

TREE WISE MEN[®]
AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

**Arboricultural Impact Assessment
For
SSD 5897-2013
Remediation and Landforming
At
Block 4, Barangaroo
Hickson Road
Millers Point**

Prepared for:

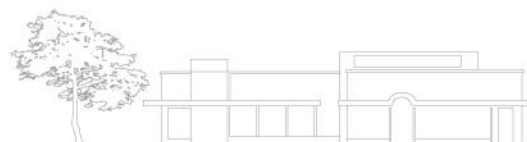
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Ref: 2095AIISSD 5897-2013B4

January 2014

ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

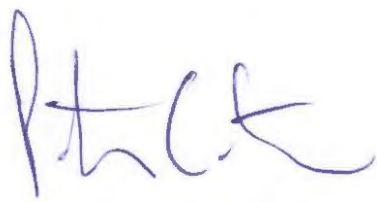
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21 January 2014



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ATTACHMENTS

- A. Tree Schedule Block 4
- B. Tree Protection Plan Block 4 (2 Sheets)



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 GENERAL

- 1.1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) assesses the likely tree impacts from remediation works for SSD 5897-2013 being the Remediation and Landforming at Block 4 Barangaroo South, Hickson Road, Millers Point.

1.2 TREE IMPACTS

- 1.2.1 The trees assessed within and adjacent to the Block 4 Remediation Area are indicated on The Tree Protection Plan (Sheet 1 of 2 at Attachment B) and in the Tree Schedule (Attachment A). There are eleven (11) trees in the Block 4 area including Tree 63, which is a group of twenty one (21) low quality trees.

- 1.2.2 Based upon assessment of the existing vigour and condition of the trees and the construction works detailed in the supplied *EPA Declaration No.21122, Option 1, Staging Plans*, dated 22.08.13 prepared by ARUP, Tree 63 (group of 21 trees) will need to be removed.

Tree 63 is a mix of low quality (©Retention Value C) Beach Hibiscus, *Hibiscus tiliaceus* and Tuckeroo, *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* located within Block 4 that needs to be removed to allow for the SSD 5897–2013 works.

- 1.2.3 Ten of the eleven assessed trees in Block 4 can be retained. These retained trees are Trees 17-26, all of which are Hill's Figs, *Ficus microcarpa* var. *Hillii*.

Tree protection/tree management measures are detailed in Section 4 below. If the tree protection measures are implemented, there should be no significant impact on the existing vigour and condition of the retained trees.



2. BACKGROUND

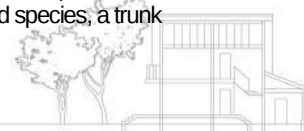
2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) was prepared for Lend Lease (Millers Point) Pty Ltd (LLMP) in relation to SSD 5897–2013, being the Remediation and Landforming project within Block 4 of the EPA Declaration Area No. 21122 and some adjoining land, Barangaroo, Millers Point.
- 2.1.2 The Declaration No. 21122 area has been found to contain groundwater contaminated with TPH, PAHs, BTEX, ammonia, phenol and cyanide at concentrations significantly exceeding the relevant trigger values for the protection of human and aquatic ecosystems in the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (VeruTek, November, 2012). The existing trees are likely to have roots in contact with this groundwater.
- 2.1.3 This AIA assesses the tree impacts of Ex-Situ remediation at Block 4 and associated stormwater diversion.
- 2.1.4 Refer to 3.2 for a list of reference documents and plans.
- 2.1.5 The purpose of this AIA is to describe the existing characteristics of the trees in the vicinity of and the likely impacts of the SSD 5897-2013 works on those trees located in Block 4. This AIA will form part of the Environmental Assessment required under the Director General's Requirements dated 20 May, 2013.
- 2.1.6 Australian Standard AS4970-2009 *Protection of trees on development sites* has been used as a guiding document in the preparation of this report.
- 2.1.7 The aims and objectives of the City of Sydney Tree Preservation Order (2006) (the TPO) have been acknowledged as all trees assessed are protected under this TPO².

2.2 THE SUBJECT SITE

- 2.2.1 The SSD 5897-2013 works area comprises Block 4, as indicated on *Remediation and Land Forming Development Application SSD 5897-2013 Locality/Context Plan* Drawing No. BB2_PA1_A003 Rev. A prepared by Lend Lease.
- 2.2.2 The SSD 5897-2013 works area encompasses part of the EPA Declaration Area No. 21122, the area of proposed stormwater diversion and an area of adjacent land to be used for staging and the undertaking of proposed works, for Block 4 Barangaroo South.
- 2.2.3 Hickson Road adjoins to the east. The site adjoins to the south an area subject to MP10-0023 (the Stage 1a basement for Barangaroo South). Block 5 adjoins to the north. Other site development works are to be undertaken to the west. Hickson Road is lined with Hills Figs, *Ficus microcarpa* var. *Hillii* of varying size, age, vigour and condition.

² City of Sydney Tree Preservation Order (2004) applies to all lands within the Local Government Area of the City of Sydney. It applies to a tree, with a height equal to or exceeding five (5) metres, for a single trunk species, a trunk circumference of 300mm at a height of one (1) metre above ground level or for multi-trunked species, a trunk circumference exceeding 100mm at a height of one (1) metre above ground level.



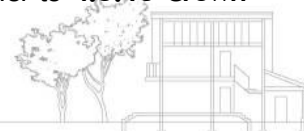
- 2.2.4 Refer to the Detail Survey by Rygate and Company Pty Ltd (Ref: 74479, Rev. J 23.02.11) for further detail of the existing site features.
- 2.2.5 Refer to the geotechnical drawings (*Figures*) contained in the *Specialist Desktop Geotechnical Report*, 2 September, 2013 prepared by Coffey for further detail of the existing below ground features of the site.

2.3 THE SUBJECT TREES

- 2.3.1 The general findings and data collected for each of the subject trees within 10 metres of the proposed works are contained in Tree Schedule (Attachment A). Refer to the Tree Protection Plan (Attachment B) for location of and Tree Protection Zones for the assessed trees.
- 2.3.2 All assessed trees are protected under the City of Sydney Tree Preservation Order (TPO). Tree 10 was previously removed as part of a separate Approval associated with MP10_0023.
- 2.3.3 The Tree Protection Zones for all existing trees are indicated as coloured circles on the Tree Protection Plans. The actual spread of roots is likely to be restricted by existing structures such as kerb and gutters, carriageway and walling at the boundary of Block 4 and Block 5. Large surface roots exist adjacent to the back-of-kerb for many of the mature Hills Figs, *Ficus microcarpa* var. *Hillii*. These existing restrictions to root spread will need to be considered during the works and acknowledged by the Project Arborist when making specific impact assessments.
- 2.3.4 Given the existing constraints to root spread resulting in heavily skewed root arrangement, transplantation of only the smallest of the Hills Figs, *Ficus microcarpa* var. *Hillii* would be feasible.

2.4 THE PROPOSAL - EX-SITU REMEDIATION

- 2.4.1 Soil remediation works under SSD 5897-2013 involve the Ex-Situ, bulk earthwork removal of contaminated soils with associated impacts on trees on or adjacent to the site.
- 2.4.2 The works include diversion and augmentation of existing stormwater drainage infrastructure within the subject site, involving decommissioning existing pipes and construction of a new pipe network and associated water treatment to connect to the existing Sydney Water pipeline, in the western part of the subject site. Any works undertaken within the Tree Protection Zones of the existing trees will be monitored by the Project Arborist. Refer to Section 4 below for tree protection requirements.
- 2.4.3 The Ex-Situ works involve the removal of contaminated soil using conventional bulk earthworks techniques. There will be damage to the root systems of the existing trees within the footprint of the bulk earthworks thus necessitating the removal of tree group, Tree 63. The existing concrete retaining wall at the Hickson Road boundary has restricted root growth onto the site. No TPZ excavation is proposed for the Hickson Road trees.
- 2.4.4 The Stage 1 piling works within the dripline of Trees 19-25 may necessitate crown pruning. Where possible, pruning is to be minimised by using a small (short) piling rig. Approved pruning is to be monitored by the Project Arborist (refer to **4.3.18 Crown Pruning** for further detail).



- 2.4.5 The works to be undertaken within the Tree Protection Zones of the retained, adjacent trees will be monitored by the Project Arborist. Refer to Sections 4 and 5 below for tree protection requirements.



3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 DATA COLLECTION

- 3.1.1 Tree related data for this AIA was collected on 1 October, 18 November and 3 December, 2010, 3 February and 6 May, 2011 and 7 August and 3 October, 2012. The inspections were ground level, visual tree assessments (VTA)³. No aerial (climbing) inspections, woody tissue testing or tree root mapping were undertaken as part of these assessments. The inspection of 3.02.2011 was to identify locations for the test excavations by AECOM to determine root growth adjacent to the existing Hickson Road pavement. The inspection of 6.05.2011 was to determine the extent of crown and root pruning required for the MP10_0087 works.
- 3.1.2 Attachment B provides definition of terms used in this Report. Tree heights were estimated. Trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) was measured at 1.4 metres above ground level and rounded to the nearest 0.1 metre. Structural Root Zones (SRZ) and Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) were also rounded to the nearest 0.5 metre. The TPZs shown on the Tree Protection Plans are indicative only and do not account for likely root spread constrictions by existing structures such as kerb and gutters and carriageway sub-base.
- 3.1.3 All tree offsets mentioned in this Report are to centre of trunk unless otherwise stated.

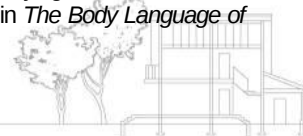
3.2 DOCUMENTS AND PLANS REFERENCED

- 3.2.1 The following documents have been reviewed in the preparation of this AIA:
- *Director General's Requirement (DGRs)* for SSD 5897-2013, date modified 20 May 2013.
 - *EPA Declaration No. 21122 – Staging Plans*, 226463-CCT-SKT-1001 - 1006 dated 22 August, 2013 prepared by ARUP.
 - *Remediation and Land Forming Development Application* SSD 5897-2013 *Locality/Context Plan*, Drawing No. BB2_PA1_A003 Rev. A, prepared by Lend Lease
 - *AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites*.
 - Detail Survey, 74479-1, 18.10.10 prepared by Rygate & Company Surveyors.

3.3 AUSTRALIAN STANDARD AS4970-2009

- 3.3.1 The Australian Standard *AS 4970–2009 Protection of trees on development sites* has been used as a guiding document in the preparation of this AIA. The terminology and impact assessment methodology have been adopted from this document. This AIA complies with 2.3.5 *Arboricultural Impact Assessment* of AS4970-2009.
- 3.3.2 Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and Structural Root Zone (SRZ) are as per *Section 3* of *AS4970-2009* and are defined in the Definition of Terms attached to the Tree Schedules.

³ VTA – Visual Tree Assessment, undertaken by tree professionals, is a recognised (International Society of Arboriculture, Journal of Arboriculture, Vol. 22 No. 6, Nov. 1996) systematic method of identifying tree characteristics and hazard potential. VTA is also an assessment method described by Claus Mattheck in *The Body Language of Trees – A handbook for failure analysis*. The Stationary Office, London (1994)



- 3.3.3 “Construction” for the purpose of this AIA means excavation (greater than 100mm), compacted fill or machine trenching⁴. “Excavation” includes cut batters, boxing-out for the various pavement types and trenching for conduits.
- 3.3.4 All trees with construction within TPZ offsets will be monitored by the Project Arborist. The tree protection recommendations detailed at Sections 4 and 5 are to be implemented.
- 3.3.5 Refer to Section 4 of this report for tree management recommendations.

⁴ “Construction” is equivalent to “works” as defined at 1.4.9 of AS4970-2009.



4. TREE MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 REMEDIATION

- 4.1.1 The remediation works are as outlined in the Option 1 Staging Plans, dated 22.08.13, prepared by ARUP. The remediation methodology is detailed in the AECOM Remedial Action Plan (July, 2013). The Tree Schedule (Attachment A) and Tree Protection Plan (Attachment B) identify which trees need to be removed and outline the key tree protection measures. The **Tree Management Requirements** below qualify these key protection measures.

4.2 TREE IMPACTS

- 4.2.1 **Tree Removal:** Tree 63 (a group of twenty one (21) Beach Hibiscus, *Hibiscus tiliaceus* or Tuckeroo, *Cupaniopsis anacardioides*) will need to be removed.
- 4.2.2 **Tree Retention:** The following trees will be retained and protected: Trees 17-26. Tree protection requirements for these trees are outlined at 4.3 below.

4.3 TREE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

- 4.3.1 **Project Arborist:** An Arborist (the Project Arborist) experienced in tree protection on construction sites should be engaged prior to the commencement of demolition or Site establishment works. The Project Arborist will monitor and report regularly to the site Supervisor on the condition and protection of the retained trees. The Project Arborist is to monitor any excavation, machine trenching or compacted fill placed within the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) of the retained trees.

Refer to the Tree Schedule (Attachment A) for TPZ radii.

The schedule of works for the development must acknowledge the role of the Project Arborist and the need to protect the retained trees. Sufficient notice must be given to the Project Arborist where his/her attendance is required. Should the proposed design change from that reviewed, additional arboricultural assessment will be required.

We recommend that the Proponent offer a tree protection commitment along the following lines:

"An appropriately qualified Arborist (the Project Arborist) will be engaged to identify any required tree protection measures required for the proposed scope of works and to monitor the site establishment works."

- 4.3.2 **Certification:** The Project Arborist should certify tree protection measures at key stages of the construction. Certification should coincide with the six (6) Stages of the ARUP Staging Plans. Copies of the Certification should be sent to the Site Supervisor.



- 4.3.3 Early Works/Site Preparation:** Co-ordination with contractors for works is required. The Project Arborist needs to be informed of all potentially damaging processes.
- 4.3.4 Tree Removal:** The Project Arborist is to direct the approved tree removal works and liaise with the contracting Arborist. Tree removal approval is required under the City of Sydney Tree Preservation Order. Tree removal is to comply with WorkCover NSW Code of Practice for the Amenity Tree Industry 1998. Tree removal works are to be undertaken by qualified contracting Arborist with minimum arboricultural qualification of AQF Level 3 (Certificate).
- 4.3.5 Ex-situ Methodology:** For the area of Block 4 within the Declaration No. 21122 soils will be excavated and then treated/disposed/re-used, where appropriate. A perimeter retaining wall is indicated on the eastern boundary of Block 4 where it adjoins the road reserve of Hickson Road. There is an existing substantial concrete wall approximately 500mm – 800mm deep, defining the boundary which is likely to have restricted root spread onto Block 4. The extent to which root spread has been confined by this existing wall is as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan.
- The piling of the perimeter retaining wall will coincide with the crown spread of Trees 19-25. The piling machine should be as short as possible or designed such that pruning of overhead crown is minimised. The Project Arborist is to liaise with the piling contractor to minimise crown pruning (see **4.3.17** for further pruning detail).
- 4.3.6 Tree Protection Zone (TPZ):** The TPZ is the area requiring tree protection and monitoring. All works within the TPZs are to be monitored. The TPZ of each of the trees is indicated on the Tree Protection Plan (Attachment B). The crown projection (dripline) is included in the TPZ. The indicative circular TPZs have been confined by existing road pavement or other substantial retaining walls.
- 4.3.7 Structural Root Zone (SRZ):** The SRZ is the area around the base of a tree required for the tree's stability in the ground. Refer to the Tree Schedule (Attachment A) for SRZ radii.
- 4.3.8 Tree Protection Fencing:** As much as possible of the TPZ area should be fenced to prohibit potentially damaging construction activities. Given the in-situ nature of the works and the requirement for maintenance of existing traffic and pedestrian movements, complete TPZ fencing will not be possible. Tree Protection Fencing is to be installed as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan. Fencing is to comply with Figure 03 of the Tree Protection Plan (Sheet 2 of 2).
- 4.3.9 Trunk, Branch and Ground Protection:** Where works are required within TPZ offsets and fencing cannot be installed, trunk, branch and ground protection may need to be installed. If required, such protection measures are to comply with Figure 04 of the Tree Protection Plan (Sheet 2 of 2) or as directed by the Project Arborist.
- 4.3.10 Signs:** Signs are to be placed at regular intervals on the tree protection fencing and site security fencing stating: *Tree Protection Fencing*.



- 4.3.11 Hoarding or Scaffolding:** If scaffolding is required, it is to comply with Figure 05 of the Tree Protection Plan (Sheet 2 of 2). If hoarding is required it is to comply with the City of Sydney Hoarding policy: *Policy for the Design of Construction Hoardings*. Crown pruning is to be minimised wherever possible as part of hoarding erection. No crown pruning is to be undertaken without approval from the Project Arborist or the relevant consent authority.
- 4.3.12 Prohibited Activities Within Tree Protection Zone (TPZ):** The following potentially damaging activities are to be prohibited within the TPZ offsets unless particular rootzone protection recommendations are provided by the Project Arborist: stockpiling, storage or preparation of materials, parking of machinery, machinery trenching.
- 4.3.13 Trenching Within Tree Protection Zone (TPZ):** Wherever possible machinery trenching is to be avoided within TPZ offsets. Where this is not possible, hand excavation or trenchless, direction boring is to be used. Specific assessment of actual TPZ root loss should be sought from the Project Arborist. If trenching is required within TPZ it is to be undertaken by hand with no roots greater than 30mm diameter cut. Conduits are to be feed under or over roots wherever possible. All cut roots are to be logged and recorded by the Project Arborist. Cut roots are to be covered with moist hessian or equivalent biodegradable matting to buffer drying and potential chemical contact. Trenches are to be left open for as short a period as possible.
- Where the extent of root pruning is unknown due to existing pavement cover, assessment, treatment and reporting will be undertaken during the works by the Project Arborist.
- 4.3.14 Trenching Within Structural Root Zone (SRZ):** No trenching or drilling is currently proposed within the SRZ of any existing trees. Tree stability can be compromised if trenching and root cutting are undertaken within the SRZ. If trenching is required within a SRZ, it is to be undertaken by hand, with specific instructions from Project Arborist. No roots greater than 30mm diameter are to be cut. All cut roots are to be logged and recorded by the Project Arborist for assessment of impact on tree stability. Cut roots are to be covered with moist hessian or equivalent biodegradable matting if potentially damaging substances are to be used within the trench. Trenches are to be left open for as short a period as possible.
- 4.3.15 Existing Pavement:** Retain existing road and footpath pavements intact wherever possible within TPZ offsets to protect underlying roots from construction activity. If existing pavement needs to be demolished within TPZ offsets and roots are observed beneath, these roots are to be covered immediately with topsoil, wood mulch or steel plating depending upon construction proposed.
- 4.3.16 Traffic Diversion:** All traffic diversion devices are to be installed with adequate rootzone protection as per Fig. 04 of the Tree Protection Plan (Attachment B).



4.3.17 Crown Pruning: There is to be no crown pruning on any tree without approval from the Project Arborist or the relevant Consent authority. All approved crown pruning is to comply with *AS4373–2007 Pruning of amenity trees*.

All pruning works are to be undertaken by qualified contracting Arborist with minimum arboricultural qualification of AQF Level 3 (Certificate) with monitoring from the Project Arborist.

Hoarding erection may require minor crown pruning on Trees 17-26. Limbs are to be retained and wrapped (as per Fig. 04 of the Tree Protection Plan) wherever possible.

The perimeter retaining wall at the eastern boundary of Block 4 is likely to be piled within the crown spread of Trees 19-26 (see Ex-situ methodology **4.3.5** above). The piling machine should be as short as possible or designed such that pruning of overhead crown is minimised.

The Project Arborist is to liaise with the piling contractor to ensure crown pruning is minimised.



Attachment A: Tree Schedule Block 4



Tree Schedule - Remediation and Landforming, SSD 5897-2013 Block 4 Barangaroo

TREE No.	COMMON NAME/ GENUS SPECIES	DBH (m)	HEIGHT (m)	CANOPY RADIUS (m)	AGE CLASS	VIGOUR	CONDITION	SRZ RADIUS (m)	TPZ RADIUS (m)	SULE	©SIG RATING	©RETENTION INDEX	RECOMMENDATION	HEIGHT TO 1ST BRANCH ABOVE GUTTER (m)	COMMENTS
17	Hills Fig, <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>Hillii</i>	0.5	16	N12, S5, E6, W10	M	G	F	2.5	6.0	M	2	A	R+	0.4 @ 3.8	Root run at back of kerb, 6m to N. Broken limbs N and S. Building adjacent to W. Major pavement uplift.
18	Hills Fig, <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>Hillii</i>	0.7	16	N5, S5, E10, W10	M	G	F	2.8	8.4	M	2	A	R+	0.2 @ 3.8	Root run at back of curb, 7m to N. Building adjacent to W. Major pavement uplift.
19	Hills Fig, <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>Hillii</i>	0.7	16	N6, S6, E12, W12	M	G	F	2.8	8.4	M	2	A	R+	0.4 @ 3.5	Trunk wound, SE side at 2m. Building adjacent to west. Major pavement uplift.
20	Hills Fig, <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>Hillii</i>	0.6	15	N5, S7, E7, W6	M	G	F	2.7	7.2	M	2	A	R+	0.3 @ 3.6	Branch failure, NE side at 1-3m. Building adjacent to W. Sewage inspection pit 1m to NW. Minor pavement uplift.
21	Hills Fig, <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>Hillii</i>	0.6	14	N5, S6, E6, W6	M	G	F	2.7	7.2	M	2	A	R+	0.4 @ 2.9	Gas inspection pit in gutter, 1m to SE. Limb failure, NE at 4m. Building adjacent to W. Stormwater inlet 2m to SE. Minor pavement uplift.
22	Hills Fig, <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>Hillii</i>	0.4	9	N2, S6, E2, W6	M	P	P	2.3	4.8	S	3	C	R+	0.05 @ 4.1	Branch failure, N at 2m. Minor pavement uplift.
23	Hills Fig, <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>Hillii</i>	0.5	10	N6, S4, E5, W6	M	P	F	2.5	6.0	S	2	B	R+	0.3 @ 3.7	Minor pavement uplift.
24	Hills Fig, <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>Hillii</i>	0.5	12	N5, S5, E6, W6	M	P	F	2.5	6.0	S	2	B	R+	0.05 @ 3.7	Moderate pavement uplift.

TREE No.	COMMON NAME/ GENUS SPECIES	DBH (m)	HEIGHT (m)	CANOPY RADIUS (m)	AGE CLASS	VIGOUR	CONDITION	SRZ RADIUS (m)	TPZ RADIUS (m)	SULE	©SIG RATING	©RETENTION INDEX	RECOMMENDATION	HEIGHT TO 1ST BRANCH ABOVE GUTTER (m)	COMMENTS
25	Hills Fig, <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>Hillii</i>	0.6	15	9	M	F	F	2.7	7.2	M	2	A	R+	0.15 @ 5.5	Hoarding adjacent. Water main inspection pit 1m to E. Major pavement uplift. (Approximate DBH given trunk battening).
26	Hills Fig, <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>Hillii</i>	0.2	8	3	SM	G	F	1.7	2.4	M	3	B	R+	0.1 @ 3.0	Hoarding adjacent. Minor pavement uplift. (Approximate DBH given trunk battening).
63	Beach Hibiscus, <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> Tuckeroo, <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> (X21)	0.1 - 0.2	5	2	SM	F	F	2.0	3.6	S	4	C	Rm	NA	Remove to facilitate Block 4 remediation works. Group of 21 trees.
11															

©SIG. RATING	NO. OF TREES
1	0
2	8
3	2
4	1
©RETENTION INDEX	NO. OF TREES
A	6
B	3
C	2
D	0

RECOMMENDATION	NO. OF TREES
R	0
R+	10
T	0
Rm	1

COMMON NAME/GENUS SPECIES CULTIVAR – Common names can vary with selected texts. Where species is unknown, “sp.” indicated after genus. Where cultivar is unknown “cv” indicated after species. The number in brackets e.g. (x9) after the species indicates the number of trees in this tree group.

DBH – Diameter at Breast Height. Tree trunk diameter measured at breast height (1.4 metres above ground level). Fabric diameter tape is used which assumes a circular cross section. Multiple measurements indicate multiple trunks. More than three trunks are indicated as “multi”. Where DBH measurement cannot be taken at 1.4m the height at which it has been taken is indicated in the Comments column.

CANOPY SPREAD RADIUS – Average canopy radius (widest + narrowest ÷ 2). Circular canopy depictions on Tree Plan/Survey are indicative only. Where canopy spread was significantly skewed, all four cardinal point measurements were recorded.

AGE CLASS – Immature (IM), Semi-mature (SM), Mature (M), Over-mature (OM). Assessment of the tree's current Age. A **Mature (M)** tree has reached a near stable size (biomass) above and below ground. Trees can have a Mature age class for >90% of life span. **Over-mature (OM)** trees show symptoms of irreversible decline and decreasing biomass.

VIGOUR – Good (G), Fair (F) or Poor (P). The general appearance of the canopy/foilage of the tree at the time of inspection. Vigour can vary with the season and rainfall frequency. A tree can have Good vigour but be hazardous due to Poor condition. A tree in Good vigour has the ability to sustain its life processes. Vigour is synonymous with health.

CONDITION – Good (G), Fair (F) or Poor (P). The general form and structure of the trunk/s and branching. Trunk lean, trunk/branch structural defects, canopy skewness or other hazard features are considered.

SRZ RADIUS – Structural Root Zone. The area around a tree required for tree stability. Earthworks should be prohibited within the SRZ. The area is calculated from the formula and graph at Figure 1 of AS4970-2009. The SRZ graph has been adapted from the work of Claus Mattheck (1994). DBH has been used instead of stem diameter above root buttress in the calculation of SRZ. 0.1m has been added to SRZ to allow for minor increases in stem diameter.

TPZ RADIUS – Tree Protection Zone. Radial offset (m) of twelve times (12X) trunk DBH measured from centre of trunk (for trees less than 0.3 metre DBH minimum TPZ is 2.0 metres). To satisfactorily retain the tree construction activity (both soil cut and fill) must be restricted within this offset. TPZ offsets are rounded to the nearest 0.1 metre. Existing constraints to root spread can vary TPZ. Generally an area equivalent to the TPZ should be available to the tree post development. Encroachment occupying up to 10% of the TPZ area is acceptable without detailed rootzone assessment. Encroachments greater than 10% require specific arboricultural assessment.

SULE – Safe Useful Life Expectancy. A systematic pre-development tree assessment procedure developed by Jeremy Barrell, Hampshire, England. The SULE method used in this assessment has been adapted for simplified use within the field. It gives a length of time that the Arborist feels a particular tree can be retained with an acceptable level of risk based on the information available at the time of the inspection. SULE ratings are **Long** (retainable for 40 years or more with an acceptable level of risk), **Medium** (retainable for 16-39 years), **Short** (retainable for 5-15 years) and **Removal** (tree requiring immediate removal due to imminent hazard or absolute unsuitability).

©SIG. RATING – ©Significance Rating Scale (see notes over)

©RETENTION INDEX (see notes over)

RECOMMENDATIONS – Retain (**R**) – Trees with no TPZ encroachments proposed; **Retain Plus (R+)** – Trees with variable but acceptable TPZ encroachments; **Transplant (T)** – Trees proposed to be transplanted or **Remove (Rm)** – Trees proposed to be removal to allow for the proposed works.

COMMENTS – Comments relating to notable tree features, the location, surrounding site features at the time of inspection and where applicable the reason for removal.



©SIG. RATING – ©Significance Rating Scale. A site specific qualitative evaluation of a tree relative to the existing landscape developed by Tree Wise Men® Australia Pty Ltd. Takes into consideration the impact of the tree on the surrounding landscape, streetscape and bushland. Rarity, habitat value, historical/cultural value and structural form of the tree are considered in this rating system. It is possible for a tree to have a Short SULE and a ©Significance Rating of 1. Likewise it is possible for a tree to be given a Long SULE and a ©Significance Rating of 4 (e.g. weed species). The ©Significance Ratings used in this Report are as outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: ©Significance Rating Characteristics

Rating	Significance	Characteristics (some or all)
©Sig. Rating 1	Exceptional	- Major contribution to site amenity - Remnant specimen - Heritage Listed - Listed on Significant Tree Register - Threatened Species - Good vigour and condition - Cultural significance - Possible habitat for threatened fauna - Excellent, well formed specimen - Rare or unusual species - Large above ground biomass - Unique within the site and surrounds
©Sig. Rating 2	High	- Considerable contribution to site amenity - Remnant specimen - Good vigour and condition - Threatened Species - Cultural significance - Possible habitat tree for threatened fauna - Well formed specimen - Rare or unusual species - Large or moderate above ground biomass - Other specimens with similar characteristics within the site and surrounds
©Sig. Rating 3	Moderate	- Minor contribution to site amenity - Remnant or planted - Fair or Poor vigour and condition - Potential for growth - Well formed or asymmetrical form - Other specimens with similar characteristics within the site and surrounds
©Sig. Rating 4	Low	- Small/poor specimen - Poor vigour and condition - Inappropriate for the location - Minor contribution to landscape amenity - Easily replaced - Weed species or TPO Exempt - Hazardous - Previously ©Sig. Rating 5 tree



©RETENTION INDEX. A site specific assessment of an individual tree's retention value developed by Tree Wise Men® Australia Pty Ltd. Incorporating SULE and ©Significance Rating each tree is allocated a retention value of A, B, C or D. The ©Retention Index values can be described as follows:

©Retention Value A	Should be retained	Major redesign may be required (e.g. movement of building footprint, re-alignment of roadway).
©Retention Value B	Could be retained	Minor redesign may be required (e.g. level changes, pavement detail).
©Retention Value C	Could be removed	Should not constrain proposed development.
©Retention Value D	Should be removed or permanently fenced off (irrespective of development layout.)	- Imminently dangerous. - In an irreversible state of decline.

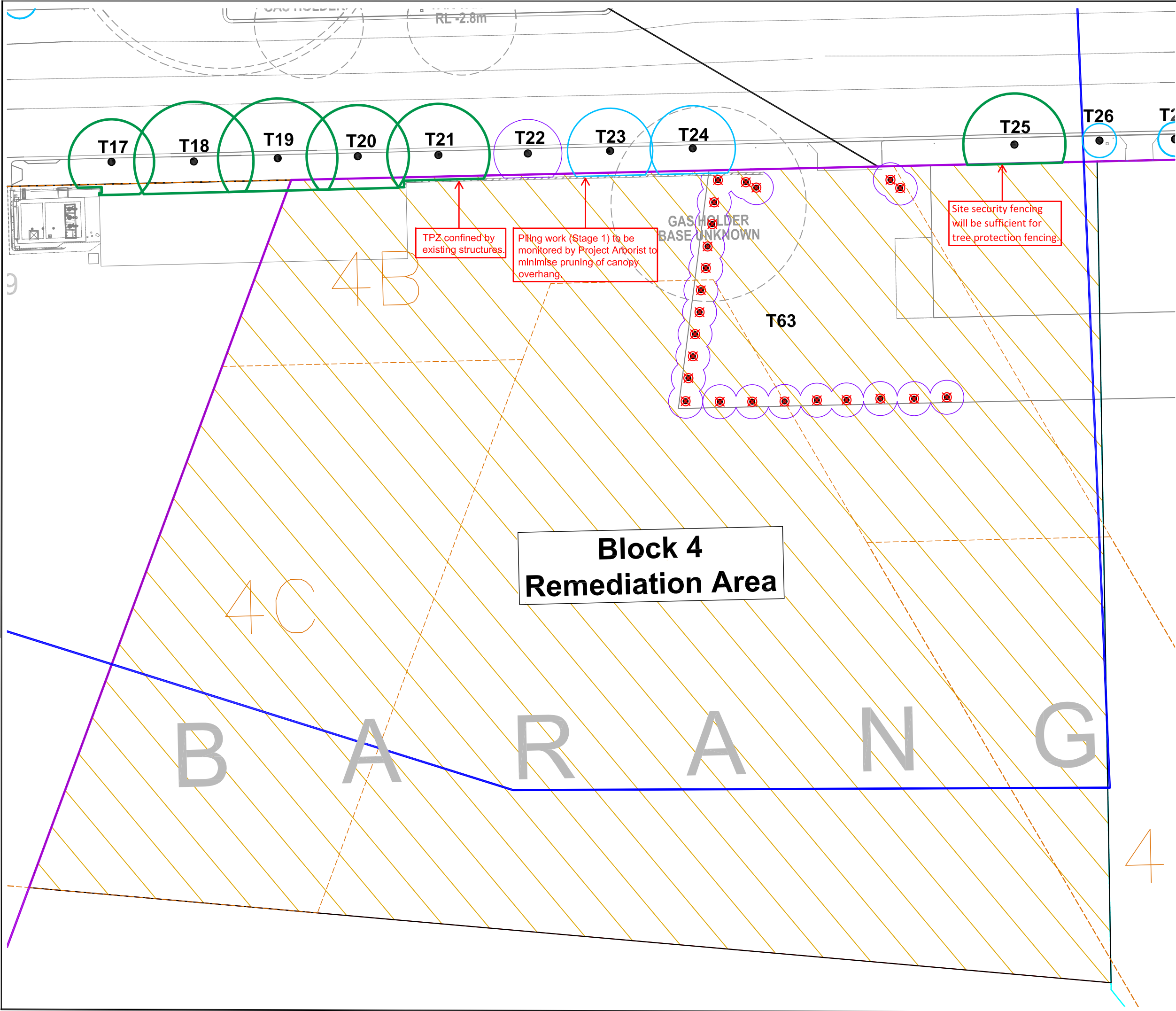
©Retention Index		©Significance Rating			
		1	2	3	4
SULE Rating	Long (40+ years)	A		B	C
	Medium (15-40 years)				
	Short (5-15 years)	B			
	Remove (5 years)	D			

Note: This ©Retention Index was developed for general residential, commercial and industrial developments. The applicability of the system to SSD 5897-2013 is limited and should be used as a guide to tree quality only.



Attachment B: Tree Protection Plan Block 4 (2 Sheets)





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AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

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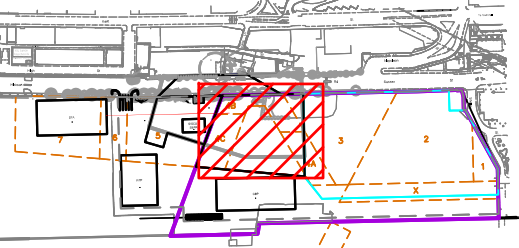
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www.treewisemen.com.au



LEGEND

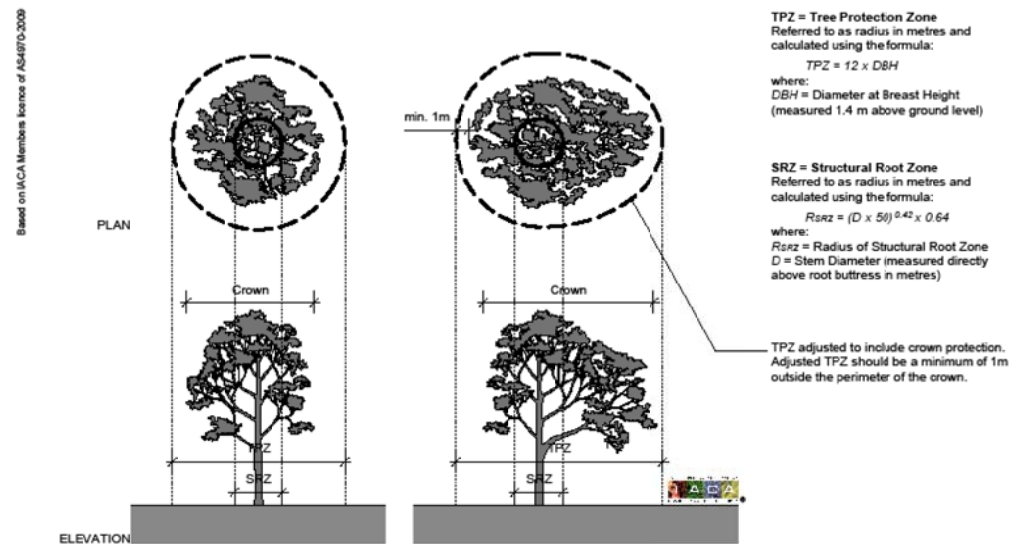
Tree number with trunk as plotted on Site Survey:	T19
©Retention Value A TPZ:	Green circle
©Retention Value B TPZ:	Blue circle
©Retention Value C TPZ:	Purple circle
Trees requiring removal to facilitate Block 4 works:	Red circle with cross
Indicative Block 4 area:	Hatched area



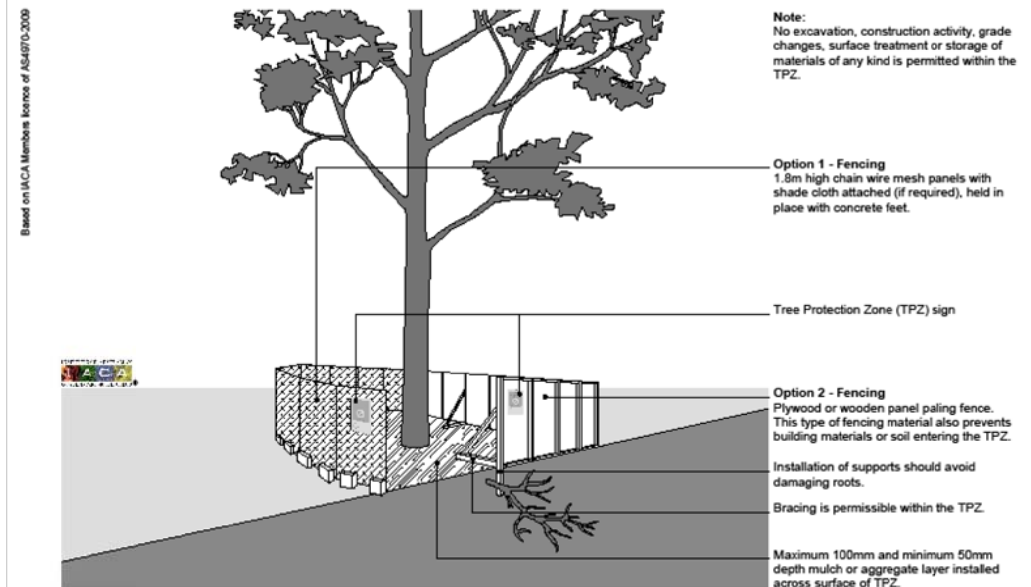
LOCATION PLAN

TITLE:	©TREE PROTECTION PLAN - BLOCK 4		
CLIENT:	LEND LEASE (MILLERS POINT) PTY LTD		
PROJECT:	REMEDIATION AND LANDFORMING WORKS SSD 5897-2013 BLOCK 4 BARANGAROO		
DRAWING NO:	2095TPPBlock4 Sheet 1 of 2		
DRAWN BY:	MH		
BASED ON:	226463-CCT-SKT-0001, Rev I Dated 22/8/2013		
DATE:	28/08/2013		
REV:		REV DATE:	
SCALE:	1:500@A3		

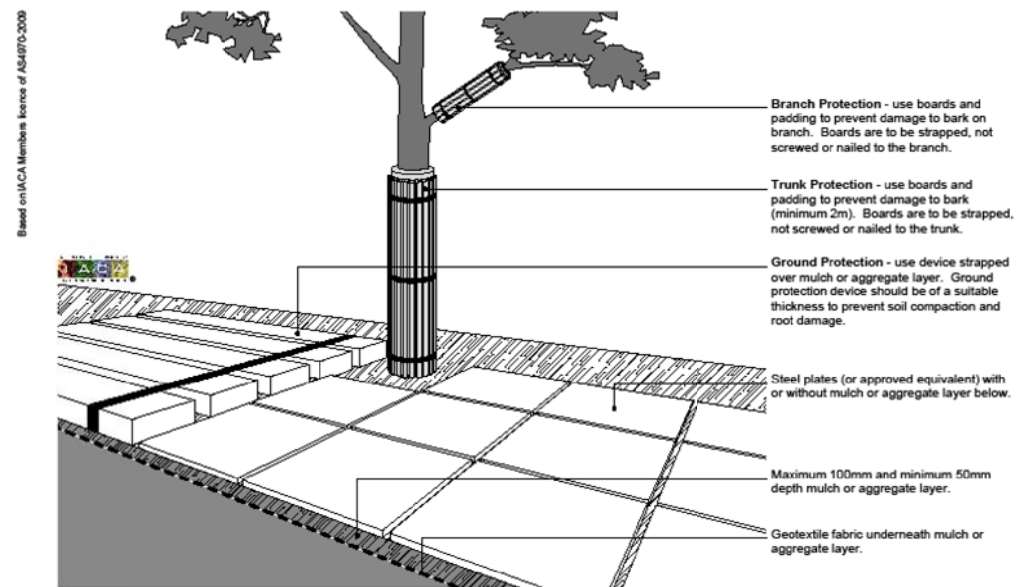




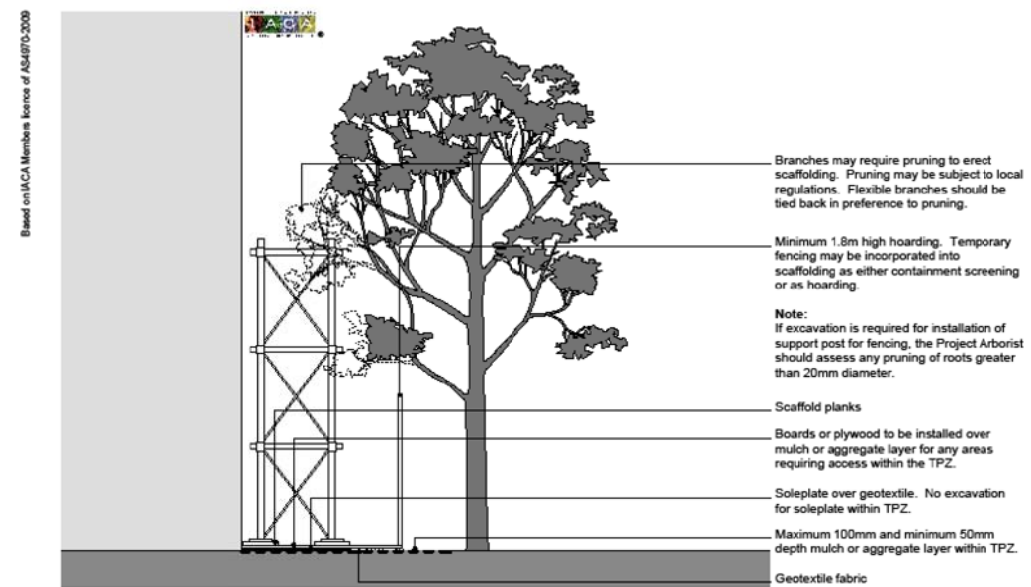
02 Indicative Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) Scale 1:500 @ A4
Copyright © 2010 IACA



03 Tree Protection Fencing Not to Scale
Copyright © 2010 IACA



04 Examples of Branch, Trunk and Ground Protection Not to Scale
Copyright © 2010 IACA



05 Indicative Scaffolding within a Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) Not to Scale
Copyright © 2010 IACA

IMPORTANT TREE MANAGEMENT NOTES FOR ALL RETAINED TREES

1. Tree impact assessment has been considered in relation to **AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites**.

2. This **Tree Protection Plan** is equivalent to the Development Submission plan identified in Table 1, **AS4970-2009**.

3. This **Tree Protection Plan** should be incorporated into the site Construction Management Plan and stage all construction documentation.

4. Tree impact assessment includes likely impacts from development including: building platforms, driveways/accessways, services/infrastructure installation and cut/fill batters.

5. The extent of TPZ shown on this plan does not reflect any confinement of roots by existing structures, buildings, walls, topography, etc.

6. A **Project Arborist** with minimum AQF Level 5 qualifications is to be engaged to monitor and report regularly on works adjacent to trees.

7. **Tree Protection Fencing** as indicated, should be installed prior to demolition of existing structures or other site preparation works. Tree Protection Fencing should comprise of chainlink wire or wire mesh panels as per Figure 05 of the TPP. The following activities are to be prohibited within tree protection fencing: topsoil stripping, excavation, placement of soil fill, stockpiling of

any materials, placement of site sheds/offices, parking of heavy machinery, placement of machinery haul roads.

8. If **scaffolding** is required within TPZ, install as shown in Figure 05 of the TPP.

9. Services installation should be supervised by the **Project Arborist**. No roots greater than 50mm diameter are to be cut or damaged. Services should be routed beyond TPZ wherever possible.

10. **Trunk battering** and **ground protection** to be installed to trees where works are required within Tree Protection Fencing. Battering to comply with Figure 04 of the TPP.

11. **Exposed surface roots** to be covered/protected as per Fig. 04 (SHT 3 of 3).

12. All **tree pruning** is to comply with

AS4373-2007, Pruning of Amenity Trees. All approved tree removal is to comply with WorkCover Code of Practice for the Amenity Tree Industry.

13. **Mulch** is to be spread to a depth of 100mm within the TPZs. Where TPZs are greater than 5 metres of where native seedling regeneration would be prohibited, seek advice from the Project Arborist and Ecologist.

14. **Over-excavation** or battering towards trees is to be avoided unless indicated on approved earthworks or services drawings.

15. Contiguous **strip footings** are to be avoided wherever possible. Use discontinuous pier and beam type footings or other lightweight construction for walling and fencing within TPZs.

16. **Temporary irrigation**, hand watering or water cart may be required during drought periods. The Project Arborist is to monitor soil moisture levels and advise on delivery volumes and frequency.

17. Temporary **haul roads** may be required to be installed where heavy machinery movements are proposed within TPZs of trees to minimize compaction. Woodchip mulch should be used as a minimum. Recycled concrete or other aggregate placed over a geofabric may be required for heavy use areas.

TITLE:	©TREE PROTECTION PLAN - BLOCK 4		
CLIENT:	LEND LEASE (MILLERS POINT) PTY LTD		
PROJECT:	REMEDICATION AND LANDFORMING WORKS SSD 5897-2013 BLOCK 4 BARANGAROO		
DRAWING NO:	2095TPPBlock4 Sheet 2 of 2		
DRAWN BY:	MH		
BASED ON:	IACA Licence of AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites		
DATE:	28/08/2013		
REV:		REV DATE:	