



# TREE SURVEY

**ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & TREE PROTECTION PLAN**


**TAFE Meadowbank**  
**See Street Public Domain Works**  
Version 2

Prepared for:  
**Hansen Yuncken Pty Ltd**

5 May 2021



## Document information

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<b>Report type:</b>	Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) & Tree Protection Plan (TPP)
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## Document status

Document status	Date	Revision description
Version 1	05/05/21	Minor updates following HY review
Version 2	05/05/21	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

Tree Survey was commissioned by Hansen Yuncken to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) for the proposed landscape upgrade of See Street, Meadowbank. The proposed public domain works will be carried out under the TAFE Meadowbank Redevelopment project.

The purpose of this report is to:

- Identify the trees within and adjacent to the proposed disturbance 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:

- Removal of the existing pavement.
- Construction of a new shared pathway.
- New street tree planting and mulching.

## 1.3 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:

- Landscape Plan prepared by Tract, dated 03/05/21.
- Survey Plan provided in DWG format.
- State Significant Development (SSD) Approval 10349 MOD 1.

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

#### 1.4 The subject trees

The subject trees were inspected between the 3<sup>rd</sup> of May 2021. A total of **22** trees were assessed and included in this report. The subject trees were assessed in accordance with a visual tree assessment (VTA) as formulated by Mattheck & Breloer (1994)<sup>1</sup>, 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. 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).
- 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 were estimated unless otherwise stated.
- Tree protection zones have been calculated in accordance with Australian Standard, AS 4970-2009, Protection of Trees on Development Sites using the DBH measurements.

A tree retention assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturalists (IACA) Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (see **Appendices**). Further information, observations, and measurements specific to each of the subject trees can be found in **Chapter 3**.

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<sup>1</sup> 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 Journal, Vol 18 pp 1-23 (1994).

## 2 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

### 2.1 Impact assessment

There are two types of zones (as defined by AS 4970-2009) that need to be considered when undertaking an arboricultural impact assessment:

- **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 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.
- **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 (as defined by AS 4970-2009):

- **No encroachment (0%):** No 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.

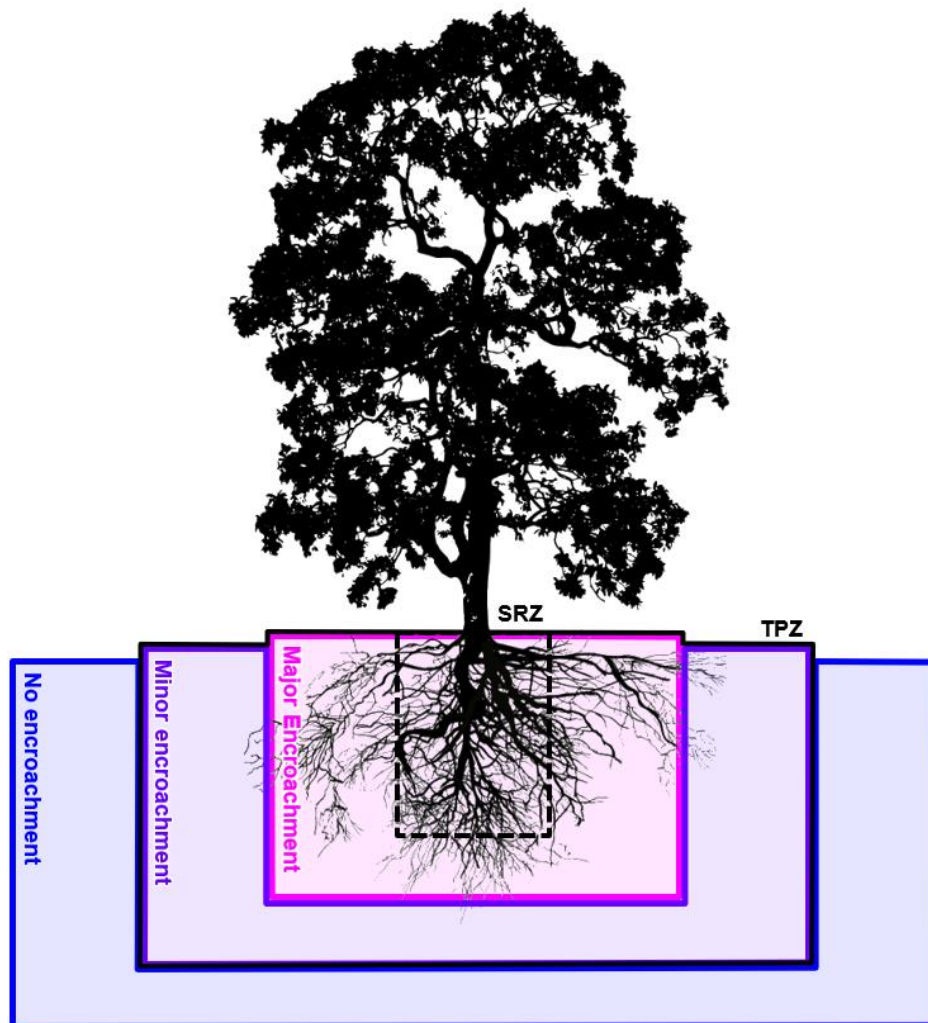


Figure 1: Three (3) levels of encroachment



## 2.2 Mitigating the impacts

Encroachment within the TPZ should be compensated with a range of mitigation measures to ensure that impacts to the subject tree(s) are reduced or restricted wherever possible. Mitigation should 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 2: Mitigation measures**

Encroachment	Mitigation Measures
<b>No encroachment (0%)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Minor encroachment (&lt;10%)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with the TPZ.</li> <li>Detailed root investigations should not be required.</li> <li>Tree protection must be installed.</li> </ul>
<b>Major encroachment (&gt;10%)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project arborist must demonstrate the tree(s) would remain viable.</li> <li>Root investigation by non-destructive methods may be required for any trees proposed for retention.</li> <li>Consideration of relevant factors, including root location and distribution, tree species, condition, site constraints, and design factors.</li> <li>The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with the TPZ.</li> <li>The project arborist will be required to supervise any works within the TPZ.</li> <li>Tree protection must be installed.</li> </ul>

### 3 Results

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

#### 3.1 No encroachment

A total of **12** trees will be subject to no encroachment within the TPZ:

- **Retain:** A total of **12** trees are located outside of the proposed construction footprint. No impacts on these trees are foreseeable under the current proposal.
- **Remove:** No trees within the category of “no encroachment” are proposed for removal.

#### 3.2 Minor encroachment

A total of **4** trees will be subject to a minor encroachment of less than 10% within the TPZ:

- **Retain:** A total of **4** trees (**Tree 5, 6, 13, 809**) will be subject to a minor encroachment of less than 10% within the TPZ. The encroachment will not impact the SRZ and is highly unlikely to impact the overall health or condition of the trees. Under the current proposal, these trees can be successfully retained.
- **Remove:** No trees within the category of “minor encroachment” are proposed for removal.

#### 3.3 Major encroachment

A total of **6** trees will be subject to a major encroachment of greater than 10% within the TPZ:

- **Retain:** A total of **5** trees (**Tree 7, 8, 10, 11, 12**) will be subject to an encroachment between 10% and 35%. The encroachment is a result of the conflict between the TPZ and the construction footprint. This encroachment is considered to be a low impact encroachment for the following reasons:
  - The encroachment comprises low-impact landscape work.
  - The encroachment only impacts a small area of the TPZ
  - The encroachment only occurs on one side of the TPZ.

Several tree protection measures and tree-sensitive construction techniques are outlined in **Chapter 4** to ensure that these trees remain in good health and condition throughout (and following) the proposed development. Under the current proposal, these trees can be successfully retained.
- **Remove:** A total of **1** tree (**Tree 9**) is located directly adjacent to the proposed footprint. This tree has been previously approved for removal under the *State Significant Development (SSD) Approval 10349 MOD 1*.

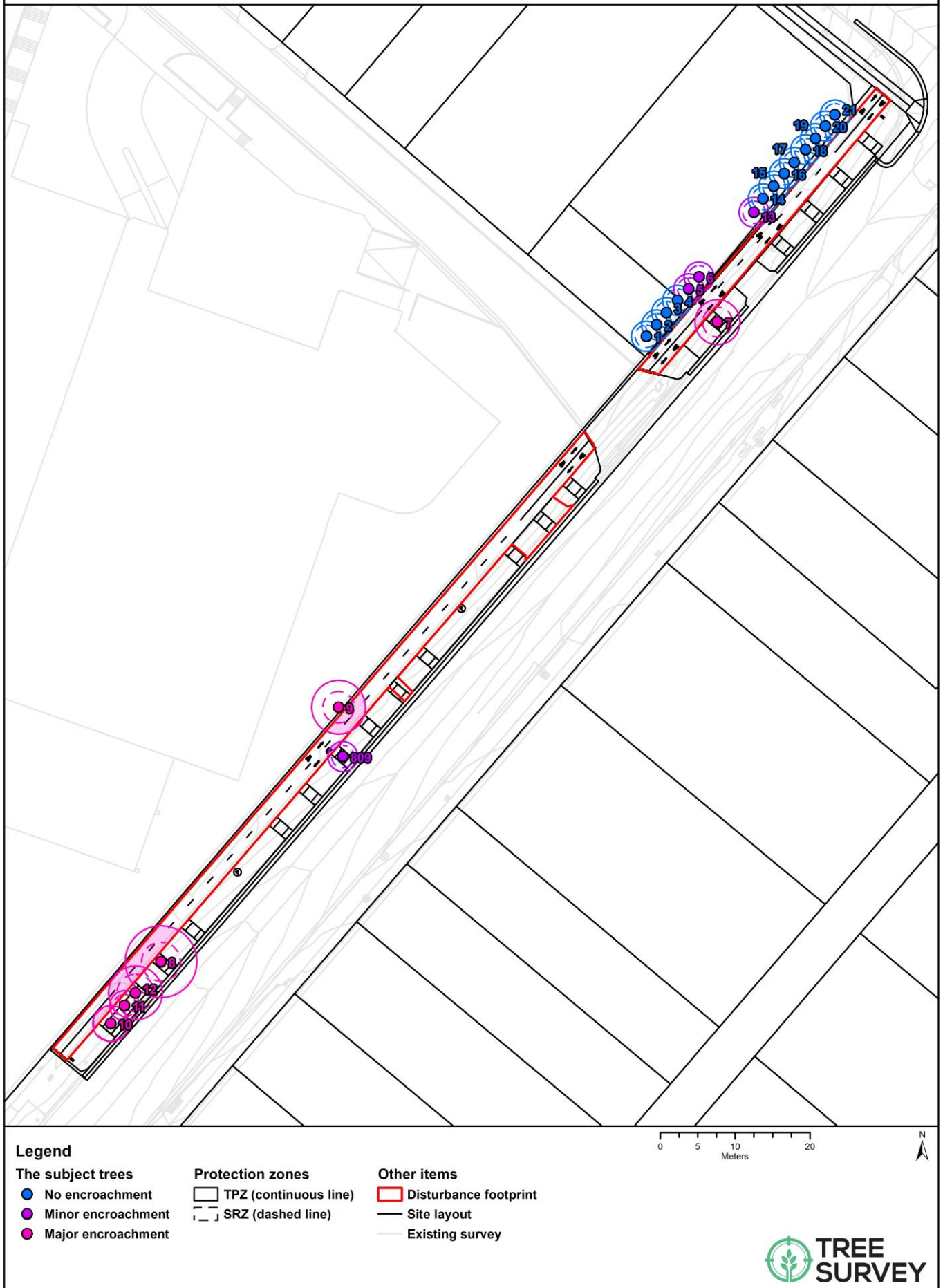
Table 1: Results of the arboricultural assessment

Id.	Botanical name	Height (metres)	Spread (metres diameter)	Health	Structure	Age class	Tree significance	Useful life expectancy	Priority for retention	DBH 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	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	3	3	Poor	Poor	Semi-mature	Low	Short	Low	100	-	-	100	100	2.0	1.5	No	0%			Retain
2	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	3	3	Poor	Poor	Semi-mature	Low	Short	Low	100	-	-	100	100	2.0	1.5	No	0%			Retain
3	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	3	3	Poor	Poor	Semi-mature	Low	Short	Low	100	-	-	100	100	2.0	1.5	No	0%			Retain
4	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	3	3	Poor	Poor	Semi-mature	Low	Short	Low	100	-	-	100	100	2.0	1.5	No	0%			Retain
5	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	3	3	Poor	Poor	Semi-mature	Low	Short	Low	100	-	-	100	100	2.0	1.5	Minor	2%			Retain
6	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	3	3	Poor	Poor	Semi-mature	Low	Short	Low	100	-	-	100	100	2.0	1.5	Minor	2%			Retain
7	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	4	4	Good	Fair	Mature	Low	Medium	Low	250	-	-	250	300	3.0	2.0	Major	19%	Tree has been lopped below powerlines		Retain
8	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	4	4	Fair	Poor	Mature	Low	Medium	Low	250	250	100	400	550	4.8	2.6	Major	29%	Tree has been lopped below powerlines		Retain
9	<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	16	8	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Medium	Medium	300	-	-	300	350	3.6	2.1	Major	34%			Remove
10	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	3	3	Fair	Poor	Mature	Low	Medium	Low	150	150	100	200	400	2.4	2.3	Major	19%			Retain
11	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	4	4	Fair	Poor	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Low	150	-	-	150	150	2.0	1.5	Major	18%	Tree has been lopped below powerlines		Retain
12	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	4	4	Fair	Poor	Mature	Low	Medium	Low	250	150	100	300	500	3.6	2.5	Major	32%			Retain
13	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	4	4	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Low	100	-	-	100	100	2.0	1.5	Minor	2%			Retain
14	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	4	4	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Low	100	-	-	100	100	2.0	1.5	No	0%			Retain
15	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	4	4	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Low	100	-	-	100	100	2.0	1.5	No	0%			Retain
16	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	4	4	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Low	100	-	-	100	100	2.0	1.5	No	0%			Retain
17	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	4	4	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Low	100	-	-	100	100	2.0	1.5	No	0%			Retain
18	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	4	4	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Low	100	-	-	100	100	2.0	1.5	No	0%			Retain
19	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	4	4	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Low	100	-	-	100	100	2.0	1.5	No	0%			Retain
20	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	4	4	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Low	100	-	-	100	100	2.0	1.5	No	0%			Retain
21	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	4	4	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Low	100	-	-	100	100	2.0	1.5	No	0%			Retain
809	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	3	4	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Low	Medium	Low	150	-	-	150	150	2.0	1.5	Minor	10%	Tree has been lopped below powerlines		Retain



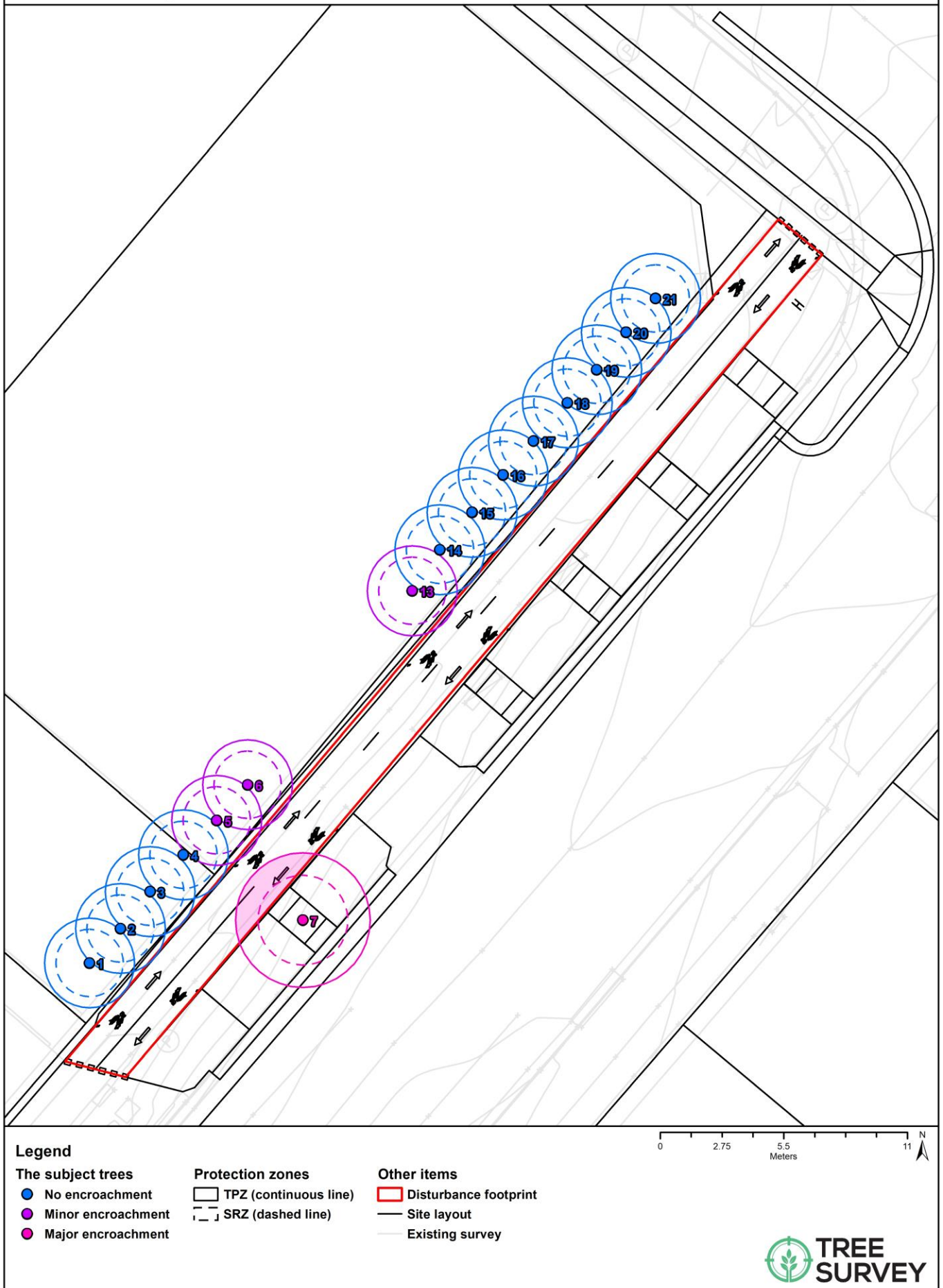
## Arboricultural Impact Assessment

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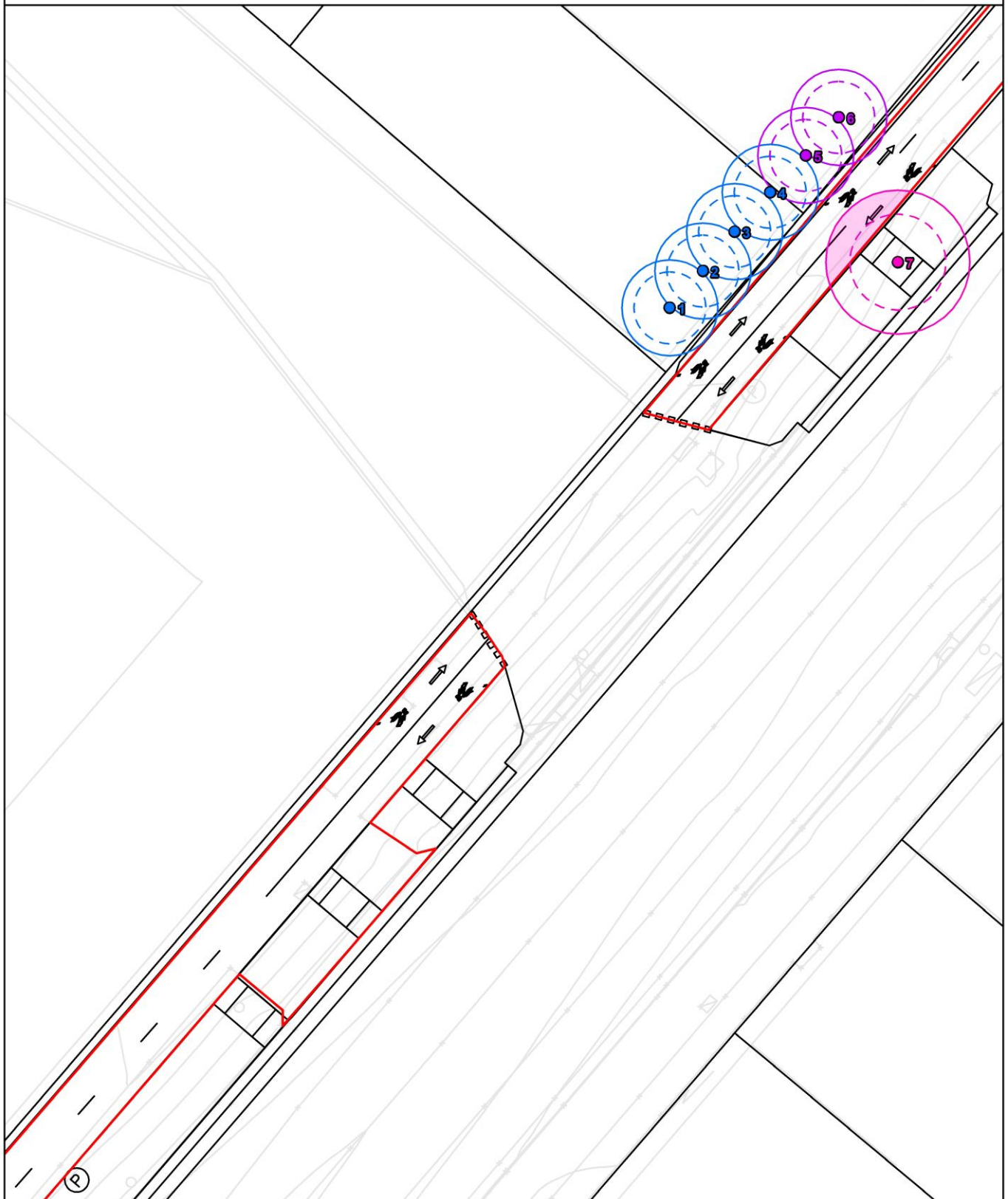
## Arboricultural Impact Assessment

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## Arboricultural Impact Assessment

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## Legend

## The subject trees

- No encroachment
- Minor encroachment
- Major encroachment

## Protection zones

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

## Other items

- Disturbance footprint
- Site layout
- Existing survey

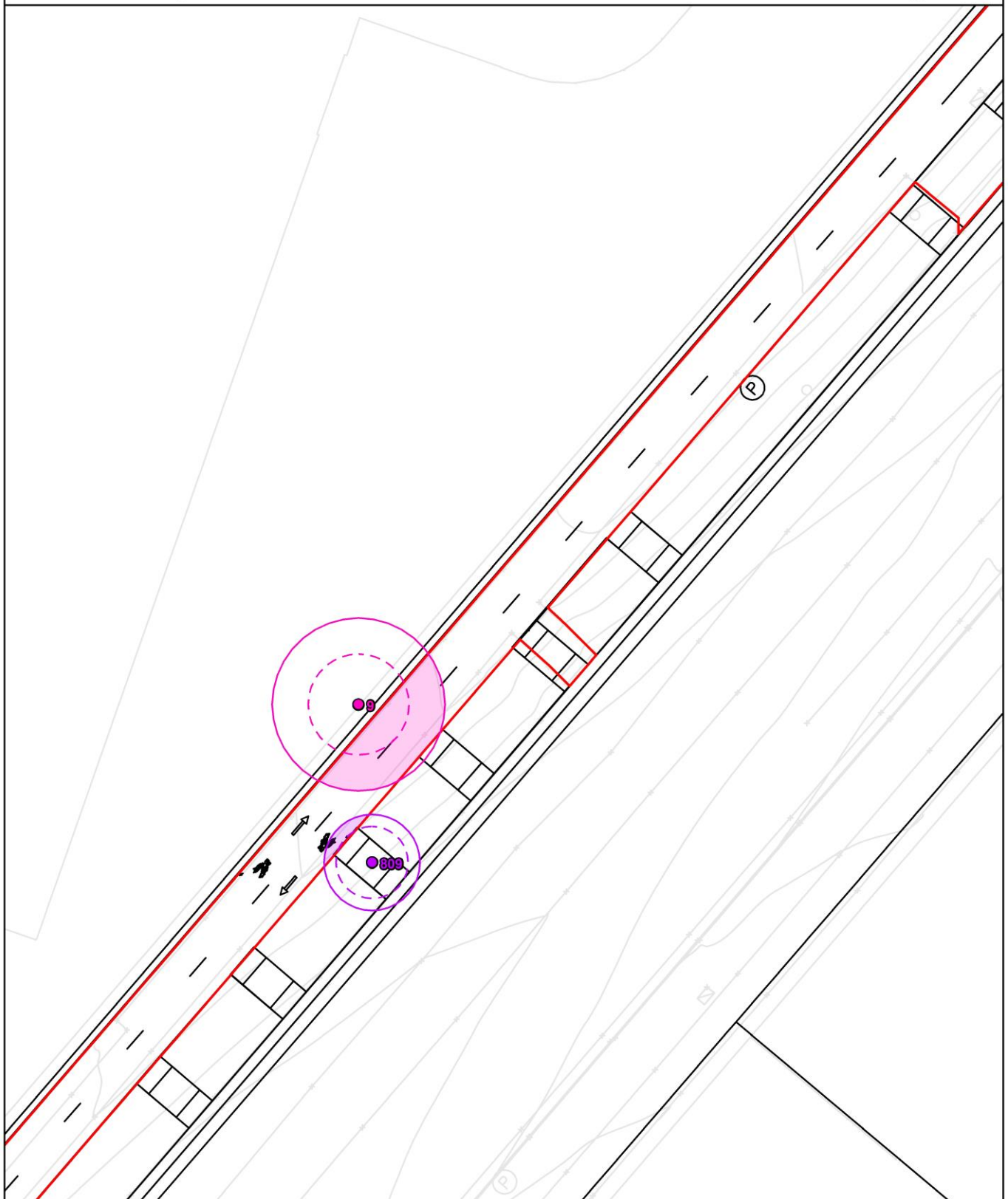
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Meters





## Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Page 4 of 5



## Legend

## The subject trees

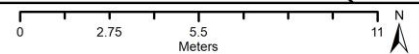
- No encroachment
- Minor encroachment
- Major encroachment

## Protection zones

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

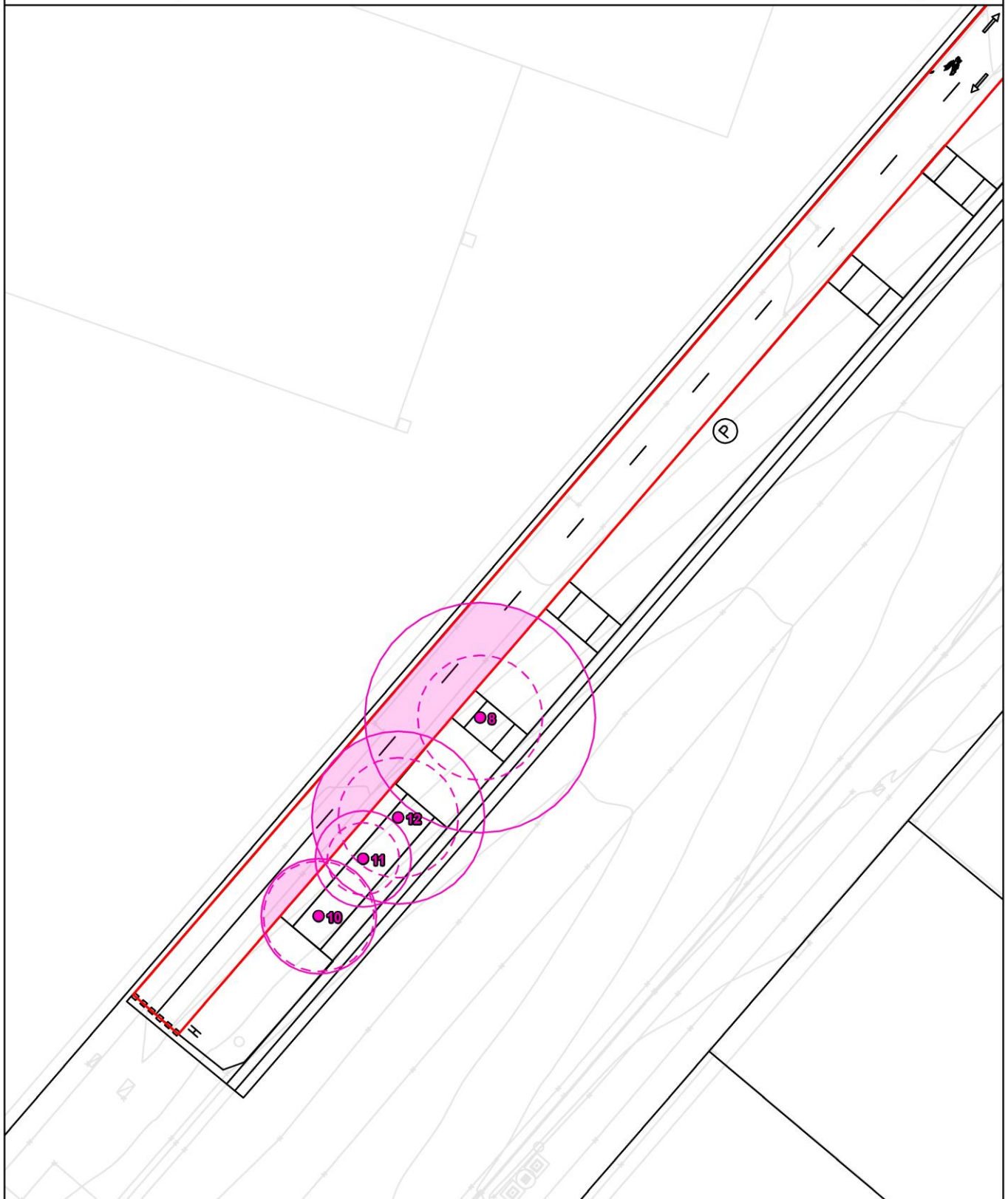
## Other items

- Disturbance footprint
- Site layout
- Existing survey



## Arboricultural Impact Assessment

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## Legend

## The subject trees

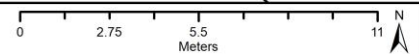
- No encroachment
- Minor encroachment
- Major encroachment

## Protection zones

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

## Other items

- Disturbance footprint
- Site layout
- Existing survey



## 4 Tree Protection Plan (TPP)

### 4.1 Standard tree protection measures

**Trees proposed for retention:** A total of **21** trees are proposed for retention. The following recommendations apply to these trees:

- **Tree protection fencing:** Tree protection fencing must be established at the locations shown in the tree protection plan. 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. 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.
- **Trunk protection:** Trunk protection must be installed on trees, as shown in the tree protection plan. 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.
  - Certified and inspected by the project arborist.
- **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 construction:** Prior to any work commencing on-site (including demolition, earthworks, or site clearing) and following the installation of tree protection.
  - **During construction:** A minimum of once per month during the construction phase.
  - **After construction:** After all major construction has ceased, following the removal of tree protection.



- **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 and chemicals including paint, solvents, cement slurry, fuel, oil, and other toxic liquids.
  - Movement and storage of plant, equipment, and vehicles.
  - Soil level changes, including the placement of fill material.
  - Mechanical removal of vegetation.
  - Affixing of signage or hoardings to trees.
  - Other physical damage to the trunk or root system.
  - Any other activity that is likely to cause damage to the tree.

#### 4.2 Site-specific tree protection measures

The following tree protection measures relate specifically to **Tree 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 809:**

- **Arborist supervision:** Excavations within the tree protection zone must be carried out under the supervision of the project arborist (see **Tree Protection Plan**). No over-excavation, battering, or benching shall be undertaken beyond the footprint of any structure unless approved by the project arborist
- **Removal of existing pavement:** Demolition and removal of existing pavement within the tree protection zone must be carried out using the “pull back” method. This method comprises the excavator using the existing pavement as ground protection while tracking backward and pulling small sections of pavement back towards the machine as it reverses.
- **Pathway excavations:** Excavation for the proposed pedestrian driveway must be limited to 150mm below the existing grade within the TPZ. No over-excavation, battering, or benching shall be undertaken beyond the footprint of any structure unless approved by the project arborist
- **Root pruning:** Any conflicting roots (<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 must be documented and carried out by the project arborist.

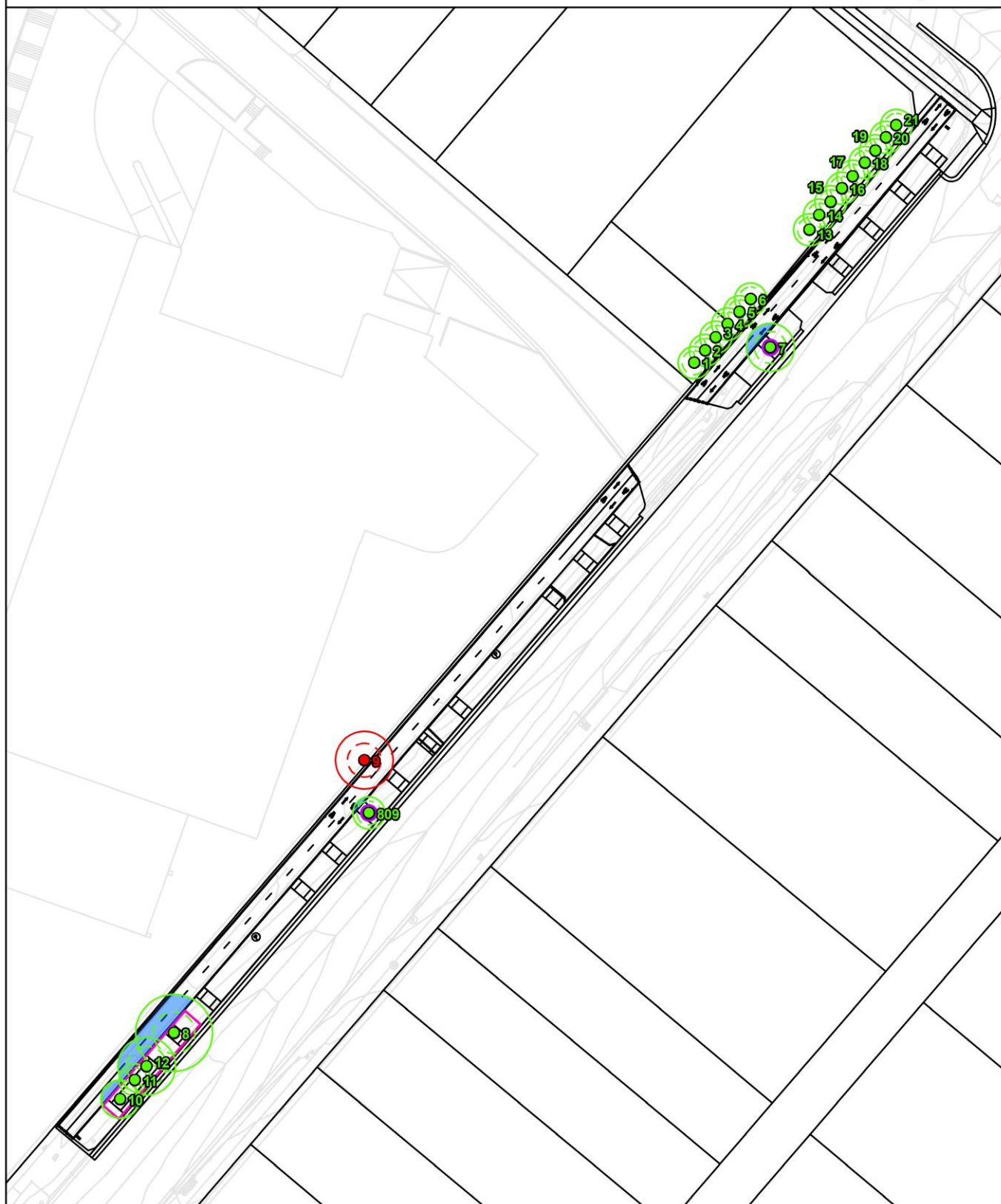
#### 4.3 Trees proposed for removal

**Trees proposed for removal:** A total of 1 tree is proposed for removal. The following recommendations apply to this tree:

- 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, the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and Work Health and Safety Regulations 2017.

# Tree Protection Plan

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## Legend

### The subject trees

- Retain
- Remove

### Protection zones

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

### Tree protection measures

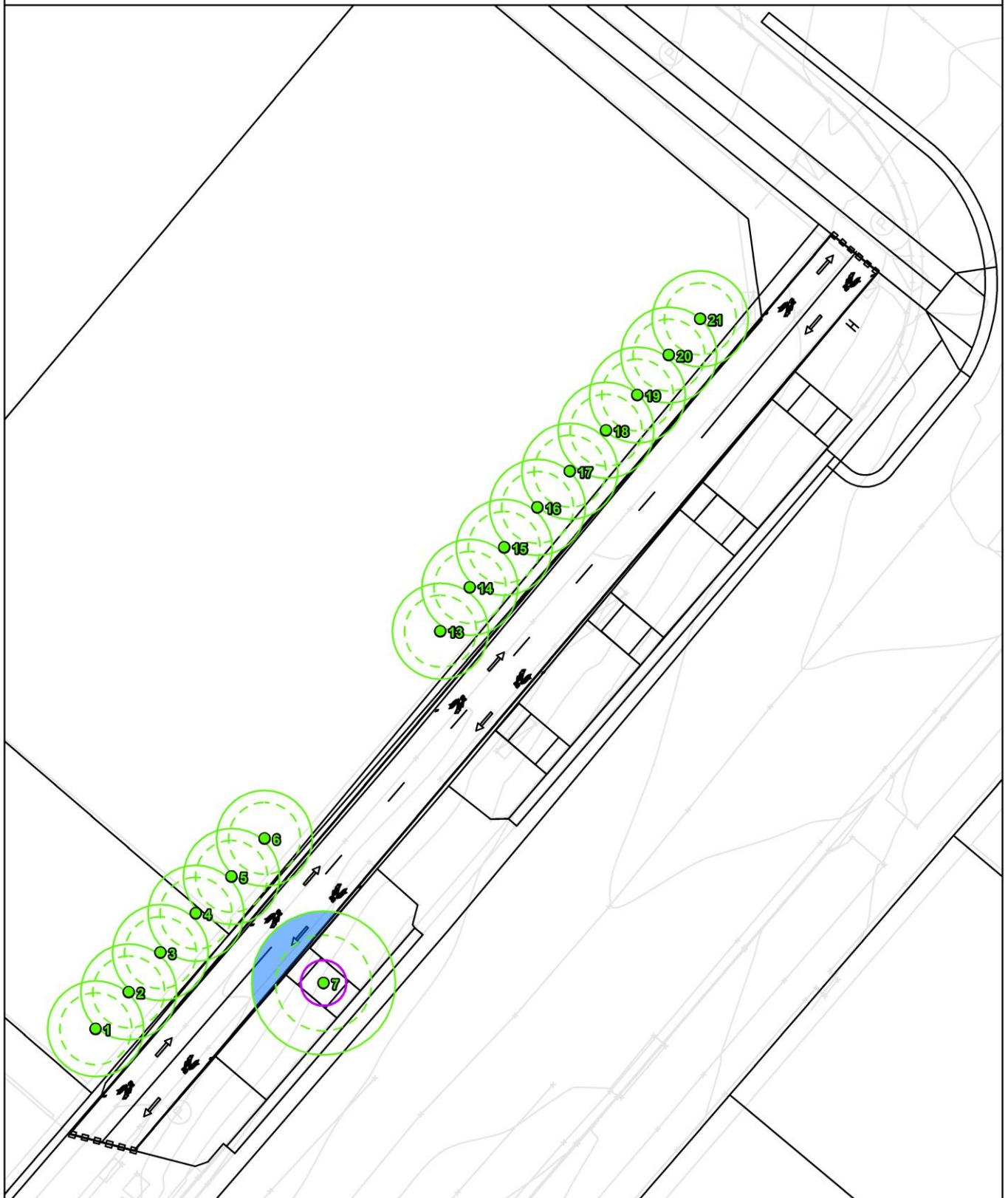
- Arborist supervision
- Trunk protection
- Tree protection fence

0 5 10 20  
Meters



Tree Protection Plan

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Legend

The subject trees

- Retain
- Remove

Protection zones

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

Tree protection measures

- ▭ Arborist supervision
- ▭ Trunk protection
- ▭ Tree protection fence

0 2.75 5.5 11  
Meters





Tree Protection Plan

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Legend

The subject trees

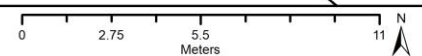
- Retain
- Remove

Protection zones

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

Tree protection measures

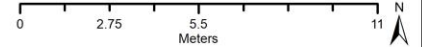
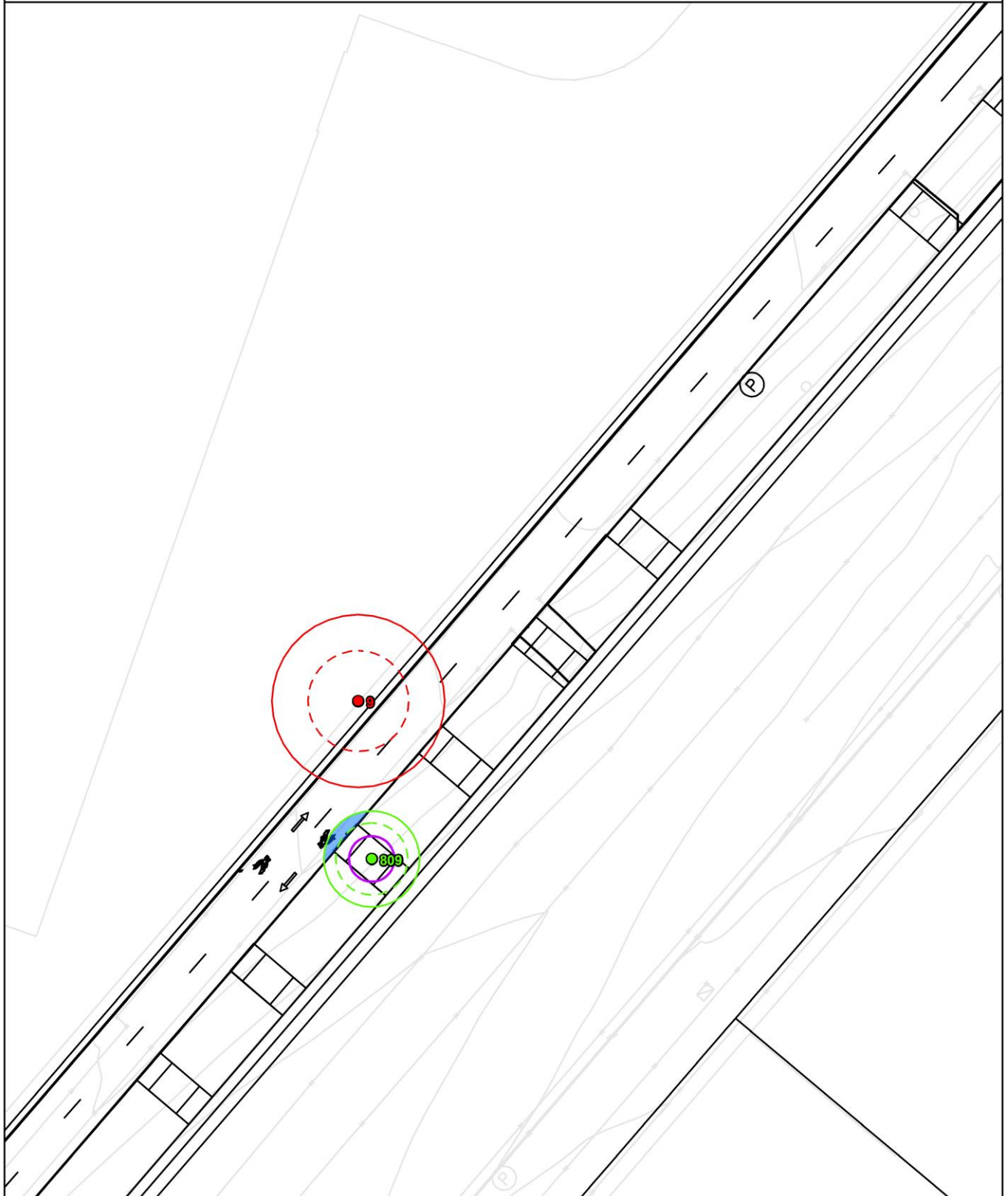
- Arborist supervision
- Trunk protection
- Tree protection fence





Tree Protection Plan

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Legend

The subject trees

- Retain
- Remove

Protection zones

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

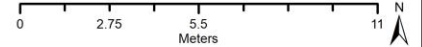
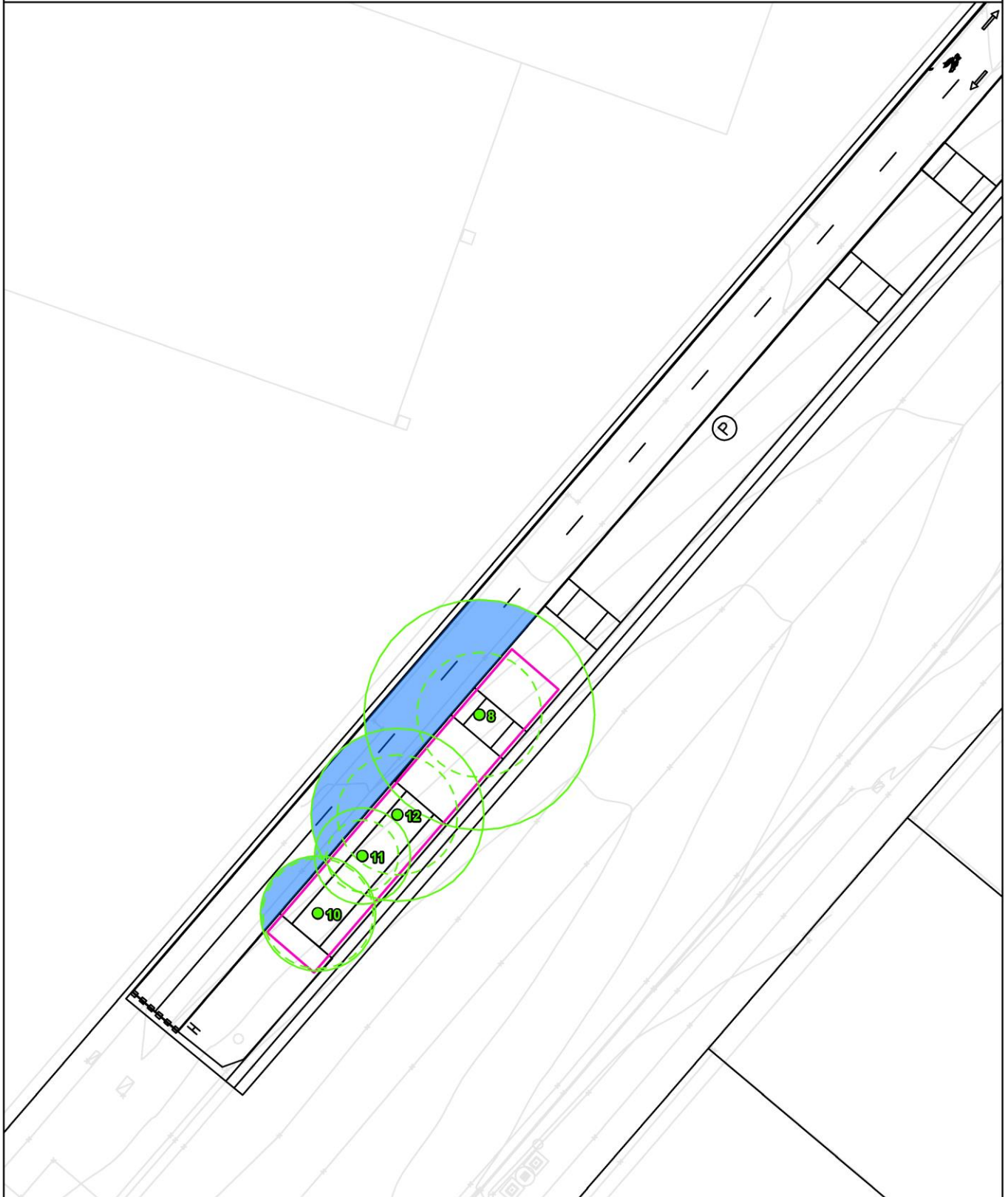
Tree protection measures

- Arborist supervision
- Trunk protection
- Tree protection fence



Tree Protection Plan

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Legend

The subject trees	Protection zones	Tree protection measures
● Retain	TPZ (continuous line)	Arborist supervision
● Remove	SRZ (dashed line)	Trunk protection
		Tree protection fence



## 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)

