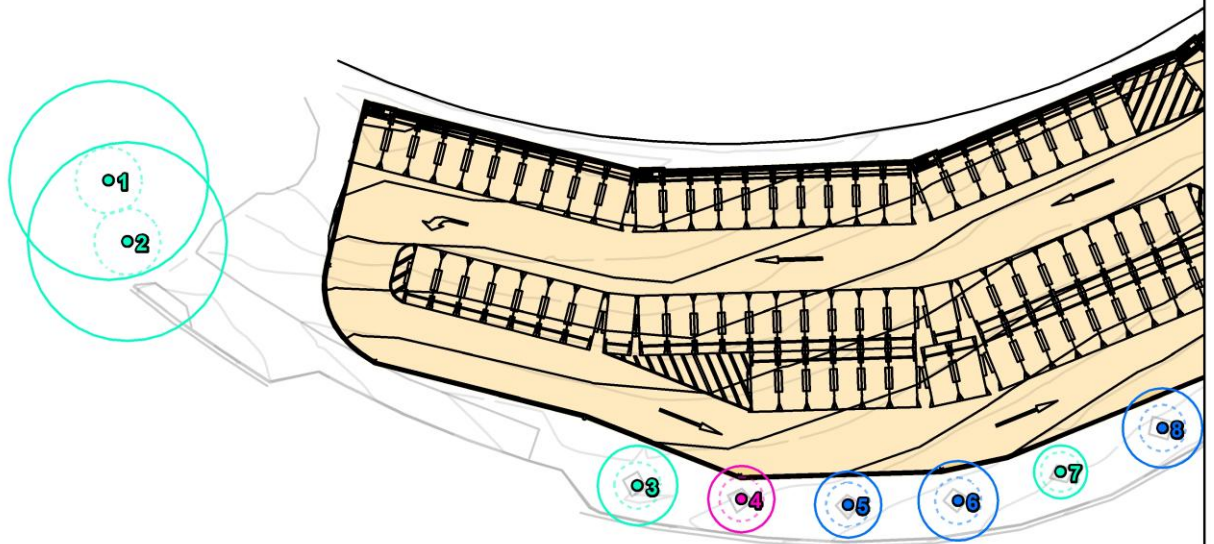
<b>Nil encroachment (0%)</b> Total trees: <b>29</b>	<b>Retain</b> A total of <b>29</b> trees will be subject to nil encroachment. No impacts on these trees are foreseeable under the current proposal.
	<b>Remove</b> No trees within the category of “nil encroachment” are proposed for removal.
<b>Minor encroachment (&lt;10%)</b> Total trees: <b>19</b>	<b>Retain</b> A total of <b>19</b> trees will be subject to a minor encroachment of less than 10% within the TPZ. The encroachments are highly unlikely to impact the overall health or condition of these trees. Under the current proposal, these trees can be successfully retained.
	<b>Remove</b> No trees within the category of “minor encroachment” are proposed for removal.
<b>Major encroachment (&gt;10%)</b> Total trees: <b>10</b>	<b>Retain</b> A total of <b>7</b> trees will be subject to a major encroachment within the TPZ. Several site-specific mitigations for these encroachments have been outlined in the Tree Protection Plan. Under the current proposal, these trees can be successfully retained.
	<b>Remove</b> A total of <b>3</b> trees will be subject to a major encroachment within the TPZ. These trees are located inside or directly adjacent to the proposed construction footprint and cannot be retained under the current proposal.



## Arboricultural Impact Assessment

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**Legend****The subject trees**

- Nil encroachment
- Minor encroachment
- Major encroachment

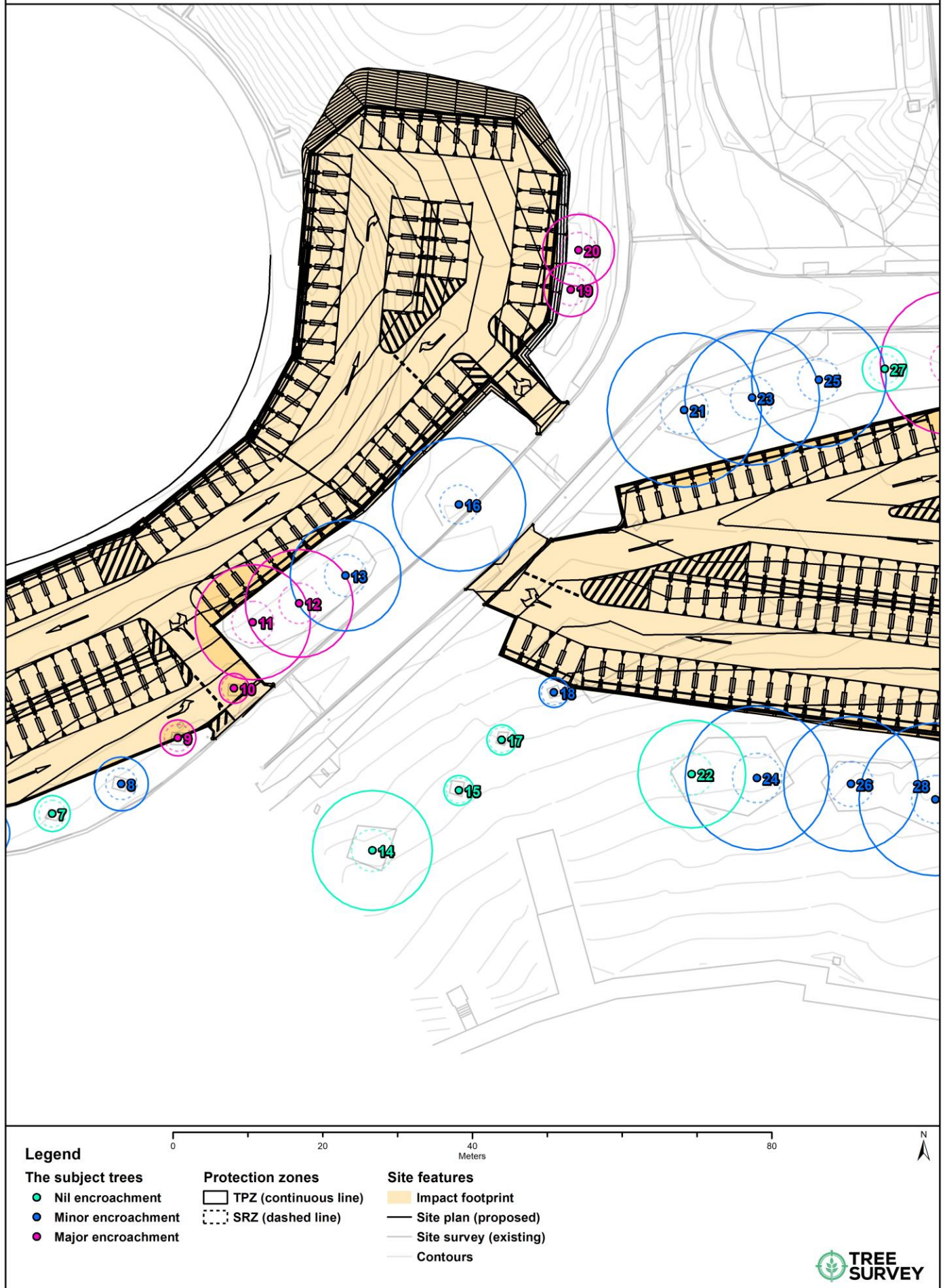
**Protection zones**

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

**Site features**

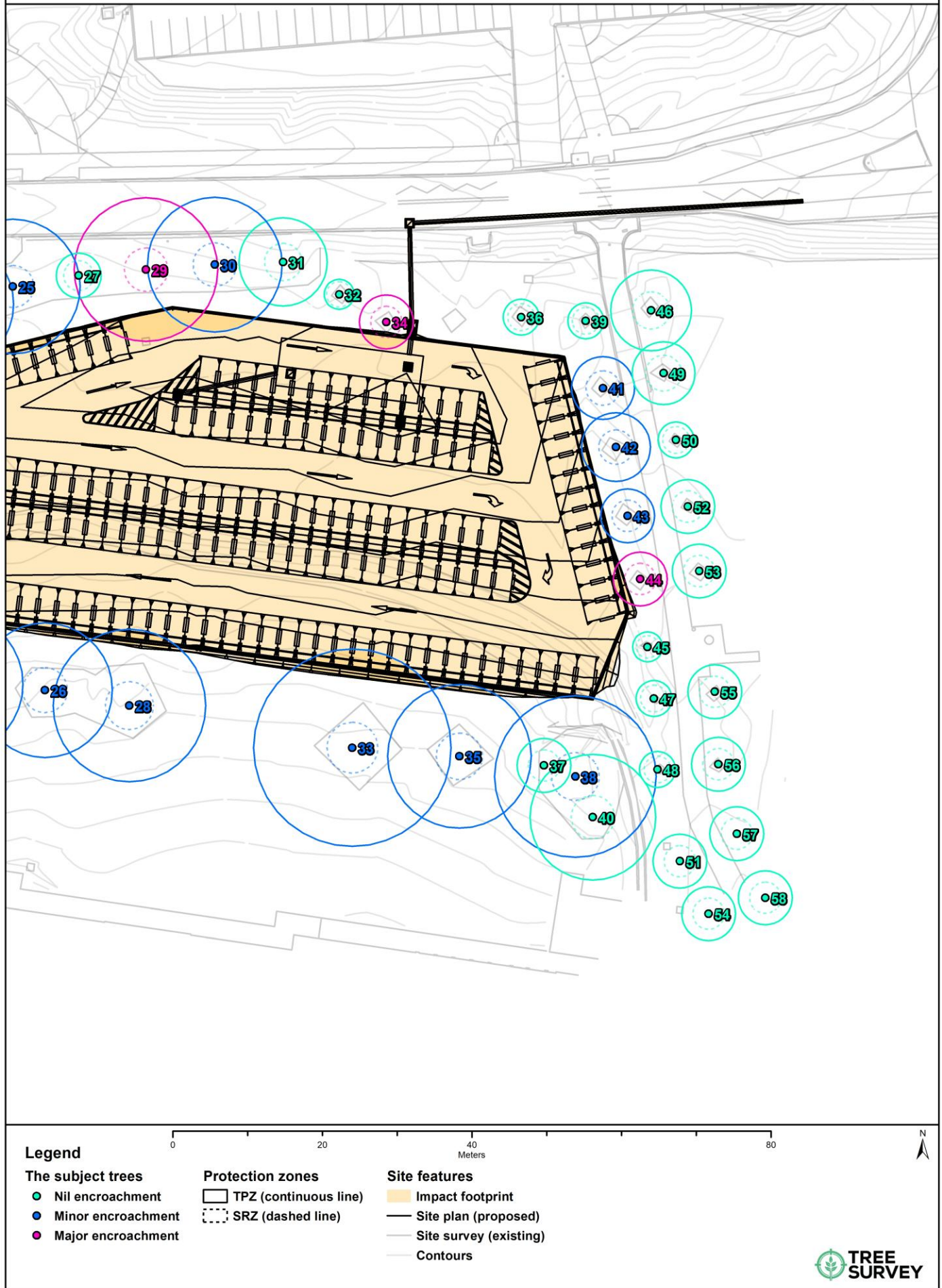
- Impact footprint
- Site plan (proposed)
- Site survey (existing)
- Contours





## Arboricultural Impact Assessment

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## 6 Conclusion

A total of **3** trees are recommended for removal under the current proposal. Trees proposed for removal comprise the following retention values:

- **1** tree with a low priority for retention.
- **2** trees with a medium priority for retention.
- **0** trees with a high priority for retention.

The three (3) trees with a low and medium priority for retention should not be considered a constraint on development. A detailed tree protection plan (TPP) has been included as part of this assessment to mitigate any potential impacts on trees adjacent to the development footprint that can be retained.



## 7 Tree Protection Plan (TPP)

### 7.1 Tree removal and retention

A summary of proposed tree removal and retention is outlined below.

**Table 8: Tree removal summary**

<b>Retain</b>	A total of <b>55</b> trees are proposed for retention.
<b>Remove</b>	A total of <b>3</b> trees are proposed for removal.

### 7.2 Tree removal

The following recommendations apply to the removal of trees:

- Approval from the relevant consent authority is required prior to any on-ground work.
- All tree removal work is to be carried out by an arborist with a minimum AQF Level 3 qualification in Arboriculture.

### 7.3 Tree pruning

Minor vegetation trimming may be required to accommodate construction clearances. Standard pruning specifications are outlined below:

- Pruning must not exceed 10% of the overall canopy volume.
- No limbs greater than 150mm in diameter are to be removed.
- Any tree pruning must be in accordance with Australian Standard AS4373-2007, Pruning of Amenity Trees (AS4373).

If the proposed vegetation trimming does not meet the specifications outlined above, the project arborist must undertake an assessment of impacts on a case-by-case basis.

#### 7.4 Tree protection fencing

Tree protection fencing must be established at the locations shown in the TPP. 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. Specifications for the tree protection fencing are as follows:

- Temporary mesh panel fencing (minimum height of 1.8m).
- Installed prior to site establishment and remain intact until the completion of works.
- Protective fencing must not be removed or altered without the approval of the project arborist.
- Prominently signposted with 300mm x 450mm boards stating, "NO ACCESS - TREE PROTECTION ZONE."
- Certified and inspected by the project arborist.

If tree protection fencing is not practical due to site constraints, tree protection delineation 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 or flagging rope.
- 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 AS4970. Any additional construction activities within the TPZ of the subject trees must be assessed and approved by the project arborist.

#### 7.5 Restricted activities within the TPZ

The TPZ is an area that is isolated from the work zone to ensure no disturbance or encroachment occurs in this zone. Activities generally excluded from the TPZ (unless otherwise approved under the development consent) include, but are not limited to:

- Machine excavation and trenching.
- Ripping or cultivation of the soil.
- Storage of building materials, waste, and waste receptacles.
- Disposal of waste materials, chemicals, paint, solvents, cement slurry, fuel, or other toxic liquids.
- Movement and storage of plant, equipment, and vehicles.
- Soil level changes, including the placement of fill material.
- Any other activity that is likely to cause damage to the tree.

## 7.6 Trunk protection

Trunk protection must be established at the locations shown in the TPP. 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.

## 7.7 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 of 300mm beyond the edge of the road base.
- Heavy vehicle track mats, road plates, access mats, or similar.

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

## 7.8 Demolition

The demolition of all existing structures inside or directly adjacent to the TPZ of trees to be retained must be undertaken in consultation with the project arborist. Any machinery is to work from inside the footprint of the existing structures or outside the TPZ, to minimise soil disturbance and compaction. If it is not feasible to locate demolition machinery outside the TPZ of trees to be retained, ground protection will be required. The demolition should be undertaken inwards into the footprint of the existing structures, sometimes referred to as the 'top-down, pull back' method.

## 7.9 Excavations

The project arborist must supervise and certify that all excavations and root pruning are in accordance with AS4373 and AS4970. All 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:** Use of hand tools such as spades, trowels, and brushes.
- **Air spade:** Use of a pressurised air device that blows the soil away and leaves roots intact.
- **Hydro-vacuum excavation:** Use of pressurised water to remove soil from around roots.

The recommended techniques for common types of excavations have been outlined below:

- **Continuous strip footings:** Manual excavation, air spade, or hydro-vacuum is utilised excavation lines within the TPZ prior to the commencement of mechanical excavation. Excavation should be a depth of 1 metre (or to unfavourable root growth conditions such as bedrock or heavy clay, if agreed by the project arborist). Any conflicting roots 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. After all root pruning is completed, machine excavation is permitted within the footprint of the structure.
- **Post or pier footings:** Manual excavation, air spade, or hydro-vacuum is utilised at the location of pier footings within the TPZ. Any conflicting roots 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. After all root pruning is completed, machine excavation is permitted within the footprint of the structure.

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

## 7.10 Underground services

Where possible, 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.

## 7.11 Root pruning

Any conflicting roots greater than 50mm in diameter identified during the supervised excavations shall be pruned using clean, sharp secateurs or a pruning saw to ensure a clean cut, free from tears. All root pruning (>50mm) must be documented and carried out by the project arborist.

### 7.12 Site inspections

In accordance with AS4970, inspections must be conducted by the project arborist at the following key project stages:

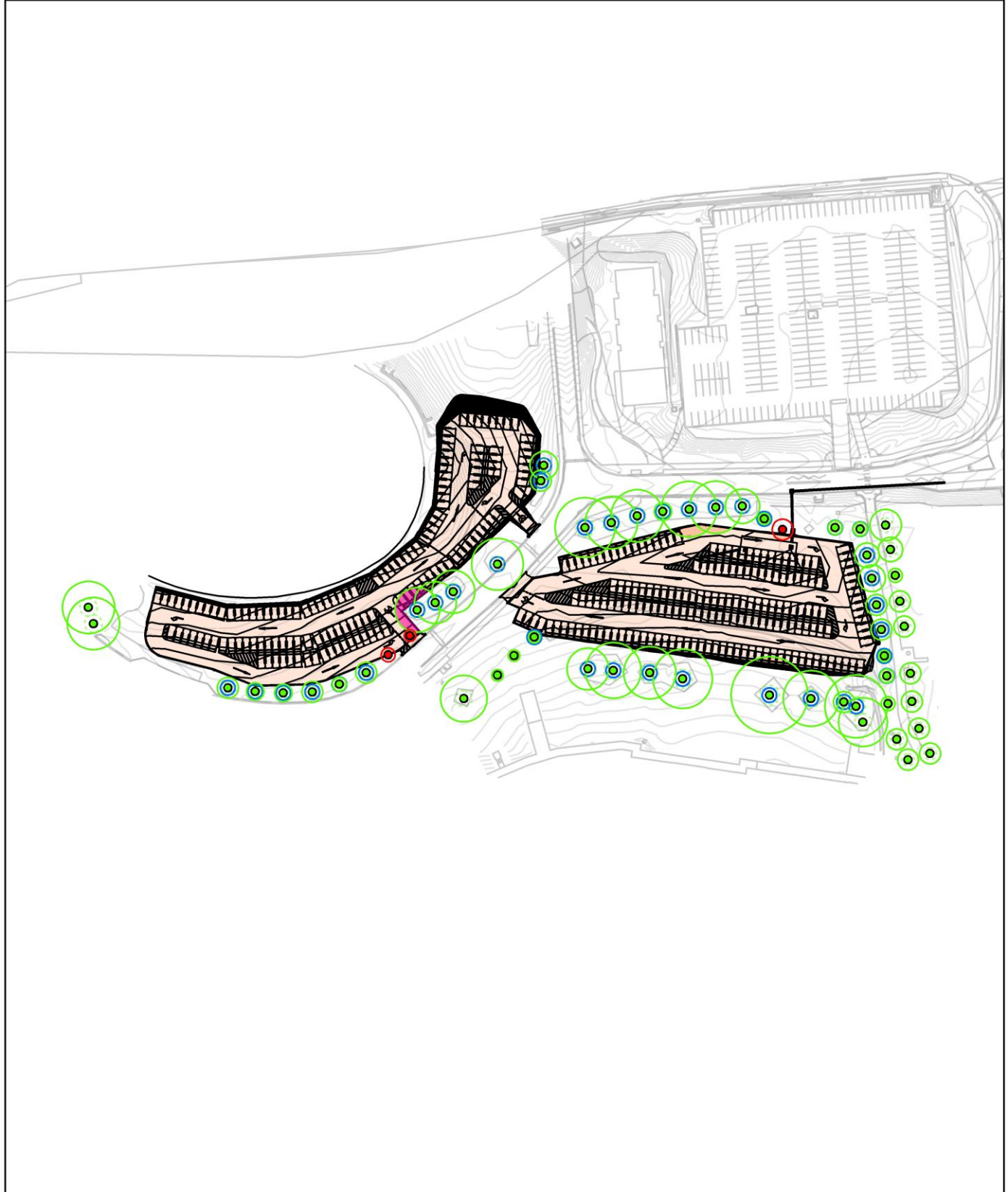
- Prior to any work commencing on-site (including demolition, earthworks, or site clearing) and following the installation of tree protection.
- During any excavations, building works, and any other activities carried out within the TPZ of any tree to be retained & protected.
- A minimum of once per 12 weeks (every 3 months) during the construction phase for trees with a major encroachment within the TPZ.
- After all major construction has ceased, following the removal of tree protection.

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 4**).

**Table 9: Schedule of work**

Construction Stage	Hold point	Remove
<b>Pre-construction</b>	<b>1</b>	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. The project arborist shall inspect and certify tree protection.
<b>During Construction</b>	<b>2</b>	Project arborist to supervise and document any significant works carried out within the TPZ of trees to be retained.
	<b>3</b>	Scheduled inspection of trees by the project arborist should be undertaken approximately every 12 weeks (3 months) during the construction period.
<b>Post Construction</b>	<b>4</b>	Final inspection of trees by project arborist.





# Legend

## The subject trees

- Retain
- Remove

## Protection zones

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

## Site features

- Impact footprint
- Site plan (proposed)
- Site survey (existing)
- Contours

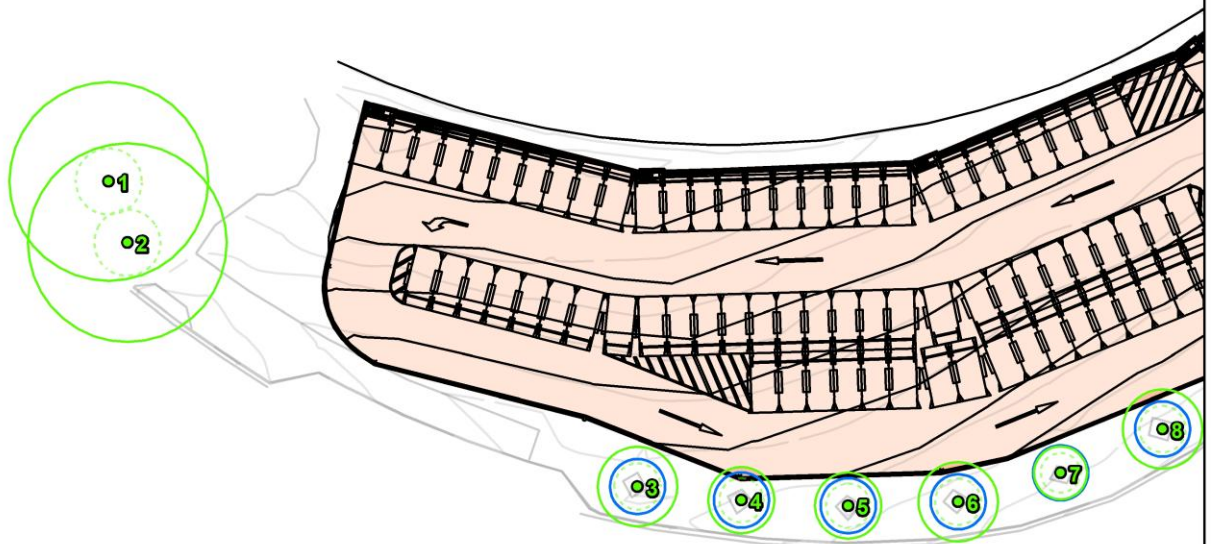
## Tree protection measures

- Tree protection fence
- Arborist to supervise works within the TPZ



Tree Protection Plan

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Legend

The subject trees

- Retain
- Remove

Protection zones

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

Site features

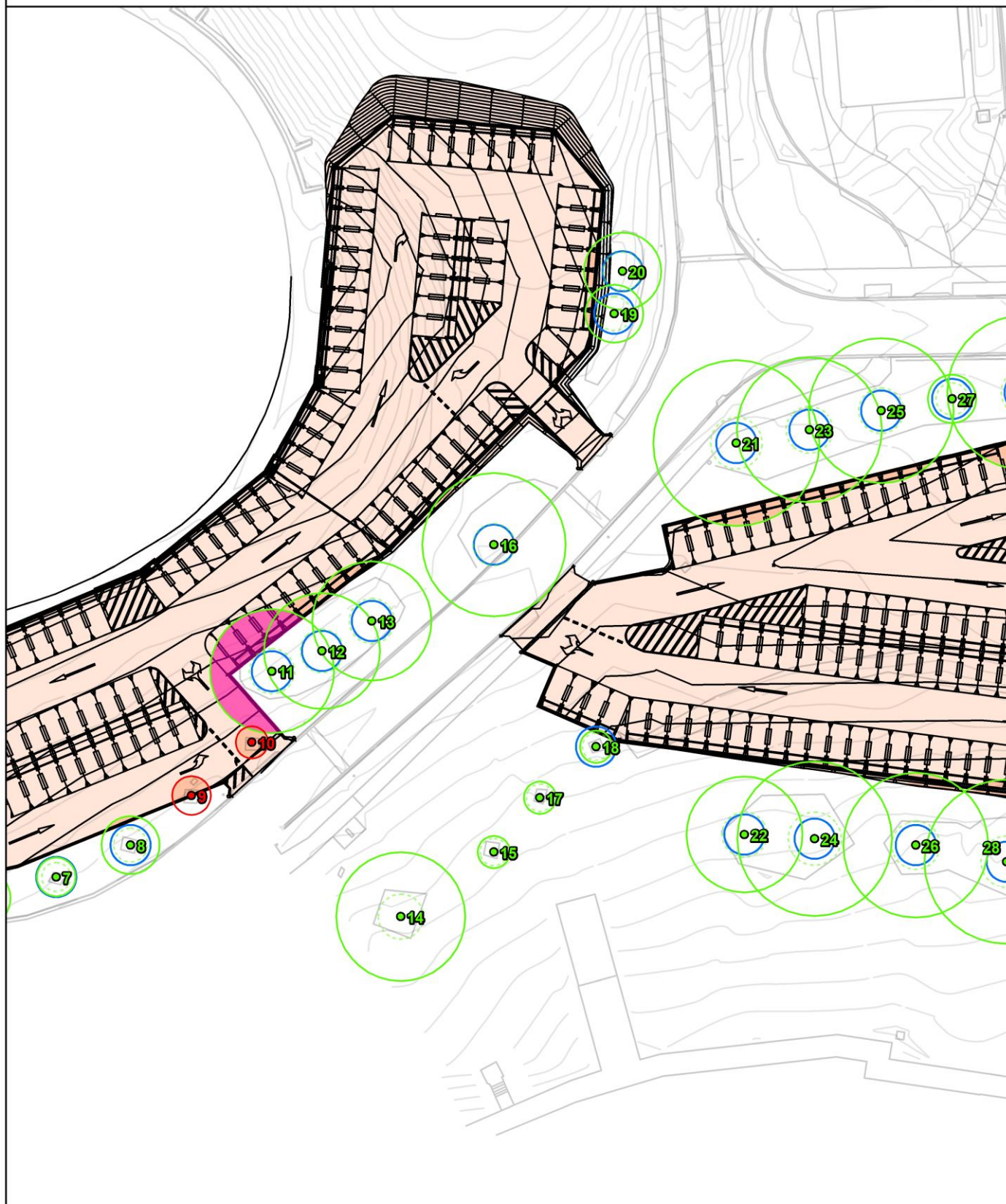
- Impact footprint
- Site plan (proposed)
- Site survey (existing)
- Contours

Tree protection measures

- Tree protection fence
- Arborist to supervise works within the TPZ







# Legend

## The subject trees

- Retain
- Remove

## Protection zones

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

## Site features

- Impact footprint
- Site plan (proposed)
- Site survey (existing)
- Contours

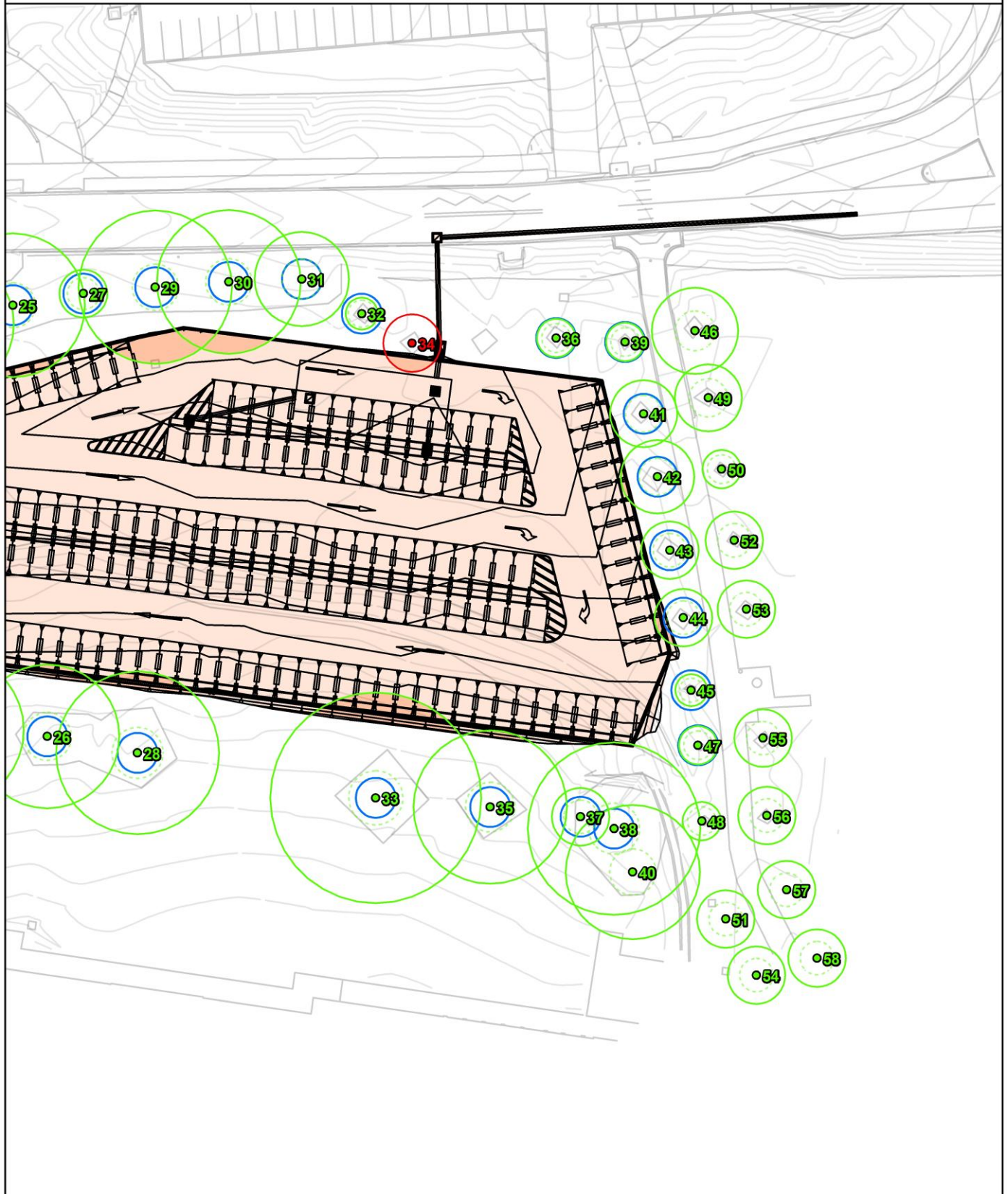
## Tree protection measures

- Tree protection fence
- Arborist to supervise works within the TPZ



# Tree Protection Plan

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## Legend

### The subject trees

- Retain
- Remove

### Protection zones

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

### Site features

- Impact footprint
- Site plan (proposed)
- Site survey (existing)
- Contours

### Tree protection measures

- Tree protection fence
- Arborist to supervise works within the TPZ

## References

Australian Standard, AS 4970-2009, Protection of Trees on Development Sites

Australian Standard, AS 4373-2007, Pruning of Amenity Trees.

Costello, L., Watson, G. and Smiley, E., 2017. Root Management. International Society of Arboriculture.

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

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Mattheck, C., Bethge, K. and Weber, K. (2015). The body language of trees. Karlsruhe: Karlsruher Inst. für Technologie.

Mattheck, C., Lonsdale, D. and Breloer, H. (1994). The body language of trees. London: H.M.S.O.

Roberts, J., Jackson, N. and Smith, D. (2006). Tree roots in the built environment.



## Appendix I - STARS© assessment matrix

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, AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites.

This tree retention assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturalists (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.

Tree Significance - Assessment Criteria		
Low Significance	Medium Significance	High Significance
<p>The tree is in fair-poor condition and good or low vigour.</p> <p>The tree has form atypical of the species</p> <p>The tree is not visible or is partly visible from the surrounding properties or obstructed by other vegetation or buildings</p> <p>The tree provides a minor contribution or has a negative impact on the visual character and amenity of the local area</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>The tree is listed as exempt under the provisions of the local Council Tree Preservation Order or similar protection mechanisms</p> <p>The tree has a wound or defect that has the potential to become structurally unsound.</p>	<p>The tree is in fair to good condition</p> <p>The tree has form typical or atypical of the species</p> <p>The tree is a planted locally indigenous or a common species with its taxa commonly planted in the local area</p> <p>The tree is visible from surrounding properties, although not visually prominent as partially obstructed by other vegetation or buildings when viewed from the street</p> <p>The tree provides a fair contribution to the visual character and amenity of the local area</p> <p>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</p>	<p>The tree is in good condition and good vigour</p> <p>The tree has a form typical for the species</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The tree supports social and cultural sentiments or spiritual associations, reflected by the broader population or community group, or has commemorative values.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Environmental Pest / Noxious Weed</b>		
<p>The tree is an environmental pest species due to its invasiveness or poisonous/allergenic properties.</p> <p>The tree is a declared noxious weed by legislation</p>		
<b>Hazardous / Irreversible Decline</b>		
<p>The tree is structurally unsound and/or unstable and is considered potentially dangerous.</p> <p>The tree is dead, or is in irreversible decline, or has the potential to fail or collapse in full or part in the immediate to short term.</p>		

### Useful Life Expectancy - Assessment Criteria

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

Tree Significance						
Useful Life Expectancy		High Significance	Medium Significance	Low Significance	Environmental Pest / Noxious Weed	Hazardous / Irreversible Decline
	Long >40 years					
	Medium 15-40 years					
	Short <1-15 years					
Dead						

Legend for Matrix Assessment	
	<b>Priority for retention (High):</b> 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.
	<b>Consider for retention (Medium):</b> 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.
	<b>Consider for removal (Low):</b> These trees are not considered important for retention, nor require special works or design modification to be implemented for their retention.
	<b>Priority for removal (Low):</b> 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](http://www.iaca.org.au)

