Attachment 8 to Item 2.1.1.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report

Date of meeting: 21 November 2024
Location: Audio-visual link
Time: 10am

JACKSONS NATURE WORKS
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ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

At

457 Bells Line of Road, Kurmond

Prepared for

Attard, Dawson & Ross Family

7th September 2022

Prepared by: Ross Jackson
Graduate Certificate in Arboriculture (AQF L 8)
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DISCLAIMER

The Client acknowledges that this Report, and any opinions, advice or recommendations expressed or given in it, are the information supplied by the Client and on the data inspections, measurements and analysis carried out or obtained by Jacksons Nature Works (JNW) and referred to in the Report. The Client should rely on The Report, and on its contents, only to that extent.

Care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data has been verified as far as possible. However, Ross Jackson – Consulting Arborist can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others. Unless stated otherwise:

- Information contained in this report covers only the trees examined and reflects the health and structure of the trees at the time of inspection. The documented, observations, results, recommendations, and conclusions given may vary after the site visit due to environmental conditions.
- The inspection was limited to visual examination from the base of the subject tree without dissection, probing or coring.
- There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the subject trees may not arise in the future; &
- Unauthorised use of this report in any form is prohibited and remains the intellectual property of Jacksons Nature Works until all costs are settled.

Ross Jackson

Consulting Arborist

Table of Contents

1. BACKGROUND and METHODOLOGY

1.1 The purpose of this Tree Report is to inform and accompany the development application works at 457 Bells Line of Road, Kurmond – The Site.

1.2 The report was commissioned by L Attard to respond to Council's requirements to consider the development impacts on trees located on and around the Site.

1.3 This report outlines the health and condition of the subject trees, the remaining life expectancy of the trees, identifies any visible defects or other problems, describes which trees require pruning, removal, retention or represent a potential hazard and comments on the impact on these trees in relation to the works proposed. The report also provides recommended tree protection measures (Tree Management Plan) to ensure the long-term preservation of the trees to be retained where appropriate.

1.4 The Site is a vacant site at Kurmond.

1.5 The trees were identified by ground level Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) [1] only in the data collection, taken on 25.5.2022. No aerial (climbing) was undertaken.

1.6 All site photographs were taken by the author at the site. All photographs were taken using a digital camera (Canon 7D) with no image enhancement either within the camera or on computer.

1.7 The subject trees were located on plans supplied. The trees have been plotted and can be found on Annexure B – Tree Location Plan.

1.8 The trees were identified and their genus species and common name used. The trees were identified by the use of data collected and compared to G Burnie, S Forrester et al (1997) **Botanica** Random House, Milsons Point, NSW, Australia.

1.9 DBH. The Trunk Diameter at Breast Height (1.4 metres above ground level) in centimetres was measured over bark using a metal tape which automatically converts to diameter and assumes a circular trunk cross section.

1.10 DRB. The trunk Diameter above Root Buttress in centimetres was measured over bark using a metal tape which automatically converts to diameter and assumes a circular trunk cross section.

1.11 Height. Estimated overall height in metres.

1.12 Spread. Measured with a metal tape measure and shown in metres.

1.13 Useful Life Expectancy (ULE)[2].
A systematic pre-development tree assessment procedure developed by Jeremy Barrell, Hampshire, England. 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

[1] Mattheck, Dr. Clause & Breloer, Helge (1994) – Sixth Edition (2001) **The Body Language of Trees – A Handbook for Failure Analysis** The Stationery Office, London, England
[2] Barrell, Jeremy (1996, 2001) **Pre-development Tree Assessment** Proceedings of the International Conference on Trees and Building Sites (Chicago) International Society of Arboriculture, Illinois, USA

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).

1.14 The Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and Structural Root Zone (SRZ) have been calculated in terms of AS 4970 – 2009 Protection of trees on development site Section 3.

1.15 Retention value & landscape significance as described by ICAC – STARS © have been used for the trees in this report.

1.16 To prepare this report we have reviewed the following documents:

- Plan showing proposed subdivision by McKinlay Morgan & Associates Pty Ltd dated 27.7.2022.
- Hawkesbury Development Control Plan (2012)Part C Chapter 9 Preservation of Trees & Vegetation (DCP); &
- Australian Standard AS 4970 – 2009 Protection of trees on development sites.

2. OBSERVATIONS as seen on the days of inspection (25.5.2022)

2.1 Our tree observations can be found in Annexure A.

3. DISCUSSIONS

3.1 We have been commissioned by L Attard, to examine the health and condition of the trees on and around this development site.

It is proposed to subdivide the site into four (4) Lots with effluent dispersal areas on Site (development works).

3.2 We have examined the trees on site and can suggest the following considerations for the development works:

1. The following trees are street trees: Tree 1 & 2 *Eucalyptus paniculata*, tree 19, 20, 22, 23, 24 & 25 *Ceratopetalum apetalum* and tree 21 *Eucalyptus tereticornis*.

The development works are outside the TPZ of all these street trees, thus ensuring retention.

Note these street trees for retention and protection in the Tree Management Plan (TMP).

2. Tree 3 *Cinnamomum camphora* is classified as an Exempt species in Council's DCP and can be removed without requiring consent.

Note this exempt tree for removal in the TMP.

3. Tree 4 *Ceratopetalum apetalum* shows good condition with a high retention value – refer plate 1.

This tree is at the southern edge of the proposed building envelope for Lot 23 – refer Annexure C.

It can be retained by designing the future residence outside the TPZ of 5.4m radius.

Note this tree for retention in the subdivision application.

Plate 1: Tree 4.

4. Tree 5 *Eucalyptus tereticornis* is showing fair condition with a high percentage of epicormic regrowth (80%) – refer plate 2.

This tree is outside the building envelope for Lot 22 – refer Annexure C.

In view of its position outside the building envelope it can be retained as part of the subdivision application.

If its condition deteriorates when a building application is lodged with Council, its retention can be reviewed as part of that application.

Note this tree for retention in the TMP.

Plate 2: Tree 5.

5. Tree 6 *Eucalyptus tereticornis* is showing good condition with a high retention value, but an isolated tree – refer plate 3.

Despite its high retention value, this tree is located towards the lower middle of the building envelope for Lot 22 – refer Annexure C, it is unlikely to be retainable in the future building application.

Note this tree for removal in the TMP.

Plate 3: Tree 6

6. Tree 7 *Eucalyptus tereticornis* is showing good condition with a high retention value, but an isolated tree – refer plate 3.

This tree is at the lower edge of the building envelope for Lot 22 – refer Annexure C.

It can be retained by designing the future residence outside the TPZ of 4.8m radius.

Note this tree for retention in the subdivision application.

Plate 3: Tree 7.

7. Tree 8 *Eucalyptus tereticornis* is showing good condition with a high retention value, but an isolated tree – refer plate 4.

This tree is located in the effluent disposal area for Lot 22 – refer Annexure C.

The potential increase in moisture levels may impact the long-term viability of this tree i.e., soil waterlogging, increased nutrient levels and installation of the effluent lines.

It is well known that Australian Eucalyptus have adapted to low soil nutrients and dry environments, consequently removal of this tree is supported.

Note this tree for removal in the subdivision works.

Plate 4: Tree 8.

8. Trees 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13 *Eucalyptus tereticornis* are a group of trees located to the east of the propose building envelope, having fair to good condition – refer plate 5 & 6.

These trees are outside the building envelope and as a group it is better to retain these trees as they benefit by being in a group (wind buffering, entwined root systems and companion growth).

Note these trees for retention in the subdivision application.

Plate 5: Tree 9.

Plate 6: Trees 10 – 13.

9. Tree 14 & 15 *Eucalyptus tereticornis* are located within the proposed building envelope for Lot 21 – refer Annexure C.

Tree 14 is a stunted tree (refer plate 7) with low retention value and tree 15 shows poor condition (refer plate 8).

Due to their poor condition & stunted form it is recommended they be removed to provide a cleared building platform.

Note these trees for removal in the TMP.

Plate 7: Tree 14.

Plate 8: Tree 15.

10. Tree 16 *Eucalyptus tereticornis* is showing fair condition with medium retention value, but an isolated tree – refer plate 9.

This tree is at the lower edge of the building envelope for Lot 21 – refer Annexure C.

It can be retained by designing the future residence outside the TPZ of 9.0m radius.

Note this tree for retention in the subdivision application.

Plate 9: Tree 16.

11. Tree 17 *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and tree 27 *Ceratopetalum apetalum* are showing good condition – refer plate 10 & 11.

These trees are within the proposed access road to the new Lots – refer Annexure C.

Removal is supported to construct the subdivision road.

Note for removal in the TMP.

Plate 10: Tree 17.

Plate 11: Tree 27.

12. Tree 18 *Cupressus sp.* is showing good condition and is the odd species in this Site.

No development works will impact this tree – refer Annexure C.

Note this tree for retention in the TMP.

13. Tree 19, 20, 22, 23, 24 & 25 *Ceratopetalum apetalum* and tree 21 *Eucalyptus tereticornis* are on the whole showing good condition.

These trees are located along Council's road verge in Bells Lane with no development impacts affecting their viability and longevity – refer Annexure C.

Note these trees for retention and protection in the TMP.

14. Tree 26 *Eucalyptus tereticornis* is showing good condition and is located below the existing benching where the proposed access road to the new Lots – refer plate 12.

The constructed over the existing benched area with impacts on the rootplate and having soil depths changing within this trees TPZ, thus requiring the removal of this high retention tree – refer Annexure C.

Note this tree for removal in the TMP.

Plate 12: Tree 26 below existing benching where new access road can be constructed.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are advised:

a) Retain the following council street trees: Tree 1, 2, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
b) Remove the following exempt tree on site: Tree 3.
c) Retain the following trees on site: Tree 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18 & 26.
d) Remove the following trees on site: Tree 6, 8, 14, 15, 17 & 27
e) Tree removal work shall be carried out by an experienced tree surgeon in accordance with *Safe Work Australia Guide for Managing Risks of Tree Trimming and Removal (2016)*.
f) Install the following Tree Protection Measures around the retained street tree: Tree 1, 2, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25. tree protection measures shall be a temporary fence of chain wire panels 1.8 metres in height (or equivalent), supported by steel stakes or concrete blocks as required and fastened together and supported to prevent sideways movement. Existing boundary fences or walls are to be retained shall constitute part of the tree protection fence where appropriate. A sign is to be erected on the tree protection fences of the trees to be retained that the trees are covered by Council's tree preservation orders and that "No Access" is permitted into the tree protection zone – refer Annexure D.
g) Trunk protection shall consist of a padding material such as hessian or thick carpet underlay wrapped around the trunk. Timber planks (50mm x 100mm or similar) shall be placed over the padding and around the trunk of the tree at 150mm centres. The planks shall be secured with 8-gauge wire or hoop steel at 300mm spacing. Trunk protection shall extend a minimum height of 2 metres on tree 4, 7, 16 – refer Annexure D.
h) Install the following Tree Protection Measures around the retained trees on site: Tree 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16 & 18, tree protection measures shall be a temporary fence of chain wire panels 1.8 metres in height (or equivalent), supported by steel stakes or concrete blocks as required and fastened together

and supported to prevent sideways movement. A sign is to be erected on the tree protection fences of the trees to be retained that the trees are covered by Council's tree preservation orders and that "No Access" is permitted into the tree protection zone – refer Annexure D.

i) That a Tree Management Plan be prepared as part of the Construction Certificate by a consulting arborist who holds the Diploma in Horticulture (Arboriculture), Level 5 or above under the Australian Qualification Framework.
j) An AQF Level 5 Project Arborist shall be engaged to supervise the building works and certify compliance with all Tree Protection Measures.
k) The tree location plan can be found on Annexure B; &
l) The tree impact plan can be found on Annexure C.

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Co-written by
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Annexure A: Observations as seen on the day of inspection of trees

Tree No	Botanical Name	Age Class	Height (m)	Spread (m)	D.B.H. (cm)	D.R.B. (cm)	TPZ (radius m)	SRZ (radius m)	Condition comments as seen on site	ULE	Landscape significance	Retention value
1	*Eucalyptus paniculata*	M	8	7	45	50	5.4	2.5	G vitality, pruned for OHPL - skewed to west. ST.	1	High	High
2	*Eucalyptus paniculata*	M	8	8	55	60	6.6	2.7	G vitality, pruned for OHPL, 10%. ST.	1	High	High
3	*Cinnamomum camphora*	M	7	5	25, 15	35	3.5	2.1	Exempt species (G vitality)	2	Low	Remove
4	*Ceratopetalum apetalum*	M	8	8	45	60	5.4	2.7	G vitality, dragon fruit cactus to mid canopy	1	High	High
5	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	M	15	14	85	90	10.2	3.2	F - A vitality, 50% outer twig DB, 80% ER, basal injury	2	Medium	Medium
6	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	M	8	8	40	45	4.8	2.4	G vitality	1	High	Medium
7	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	M	8	8	40	45	4.8	2.4	G vitality	1	High	Medium
8	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	M	10	8	45	50	5.4	2.5	G vitality	1	High	Medium
9	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	M	10	10	35, 65	90	8.9	3.2	G vitality	1	High	High
10	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	M	12	12	60	65	7.2	2.8	F vitality, old termite trails	2	Medium	Medium
11	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	M	12	6	45, 35	90	6.8	3.2	F vitality, termites, 1 dead stem with lost apical	2	Medium	Medium
12	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	M	14	8	70	85	8.4	3.1	F vitality, termites, bifurcated @ 2.5m (stable)	2	Medium	Medium
13	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	M	14	10	2 x 50	120	8.5	3.6	F vitality, struck by lightning, bifurcated @ 0.5m	2	Medium	Medium
14	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	M	8	4	2 x 15	25	2.5	1.8	F vitality, suppressed form	2	Medium	Low

15	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	M	15	15	110	120	13.2	3.6	P vitality, 40% DB, 50% ER, hanger, included bark	4	Low	Remove
16	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	M	16	16	75	80	9.0	3.0	F vitality, thin foliage density = 50% loss	2	Medium	Medium
17	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	M	9	6	2 x 20, 15	45	3.8	2.4	G vitality	1	High	Medium
18	*Cupressus sp.*	M	8	4	15	20	2.0	1.7	G vitality	2	Medium	Medium
19	*Ceratopetalum apetalum*	M	6	4	2 x 10	20	2.0	1.7	G vitality, ST	2	Medium	Medium
20	*Ceratopetalum apetalum*	M	7	6	3 x 15	35	3.1	2.1	G vitality, ST	2	Medium	Medium
21	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	M	9	6	2 x 30	60	5.1	2.7	F vitality, DB/ ER, ST	2	Medium	Medium
22	*Ceratopetalum apetalum*	M	5	2	10	15	2.0	1.5	G vitality, ST	2	Medium	Medium
23	*Ceratopetalum apetalum*	M	4	2	10	15	2.0	1.5	G vitality, ST	2	Medium	Medium
24	*Ceratopetalum apetalum*	M	5	3	15	20	2.0	1.7	G vitality, ST	2	Medium	Medium
25	*Ceratopetalum apetalum*	M	5	5	3 x 10	30	2.1	2.0	G vitality, ST	2	Medium	Medium
26	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	M	14	10	80	90	9.6	3.2	G vitality	1	High	High
27	*Ceratopetalum apetalum*	M	6	4	15	20	2.0	1.7	G vitality	2	Medium	Medium

Terms used in Tree Survey & Report:

Age Class

(Y) – Young refers to a well-established but juvenile tree. Less than 1/3 life expectancy

(SM) – Semi-mature refers to a tree at growth stages between immaturity and full size. A tree has reached First Adult Form i.e. displays adult characteristics. 1/3 to 2/3 life expectancy

(M)- Mature refers to a full size tree with some capacity for future growth. Older than 2/3 life expectancy

(OM) – Over-mature refers to a tree approaching decline or already declining. Older than 2/3 life expectancy and showing signs of irreversible decline.

Health refers to a tree's vigour, growth rate, disease and/or insects.

Vitality summarises observations about the health and structure of the tree on a scale of: **(G) Good, (F) Fair, (P) Poor & (D) Dead.**

Good: Tree is generally healthy and free from obvious signs of structural weaknesses or significant effects of pests and diseases or infection;

Fair: Tree is generally vigorous although has some indication of being adversely affected by the early effects of disease or infection or environmental or mechanical damage. Appropriate tree maintenance can usually improve overall health and halt decline;

Poor: Tree in decline and is not likely to improve with reasonable maintenance practices or has a structural fault such as bark inclusion;

Dead: Tree no longer capable of sustained growth.

Deadwood (DW) – deadwood found in canopy as a percentage.

Over Head Power Lines (OHPL) – upper canopy pruned to accommodate power lines at a given height.

Height expressed in metres refers to estimated overall height of tree.

Next Door tree (ND) – tree located in the neighbour's property.

Street Tree (ST) – tree located in Councils footpath reserve.

Spread expressed in metres refers to estimated spread of crown at the drip line.

(DBH) Diameter at Breast Height expressed in millimetres refers to the trunk diameter at 1.4 metres above ground level. Where there are multiple trunks the combined diameter has been calculated in terms of Appendix A – AS 4970 – 2009, shown in brackets.

(DRB) Diameter above Root Buttress expressed in millimetres refers to the trunk diameter above root buttress.

(TPZ) Tree Protection Zone & Structural Root Zone (SRZ) as defined by AS 4970 – 2009 Section 3

(ULE) The various ULE categories indicate the useful life anticipated for an individual tree or trees assessed as a group. Factors such as the location, age, condition and vitality of the tree are significant to the determination of this rating. Other influences such as the tree's effect on better specimens and the economics of managing the tree successfully in its location are also relevant to ULE (Barrell 1993, 1995, 2001).

ULE RATING (UPDATED 1/4/01) BARRELL

1.Long ULE: Trees that appear to be retainable at the time of assessment for more than 40 years with an acceptable level of risk.	**2.Medium ULE:** Trees that appear to be retainable at the time of assessment for more than 15-40 years with an acceptable level of risk.	**3.Short ULE:** Trees that appear to be retainable at the time of assessment for more than 5-15 years with an acceptable level of risk.	**4.Remove:** Trees that should be removed within the next 5 years.	**5.Small, young or regularly pruned:** Trees that can be reliably moved or replaced.
(A) Structurally sound trees located in positions that can accommodate future growth	**(A)** Trees that may only live between 15 and 40 more years.	**(A)** Trees that may only live between 5 and 15 more years.	**(A)** Dead, dying, suppressed or declining trees because of disease or inhospitable conditions.	**(A)** Small trees less than 5 Metres in height.
(B) Trees that could be made suitable for retention in the long term by remedial tree care.	**(B)** Trees that could live for more than 40 years but may be removed for safety or nuisance reasons.	**(B)** Trees that could live for more than 15 years but may be removed for safety or nuisance reasons.	**(B)** Dangerous trees because of instability or recent loss of adjacent trees.	**(B)** Young trees less than 15 years old but over 5 metres in height.
(C) Trees of special significance for historical, commemorative or rarity reasons that would warrant extraordinary efforts to secure their long term retention.	**(C)** Trees that could live for more than 40 years but may be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.	**(C)** Trees that could live for more than 15 years but may be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.	**(C)** Dangerous trees because of structural defects including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds or poor form.	**(C)** Formal hedges and trees intended for regular pruning to artificially control growth.
	(D) Trees that could be made suitable for retention in the medium term by remedial tree care.	**(D)** Trees that require substantial remedial tree care and are only suitable for retention in the short term.	**(D)** Damaged trees that are clearly not safe to retain.	
			(E) 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.	
			(F) Trees that are damaging or may cause damage to existing structures within 5 years.	
			(G) Trees that will become dangerous after removal of other trees for the reasons given in (A) to (F).	
			(H) Trees in categories (A) to (G) that have a high wildlife habitat value and, with appropriate treatment, could be retained subject to regular review.	

IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS)© (IACA 2010)©

In the development of this document IACA acknowledges the contribution and original concept of the Footprint Green Tree Significance & Retention Value Matrix, developed by Footprint Green Pty Ltd in June 2001.

The landscape significance of a tree is an essential criterion to establish the importance that a particular tree may have on a site. However, rating the significance of a tree becomes subjective and difficult to ascertain in a consistent and repetitive fashion due to assessor bias. It is therefore necessary to have a rating system utilising structured qualitative criteria to assist in determining the retention value for a tree. To assist this process all definitions for terms used in the *Tree Significance - Assessment Criteria* and *Tree Retention Value - Priority Matrix*, are taken from the IACA Dictionary for Managing Trees in Urban Environments 2009.

This rating system will assist in the planning processes for proposed works, above and below ground where trees are to be retained on or adjacent a development site. The system uses a scale of *High*, *Medium* and *Low* significance in the landscape. Once the landscape significance of an individual tree has been defined, the retention value can be determined. An example of its use in an Arboricultural report is shown as Appendix A.

Tree Significance - Assessment Criteria

1. High Significance in landscape

- The tree is in good condition and good vigour;
- The tree has a form typical for the species;
- The tree is a remnant or is a planted locally indigenous specimen and/or is rare or uncommon in the local area or of botanical interest or of substantial age;
- The tree is listed as a Heritage Item, Threatened Species or part of an Endangered ecological community or listed on Councils significant Tree Register;
- The tree is visually prominent and visible from a considerable distance when viewed from most directions within the landscape due to its size and scale and makes a positive contribution to the local amenity;
- The tree supports social and cultural sentiments or spiritual associations, reflected by the broader population or community group or has commemorative values;
- The tree's growth is unrestricted by above and below ground influences, supporting its ability to reach dimensions typical for the taxa *in situ* - tree is appropriate to the site conditions.

2. Medium Significance in landscape

- The tree is in fair-good condition and good or low vigour;
- The tree has form typical or atypical of the species;
- The tree is a planted locally indigenous or a common species with its taxa commonly planted in the local area
- The tree is visible from surrounding properties, although not visually prominent as partially obstructed by other vegetation or buildings when viewed from the street,
- The tree provides a fair contribution to the visual character and amenity of the local area,
- The tree's growth is moderately restricted by above or below ground influences, reducing its ability to reach dimensions typical for the taxa *in situ*.

3. Low Significance in landscape

- The tree is in fair-poor condition and good or low vigour;
- The tree has form atypical of the species;
- The tree is not visible or is partly visible from surrounding properties as obstructed by other vegetation or buildings,
- The tree provides a minor contribution or has a negative impact on the visual character and amenity of the local area,
- The tree is a young specimen which may or may not have reached dimension to be protected by local Tree Preservation orders or similar protection mechanisms and can easily be replaced with a suitable specimen,
- The tree's growth is severely restricted by above or below ground influences, unlikely to reach dimensions typical for the taxa *in situ* - tree is inappropriate to the site conditions,
- The tree is listed as exempt under the provisions of the local Council Tree Preservation Order or similar protection mechanisms,
- The tree has a wound or defect that has potential to become structurally unsound.

Environmental Pest / Noxious Weed Species

- The tree is an Environmental Pest Species due to its invasiveness or poisonous/ allergenic properties,
- The tree is a declared noxious weed by legislation.

Hazardous/Irreversible Decline

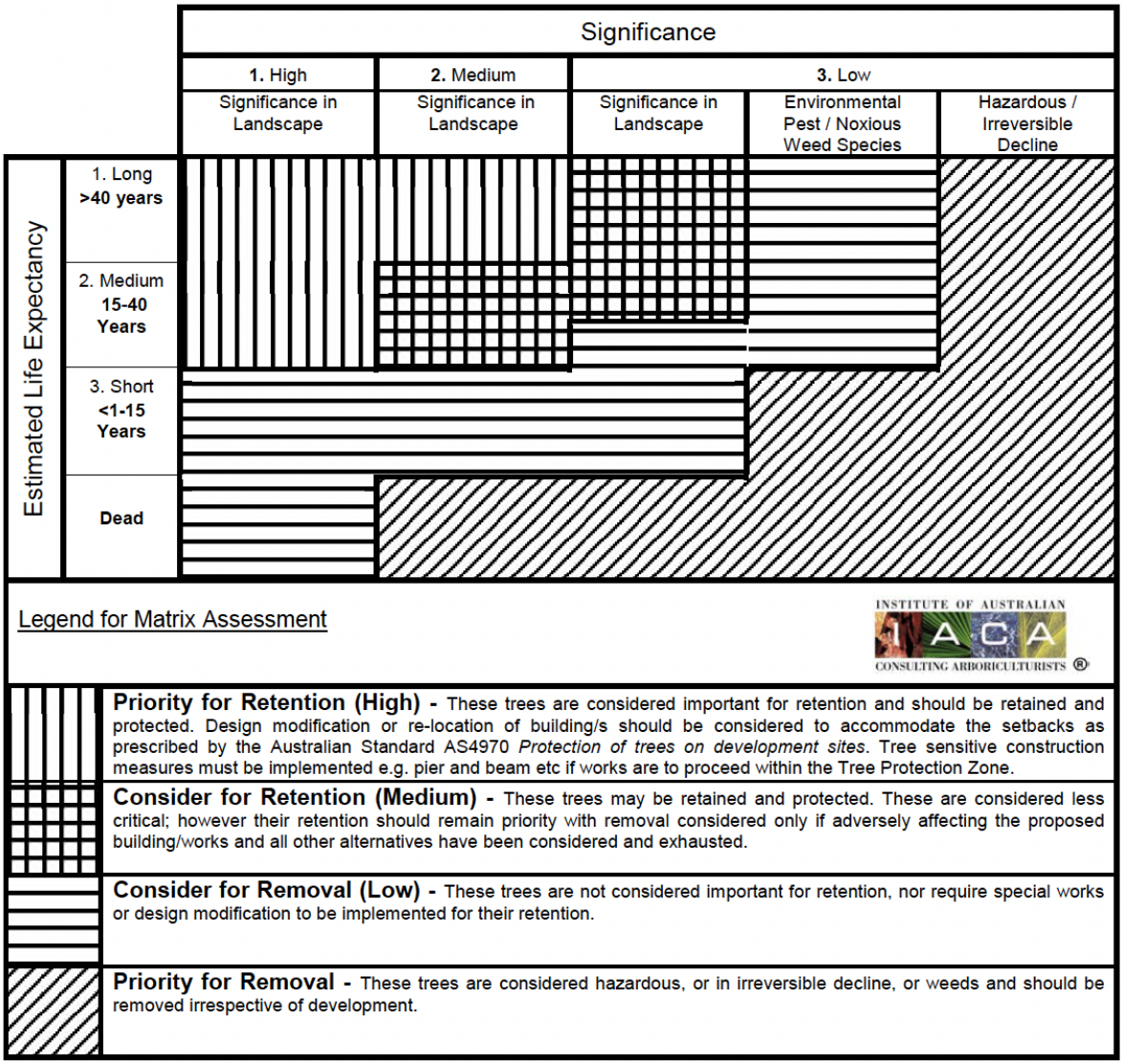
- The tree is structurally unsound and/or unstable and is considered potentially dangerous,
- The tree is dead, or is in irreversible decline, or has the potential to fail or collapse in full or part in the immediate to short term.

The tree is to have a minimum of three (3) criteria in a category to be classified in that group.

Note: The assessment criteria are for individual trees only, however, can be applied to a monocultural stand in its entirety e.g. hedge.

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

Table 1.0 Tree Retention Value - Priority Matrix.



USE OF THIS DOCUMENT AND REFERENCING

The IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS) is free to use, but only in its entirety and must be cited as follows:

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

REFERENCES

Australia ICOMOS Inc. 1999, *The Burra Charter – The Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, International Council of Monuments and Sites, www.icomos.org/australia

Draper BD and Richards PA 2009, *Dictionary for Managing Trees in Urban Environments*, Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists (IACA), CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.

Footprint Green Pty Ltd 2001, *Footprint Green Tree Significance & Retention Value Matrix*, Avalon, NSW Australia, www.footprintgreen.com.au

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

Appendix A

The following example shows the IACA **Significance** of a **Tree, Assessment Rating System** (STARS) used in an Arboricultural report.

Tree Significance

Determined by using the Tree Significance - Assessment Criteria of the *IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System* (STARS)© (IACA, 2010), Appendix B.

Trees 14, 16, 17/3, 19 and 20/4 are of high significance with the remaining majority of medium significance and a few of low significance. Tree 14 is significant as a prominent specimen and a food source for indigenous avian fauna. Tree 16 as a non-locally indigenous planting is of good from and prominent *in situ*; Tree 17/3 as a stand of 6 street trees along the Davey Street frontage screening views to and from the site and contiguous with trees in Victoria Park extending the aesthetic influence of the urban canopy to the site. Similarly for Trees 20/4 as street trees in Long Road and Tree 19 as an extant exotic planting as a senescent component of the original landscaping. The trees of low significance are recent plantings as fruit trees – Avocados, and 1 Cootamundra Wattle as a non-locally indigenous tree in irreversible decline and potentially structurally unsound.

Significance Scale

1 – High
2 – Medium
3 – Low

Significance Scale	1	2	3
Tree No. / Stand No.	14, 16, 17/3, 19, 20/4	1/1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12/2, 15, 18, 21/5	3, 13, 22

Tree Retention Value

Determined by using the Retention Value - Priority Matrix of the *IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System* (STARS)© (IACA, 2010), Appendix B.

Retention Value

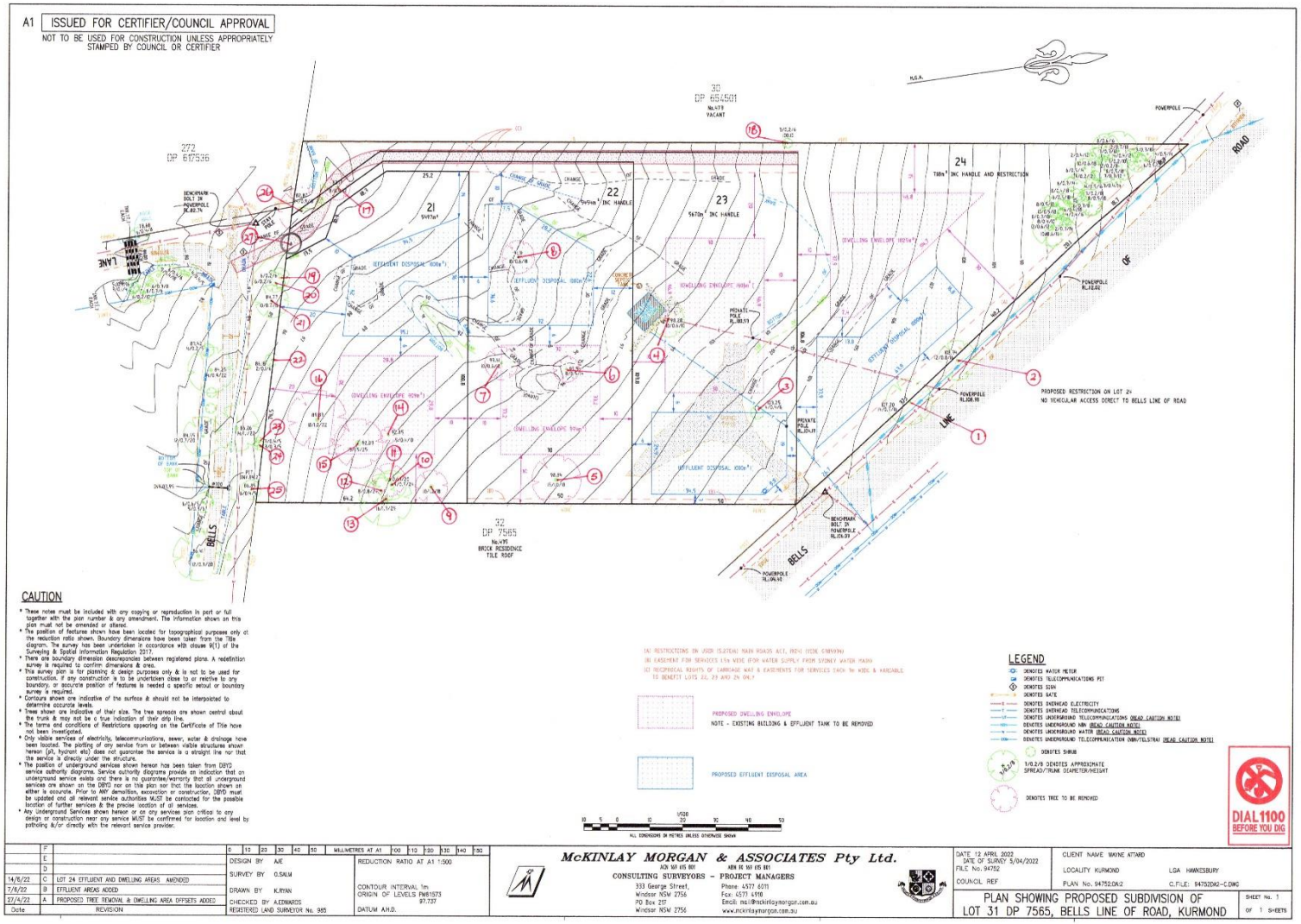
High – Priority for Retention
Medium – Consider for Retention
Low – Consider for Removal
Remove - Priority for Removal

Retention Value	High Priority for Retention	Medium Consider for Retention	Low Consider for Removal	Remove Priority for Removal
Tree No. / Stand No.	1/1, 5, 17/3*, 19	2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20/4*, 21/5	3, 12/2, 13,	22

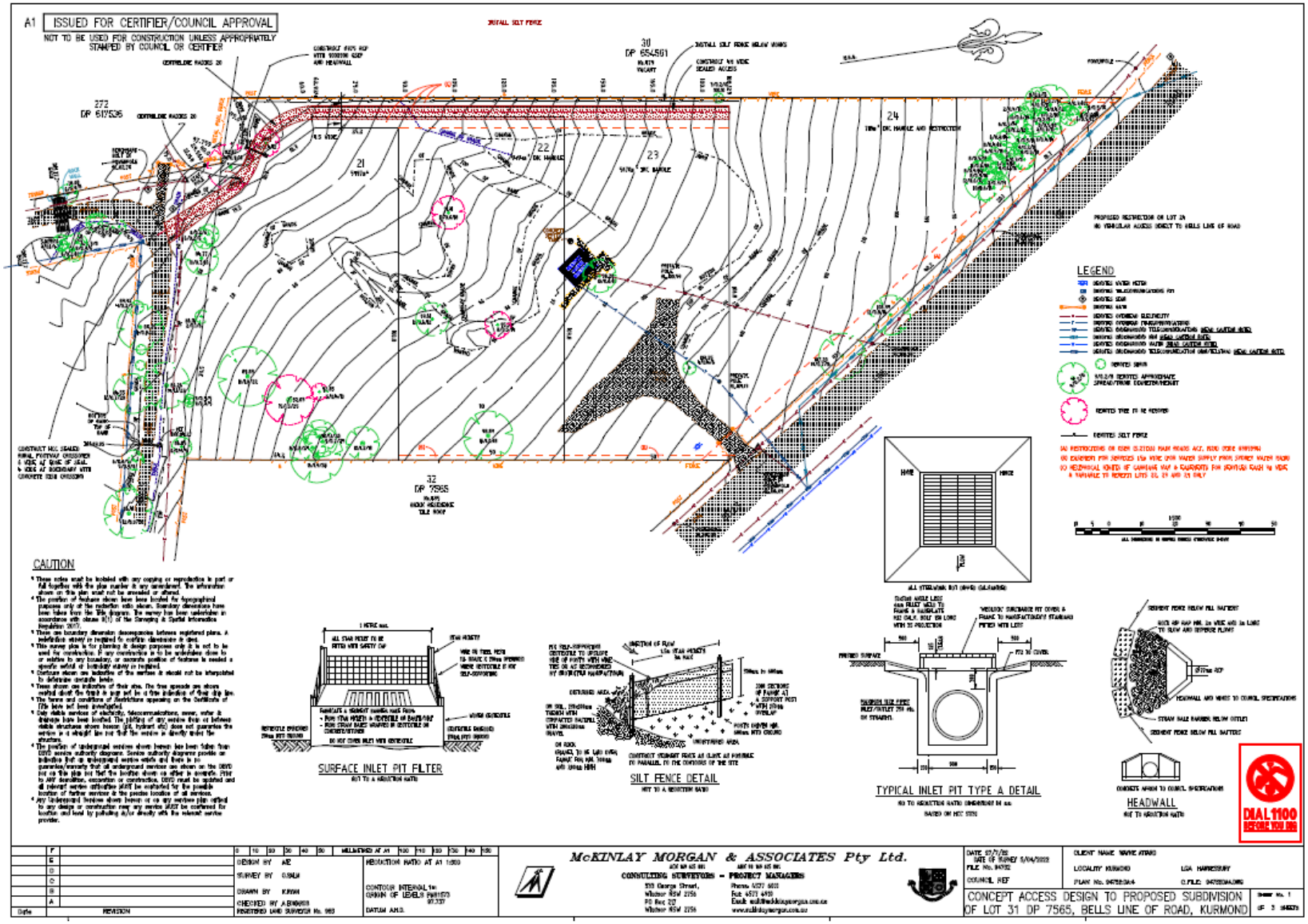
* Trees located within the neighbouring property and should be retained and protected.

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

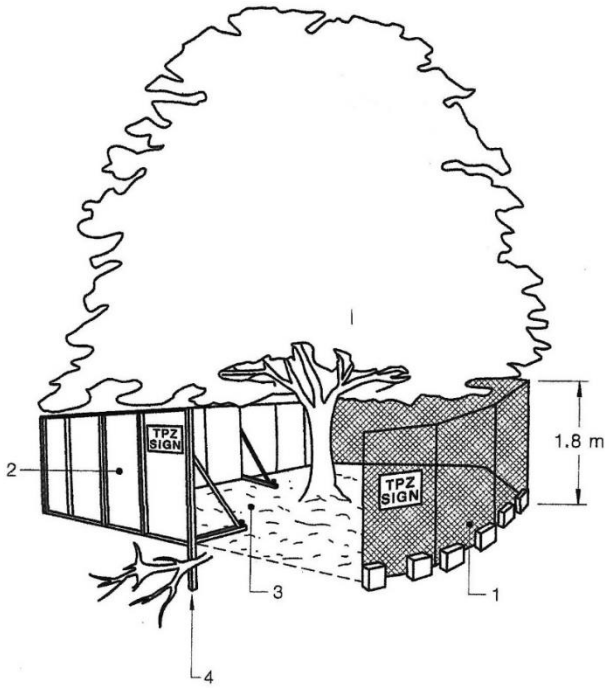
Annexure B: Tree location plan



Annexure C: Tree impact plan



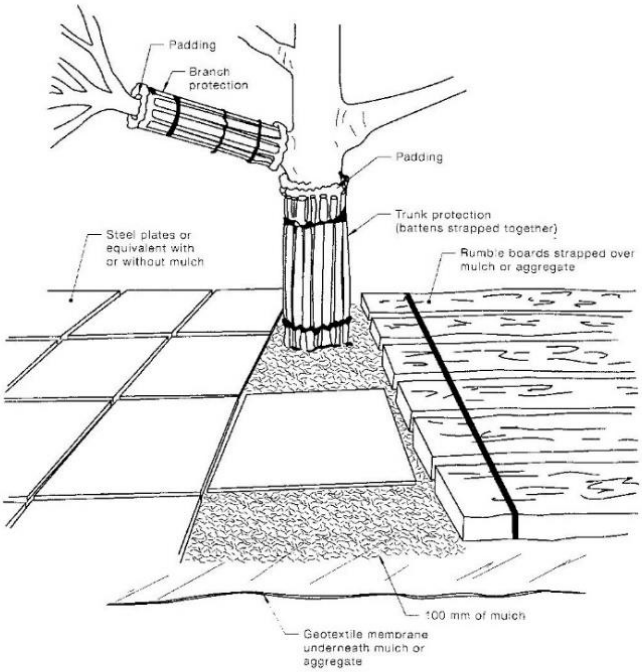
Annexure D: Tree protection details



LEGEND:

1 Chain wire mesh panels with shade cloth (if required) attached, held in place with concrete feet.
2 Alternative plywood or wooden paling fence panels. This fencing material also prevents building materials or soil entering the TPZ.
3 Mulch installation across surface of TPZ (at the discretion of the project arborist). No excavation, construction activity, grade changes, surface treatment or storage of materials of any kind is permitted within the TPZ.
4 Bracing is permissible within the TPZ. Installation of supports should avoid damaging roots.

FIGURE 3 PROTECTIVE FENCING



NOTES:

1 For trunk and branch protection use boards and padding that will prevent damage to bark. Boards are to be strapped to trees, not nailed or screwed.
2 Rumble boards should be of a suitable thickness to prevent soil compaction and root damage.

FIGURE 4 EXAMPLES OF TRUNK, BRANCH AND GROUND PROTECTION


ROBBOS