

**Waihoru/
Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board
AGENDA**

Notice of Meeting:

An ordinary meeting of the Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board will be held on:

Date: Wednesday 17 February 2021
Time: 8am
Venue: Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre,
66 Colombo Street, Beckenham

Membership

Chairperson	Karolin Potter
Deputy Chairperson	Lee Sampson
Members	Melanie Coker
	Keir Leslie
	Tim Scandrett
	Callum Stewart-Ward

Jo Wells
Manager Community Governance, Spreydon-Cashmere
941 6451
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Developing Resilience in the 21st Century

Strategic Framework

Whiria ngā whenu o ngā papa,
honoa ki te maurua tāuiki

Bind together the strands of each mat and join
together with the seams of respect and reciprocity

Ōtautahi-Christchurch is a city of opportunity for all

Open to new ideas, new people and new ways of doing things – a city where anything is possible

Principles

Being open,
transparent and
democratically
accountable

Promoting
equity, valuing
diversity and
fostering inclusion

Taking an inter-generational approach
to sustainable development,
prioritising the social, economic
and cultural wellbeing of
people and communities
and the quality of the
environment, now
and into the
future

Building on the
relationship with
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu
and the Te Hononga-Council
Papatipu Rūnanga partnership,
reflecting mutual understanding
and respect

Actively collaborating and
co-operating with other
local, regional
and national
organisations

Ensuring
the diversity
and interests of
our communities
across the city and the
district are reflected in
decision-making

Community Outcomes

Resilient communities

Strong sense of community
Active participation in civic life
Safe and healthy communities
Celebration of our identity
through arts, culture, heritage,
sport and recreation
Valuing the voices of all cultures
and ages (including children)

Liveable city

Vibrant and thriving city centre
Sustainable suburban and
rural centres
A well connected and accessible
city promoting active and
public transport
Sufficient supply of, and
access to, a range of housing
21st century garden city
we are proud to live in

Healthy environment

Healthy water bodies
High quality drinking water
Unique landscapes and
indigenous biodiversity are
valued and stewardship
exercised
Sustainable use of resources
and minimising waste

Prosperous economy

Great place for people, business
and investment
An inclusive, equitable economy
with broad-based prosperity
for all
A productive, adaptive and
resilient economic base
Modern and robust city
infrastructure and community
facilities

Strategic Priorities

Enabling active
and connected
communities
to own their future

Meeting the challenge
of climate change
through every means
available

Ensuring a high quality
drinking water supply
that is safe and
sustainable

Accelerating the
momentum
the city needs

Ensuring rates are
affordable and
sustainable

Ensuring we get core business done while delivering on our Strategic Priorities and achieving our Community Outcomes

Engagement with
the community and
partners

Strategies, Plans and
Partnerships

Long Term Plan
and Annual Plan

Our service delivery
approach

Monitoring and
reporting on our
progress

Part A	Matters Requiring a Council Decision
Part B	Reports for Information
Part C	Decisions Under Delegation

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Mihi/Karakia Timatanga

Waiata

1. Apologies / Ngā Whakapāha

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

2. Declarations of Interest / Ngā Whakapuaki Aronga

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant and to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected representative and any private or other external interest they might have.

3. Confirmation of Previous Minutes / Te Whakaāe o te hui o mua

That the minutes of the Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board meeting held on [Tuesday, 2 February 2021](#) be confirmed (refer page 5).

4. Public Forum / Te Huinga Whānui

A period of up to 30 minutes will be available for people to speak for up to five minutes on any issue that is not the subject of a separate hearings process.

4.1 Cycle Safety

Sophia White, resident, will speak about concerns with cycle safety in the Board area.

4.2 King George V Reserve

Mark Gibson, resident, will speak about the forthcoming 30th anniversary celebration for King George V Reserve.

5. Deputations by Appointment / Ngā Huinga Whakaritenga

Deputations may be heard on a matter or matters covered by a report on this agenda and approved by the Chairperson.

5.1 Issues in Huntsbury Area

Robin Schulz, resident, will speak about issues in Coronation Reserve, Major Aitken Drive and a lack of maintenance of Council assets.

5.2 Lower Cashmere Residents Association

Sue Bye, Coordinator of Lower Cashmere Residents Association, will speak about funding for parks.

6. Presentation of Petitions / Ngā Pākikitanga

There were no petitions received at the time the agenda was prepared.

Waihoru/ Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board OPEN MINUTES

Date: Tuesday 2 February 2021
Time: 5.03pm
Venue: Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre,
66 Colombo Street, Beckenham

Present

Chairperson	Karolin Potter
Deputy Chairperson	Lee Sampson
Members	Melanie Coker
	Keir Leslie
	Tim Scandrett
	Callum Stewart-Ward

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Part A Matters Requiring a Council Decision

Part B Reports for Information

Part C Decisions Under Delegation

Mihi/Karakia Timatanga: Karolin Potter

Waiata: The Board sang a waiata to open the meeting.

The agenda was dealt with in the following order.

1. Apologies / Ngā Whakapāha

Part C

There were no apologies recorded.

2. Declarations of Interest / Ngā Whakapuaki Aronga

Part B

Callum Stewart-Ward declared an interest in Item 10 – Proposed New Mountain Bike Track in Montgomery Spur Reserve. Melanie Coker declared an interest in Item 12.2 – Elected Members' Information Exchange – Draft Tree Policy.

3. Confirmation of Previous Minutes / Te Whakaāe o te hui o mua

Part C

Community Board Resolved SCCB/2021/00001

That the minutes of the Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board meeting held on Tuesday, 15 December 2020 be confirmed.

Lee Sampson/Callum Stewart-Ward

Carried

4. Public Forum / Te Huinga Whānui

Part B

4.1 Hoon Hay Community Association Trust

Jenny Goodman, Deputy Chair of Hoon Hay Community Association Trust, provided an update on recent and upcoming activities.

The Trust is currently developing a Strategic Plan, which it will present to the Board when complete. There were a few functions held at the Hoon Hay Community Centre last year, including a Halloween event and a Christmas pantomime. Ms Goodman provided the Board with a list of meetings and functions that will be held at the Community Centre this year. Ms Goodman also noted that the Trust is considering holding two public forums and Resident Association meetings at the Community Centre each year.

Ms Goodman thanked the Board for granting \$500 to the Trust in 2020, which helped towards the purchase of tables, a kettle and other items.

After questions from members, the Chairperson thanked Ms Goodman for her presentation.

4.2 Farmers Market at Old Stone House

Ursula Ryan, Chairperson of Cracroft Residents Association, and Geoff Venning spoke to the Board about Mr Venning's proposal to hold a farmers market at Holmcroft Reserve and the Old Stone House. Ms Ryan noted that the House is not listed in the Council's Community Facilities Network Plan and has had a low number of bookings since it reopened in 2018. Ms Ryan and Mr Venning explained that the Farmers Market would help to promote the building and eventually help with the bookings.

After questions from members, the Chairperson thanked Ms Ryan and Mr Venning for their presentation.

Part B

That the Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board:

1. Request that staff support the presenters to explore options to hold a farmers market at Holmcroft Reserve and the Old Stone House.

4.3 Cycle Safety

The public forum presentation from Sophia White, resident, about concerns with cycle safety in the Board area was rescheduled to the next Board meeting on 17 February 2020.

4.4 Traffic Safety in Board Area

Cornelis Teback, resident, spoke about traffic safety concerns in the Board area, including the Cashmere/Hoon Hay/Worsleys Roads intersection. Mr Teback was concerned with the poor skills of some drivers and does not support traffic lights.

After questions from members, the Chairperson thanked Mr Teback for his presentation.

Part B

That the Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board:

1. Request that staff provide details of the Cashmere/Hoon Hay/Worsleys Roads Intersection Upgrade project to the presenter.

5. Deputations by Appointment / Ngā Huinga Whakaritenga

Part B

There were no deputations by appointment.

6. Presentation of Petitions / Ngā Pākikitanga

Part B

There was no presentation of petitions.

7. Cashmere View Playground - Basketball Court Request

Officer Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board:

1. Receive the information in the Cashmere View Playground – Basketball Court Request report.

Community Board Resolved SCCB/2021/00002

Part C

That the Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board:

1. Receive the information in the Cashmere View Playground – Basketball Court Request report.
2. Request that staff invite local young people, Residents Associations and other interested parties to a future Board meeting to provide their views on the possibility of a new basketball court at Somerfield Park and/or Centennial Park.

Lee Sampson/Callum Stewart-Ward

Carried

8. Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere 2020-21 Discretionary Response Fund Report Needs Analysis/Feasibility Adults Playground

Community Board Resolved SCCB/2021/00003 (Original officer recommendation accepted without change.)

Part C

That the Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board:

1. Approves a grant of \$5,000 from its 2020-21 Discretionary Response Fund towards the Needs Analysis/Feasibility for the Adults Playground project.

Tim Scandrett/Melanie Coker

Carried

The Board members voted unanimously in favour of the resolution.

9. Cashmere / Worsley / Hoon Hay Road - Intersection Upgrade

Officer Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board recommend that Council:

1. Approves the change in respect of the tree planting species and removal of marked pedestrian zebra crossings for the Cashmere / Worsley / Hoon Hay Road - Intersection Upgrade project, in accordance with the final planting plan (**Attachment A**) and final road marking plan (**Attachment B**).
2. Pursuant to Clause 19.6 of the Christchurch City Council Standing Order, revokes paragraphs 15 and 16 of Resolution **CNCL/2017/00340** as below;
 15. *Approves that a pedestrian crossing be duly established and marked in accordance with section 8.2 of the Land Transport Rule: Traffic Control Devices 2004, on the Cashmere Road west approach left turn slip lane at its intersection with Hoon Hay Road, as detailed on Attachment A. (Note 2 Applies)*

16. Approves that a pedestrian crossing be duly established and marked in accordance with section 8.2 of the Land Transport Rule: Traffic Control Devices 2004, on the Cashmere Road west approach left turn slip lane at its intersection with Hoon Hay Road, as detailed on Attachment A. (Note 2 Applies).

Community Board Decided SCCB/2021/00005

Part A

That the Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board recommend that Council:

1. Approves the change in respect of the tree planting species and removal of marked pedestrian zebra crossings for the Cashmere / Worsley / Hoon Hay Road - Intersection Upgrade project, in accordance with the final planting plan (**Attachment A** of the report in the agenda of this meeting) and final road marking plan (**Attachment B** of the report in the agenda of this meeting).
2. Pursuant to Clause 19.6 of the Christchurch City Council Standing Order, revokes paragraphs 15 and 16 of Resolution **CNCL/2017/00340** as below;
 15. Approves that a pedestrian crossing be duly established and marked in accordance with section 8.2 of the Land Transport Rule: Traffic Control Devices 2004, on the Cashmere Road west approach left turn slip lane at its intersection with Hoon Hay Road, as detailed on Attachment A. (Note 2 Applies)
 16. Approves that a pedestrian crossing be duly established and marked in accordance with section 8.2 of the Land Transport Rule: Traffic Control Devices 2004, on the Cashmere Road west approach left turn slip lane at its intersection with Hoon Hay Road, as detailed on Attachment A. (Note 2 Applies).
3. Requests that ducted road crossings be installed at the Cashmere / Hoon Hay / Worsleys Roads intersection in order to future proof the intersection to allow the potential introduction of signalling the left turn slip lanes.

Tim Scandrett/Keir Leslie

Carried

10. Proposed New Mountain Bike Track in Montgomery Spur Reserve

Officer Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board:

1. Receive the information in the Proposed New Mountain Bike Track in Montgomery Spur Reserve report.
2. Decide whether to provide a submission on the Council's proposed new mountain bike track in Montgomery Spur Reserve.

Community Board Resolved SCCB/2021/00006

Part C

That the Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board:

1. Receive the information in the Proposed New Mountain Bike Track in Montgomery Spur Reserve report.
2. Decide to provide a submission on the Council's proposed new mountain bike track in Montgomery Spur Reserve.
3. Delegate authority to the Chair and Deputy Chair to approve the final submission.

Keir Leslie/Lee Sampson

Carried

Callum Stewart-Ward declared an interest in Item 10 – Proposed New Mountain Bike Track in Montgomery Spur Reserve and took no part in the Board's discussion or voting on this item.

11. Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board Meeting Schedule 2021

Community Board Resolved SCCB/2021/00007 (Original officer recommendations accepted without change.)

Part C

That the Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board:

1. Adopt the following as its schedule for ordinary meetings for the period 1 March to 31 December 2021:

Date	Time	Location
Tuesday 2 March 2021	5pm	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street
Wednesday 17 March 2021	8am	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street
Tuesday 30 March 2021	5pm	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street
Wednesday 14 April 2021	8am	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street
Tuesday 4 May 2021	5pm	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street
Wednesday 19 May 2021	8am	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street
Tuesday 1 June 2021	5pm	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street
Wednesday 16 June 2021	8am	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street
Tuesday 29 June 2021	5pm	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street
Wednesday 14 July 2021	8am	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street
Tuesday 3 August 2021	5pm	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street

Wednesday 18 August 2021	8am	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street
Tuesday 31 August 2021	5pm	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street
Wednesday 15 September 2021	8am	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street
Tuesday 5 October 2021	5pm	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street
Wednesday 20 October 2021	8am	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street
Tuesday 2 November 2021	5pm	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street
Wednesday 17 November 2021	8am	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street
Tuesday 7 December 2021	5pm	Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre, 66 Colombo Street

- a. Note that briefings will be held on Mondays of the week of ordinary meetings at 3pm.
2. Delegate the power to amend the ordinary meeting schedule for 2021 to the Community Governance Manager and Community Board Chairperson, as required.
3. Review its ordinary meeting schedule for 2021 in July 2021.

Tim Scandrett/Melanie Coker

Carried

12. Elected Members' Information Exchange / Te Whakawhiti Whakaaro o Te Kāhui Amorangi

Part B

Board members shared the following information:

- A Board member attended an Addington Neighbourhood Association meeting.
- A Board member went for a ride along with the Community Patrol.
- The Board noted that it would like a briefing on Coronation Hall. Staff advised a briefing is scheduled in the near future.
- A Board member attended the Rowley Resource Centre Open Day.
- A Board member attended a site visit to Ōpāwaho storm water works.
- A Board member noted that a resident suggested building a cycle lane on Lincoln Road.
- A Board member noted that the Board will have a site visit to the Curletts Road Wetland in the near future.
- A Board member attended events/meetings for the Innovating Streets for People – Better Beckenham project.
- A Board member noted that a resident is investigating starting a co-housing development.

- A Board member noted that some residents are concerned about parking on Cashmere Road.
- A Board member participated in a recent fundraiser held by the Summit Road Society.
- A Board member noted that the Council has requested the Cashmere Tennis Club to paint a wall green.
- A Board member noted that there are issues with the resurfacing on Huntsbury Road.

12.1 Connecting Road from Westmorland to Worsley Road

A Board member noted that community members had informed him that a connecting road between Worsleys Road and Westmorland had recently opened, while the Council had not communicated this to the Board.

Part B

The Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board requested a discussion with the Office of the Chief Executive on the communication process with the Board about local issues/projects, for example: the connecting road between Worsleys Road and Westmorland.

12.2 Draft Tree Policy

Part B

The Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board agreed that the Chairperson raise the following in the Board's monthly presentation to the Council. In light of the report from the Commission for Climate Change, the Board requests that the Council addresses the issues raised by that report in the Draft Tree Policy, particularly Paragraph 6.5 in the Introduction, in terms of the requirements for carbon retention and shade (the latter patently lacking in all but two or three of Christchurch's parks and reserves); that there be a strong commitment to the planting of native trees in the urban suburban environments; and further that in the body of the policy, under Item 1.4 – Tree Planting, the words 'sites of significance and non-urban and the Port Hills' be removed so that the paragraph reads: "In all areas of Banks Peninsula and Christchurch City we will endeavour to strengthen and enhance existing indigenous biodiversity and ecological resilience by selecting native species provenanced to the local area or region for new tree planting except where other species are necessary for specified reasons."

Melanie Coker declared an interest in Item 12.2 – Draft Tree Policy and took no part in the Board's discussion or agreement on this item.

Karakia Whakamutunga: Karolin Potter

Meeting concluded at 6.58pm.

CONFIRMED THIS 17th DAY OF FEBRUARY 2021

KAROLIN POTTER
CHAIRPERSON

Unconfirmed

Item 3 - Minutes of Previous Meeting 2/02/2021

7. Correspondence - Lower Cashmere Residents Association

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 21/128283

Report of / Te Pou
Matua:

Amy Hart, Community Board Advisor, Amy.Hart@ccc.govt.nz

General Manager /
Pouwhakarae:

Mary Richardson, General Manager, Mary.Richardson@ccc.govt.nz

1. Purpose of Report / Te Pūtake Pūrongo

Correspondence has been received from:

Name	Subject
Sue Bye, Coordinator of Lower Cashmere Residents Association	Funding for Parks

2. Officer Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board:

1. Receive the information in the correspondence report from the Lower Cashmere Residents Association regarding funding for parks dated 17 February 2021.

Attachments / Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Page
A ↓	Correspondence - Lower Cashmere Residents Association	16

To: Tim Scandrett, City Councillor, Cashmere Ward
From: Sue Bye, 34 Cashmere View St, Christchurch 8024
Date: January 22nd 2021
Re: CCC funding in the grassroots communities

As the Co-ordinator of the Lower Cashmere Residents' Association (LCRA) and on behalf of the LCRA, plus being a committee member of the Opawaho Heathcote River Network (OHRN) I am well placed to comment on the function, importance and state of our local grass-roots community efforts.

Within these contexts, I will detail the concerns we, at the grass-roots level of our communities, have when we heard of the proposed budget cuts to our supporting agencies.

LCRA

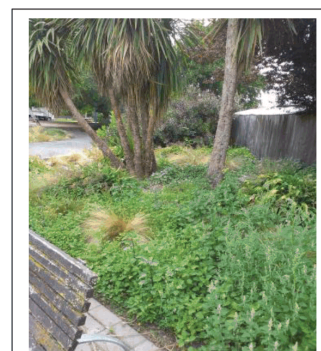
Funding cutbacks over time have meant that there is no hand weeding on a regular basis so our Cashmere View Park is looking very unkempt. I have been told by a Council employee that the organic spray currently being used weed control is not very effective. We are aware of the budgetary limitations proposed and feel that this is not acceptable. Our communities are where we live and we all want a community which also nurtures us as well as providing housing and other amenities. Any funding cuts to it would be for very short term gain and no long-term advantages at all. We held a weeding session in October, 90 minutes maximum where we were able to make a big difference to the look of a small section of the Park. However, nothing has been done since then and now it is looking terrible with people commenting negatively about its state.



During October clean-up



After October clean-up



January 2021- same area as other pictures.

One lady contacted me because she was planning a major family event there and wanted the park tidied. We are having our annual community event there on March 7th, at this point the park is an embarrassment.

When I contacted the Parks Dept contracts manager, he replied that our park was on a 'no spray' list at our request. This is true as we did not want Round-up sprayed where there were children. Besides that, it is no longer used. He also said they did no hand weeding and that the Park Rangers couldn't do it as they had no time. I have no wish to condemn him because he is working within his limitations. This highlights my concerns with budget cuts at this level. Who looks after all the plantings: park and roadside?

We will arrange more community weeding sessions, after the organic spray. We have no choice but we feel that we shouldn't have to maintain our local park. People feel they pay rates for that and each family is 'time poor' for these activities. Please could this matter be addressed.

Ashgrove Reserve

The LCRA took over the care of this reserve about four years ago. It is a beautiful area of native trees, (one of only three in Christchurch) planted privately by the Smart Family. It was part of their garden and included tiered, rock-lined pathways, ponds with fish, cascading water through it and lots of magnificent ground cover of ferns, astilbes and other feature plants. It was bought by the CCC in the mid 60's and from then on seemed to have been sprayed and kept 'tidy'. The ground cover was gone and any regenerating plants were destroyed. It became a very dark and forbidding place with little feeling of life in it. Certainly no birds.

Thanks to the support from our Park Rangers and funding from the CCC, we have been able to begin to restore the undergrowth and remove the weeds. New plants are appearing through the seedlings being left to grow. Thanks to the water taps being put in, we now have a regular supply of water to keep our new plants going during the summer. This is where support at the grass root level benefits us all. Recently, Colin Meurk, a well-known local botanist and ecologist wrote me saying the Ashgrove Reserve looks loved! We are very grateful for his comment and this simple support from the CCC. However, the proposed severe budget cuts to plants jeopardise our ability to keep planting at Ashgrove and refresh our planting in the Cashmere View Park!

I am also on the committee of the Opawaho Heathcote River Network (OHRN) and within that group, there is so much work being done along the river to improve the quality of the river generally and to restore native planting along the banks. Budget cuts will severely limit what is able to be done. Just two examples are the Laura Kent Reserve and the Farnley Reserve. There is also a student-led programme called Healthy Opawaho which in 2020 was funded by CCC but now is in limbo because the wonderful work by the Co-ordinator needs CCC money to keep it going. This is a grass-roots initiative that builds for the future, not just a series of wonderful projects but young people committed to caring for the environment. However, I gather there has been some progress on this initiative. However, these examples illustrate the value that funding in these areas is very productive.

Grass roots communities thrive best if they feel supported and assisted by the City Council. They are a very cost-effective way of keeping our communities functioning and enjoyable. In this respect the Urban Park Rangers are vital – in fact we need more Rangers to ease the workload on the two there now. We need to be able to plant our reserves and parks especially along the river where individual groups are really making a difference. Funding cuts to these activities are short-sighted and serve no purpose at all in the long term. Funding communities at the grass-root level is an investment not a cost!

Thank you for reading this letter. Anything that can be done to support and air these matters is greatly appreciated. We are one voice but we know we speak for many of us working at the grass-roots level of our communities. There are many demands on community funding but we would like to think that those who make the decisions have their priorities where they do the greatest good. They won't know where that could be unless we speak up.

8. Briefing - Community Parks Update

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 21/128003

Report of / Te Pou
Matua:

Amy Hart, Community Board Advisor, Amy.Hart@ccc.govt.nz

General Manager /
Pouwhakarae:

Mary Richardson, General Manager, Mary.Richardson@ccc.govt.nz

1. Purpose of Report / Te Pūtake Pūrongo

The Board will be briefed on the following:

Subject	Presenter(s)	Unit/Organisation
Community Parks	Chad Dix, Team Leader Parks Sector South	Parks, Christchurch
Update, including	Jonathon Hansen, Arborist, Parks Sector South	City Council
Coronation Reserve	Steve Gray, Project Manager – Parks	

2. Officer Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board:

1. Note the information supplied during the Briefing – Community Parks Update.

Attachments / Ngā Tāpirihanga

There are no attachments to this report.

9. Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board Area Report - February 2021

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 20/1608620

Report of / Te Pou

Matua:

Jo Wells, Community Governance Manager, jo.wells@ccc.govt.nz

General Manager /

Pouwhakarae:

Mary Richardson, General Manager Customer and Community,
mary.richardson@ccc.govt.nz

1. Purpose of Report / Te Pūtake Pūrongo

This report provides the Board with an overview on initiatives and issues current within the Community Board area.

2. Officer Recommendations / Ngā Tūtohu

That the Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board:

1. Receive the Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board Area Report for February 2021.

3. Community Support, Governance and Partnership Activity

3.1 Community Governance Projects

Activity	Detail	Timeline	Strategic Alignment
Christmas Market	The South Library Christmas Market was held at South Library on the 24 December 2020 from 9am to midday. The market was brought to the Library by the Opawa Farmers Market and has numerous stalls of fresh vegetables, fruit and Christmas treats. The market was held on the grass area to the East of the Library with great views of the river. Feedback from participants, stallholders, and the Library staff has stated that the event was fantastic, set in a beautiful location, was well attended and a great event to be held at the library. Feedback also suggested that the local community would welcome the market as a permanent feature.	24 December 2020	Resilient communities, Liveable city, Prosperous economy
Spreydon's Picnic in the Park	Spreydon Library and the Spreydon Community Governance Team supported the community by	23 January 2021	Resilient communities

	hosting a picnic on Barrington Park on 23 January 2021 from 10.30am to 2pm. Approximately 150 attended throughout the time and enjoyed giant snakes and ladders, tug of war, target game, noughts and crosses and other games, stories and a free sausage sizzle. The weather was hot but sadly the Nor'West came in strong and due to health and safety the event finished up a little earlier than anticipated. (See photos below.)		
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3.2 Community Funding Summary

- 3.2.1 At its 1 September 2020 meeting, the Board granted \$303,080 to 22 community groups from its 2020/21 Strengthening Communities Fund.
- 3.2.2 The Board's Discretionary Response Fund unallocated balance for 2020/21 is \$116,059 (refer to **attached** for details).
- 3.2.3 The Board's Youth Achievement and Development Fund unallocated balance for 2020/21 is \$5,000 (refer to **attached** for details).
- 3.2.4 The Board's Off the Ground Fund unallocated balance for 2020/21 is \$500 (refer to **attached** for details).
 - A recent example of one of the Board's Off the Ground Fund grants is \$300 to the Healthy Ōpāwaho Programme towards celebrating the first year of the programme in December 2020. Healthy Ōpāwaho is a programme that empowers young people to lead community action for a healthy river. The Student Leadership Team provides an opportunity for students to connect and collaborate with each other and develop as young leaders. This year the team was made up of 15 students from Cashmere High School, Hillmorton High School, West Spreydon School, Our Lady of Assumption and Beckenham Te Kura o Pūroto. The celebration included canoeing on the Ōtakaro Avon River followed by ice creams at the Riverside Market.



3.3 Participation in and Contribution to Decision Making

3.3.1 Report back on other Activities contributing to Community Board Plan [for items not included in the above table but are included in Community Board Plan]

- The Board adopted its Community Board Plan at its meeting on 18 August 2020.
- The Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson presented the Board Plan to Councillors at Long Term Plan Briefings on 15 September and 17 November 2020. The presentation included an overview of why the outcomes sought in the Board Plan are important to the community and identification of where significant outcomes in the Board Plan are not reflected in proposed levels of service.
- A six-monthly update on the Board Plan will be provided in March 2021.

3.3.2 Council Engagement and Consultation.

- **Proposed New Mountain Bike Track in Montgomery Spur Reserve** – The Council is expanding the track network in Montgomery Spur Reserve, and invite comment on the proposal for a new mountain bike track. Consultation is open until 5 March 2021. For more details, follow this [link](#).
- **Long Term Plan** – Consultation on the Council's Draft Long Term Plan for 2021-2031 will be open from March to April 2021. For more details, follow this [link](#).

4. Advice Provided to the Community Board

- 4.1 **Farnley Reserve** – At its 18 August 2020 meeting, the Friends of Farnley requested that some landscaping elements in the reserve, including steps, seats and a retaining wall, be repaired. Staff have advised that they will carry out these repairs.
- 4.2 **Transport Issues** – At its 31 August 2020 briefing, the Board requested that staff consider resurfacing Ernlea Terrace as part of the future year resurfacing programmes after FY21. Staff have provided the following response: *Staff have reprioritised the request and this work will be carried out in the next financial year.*

The Board also noted that footpath designs with a shallow gradient on the sections that pass over driveways are more accessible and easier to walk on without tripping, and requested

staff advice on the Council's Standards for footpath design across driveways. Staff have provided the following response: *The Council's Construction Standards and Infrastructure Design Standards state that footpaths may have a two percent gradient, with a maximum variance of up to a four percent on the crossfall. A minimal gradient is the preferred outcome, but this may not always be possible.*

- 4.3 **Purau Reserve** – At its 1 September 2020 Board meeting, a Board member noted that some residents had raised concerns about the stability of a cleared bank on the right hand side about 50 metres inside Purau Reserve in Cashmere. The Board agreed to refer this issue to staff for advice. Staff have provided the following response: *After investigating the site, the bank does look bare but does not seem in danger of a slip. There are a number of large tree roots that appear to be stabilising the bank. Staff were there not long after a large amount of rainfall had occurred and there was no evidence of material displaced from the bank.*



- 4.4 **Worleys / Cashmere / Hoon Hay Roads Intersection Improvements** – At its 3 November 2020 Board meeting, the Cracroft Residents Association requested an update on when the Worsleys / Hoon Hay / Cashmere Roads Intersection Improvements project will start. Staff have advised that construction will start in March and be complete in June 2021.
- 4.5 **New Reserve in Cashmere** – At its 3 November 2020 Board meeting, a resident requested that more plants be provided for a new reserve near the Old Stone House and Cashmere Estate Subdivision to improve amenity and provide coverage for homes. The Board agreed to refer this issue to staff for advice. Staff have advised that while the subdivision developer does not have further responsibility to provide plants, Parks staff have contacted the resident to discuss appropriate plantings in the reserve and adjacent to the property.
- 4.6 **Sydenham Cemetery** – At its 17 November 2020 Board meeting, a Board member noted that some members of the community have had ongoing concerns with Sydenham Cemetery, including poor drainage and rubbish. The Board agreed to refer this issue to staff for advice. Staff have provided the following response:
- A pile of rubbish left by a commercial enterprise has been removed and will stay that way. For general rubbish, when on-site staff pick up rubbish and the bin emptying contract requires contractors to pick up rubbish within ten meters of bins.*
- Drainage will be monitored by Cemetery Maintenance staff and the resident who raised the issue to determine if there is still a drainage issue now that the debris has been removed. Land Drainage staff would like to make sure that the area in question is maintained debris-free to ensure a good quality test. If water levels are still high, Land Drainage will carry out further tests.*
- 4.7 **Curletts Flood Storage and Stormwater Basin** – At its 1 December 2020 Board meeting, a Board member noted that all of the vegetation in the Curletts Flood Storage and Stormwater

Basin appeared to have died. The Board agreed to refer this issue to staff for advice. Staff have provided the following response:

Staff had a site inspection with one of the two landscape contractors on 2 December 2020 so can speak well to the current condition of the planting at Curletts Wetland. On the whole, the site is looking really good. Staff would also be happy to show the Board around the site should that be of interest.

The landscape planting is split into two areas. The perimeter of the site is where planting is being established by direct seeding of natives. In this area, all plants are being established from seed by Red Tree Environmental Solutions. The remainder of the site (slopes and base of basins) has been planted with natives supplied by the Council nursery and installed by City Care.

Some of the challenges that have been experienced at the site are:

- It is a very exposed site and is affected by the wind from nearly all directions. The wind buffets the plants and dries the site out very quickly, which makes establishment more difficult than some sites.*
- The City Care managed areas were insufficiently watered initially after planting last year, which meant a tougher start for some plants.*
- Some plant species have been affected by browsing from hares. Despite an extensive culling programme, which was effective, the hares then migrated from the A&P site to fill the gap.*
- Eco plant guards, which biodegrade, were specified for many of the plantings to reduce the amount of plastic in the ecosystem. Unfortunately, these guards performed very poorly, were affected by the wind and did not protect plants as intended.*
- The plantings were subject to a number of heavy frosts in the spring this year which occurred straight after a period of very warm weather. This meant that there was a lot of soft new growth, which was badly frost damaged.*

The Council has been working through these issues and has seen really good progress over the past two months. The basin floor plantings are looking really good and filling out well and all other planting is experiencing good new growth following the frost and browsing. The Council has carried out some infill planting in City Care managed areas with a different eco plant guard product used. In Red Tree managed areas, temporary fencing has been installed around the worst wind affected areas, which has been beneficial to the whole site and also reduced browsing by hares. Red Tree have also undertaken additional seeding and infill planting to achieve the required plant density. Irrigation has been occurring across the site from early in spring and will continue as required.

This site has only been planted for around 14 months and will take time to establish fully and for plants to fill out. The direct seeded areas may look bare in some areas, but with a trained eye there is a lot of growth coming through. Canes have been installed and marked with blue paint so that native seedlings and plants can be easily identified.

Staff are confident that by the end of the establishment and maintenance period (and beyond) the site will look great.



- 4.8 **Huntsbury Preschool** – At its 1 December 2020 Board meeting, Jane Russell, Centre Manager of Huntsbury Preschool, spoke about her concern with the increasing number of preschools in the Huntsbury area. She noted that there are currently about thirteen preschools within a five minute drive of the Huntsbury Community Centre, from which the Huntsbury Preschool operates. Ms Russell noted that Section 104(3)(a) of the Resource Management Act requires that a consent authority must not have regard to trade competition when considering an application from a new preschool, and asked for the Board’s support in changing the resource consent requirements. The Board agreed to refer this issue to staff for advice. Staff have provided the following response:

The District Plan seeks to enable preschools subject to specific requirements. Those requirements are largely about managing the adverse effects of the activity such as noise, traffic safety, etc.

The District Plan does not seek to control the location of preschools due to the impact on the viability of nearby preschools. Doing so would be problematic under the Resource Management Act as it specifically seeks to avoid trade competition arguments. The District Plan does seek to protect centres (those areas zoned for commercial activity) from commercial activities setting up outside commercial zones. This does not apply to preschools as they are provided for in residential and other zones.

In addition, Sections [17](#) (see below) and [18](#) of the recent Education and Training Act prescribes what the Ministry of Education must take into account when assessing a licence application for a new service, e.g. the needs of the community in the area, the availability of services in the area with different offerings. However, these sections are not yet in force. As per section [2](#), they come into force either 2 years after the Act came into force (1 August 2020), or on a date appointed by the Governor-General by Order in Council, whichever comes first.

Excerpt from Section 17 – Ministerial approval required for licensing application

- (1) Despite [sections 15](#) and [16](#), a person must apply to the Minister for approval to apply for a licence to operate—

- a. a licensed early childhood education and care centre
- b. a licensed home-based education and care service
- c. a licensed hospital-based education and care service.

(2) The Minister may grant approval, but, before doing so, must take into account—

- a. the relevant attributes of the area to be served, including (without limitation) the demography of the area, the needs of the communities in the area, the needs of the children in the area, and the availability of services in the area with different offerings (for example, the provision of te reo Māori); and

(3) An approval expires 2 years after the date on which it is given; however, the Minister may, on application before the expiry, extend the expiry date if the Minister thinks fit to do so in the circumstances.

Staff have passed on the above information to Huntsbury Preschool and also offered to support them with their promotion and marketing.

4.9 **Community Service Awards and End of Year Function** – On 3 December 2020, the Board held its Community Service Awards and End of Year Function as a combined event for the first time. Nineteen people received Community Service Awards and the event was well-attended by about 120 people, with overwhelmingly positive feedback. An excerpt of feedback follows:

- 4.9.1 100 percent of the 19 respondents were happy with the two events being held together.
- 4.9.2 Respondents commented that the event was well organised, the venue at the Addington Raceway was an ideal place to have such a function, there was lovely food and fellowship and it was a great honour to recognise people in the community.
- 4.9.3 Respondents suggested that Council staff be introduced and the caterer provide plates and forks.



4.10 **Tree Removals on Dyers Pass Road** – At its 4 August 2020 meeting, the Board resolved to sub-delegate to the Chair and Deputy Chair the determination to remove trees for the implementation of the Dyers Pass Road Safety Improvements project. On 15 December 2020, staff presented the **attached** memo and Arboricultural Impact Assessment and recommended that the Chair and Deputy Chair:

- 4.10.1 Approve the removal of one (1) English Oak, on the condition that the subject tree is to be retained and protected if possible
- 4.10.2 Be informed that the works will also result in the removal of two (2) Purple Akeake in poor condition.

The Chair and Deputy Chair resolved to:

- 4.10.3 Approve the removal of one (1) English Oak along Dyers Pass Road as specified in the attached Arboricultural Impact Assessment, on the condition that the subject tree is to be retained and protected if possible
- 4.10.4 Note that the works will also result in the removal of two (2) Purple Akeake in poor condition along Dyers Pass Road as specified in the attached Arboricultural Impact Assessment
- 4.10.5 Note that native trees, probably noble, will be planted as replacements and that the replacement trees may well be planted in a bush environment on the Port Hills rather than a road environment.
- 4.11 **Graffiti Snapshot** – The Graffiti Snapshot for November 2020 is **attached**.
- 4.12 **Community Parks Update** – The bi-monthly update from the Community Parks Team as of late-January 2021 is **attached**.

Attachments / Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Page
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B ↓	Dyers Pass Road Safety Improvements - Memo	31
C ↓	Dyers Pass Road Safety Improvements - Arboricultural Impact Assessment	33
D ↓	Graffiti Snapshot - November 2020	81
E ↓	Community Parks Update - January 2021	83

Signatories / Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Authors	Amy Hart - Community Board Advisor Jo Wells - Manager Community Governance, Spreydon-Cashmere Jay Sepie - Community Development Advisor Wendy Gunther - Community Support Officer Karina Sulistio - Support Officer Heather Davies - Community Development Advisor
Approved By	Jo Wells - Manager Community Governance, Spreydon-Cashmere Matthew McLintock - Manager Community Governance Team John Filsell - Head of Community Support, Governance and Partnerships

Discretionary Response Fund 2020/21	
Starting Balance	\$172,609.00
Description	
Youth Achievement and Development Scheme	\$7,000
Off the Ground Fund	\$2,500
Communicating with the Community	\$1,500
Community Awards	\$10,000
Events	\$8,500
Summer with your Neighbours	\$4,000
Community Events Fund	\$8,000
Rowley Resource Centre - Computer project	\$5,500
LJ & Friends	\$3,000
Sydenham Junior Cricket	\$2,000
Shape Your Place Toolkit – Community-Led Projects	\$3,500
Landsdowne Terrace Playcentre - Landsdowne Community Centre Mural	\$1,050
Total Allocated	\$56,550
Remaining Balance	\$116,059

Youth Achievement and Development Scheme 2020/21	
Description	\$7,000
Ngaire Ferriss	\$250
Sophie Hartshaw	\$250
Lewis Chihiro Stewart	\$200
Blake Mullaly Bamford	\$500
Hamish Allan Sherrat	\$200
Maria Gladys Laurie	\$200
John David Laurie	\$200
Louis Hamilton	\$200
Total Allocated	\$2,000
Remaining Balance	\$5,000

Off the Ground Fund 2020/21	
Description	\$2,500
Better Beckenham BBQ	\$300
St Martins Bowls	\$300
Cobham Street Community Garden	\$300
Bayley Place Planting	\$300
Probus Bus Trip	\$200
Healthy Opawaho	\$300
Hoon Hay Theatre Company	\$300
Total Allocated	\$2,000
Remaining Balance	\$500

Memos



Memorandum

Date: 14 December 2020
From: Laurie Gordon, Arboricultural Advisor
Peter Bawden, Senior Project Manager
To: Karolin Potter, Chairperson, Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board
Lee Sampson, Deputy Chairperson, Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board
Cc: Sharon O'Neill, Programme Manager Transport Capital Programme
Subject: **Dyers Pass Road Safety Improvements - Tree Removals**
Reference: 20/1574080

Re: Dyers Pass Road, Cashmere

1. Background

- 1.1 This memo relates to tree removals required for the implementation of the programme of road safety improvement works along Dyers Pass Road from the Hackthorne Road intersection to Governors Bay Road.
- 1.2 On 4 August 2020 the Community Board Resolved (SCCB/2020/00041):
That the Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board sub-delegate to the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board the determination to remove trees, under Section 42 of the Reserves Act 1977 and Section 334 of the Local Government Act 1974 (delegated to the Board under Part D – Sub-Part 1 of the Delegations Register), for the implementation of the Dyers Pass Road Safety Improvements project.
- 1.3 The Contractor has now surveyed the sites where works will commence and identified three (3) trees to be removed (refer attached tree report for details).
 - 1 English Oak (12m high and in fair condition)
 - 2 Purple Akeake (6m high and in poor condition)The downhill side of the road in sites 1, 2, 3, 5 and 9 were surveyed.
 - The subject trees are located within the road corridor
 - The English Oak is located within Site 1
 - The Purple Akeake are located within Site 5
- 1.4 As the works progress further investigations will be carried out to determine whether it will be possible to retain the English Oak. If possible the tree will be retained and protected from damage during the works. However, approval for the removal of this tree is requested, as the tree has been identified as being at high risk of requiring removal.
- 1.5 The Purple Akeake are to be removed under staff delegations due to being in poor condition.

Memos



2. Delegation Authority Decision Required

- 2.1 That the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board approve the removal of the English Oak tree for the works to proceed, on the condition that the subject tree is to be retained and protected if possible.

3. Delegation Authority

- 3.1 The Waihoru/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board has sub-delegated to the Chair and Board of the Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board the determination to remove trees for the implementation of the Dyers Pass Road Safety Improvements project.
- In this case, Section 334 of the Local Government Act 1974 (Part D – Sub-Part 1 of the Delegations Register) applies, as the trees are within a road corridor.
- 3.2 The removal of unhealthy and structurally unsound trees is approved by the Head of Transport under staff delegations, as outlined in Part B – Sub-Part 3 – Other Matters, 19 Parks/Tree, etc. of the Delegations Register.
- 3.3 The subject trees are located within the road corridor, so Part D – Sub-Part 1 of the Delegations Register (Section 334 of the Local Government Act 1974) will apply in this case.

4. Officer Recommendation / Ngā Tūtohu

It is recommended that the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board on behalf of the Community Board:

- Approve the removal of one (1) English Oak, on the condition that the subject tree is to be retained and protected if possible.
- Be informed that the works will also result in the removal of two (2) Purple Akeake in poor condition.

Attachments / Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Page
A	Arboricultural Impact Assessment Tree Protection Management Plan (combined)_Dyers Pass Road_ Sites 12359	

Signatories / Ngā Kaiwaitohu

Authors	Laurie Gordon - Arboricultural Advisor Peter Bawden - Senior Project Manager
Approved By	Sharon O'Neill - Programme Manager Transport Capital Programme

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Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection Management Plan

Client:	Higgins Contractors
Contact:	Ridley Ryan
Email:	R.Ryan@higgins.co.nz
Project	Dyers Pass Road-Safety Improvements Sites 1,2,3,5 & 9.
Location	Dyers Pass Road
Author	Owen Meekins Grad Cert of Arb (AQF Level 8), LLB.
Date	11 December 2020
Version	Final

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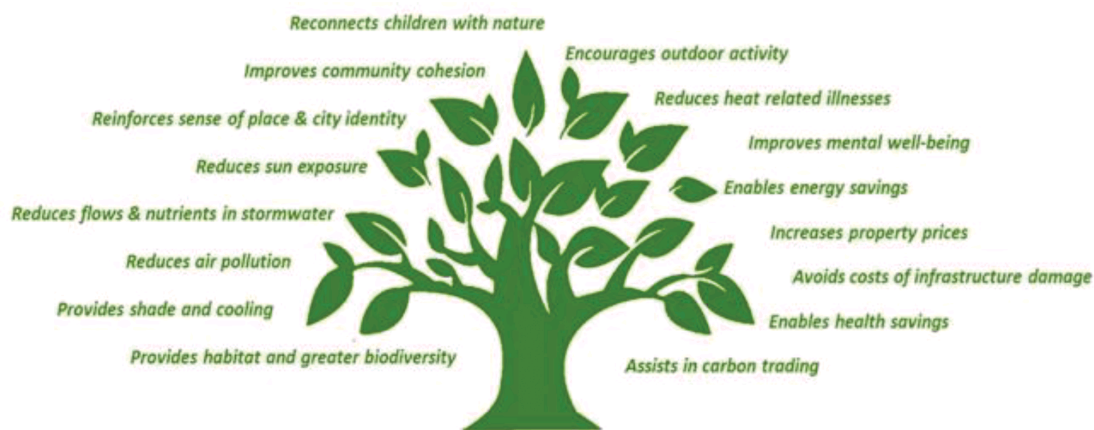
Abstract

Urban forests are now regarded as critical infrastructure and community assets. Their benefits span environmental, economic, cultural, and political domains alike.

Trees grow in a delicate balance with their environment and any changes to that balance must be minimized if the tree is to remain healthy and fulfil its potential. It is rarely possible to repair stressed and injured trees, so damage needs to be avoided during all stages of development and construction.

For trees to be retained and their requirements met, procedures must be in place to protect trees at every stage of the development process. This should be considered at the earliest planning stage of any outdoor event and/or design of a development project where trees are involved.

The aim of this Arboricultural Impact Assessment is to guide earthworks around trees located on the proposed work site through the formulation and implementation of best management practice tree protection methodologies. Thereby ensuring trees in the public realm long-term protection, integrity, vitality, and viability.



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PART 1: ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1 Executive Summary

Treotech Specialist Treecare Limited (Treotech) has been engaged by Higgins Contractors Ltd (Client) to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and a Tree Protection Management Plan (TPMP) with regards to any Christchurch City Council 'Public Realm' tree(s) that could be foreseeably impacted whilst proposed safety improvements are carried out along Dyers Pass Road (Cashmere side) – Work Sites 1, 2,3, 5 & 9.

This AIA will identify any foreseeable adverse arboricultural impacts associated with the proposed works and; put forward best management practice arboricultural and engineering solutions and; recommend best management practice tree protection methodologies pursuant to a formulated TPMP necessary to mitigate and/or remedy any foreseeable adverse dendrological impacts.

On the 2nd December 2020, a Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) was conducted by a suitably qualified Technician Arborist from Treotech. The following AIA and its recommendations were based on site specific data collection including the tree(s) age, vitality, soil porosity, form, and structure and the 'closeness of proximity' to the proposed works. The rudimentary basis of the assessment being primarily concerned with mitigating foreseeable risk and/or impact upon the balance of possibilities to trees both pre and post development.

On review of the site-specific data collected, the discussed construction and the location of the tree(s), it is foreseeable that the aforementioned proposed improvements will encroach on the Tree Protection Zone (T.P.Z)¹ of one *Quercus robur* (English Oak), two (two) *Dodonea viscosa*

¹ Australian Standard AS 4970-2009 – Protection of trees on development sites s1.4.7, Tree Protection Zone (TPZ): A specified area above and below ground and at a given distance from the trunk set aside for the protection of a tree's roots and crown to provide for the viability and stability of a tree to be retained where it is potentially subject to damage by development.

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'Purpurea' (Ake Ake), two (2) *Myoporum laetum* (Ngaio), one (1) *Melicytus ramiflorus* (Mahoe) and eleven (11) *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine) Christchurch City Council Public Realm trees.

After correlation of the site data and with regards to the abovementioned dendrological encroachments it is of a 'reasonable belief' that the proposed works will significantly impact on three (3) of the abovementioned trees' Structural Root Zone (SRZ)². These trees being the two (2) *Dodonea viscosa* 'Purpurea' and the one (1) *Quercus robur*. Thus, on the balance of probabilities these subject trees will not remain viable and hence cannot be successfully retained. Therefore, removal of these three subject trees is recommended congruent with compensatory replanting. (Please note that the *Quercus robur* may be deemed viable and thus retainable depending on the results of the mandatory non-destructive exploratory root mapping).

With regards to the other abovementioned subject trees and the TPZ encroachments, it is of a 'reasonable belief' that with strict adherence to the outlined TPMP the proposed works will not significantly impact on these trees' TPZ and the trees will remain viable. This being adjudged that it is not foreseeable that any significant roots (>25mm in diameter) will be impacted upon and/or require pruning.

Albeit, in the unlikelihood of any minor root pruning (>25mm in diameter), and an area of TPZ being lost, this encroachment can be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with the existing TPZ. This being pursuant to recommended best management practice arboricultural guidelines concurrent with Australian Standards, AS 4970:2009 - *Protection of Trees on Development Sites*.

Therefore, on the balance of probabilities it is expected that the works can be undertaken with regards to any retained trees without any foreseeable long-term adverse effects to the viability and/or structural integrity of the subject trees. The covenant for this proposed development

² The Structural Root Zone (SRZ) is the area of the root system (as defined by AS 4970-2009) used for stability, mechanical support, and anchorage of the tree. Severance of structural roots (>50 mm in diameter) within the SRZ is not recommended as it may lead to the destabilisation and/or serious decline of the tree.

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proceeding being that the below outlined TPMP is strictly adhered to under the guidance/supervision of a suitably qualified arborist for the duration of the works.

Thereby, conditional to Christchurch City Council approval/consent the proposed works should proceed.

2 Introduction

- i. Treotech has been commissioned by Higgins Contractors to carry out an AIA and formulate a TPMP with regards to Christchurch City Council Public Realm tree(s) that are afforded protection whilst roadside safety improvements are being made along Dyers Pass Road – Work Sites 1,2,3,5 & 9.
- ii. A number of the safety improvements will be located within the TPZ of several Christchurch City Council Public Realm tree assets. These trees being one (1) *Quercus robur* (English Oak), two (two) *Dodonea viscosa* Purpurea' (Ake Ake), two (2) *Myoporum laetum* (Ngaio), one (1) *Melicytus ramiflorus* (Mahoe) and a roadside xyst of *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine). Hence, both the *Christchurch City Council's Construction Standard Specifications Part One 2019 (CCS)* and *The Christchurch District Plan, 9.4* must be complied with.
- iii. Therefore an AIA and a TPMP has been prepared by a Christchurch City Council (CCC) approved Technician Arborist which is a requirement listed in *Christchurch City Council's Construction Standard Specifications Part One 2019, Chapter 22: Protection of Natural Assets and Habitats, Section 22.5 Protection of Trees and Vegetation*.

This AIA and TPMP will:

- Identify tree(s) within the aforementioned area that are likely to be affected by any proposed works.
- Assess the current overall vitality and longevity of the subject tree(s).
- Assess and discuss the impacts to any subject tree(s) as a result of the proposed works.
- Put forward recommendations as to effective tree protection methodologies combined with current best management practice arboricultural standards.

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- Formulate a TPMP pursuant to Christchurch City Council Construction Standard Specification *CSS: Part 1 2019 22.5.2 Tree Management Plan & 22.5.4 Tree/Vegetation Protection Methods* and current arboricultural best management practice.

2.1 Limitations

- For the purposes of this document all arboricultural reasonings and recommendations are both based on and/or limited to the appended Dyers Pass Road Safety Improvements Site Plans and an onsite consultation with Higgins Contractors Site Engineer, Bryony Bunting.
- All arboricultural reasonings that have been discussed and provided are based on the combination of extensive empirical arboricultural knowledge, *AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites* and the internationally recognised Visual Tree Assessment methodology (Mattheck & Breloer, 1994).
- Whilst this arboricultural assessment is thorough it should be noted that trees are dynamic living organisms exposed to both unforeseeable biotic and abiotic variables which on occasion can be harsh and severe. Thereby, this arboricultural assessment will consider on the balance of probabilities the most likely outcome(s) as opposed to those which could, may or fancifully occur.

2.2 Tree Protection Status and Vegetation Controls

The following rules of the Christchurch District Plan and the Christchurch City Council Civil Engineering Construction Standard Specification, *CSS: Part 1 2019 s22.5 Protection of Trees and Vegetation* are applicable to the proposed scope of works.

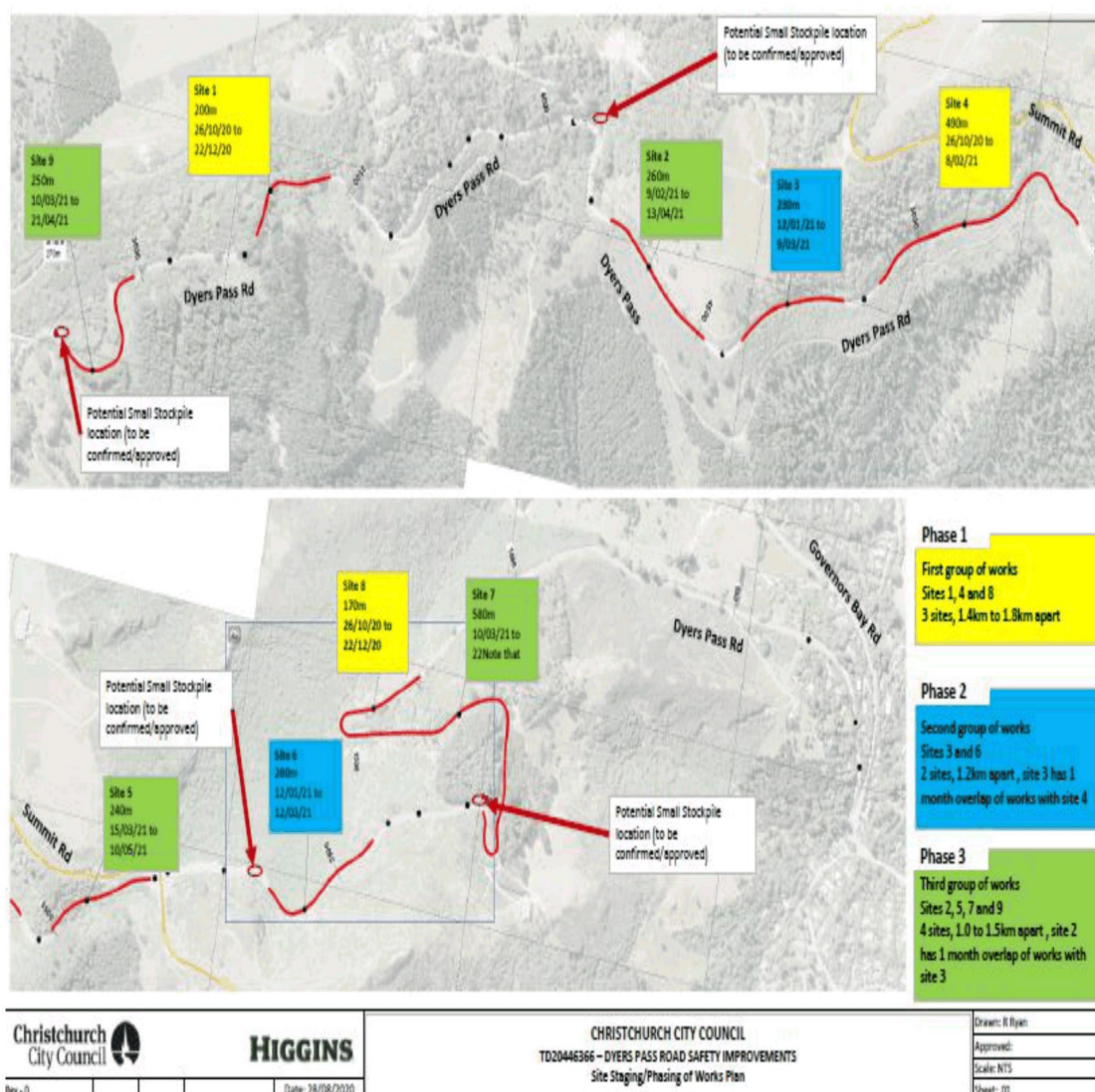
Christchurch District Plan	Activity	Standards/Conditions	Status/Comments
<i>Chapter 9.4.4.1.3 Restricted Discretionary 4 & 8</i>	Earthworks within the designated 5m setback. Tree removal (>6m).	Earthworks within 5m require arborist supervision (RD 8). Tree removal- requires Resource Consent & Delegated Authority Holder Approval.	Supervision by a Works Arborist & TPMP required.
*Resource Consent for this project is provided under the Global Consent ref RMA/2019/1850 (but consent is subject to satisfactory compliance with the requirements of CSS 22.5 Protection of Trees and Vegetation.			

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2.3 Scope of Works

- i. Higgins Contractors have been commissioned to carry out roadside safety improvements along Dyers Pass Road.
- ii. These proposed works will include the roadside construction of gabion walls and the installation of new guard rails. For a list of the complete works and specifications please refer to the appendix section.



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2.4 Summary of Findings

- i. **Site 9:** It is calculated that the proposed abovementioned works will encroach on the TPZ of a roadside boundary fence line stand of eleven (11) *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine). These encroachment(s) are calculated as 'Minor' with exploratory root excavations to be carried out primarily by manual hand-digging, with machine excavation only being implemented if and when the onsite Works Arborist is satisfied that the excavation is free of any significant roots.
- ii. **Site 1: CH3244 - 3420;** It is calculated that the proposed abovementioned works will encroach on the TPZ of one (1) *Quercus robur* (English Oak), This encroachment is calculated as 'Major Viable'- Under Design Constraints. Therefore, tree sensitive construction methods must be utilised with any works within the SRZ undertaken only after non-destructive root exploration to determine the extent and location of the root biomass. Manual hand-digging should be implemented initially, with machine excavation only being utilised if and when the onsite monitoring arborist is satisfied that the excavation is free of any significant roots. Please note that in order to retain this tree, designs modifications may need to be required to reduce the construction footprint on the tree to an acceptable level concurrent with non-destructive root exploration that can identify minimal root distribution in area. If this is not possible the subject tree may need to be removed as the tree will not remain viable. This will be at the Christchurch City Council arborists discretion.

**Please note* - within this Site location on the opposite side of the road there are two (2) mature *Cupressus macrocarpa* (Monterey Cypress) and one (1) mature *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine) that have visibly exposed root systems. No works are to be undertaken within close proximity of these trees without the written consent from a suitably qualified arborist.
- iii. **Site 2: CH4247- 4524;** It is calculated that the proposed abovementioned works will encroach on the TPZ of two (2) *Myoporum laetum* (Ngaio). These encroachment(s) are calculated as 'Minor' with exploratory root excavations to be carried out primarily by manual hand-digging, with machine excavation only being implemented if and when the onsite monitoring arborist is satisfied that the excavation is free of any significant roots.
- iv. **Site 3: CH4596 – 4840;** It is calculated that the proposed abovementioned works will encroach on the TPZ of one (1) *Melicytus ramiflorus* (Mahoe). This encroachment is calculated as 'Minor'

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with exploratory root excavations to be carried out primarily by manual hand-digging, with machine excavation only being implemented if and when the onsite monitoring arborist is satisfied that the excavation is free of any significant roots.

- v. **Site 5: CH5503 – 5717;** It is calculated that the proposed abovementioned works will encroach on the SRZ /TPZ of two (2) *Dodonea viscosa* Purpurea'. With regards to the construction of the roadside safety improvements, the two (2) *Dodonea viscosa* Purpurea' and with all options being exhausted, it is adjudged that these trees cannot be successfully retained due to the constraints of the design. Therefore, it is recommended that these two trees be removed, and compensatory replanting take place per the Revised Burnley Method. Please note that other dendrological factors taken into consideration lay weight to the viability of these trees included the pre-existing visible damage to the subject trees SRZ, the concern that these encroachments are unable to be compensated for elsewhere contiguous with the existing TPZ, and the adjudged low tree retention values and useful life expectancies of these trees.

2.5 Site Location & Observations

- i. All of the subject tree(s) are growing in sloped/ roadside embankments, but no significant lean and/or stability issues are visible (Mattheck and Breloer. 1994). The growing medium in and around the subject trees TPZ is relatively permeable with fair soil porosity (Day & Bassuk. 1994).
- ii. Apart for the two (2) *Dodonea viscosa* Purpurea' which have visible damage, the root collars of the abovementioned subject trees are in reasonable condition with no visible basal damage. As a desirable trait, the trunks of the subject trees are relatively straight with no visible adverse discoloration, bark peeling or codominant leaders (Gilman 2003).
- iii. Apart for the two (2) *Dodonea viscosa* Purpurea' which have visible canopy damage, the subject trees crown and main scaffolds show 'fair' signs of vitality and vigour with no abiotic and/or biotic stress factors apparent.
- iv. Both of the aforementioned *Dodonea viscosa* 'Purpurea' are in poor condition and have low retention values and useful life expectancies (Barrell. 2009).

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- v. The Phyto-morphology of the remaining subject tree's vitality being adjudged 'fair' per both the Urban Visual Vitality Index (Callow et al. 2018) and The Body Language of Trees (Mattheck & Breloer, 1994).

3 Methodology

3.1 Visual Tree Assessment

- i. A Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) consistent with modern arboricultural practices (Mattheck & Breloer, 1994) was conducted by a Christchurch City Council (CCC) approved Technician Arborist on the subject tree on the 24th November 2020. This assessment was carried out at ground level and therefore classified as 'Level 2' Assessments (Dunster et al., 2013).
- ii. The tools used onsite to gather the necessary tree data were a nylon percussion hammer, DBH measuring tape, mobile phone and an I-pad. The total tree height(s) and canopy spread(s) were recorded using a digital laser range finder (Nikon Forestry Pro). The trunk diameter and DBH height measurements were made by using a forestry DBH measuring tape. No soil analysis, tissue sampling and/or geological investigations were carried out at that time.

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3.2 Arboricultural Findings

Table 1: Tree Data Inventory

Tree Asset Site	Botanical Name	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)	Structure	Vitality	Retention Values SULE & Tree AZ	D.B.H (m)	TPZ & SRZ (m)	Enc%
Site 9	(x11) <i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	Mature	24	N/S: 17 E/W: 17	Fair	Good	Medium A2	0.65	7.8 2.7	<10%
Site 1	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Mature	12	N/S: 6 E/W: 8	Fair	Fair	Short Z10	0.50	5.4 2.4	36.5%
Site 2	(x1) <i>Myoporum laetum</i>	Ngaio	Semi Mature	5	N/S: 3 E/W: 3	Fair	Good	Medium A2	0.30	3.6 2.0	<10%
Site 2	(x1) <i>Myoporum laetum</i>	Ngaio	Semi Mature	5	N/S: 3 E/W: 2	Fair	Good	Medium A2	0.30	3.6 2.0	<10%
Site 3	<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>	Mahoe	Semi Mature	5	N/S: 4 E/W: 3	Fair	Good	Medium A2	0.20	2.4 1.6	<10%
Site 5	<i>Dodonea viscosa Purpurea</i>	Ake Ake	Semi Mature	6	N/S: 15 E/W: 15	Poor	Poor	Short Z9 / Z12	0.32	3.8 2.0	33.7%
Site 5	<i>Dodonea viscosa Purpurea</i>	Ake Ake	Semi Mature	6	N/S: 15 E/W: 15	Poor	Poor	Short Z9 / Z12	0.32	3.8 2.0	33.7%

KEY:

- **Structure, Vitality & Shape** per Christchurch City Council - Tree Condition Rating System (2015) descriptors.
- **Canopy Spread** = estimation of canopy spread to the four (4) cardinal points.
- **Retention Value; SULE & Tree AZ** per (Barrell, J. 1996) & (Barrell, J. 2000).
- **DBH, TPZ, SRZ & Encroachment %** calculated per QAA & ProofSafe Calculators.

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3.3 Encroachment

- i. All Arboricultural recommendations and conclusions contained in this AIA with regards to tree root protection/retention were based upon and determined in accordance with the Australian Standards AS 4970:2009 - *Protection of Trees on Development Sites. Encroachment* (please refer to Appendix: Tree Protection Zone Encroachment). The flexibility that this Standard allows recognises the uniqueness of the individual amenity tree in its location whilst addressing asset and risk management. It sees trees as community assets worth managing and protecting and is consistent with the funding arrangements for local government agencies, which demand proper risk and asset management systems (treenet.org, 2020). Hence this Standard adheres to the Christchurch City Council District Plan objectives and is currently supported and recommended by the New Zealand Arboricultural Association Inc. (nzarb.org.nz).

AS 4970-2009: Calculations for Tree Root Zones

TPZ	AS4970-2009, s3: The radius of the TPZ is calculated for each tree by multiplying its Diameter @ Breast Height measured @ 1.4m from ground level ($DBH \times 12 = TPZ$). ($DBH = \text{Trunk Girth @ 1.4m} \div \pi$).
SRZ	To calculate the SRZ: Radius SRZ = Diameter Above Root Crown ($DRC \times 50$) $^{\wedge} 0.42 \times 0.64$. If the DRC is less than 0.15m the SRZ will be 1.5m.

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Site 9 – (proposed): encroachment percentages:

- (x11) *Pinus radiata* – will not be significantly impacted upon and foreseeably will remain viable with strict adherence to the TPMP. (<10% encroachment).



Photo Image 1: Site 9 – 236 Dyers Pass Road. *Pinus radiata* stand. Indicative Zones: (Green: TPZ). (Orange: SRZ).



Photo Image 2: Site 9 Dyers Pass Road (South to North)



Photo Image 3: Site 9 Dyers Pass Road (North to South)

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Site 1 – CH3244 to CH3420: encroachment percentages:

- (x1) *Quercus robur* - will be significantly impacted upon and foreseeably may not remain viable. If adjudged non-viable removal and compensatory replanting is recommended.

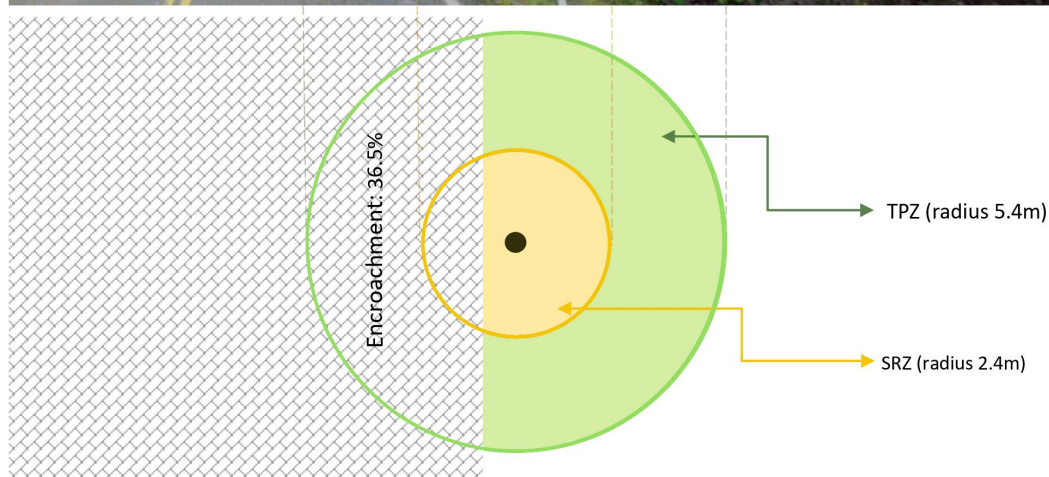
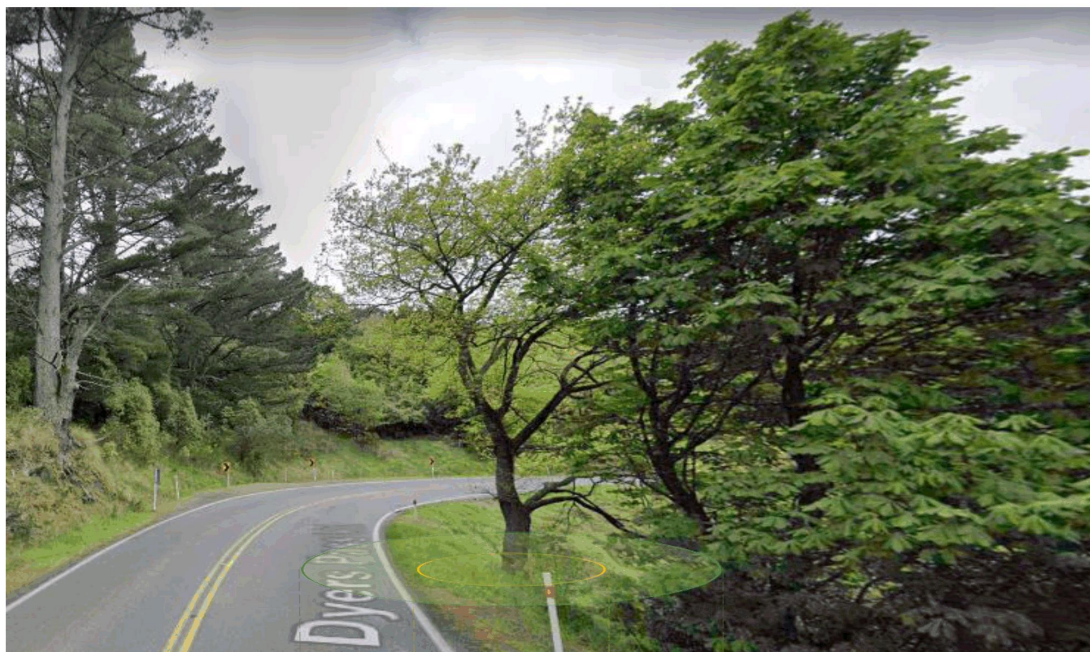


Diagram 1: Diagrammatical calculated zones.

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Site 2 – CCH4247 to CCH4524: encroachment percentages:

- (x2) *Myoporum laetum* – will not be significantly impacted upon and foreseeably will remain viable with strict adherence to the TPMP. (<10% encroachment).



Photo Image 4: Site 2 - *Myoporum laetum* with 'Minor' encroachment.

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Site 3 – CCH4596 to CCH4840: encroachment percentages:

- (x1) *Melicytus ramiflorus*– will not be significantly impacted upon and foreseeably will remain viable with strict adherence to the TPMP. (<10% encroachment).



Photo Image 5: Site 3 - Melicytus ramiflorus with 'Minor' encroachment.

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Site 5 – CH5503 to CH5717: encroachment percentages:

- (x2) *Dodonea viscosa* 'Purpurea' - will be significantly impacted upon and foreseeably will not remain viable. Removal and compensatory replanting is recommended.

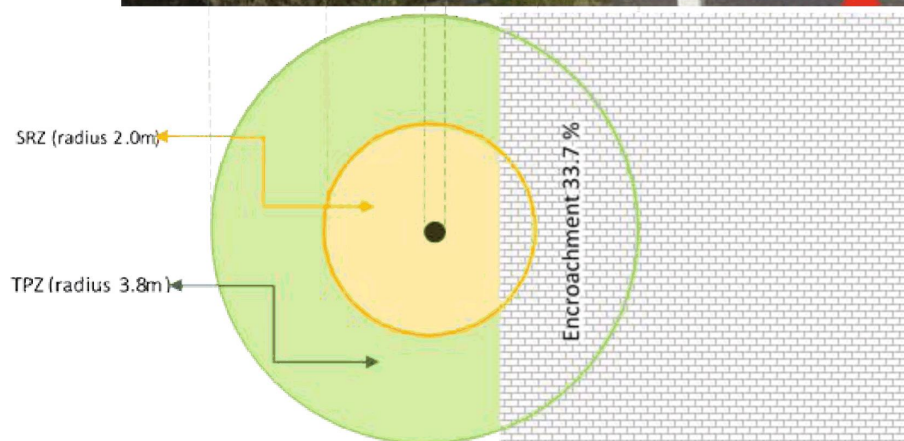


Diagram 2: Diagrammatical calculated zones

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Photo Image 6: Site 5: Cupressus macrocarpa – No Work zone



Photo Image 7: Site 5: Pinus radiata – No Work zone



Photo Image 8: Site 5: Cupressus macrocarpa – No Work zone

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Construction Encroachment Descriptors & Categories

LEVEL	IMPACT CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
1	Removal	The design and tree encroach each other to a point either the design must be modified, or the tree removed.
2	Major: Not viable	<p>Construction proposal designs has an encroachment of greater than 10% of Tree Protection Zone or impacts the Structural Root Zone.</p> <p>The tree does require immediate removal, though under the current design proposal, the works are expected to impact the tree significantly enough that it is expected to die or fail in the future due to resultant works.</p> <p>In order to retain the tree, designs modifications are required to reduce construction footprint on tree to an acceptable level. Unless non-destructive root exploration can identify minimal root distribution in area.</p>
3	Major: Viable under design constraints	<p>Construction proposal designs have an encroachment of greater of 10% of Tree Protection Zone or impacts the Structural Root Zone. These trees can remain viable if the following is applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree sensitive construction methods are utilised. • Any works in SRZ are undertaken after non-invasive root exploration. • Exploratory root excavation findings are documented and made available to necessary parties for review. • Pre / during/ post inspections are carried out by Project Arborist, on all trees onsite and adjoining properties. • All underground services are diverted around TPZ, with the exception of underground boring.
4	Major: Viable	<p>Construction proposal designs have an encroachment of greater than 10% of Tree Protection Zone and outside the Structural Root Zone. These trees can remain viable if the following applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative tree sensitive design methods are implored. • Site conditions have limited root growth in specific area. • The species is tolerant to development impacts. • Non-destructive root exploration is undertaken and demonstrates minimal root area in TPZ. <p>The tree requires a TPZ erected prior to construction or demolition phase of works. Compensation for lost TPZ area should be added.</p>
5	Minor	Construction proposal designs has an encroachment of less than 10% of Tree Protection Zone. The tree is expected to remain viable. A TPZ is be erected prior to construction or demolition phase.

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Table 2: Tree Data Encroachment Percentages & Recommendations.

Site Number	Botanical /Common Name	Encroachment %	Recommendation
1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	Major: Viable under Design Constraints/Not Viable (36.5%)	Root investigation by non-destructive methods is required. Tree sensitive construction methods are utilised.
2	<i>Myoporum laetum</i> Ngaio	Minor (<10%)	TPMP Adherence
2	<i>Myoporum laetum</i> Ngaio	Minor (<10%)	TPMP Adherence
3	<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i> Mahoe	Minor (<10%)	TPMP Adherence
5	<i>Dodonea viscosa</i> 'Purpurea' AkeAke	Removal (33.7%)	Remove & Compensatory replanting.
5	<i>Dodonea viscosa</i> 'Purpurea' AkeAke	Removal (33.7%)	Remove & Compensatory replanting.
9	(x11) <i>Pinus radiata</i> Monterey Pine	Minor (<10%)	TPMP Adherence

3.4 Root Morphology Considerations

- The main functions of roots include the uptake of water and nutrients, anchorage, storage of sugar reserves and the production of some plant hormones required by the shoots. In order for

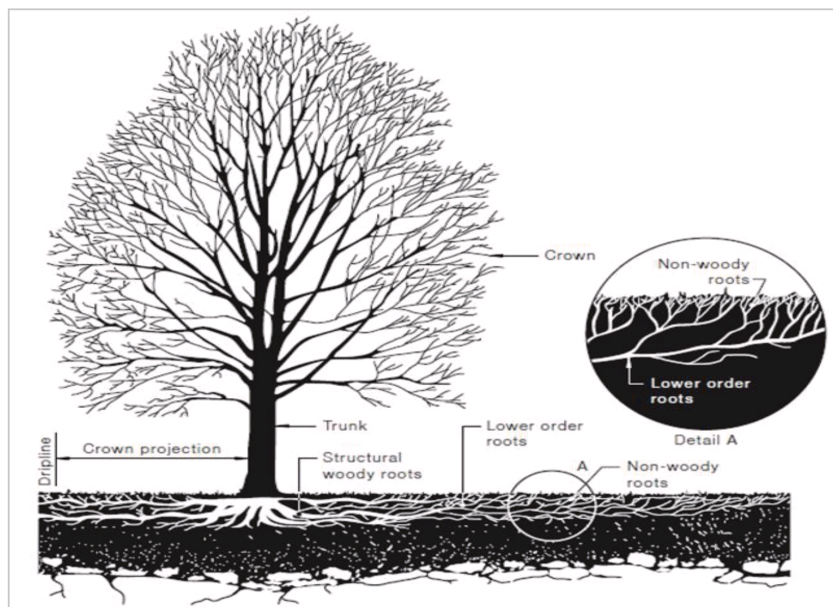
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roots to function, they must be supplied with oxygen from the soil. The root system of trees consists of several 'types' of roots found in different parts of the soil and is generally much more extensive than commonly thought. The importance of roots is easily overlooked because they are not visible, that is 'out of sight, out of mind'. Damage to the root system is a common cause of tree decline and death and is the most common form of damage associated with development sites.

- ii. Root systems consist of three main parts:
 - The structural woody roots (anchorage, storage and transport);
 - Lower order roots (anchorage, storage and transport); and
 - Non-woody roots (absorption of water and nutrients, extension, synthesis of amino acids and growth regulators) (please refer Drawing 1).
- iii. In addition to lateral root spread being underestimated, root depth in trees has also been grossly exaggerated. Deep root systems or taproots are the exception rather than the rule.
- iv. Most roots of most trees are found in the very top of the soil. The vast majority of these roots are small non-woody absorbing roots which grow upward into the very surface layers of the soil and leaf litter. This delicate, non-woody system, because of its proximity to the surface, is very vulnerable to injury.



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4 Arboricultural Discussion

4.1 Arboricultural Reasonings

- i. Site 1 - *Quercus robur*: As per a site inspection it is calculated that the TPZ encroachment percentage during the proposed works will be 'Major' (36.5%) and within the subject trees' SRZ. The tree does require immediate removal, though under the current design proposal, the works are expected to impact the tree significantly enough that it is expected to die or fail in the future due to resultant works. Therefore, in order to retain the tree, designs modifications are required to reduce construction footprint on tree to an acceptable level, unless non-destructive root exploration can identify minimal root distribution in area. If the designs cannot be modified and/or extensive root biomass severance is foreseeable this impact will escalate to a Level 1: Removal per the above Construction Encroachment Descriptors & Categories table.

- ii. Site 5 - (x2) *Dodonea viscosa* 'Purpurea': AS 4970-2009: Major encroachment (>10%): "If the proposed encroachment is greater than 10% of the TPZ (as is the case here) the arborist must demonstrate that the tree(s) will still remain viable". With regards to the abovementioned AS4970-2009 indicia, on the balance of probabilities it cannot from an arboricultural perspective be shown that the subject tree will remain viable. Thus, removal and compensatory replanting is recommended.

*Please note that other dendrological factors taken into consideration that lay weight to the pragmatic removal of this tree included the pre-existing visible damage to the subject trees' SRZ, the encroachment is unable to be compensated for elsewhere contiguous with the existing TPZ, and the adjudged low tree retention value and useful life expectancy of this tree.

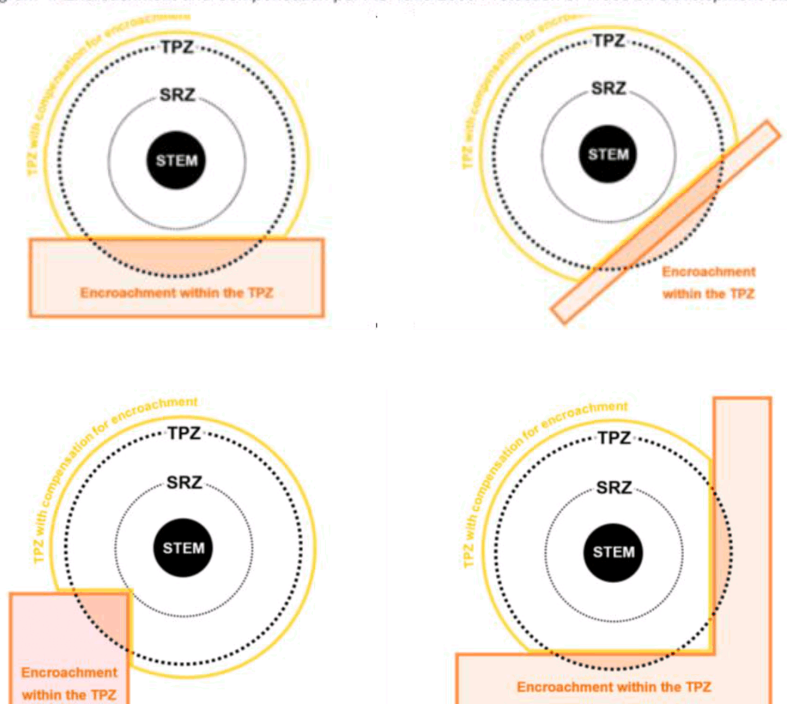
- iii. As per the Tree Data Inventory it is calculated that the TPZ encroachment percentages during the proposed works for Sites 2,3 & 9 will be 'Minor' (<10%) and outside the subject trees' SRZ. On the balance of probabilities these trees will remain viable, with the following covenants:
 - all work within the TPZ is carried out under the supervision/guidance of a suitably qualified arborist (Matheny & Clark 1998).

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- AS 4970-2009 Any minor area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere and be contiguous with the TPZ", with all work within the TPZ carried out under the supervision of the project arborist (Matheny & Clark 1998).

Diagram 1: Encroachment and Compensation per AS 4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites.



Encroachment into the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) is sometimes unavoidable. The images above are analogous to the abovementioned works scenario and indicate how encroachment within the tree protection zone can be compensated for elsewhere per AS 4970-2009 *Protection of Trees on Development Sites*.

4.2 Design Sensitive Considerations

- Where designs proposals encroach on the TPZ and/or the SRZ of trees, tree sensitive methods must be considered and utilised. Driveways, pathways, pads, and roadways should consist of permeable layers which allow water to penetrate freely. These designs should consist of:

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- a. Sub-base (existing sub grade)
 - b. An optional layer of geotextile material to stop the movement of the sub-base.
 - c. A drainage system to provide sub surface irrigation.
 - d. Porous concrete
 - e. Permeable paving
 - f. Geo-cells / Structural Confinement Cell installation.
- ii. Where tree roots exist, roadways should be built with a granitic sand base to fill in and around root systems. Geogrid reinforcing is installed over the root systems which allows root development concurrent with the permeable system abovementioned.
 - iii. Weight distributing porous membranes are utilised for footpath designs. These layers can include large aggregate materials which allows water to pass through or a permeable paving system.

4.3 Remedial Pruning

- i. Trees are sophisticated organisms, with complex biology, effective integrative systems, and efficient biological defence mechanisms. The tree's defence mechanisms are usually the strongest and most effective defences available. Therefore, a non or minimal interventionist approach should be followed especially when it comes to mature and/or senescent trees. Arboricultural intervention in the natural growth of a tree such as pruning should only ever occur where the biology and the physiology of the organism are understood to such a level that intervention will have clear and predictably beneficial outcomes.
- ii. The covenant for any proactive remedial pruning (which includes tree roots) being that it is carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced arborist in strict accordance with currently accepted arboricultural best practice pursuant to New Zealand Arboriculture Association Best Practice Guidelines for Amenity Tree Pruning and/or Australian Standards AS 4373-2007 *Pruning of Amenity Trees*.
- iii. Any pruned/retained tree should be regularly inspected by a suitably qualified arborist with regards to any change in vitality, stability and structural integrity. Ideally on an offset cycle that would allow the assessment to capture seasonal changes to the condition of the trees on the

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site. It is recommended that mature trees be inspected annually with a comprehensive tree risk assessment conducted biannually depending on the locale and foreseeable risk indicia.

5 Conclusion

- i. Site 1 (*Quercus robur*): In order to retain the tree, designs modifications will be required to reduce the construction footprint on the tree to an acceptable level. Alternatively, if non-destructive root exploration is able to identify minimal root distribution in the construction footprint area the tree can be retained. If this cannot be achieved on the balance of probabilities, then this tree will need to be removed concurrent with compensatory replanting.
- ii. Site 5 (*Dodonea viscosa* 'Purpurea'): With an educated understanding of the functions of tree roots, the potentially negative effects of root severance within the TPZ and SRZ on a trees longevity and stability, balanced with the foreseeable risk to person and/or property the option of complete removal and Compensatory Replanting³ is arguably a pragmatic recommendation. (This option being the last option with all other options regarding the construction of the Pile Wall being exhausted).
- iii. Sites 2,3 & 9: Recent research both clinical and empirical has shown that healthy trees usually remain in good health when best management practice guidelines and arboricultural standards are adhered to on development sites per AS 4970-2009 whilst under the direct supervision/guidance of a suitably qualified arborist (Matheny & Clark 1998).
- iv. It is not anticipated that any significant roots (over 25mm in diameter) from the retained trees will be encountered during the excavations. Albeit all earthworks for the proposed installation within the trees TPZ will utilize hand digging with machine excavation only being implemented

³ Compensatory Replanting - appropriate offsets should be planted in order to maintain a no net loss which includes the environmental service that the specific tree(s) provides. A no net loss is achieved by undertaking compensatory replanting and can be calculated per the recognised Revised Burnley Method.

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if and when the onsite monitoring arborist is satisfied that the excavation is free of any significant roots.

- v. Therefore, it is concluded that on the balance of probabilities the abovementioned retained subject trees will remain viable. This conclusion was based upon both arboricultural and engineering pragmatic reasoning(s) with the covenant being that the following outlined Tree Protection Management Plan is strictly adhered to under the guidance/supervision of a suitably qualified arborist.

6 Recommendations

- i. Site 5 - Removal and Compensatory replanting with regards to the two (2) *Dodonea viscosa* 'Purpurea'.
- ii. Site 1 – non-destructive root exploration must be able to identify minimal root distribution in the construction footprint area so the *Quercus robur* can be retained. If this cannot be achieved on the balance of probabilities, then this tree will need to be removed concurrent with compensatory replanting.

Please note that within this Site location on the opposite side of the road there are two (2) mature *Cupressus macrocarpa* (Monterey Cypress) and one (1) mature *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine) that have visibly exposed root systems. No work is to be undertaken within close proximity of these trees without the written consent from a suitably qualified arborist (please refer above Photo Images 6,7 & 8).

- iii. With regards to the remaining retained trees on all sites - A suitably qualified arborist (Works Arborist) per Christchurch City Council Construction Standard Specifications is to be appointed prior to the commencement of work. The appointed arborist will monitor, supervise, and provide onsite guidance with regards to excavation levels and the overall protection of the trees for the duration of the works. All excavations will consist of hand digging and/or air-spade and/or a machine excavator fitted with a straight bucket. The covenant being that whilst within

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the subject trees' TPZ all persons and/or operators will be under the direct guidance/supervision of the abovementioned arborist.

- iv. The appointed Works Arborist shall provide a works completion memorandum with photographs outlining the works conducted, times, tree protection and/or mitigation methods employed and any foreseeable effects that may arise from the works. The completion memorandum will be made available to Council if requested.
- v. If during the course of the works, machinery and/or vehicle access/manoeuvring is required in or around the root zone of the trees, then depending on the nature of the loading of the machinery or vehicle, it may be necessary to cover those areas with a protective overlay sufficient to protect the ground from being muddied, compacted, churned up or otherwise disturbed (for example "Track Mats", or a layer of mulch or sand/SAP7 overlaid if necessary with a raft of wire planks, plywood or similar).
- vi. It is strongly recommended that if an arboricultural encroachment is proposed a Plant Health Care Plan should be formulated and actioned. This Plan will promote and safeguard tree resilience, vitality and longevity. (Even if this includes a basic soil amelioration/mulching regime with routine arboricultural monitoring).
- vii. With strict adherence to the best management practices and tree protection methodologies outlined in this AIA the potential for ill-effect to any retained will be mitigated. Therefore, it is demonstrated that the subject trees will remain viable and the proposed outlined works should proceed pursuant to the following Tree Protection Management Plan.

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PART 2: TREE PROTECTION MANAGEMENT PLAN

7 Tree Protection Management Plan

Please note the following TPMP is in accordance/pursuant to Christchurch City Council Construction Standard Specification CSS: Part 1 2019 22.5.2 Tree Management Plan & 22.5.4 Tree/Vegetation Protection Methods and current arboricultural best management practice.

- i. This Tree Protection Management Plan (TPMP) includes both activity specific controls as well as a range of generic tree protection controls. The control framework pre-dominantly focuses on identifying and mitigating aspects of the design and construction process that can adversely affect tree vitality, stability and/or useful life expectancy.
- ii. The control framework includes preventative controls (designed to prevent adverse outcomes), directive controls (designed to promote desired outcomes) and detective controls (designed to monitor compliance with any statutory requirements and the agreed control framework). The engagement of a Works Arborist is a key element of the control framework and is a multi-faceted control, in terms of preventing damage, providing direction and detecting areas of noncompliance/improvement.
- iii. The tree protection controls in this section are designed to be used in conjunction with the recommendations of this AIA.

Summary

- Pre-commencement of work onsite meeting held with the appointed Works Arborist and all other parties deemed necessary.
- Proactive pruning options with regards to the facilitation of machinery and/or pedestrian access should be considered, discussed and where deemed necessary scheduled prior to the commencement of the main development works.
- Tree Protection Fencing to be erected. Temporary hard surfaces to be available and on site whilst working within close proximity of the tree(s) Tree Protection Zone.
- Onsite Works arborist to guide/supervise any works within close proximity of the tree(s) Tree Protection Zone.

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- Works arborist to draft and provide a Completion of Arboricultural Works Memorandum at the end of the works/project.
- The following Tree Protection Management Plan shall be adhered to at all times.

General Comments

- All construction work within the TPZ of any retained tree must be authorised & supervised by the appointed Arborist.
- The use of amended construction methodology and air excavation along exposed TPZ perimeter(s) and/or minor areas of proposed incursion will assist to ensure ground disturbance and damage to tree roots is minimised within the TPZ of affected trees.
- If the removal of an existing surface (concrete or similar) must occur from above the existing surface the removal work is to be carried out with a straight batter bucket with the machinery operated in a backward direction toward the extremity. Due care must be taken to ensure that the TPZ of adjacent tree(s) are isolated and protected from vehicular entry and therefore soil compaction within the TPZ of retained trees.
- The addition of new soil and replanting must be carried out with due care. There shall be no use of strip style excavation adjacent to or within the TPZ of any retained tree.
- Where fencing is to be replaced, it is preferable to use existing post holes when they located within TPZs. New pier holes are to be hand dug or by air-vac excavation under the supervision/guidance of the Works Arborist.
- It is imperative that TPZ fencing or branch /stem and ground protection measures are installed for the protection of all retained trees prior to the commencement of the future Construction Phase, and that it remains insitu for the duration and until completion of proposed construction works.
- TPZ fencing and other measures must be fixed so that they cannot be moved either by accidental physical impact or other inadvertent means. There shall be no entry within any TPZ by any construction crew or other persons during the construction phase without authorisation and/or attendance of the Works Arborist. That is, no storage of builders' materials, machinery, pedestrian traffic, disposal of waste paints, fuels etc.

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Control Objective: Tree protection/management activities comply with a CCC approved tree protection management plan and all relevant CCC policies, specifications, standards, and resource consents

Compliance and Reporting

- All relevant standards, specifications, policies and resource conditions of consent are incorporated into the TPMP.
- The Works Arborist will undertake scheduled and unscheduled site visits to monitor compliance with all aspects of the TPMP.
- Any deviations from the TPMP must be approved by the Council Arborist. Non-compliance issues must be reported to the Project Management immediately.
- An Arboricultural Completion Memorandum must be prepared by the Works Arborist including but not limited to comments and observations about any root pruning/root retention and compliance to the TPMP.
- The CCC approved TPMP and the global consent (RMA/2018/2857) must always be available on site and be included in site inductions and 'toolbox' sessions.
- Any damage to tree protection fencing or trees must be reported to the Works Arborist immediately (including damage not caused by activities associated with the project).
- Non-compliance issues must be documented and addressed at daily pre-start meetings/toolbox sessions.

Control Objective: Excavations do not adversely affect tree health and stability.

Root Protection

- Root pruning should be kept to the absolute minimum and should only be completed by the Works Arborist. All root pruning assessments should be made initially by the Works Arborist, and the Council Arborist contacted where approval is required. All roots larger than 25mm

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in diameter are to be retained in an undamaged state and protected, unless the Council's Arborist gives permission for them to be pruned. Irrespective of size, any roots which have a significant effect on the health and stability of a tree shall not be removed without the prior approval of the Council's Arborist, and this may include tree roots that are less than 25mm in diameter.

- Roots must be severed using a sharp pruning saw/tools to create a clean cut that is flush with the face of the completed excavations.
- Retained roots and cut surfaces should be protected from desiccation and physical/frost damage. The method will depend on the seasonal weather conditions and length of time expected between completing the excavations and reinstatement works and should be determined by the Works Arborist.
- Typically, retained roots must be wrapped in a suitable wool much or hessian product that is secured in place using bio-degradable string and kept moist (supplementary watering may be required depending on the weather conditions based on the Works Arborist's discretion).

Control Objective: Trees are safeguarded from damaging chemical agents, physical damage and conditions that can inhibit tree health.

Soil Protection

- All machines shall only operate from either formed surfaces, surfaces that will be excavated or from an appropriate load bearing protective matting.
- The area covered by the protective matting shall be sufficient to allow ground protection for all vehicle movements, including the turning of any vehicles.
- No chemicals, re-fuelling operations, spoil, fill, soil, materials of any kind, or equipment will be stored, emptied, disposed of or temporarily placed in areas that the tree's root system could be utilising unless approved by the Works Arborist and this is on an existing hard impermeable surface.

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- Water used for washing down machinery must not be allowed to runoff and contaminate soil volumes/water sources that are either currently or are likely to be utilised by the tree.
- The risk of soil borne infections being introduced to the site from equipment, tools and footwear must be assessed by the Works Arborist and mitigated as necessary (mitigation will typically involve cleaning the equipment before it is used on the site with a sterilising agent, such as Trigene or Sterigene).

Canopy modifications

- The loss of photosynthetic area/injuries must be kept to the absolute minimum.
- All root pruning assessments should be made initially by a CCC approved qualified Arborist, and the Council Arborist contacted where approval is required.
- Pruning assessments/pruning must be completed before any excavations/other construction activity takes place in the vicinity of the tree (s).
- All pruning (planned or reactive in response to damage) must only be completed by a CCC approved qualified Arborist in line with current industry best practice.
- The risk of damaging agents being introduced from pruning saws/tools must be assessed by the Works Arborist and mitigated as necessary (mitigation will typically involve cleaning the equipment before it is used on the site with a sterilising agent, such as Trigene or Sterigene). It may also be necessary, on occasion, to clean pruning saws/tools during work on the site, e.g. if there is the potential of transmitting a damaging biotic agent between trees on the same site.

Tree Protection Zones (see supplementary notes)

- Tree protection zones must be created using tree protection fencing that is consistent with the requirements of CSS Section 22. The position of the fencing will be determined by the Works Arborist (and will be specific to the tree/location) and once positioned shall not be altered without the prior written consent of the Works Arborist.

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- Tree protection zones must be clearly labelled displaying the words 'Tree Protection Zone'. Signs will be placed on fencing of individual trees or every 10 linear meters on groups of trees.
- Where the work site is only on one side of the tree, the barrier may be erected along the face of the tree adjacent to the work site.
- Tree Protection Barriers must be erected before any site works commence and shall not be removed or moved closer to the trunk of the tree, until after site works are complete. No person, vehicle or machinery may enter the Tree Protection Zone unless otherwise authorised to do so by the Works Arborist.

Supplementary notes

Given the nature of some designs, it is recognised that, on some occasions, it will be necessary to remove the tree protection fencing to facilitate the necessary construction activities. If this is the case:

- Fences should only be removed under the direct supervision of the Works Arborist and replaced when the necessary works have been completed.
- Operating plant must be positioned to avoid the expellant of exhaust fumes and radiant operating heat damaging the physiological functions of the tree.

"A tree without roots is just a piece of wood."

— Marco Pierre White

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8 Disclaimer

Please note that the following TPMP will be submitted to Christchurch City Council. Once approved the TPMP should be used throughout the duration of the project. Although the framework includes monitoring controls operated by the 'Works' arborist, compliance to the approved TPMP is the responsibility of the 'Client' and as such Treotech Specialist Treecare Ltd cannot accept liability for any adverse effects arising from non-compliance to documented controls and/or any subsequent changes to the scope or methods documented in the TPMP provided to the 'Client'.

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9 Glossary of Terms

The following definitions are stated in the *Glossary of Arboricultural Terms, International Society of Arboriculture 2011*, unless otherwise stated.

Abiotic: plant ailment caused by non-living, environmental or man-made agents

Barrier Zone: chemically defended tissue formed by the still living cambium, after a tree is wounded or invaded by pathogens to inhibit the spread of decay into new annual growth rings. Wall 4 in CODIT model. Contrast with reaction zone

Bifurcation: Natural division of a branch or stem into two or more stems or parts

Biotic: pertaining to non-human living organism/ biotic agent: a living organism capable of causing disease/ biotic disorder: disorder caused by a living organism

Bracket: British English term for fruiting body of a decay fungus. See *Conk*.

Codominant Structure: Stems or trunks of about the same size originating from the same position from the main stem⁵². When the stem bark ridge turns upward the union is strong; when the ridge turns inward the union is weak, a likely point of failure in storm or windy weather conditions or where increasing weight causes undue stress on the defective union.

CODIT: acronym for Compartmentalisation of Decay/Disease In Trees (refer Compartmentalisation)

Compartmentalisation: Dynamic tree defence process involving protection features that resist the spread of pathogens and decay causing organisms. Natural defence process in trees by which chemical and physical boundaries are created that act to limit the spread of disease and decay organisms.

Compaction: Results from loads or stress forces applied to the soil as well as shear forces. Both foot traffic and vehicle traffic exert both forces on soils. Vehicle traffic may cause significant compaction at depths of 150–200 mm (the area in which most absorbing roots are located). The degree of compaction will depend on weight of vehicles, number of movements, soil moisture levels and clay content. Soil handling, stockpiling and transporting also tend to lead to the breakdown of soil structure and thus to compaction. Vibration as a result of frequent traffic or adjacent construction activities will also compact soils.

Compression wood: (1) in mechanics, the action of forces to squeeze, crush or push together any material (s) or substance(s): contrast with tension. (2) the ability of an internal combustion engine to contain or pressurized a combustible fuel - air mixture.

Conk: Fruiting body or non-fruiting body (sterile conk) of a fungus. Often associated with decay.

Crown: Portion of the tree consisting of branches and leaves and any part of the trunk from which branches arise.

Crown damage: The canopy of trees can be directly or indirectly damaged. Incorrect techniques of pruning such as lopping or flush cutting may produce wounds that are susceptible to infection by wood decay

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organisms. Similarly, mechanical damage to branches by machinery, etc. will also create wounds. Trees automatically respond to wounding and in doing so use stored sugars. Any wound places an additional load on trees that will inevitably be stressed during construction.

Damping: Damping occurs where energy is dissipated. In trees, damping occurs naturally in three main ways with aerodynamic damping of the leaves, internal damping in the wood and root zones, and with mass damping of the branches.

Deadwood: Dead branches within the canopy of tree. Deadwood is a naturally occurring feature of most tree species and comprises dead or decaying branches within the canopy of a tree. Deadwood may have habitat value and require removal only according to the considered risk of its location, i.e. high use pedestrian area or damage to adjacent infrastructure.

Removal of deadwood is generally recommended only where it represents an unacceptable level of hazard. Consideration of the need for deadwood removal should take into account the occupancy of the target zone, i.e. high use pedestrian area or presence of infrastructure, possible damage to the tree during its removal as well as its conservation for habitat value. In some instances, retention of a reduced tree structure for habitat purposes maybe considered appropriate, especially when hollows are present.

Further reference: *Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment. Lonsdale, David. TSO, (2009).*

Dead wooding: (Crown cleaning): The removal of dead branches⁶⁰. Recommendation to remove deadwood is for removal of all dead branches within tree canopy > 30mm diameter in trees which overhang pedestrian or vehicular areas and removal of all dead branches within tree canopy > 50mm diameter if trees are located in a Parkland or similar area.

Decay: The process of degradation of woody tissues by micro-organisms.

Desiccation: Severe drying out. Dehydration.

Drip Line: Is the imaginary perimeter line at soil surface level which is directly below the outermost edge of the tree's foliage or canopy.

Epicormic bud: Latent or adventitious bud located at the cambium and concealed by the bark.

Epicormic shoots: Shoots produced from epicormic buds at the cambium of trunks or branches.

Field Capacity: Maximum soil moisture content following the drainage of water due to the force of gravity.

Included bark: Inwardly formed bark within the junction of branches or codominant stems.

Kino: Dark red to brown resin-like substance produced by trees in the genera Eucalyptus, Pterocarpus and Butea and related genera. Kino forms in the barrier zones. Large kino veins form in some tree in response to injury and infection.

Leaves: The main function of leaves is photosynthesis, that is, the production of sugars and oxygen. The sugars produced by the leaves (and any other green tissue) are the source of chemical energy for all living cells in the

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entire plant and as such are essential for the normal functioning and survival of the tree. Anything that directly or indirectly damages the leaves will interfere with photosynthesis.

Non-woody part of tree: 'organs that increase the surface area of vascular plants, thereby capturing more solar energy for photosynthesis'. ... maybe classified as microphylls (usually spine-shaped leaves with a single vein) or megaphylls (leaves with a highly branched vascular system). Needles and leaves are major energy trapping organs of a tree. Flowers are modified leaves as they fit the definition of an organ (*Shigo. A.: 2003*).

Macropore: Relatively larger space between soil particles that is usually air-filled and allows for water movement and root penetration. Contrast with micropore.

Micropore: Space between soil particles that is relatively small and likely to be water filled.

Mortality Spiral: Sequence of stressful events or conditions causing the decline and eventual death of a tree. Once in a mortality spiral trees are more likely to succumb to any further or additional stress factors such as drought, pest infestation or disease. (See definition Stress)

Necrosis: Localised death of tissue in a living organism.

Occlusion (See wound): Shut in or out. Occlusion is the process of trees forming callus and clearwood over wounds.

Pathogen: A disease-causing organism.

Pipe: Mud filled channel extending upwards from root/ stem zone of tree

Phototropism: Influence of light on the direction of plant growth. Tendency of plants to grow towards light.

Phloem: Plant vascular tissue that transports photosynthates and growth regulators. Situated on the inside of the bark, just outside the cambium. Is bidirectional (transports up and down). Contrast with xylem.

Photosynthesis: Process in green plants (and in algae and some bacteria) by which light energy is used to form glucose (chemical energy) from water and carbon dioxide.

Reaction wood: Wood forming in leaning or crooked stems or on lower or upper sides of branches as a means of counteracting the effects of gravity. See compression wood and tension wood

Shrub: A woody plant similar to a tree except it is usually several-stemmed and smaller than a tree.

Stem / Trunk: Organ which supports branches, leaves, flowers and fruit; may also be referred to as 'the trunk'.

Stress: In Plant Health Care, (1) a factor that negatively affects the health of a plant; a factor that stimulates a response. (2) mechanics, a force per unit area.

Stress – acute: Disorder or disease that occurs suddenly and over a short period of time

Stress – chronic: Disorder or disease occurring over a longer time.

Tree: Long lived woody perennial plant greater than (or usually greater than) 3 m in height with one or relatively few main stems or trunks. A tree has 3 major organs – roots, stem and leaves.

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Vigour: Ability of a tree to sustain its life processes. The term 'vigour' in this document is synonymous with commonly used terms such as 'health' and 'vitality'. Inherent genetic capacity of a plant to deal with stress.

Vitality: Ability of plant to deal effectively with stress.

Watersprouts/ Epicormic growth (Usually multiple shoots): Shoots produced from epicormic buds at the cambium of trunks or branches. Grows 'from the stub ends and only grows from the outermost living tissue layer of that year's growth. They are weakly attached and prone to falling out or being blown off with the risk increasing markedly as they increase in size. When epicormic shoots arise from stub ends that are decaying, the chances of them falling out are significantly greater'.

Wound: An opening that is created when the bark is cut, removed or injured.

NOTE: Pruning a live branch always creates a wound, even when the cut is properly made.

Xylem: Main water and mineral-conducting (unidirectional, up only) tissue in trees and other plants. Provides structural support. Arises (inward) from the cambium and becomes wood after lignifying. Contrasted with phloem.

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11 Appendix

11.1 Encroachment Descriptors

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 an area that is isolated from the work zone to ensure no disturbance or encroachment occurs into this zone. Tree sensitive construction measures must be implemented if work is to proceed within the Tree Protection Zone.

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) measured at 1.4m above ground level. DBH is the circumference divided by π . * Measurement taken by Standard issue DBH Tape.

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) = DBH x 12 (The radius of the TPZ is calculated for each tree by multiplying its DBH x 12) Note: TPZ - minimum area is 2.0m / maximum area is 15m.

Please Note: The TPZ figure is expressed as a radius measurement which is to be taken from the centre of the stem at ground level and applied in an outwards direction towards the extremities of the branches for the entire circumference of the tree/s.

Structural Root Zone (SRZ):

The SRZ is the area of the root system (as defined by AS 4970-2009) used for stability, mechanical support and anchorage of the tree. Severance of structural roots (>50 mm in diameter) within the SRZ is not recommended as it may lead to the destabilisation and/or serious decline of the tree.

Root Investigation:

When assessing the potential impacts of encroachment within the TPZ, consideration will need to be given to the location and distribution of the roots, including above or below ground restrictions affecting root growth. Location and distribution of roots may be determined

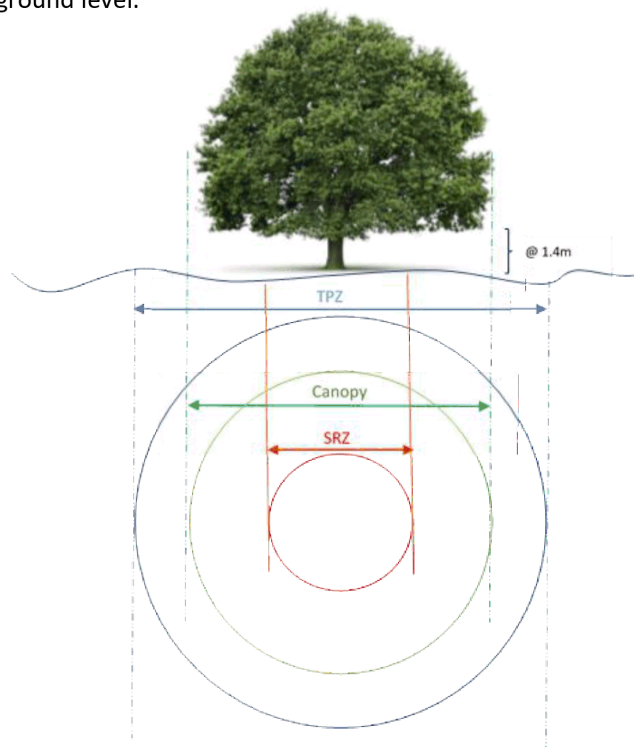
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through non-destructive excavation (NDE) methods such as air spade and manual excavation. Root investigation is used to determine the extent and location of roots within the zone of conflict. Root investigation does not guarantee the retention of the tree.

11.2 Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) & Structural Root Zone (SRZ).

The Australian Standard AS 4970-2009 - *Protection of trees on development sites* is used for the allocation of tree protection zones. This method provides a TPZ that addresses both tree stability and growth requirements. TPZ distances are measured as a radius from the centre of the trunk at ground level.



- AS4970-2009, s3: The radius of the TPZ is calculated for each tree by multiplying its Diameter @ Breast Height measured @ 1.4m from ground level ($DBH \times 12 = TPZ$). ($DBH = \text{Trunk Girth @ 1.4m} \div \pi$).
- To calculate the SRZ: Radius SRZ = Diameter Above Root Crown ($DRC \times 50$) $^0.42 \times 0.64$. If the DRC is less than 0.15m the SRZ will be 1.5m.
- Note: A TPZ should not be less than 2m or more than 15m from the tree stem.
- You do not need to calculate the TPZ of palms, cycads and tree ferns. For these plants, the TPZ should not be less than 1m outside the crown.

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Encroachments within the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)

No encroachment (0%): No likely or foreseeable encroachment within the TPZ.

Minor encroachment (<10%): If the proposed encroachment is less than 10% (total area) of the TPZ, and outside of the SRZ, detailed root investigations should not be required. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere and be contiguous with the TPZ.

Major encroachment (>10%): If the proposed encroachment is greater than 10% (total area) of the TPZ, the project arborist must demonstrate that the tree(s) remain viable. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere and be contiguous with the TPZ. Tree sensitive construction techniques may be used for minor works within this area providing no structural roots are likely to be impacted, and the project arborist can demonstrate that the tree(s) remain viable. Root investigation by non-destructive methods may be required for proposed works within this area. All work within the TPZ must be carried out under the supervision of the project arborist.

Total encroachment: Subject trees located wholly within the construction footprint cannot be successfully retained.

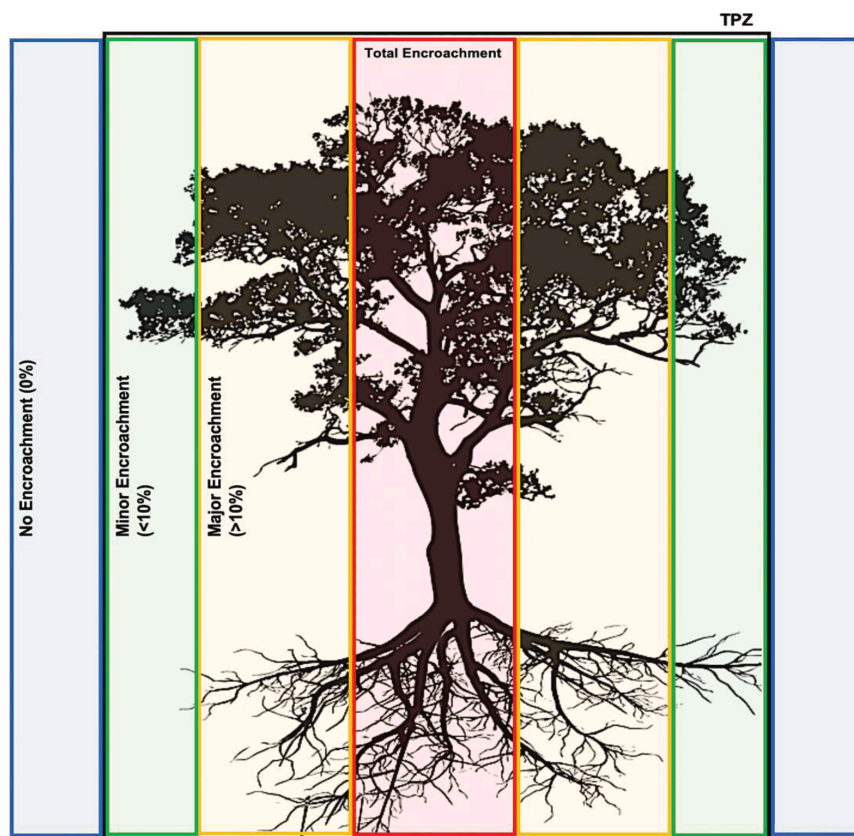


Diagram 1: Indicative levels of encroachment

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Mitigation measures

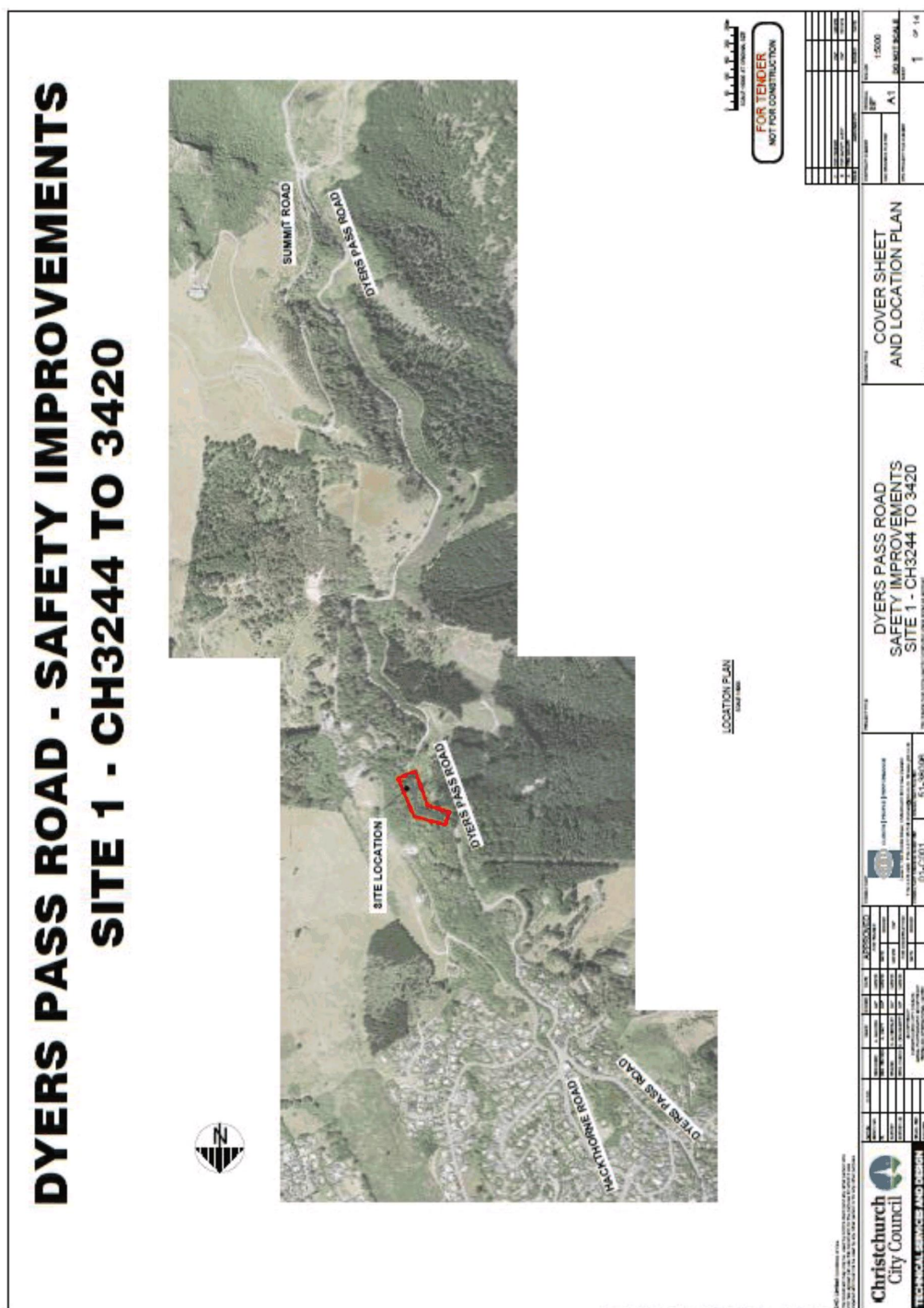
Encroachment within the TPZ must be compensated with a range of mitigation measures to ensure that impacts to the subject tree(s) are reduced or restricted wherever possible. Mitigation must be increased relative to the level of encroachment within the TPZ to ensure the subject tree remain viable. The 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.

AS 4970-2009	Requirements Under AS 4970-2009	Encroachment	Mitigation Measures
No encroachment (0%)	• N/A	No encroachment (0%)	• N/A
Minor encroachment (<10%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with the TPZ. Detailed root investigations should not be required. 	Minor encroachment (<10%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with the TPZ. Tree protection must be installed.
Major encroachment (>10%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project arborist must demonstrate the tree(s) would remain viable. Root investigation by non-destructive methods may be required. Consideration of relevant factors including: Root location and distribution, tree species, condition, site constraints and design factors. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with the TPZ. 	Major encroachment (>10%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project arborist must demonstrate the tree(s) would remain viable. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with the TPZ. Non-destructive root investigation may be required for any trees proposed for retention. The project arborist will be required to supervise any works within the TPZ. Tree protection must be installed.
		Total encroachment	• Subject tree(s) cannot be successfully retained.

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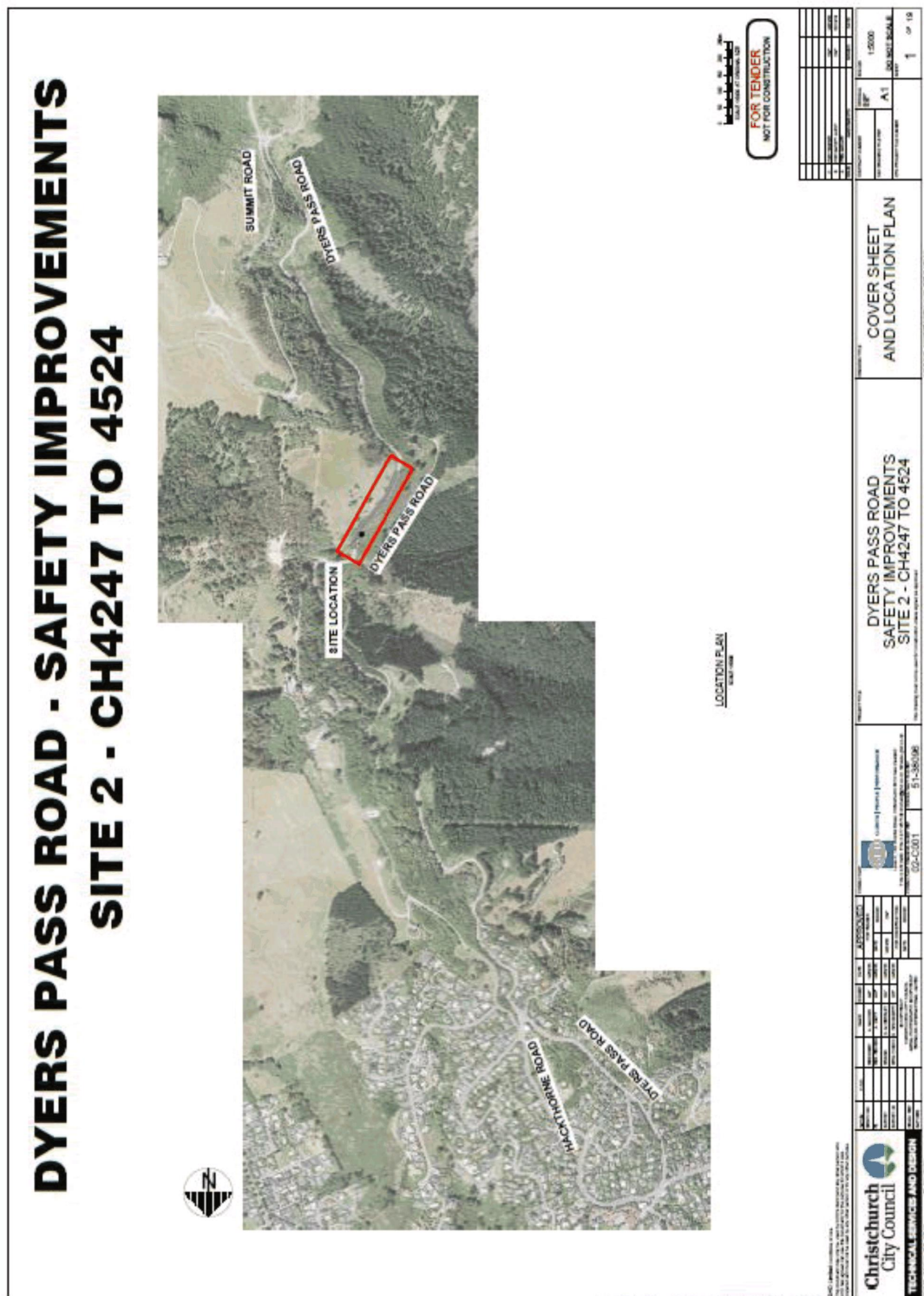
11.3 Safety Improvement Site Locality Plans



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TRETECH
Specialist Treecare Ltd

DYERS PASS ROAD - SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS SITE 3 - CH4596 TO 4840



FOR TENDER
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

LOCATION PLAN
SCALE 1:5000

COVER SHEET AND LOCATION PLAN

DYERS PASS ROAD SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS SITE 3 - CH4596 TO 4840

Christchurch City Council
TECHNICAL SERVICE AND DESIGN

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
1	15/02/2021	ISSUED FOR TENDER			

1 of 10



TREETECH
Specialist Treecare Ltd

Summit Road

Dyers Pass Road

Site Location

North Arrow

 Christchurch City Council		 TECHNICAL SERVICES AND DESIGN							
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<p>LOCATION PLAN DATE: 18/08/2015</p>		<p>COVER SHEET DATE: 18/08/2015</p>							
<p>PROJECT INFORMATION</p> <p>PROJECT NAME: DYERS PASS ROAD SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS</p> <p>PROJECT LOCATION: SITE 5 - CH5503 TO 5717</p> <p>PROJECT DESCRIPTION: SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS</p> <p>PROJECT NUMBER: 51-380/06</p> <p>PROJECT STATUS: 05-C-001</p> <p>PROJECT OWNER: CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL</p> <p>PROJECT MANAGER: 51-380/06</p>		<p>DESIGN INFORMATION</p> <p>DESIGN NAME: COVER SHEET</p> <p>DESIGN NUMBER: 05-C-001</p> <p>DESIGN STATUS: 05-C-001</p> <p>DESIGN OWNER: CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL</p> <p>DESIGN MANAGER: 51-380/06</p>							
<p>REVISIONS</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>NO.</th> <th>DATE</th> <th>DESCRIPTION</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>18/08/2015</td> <td>ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION</td> </tr> </table>		NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	1	18/08/2015	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	<p>SCALE</p> <p>1:1</p>	
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION							
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<p>FOR TENDER NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION</p>		<p>COVER SHEET AND LOCATION PLAN</p>							

GRAFFITI SNAPSHOT NOVEMBER 2020

REPORTING

This is an indication (compared to the previous month) of how active our citizens are. Several people may report the same "tag" so this is not the best way to determine the amount of graffiti present

Suburb & Ward Reporting

Ward	# of Tickets - Latest Month	# of Tickets - Previous Month	% Monthly Change
Central	662	866	-24%
Linwood	102	137	-26%
Coastal	94	64	47%
Papanui	76	71	7%
Burwood	62	70	-11%
Heathcote	65	63	3%
Innes	67	61	10%
Spreydon	56	56	0%
Hornby	42	35	20%
Riccarton	27	50	-46%
Fendalton	41	35	17%
Cashmere	32	23	39%
Total	1381	1626	-15%

Hot Spots

Locations with most reports

Street	# of Tickets
Manchester	37
Madras	30
Wordsworth	30
Selwyn	25
Antigua	19
Gasson	18
Strickland	16
Lismore	14

15202
Total Reports
YTD

Asset Type



Volunteer Reporting

Reports made by Graffiti Programme Volunteers

46%

637 Reports

18 Active Volunteers

Top Reporter

403 Peter (Cashmere)
(Suburb of residence)

Most reported TAG

BADER MONG

GRAFFITI SNAPSHOT NOVEMBER 2020

REMOVAL

This is an indication (compared to the previous month) of how much graffiti has been removed.

Ward Removal

Square metres removed by City Care

	Nov'20	Oct'20
Banks Peninsula	118	104
Burwood	309	391
Cashmere	30	58
Central	1,831	2,758
Coastal	637	696
Fendalton	93	143
Halswell	8	151
Harewood	22	115
Heathcote	278	253
Hornby	93	191
Innes	445	225
Linwood	579	430
Papanui	446	332
Riccarton	125	304
Spreydon	230	204
Unknown	45	1
Waimairi	33	23
Total	5,321	6,376

Hot Spots

Locations with most graffiti removed

Street	Cleaned Graffiti Square Metres
Colombo Street \ Moorhouse Avenue	167
Lismore Street \ Falsgrave Street	160
Marylands Reserve	140
Lismore	132
Pilgrim	110
Oxford Street Reserve	106
Cranford	100



NEW MURALS

Pen 'n Paint Competition Winners – Cabinet Art



Hoon Hay Rd



Cashmere Rd



Colombo St



Flinders Rd

From the Police

Recent Proceedings

Police District	Police Area	Police Station	
Canterbury	Canterbury	Christchurch	2
	Metro Area	Hornby	1
		New Brighton	1

Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board

Community Parks Bi-Monthly Area Report – February 2021

1.1 Local Parks Update

1.1.1 Local Park Rangers have had some personnel changes, with Jeremy Reid now the Ranger Supervisor for the South. Rob Shelton has moved on from this role and is now Team Leader Red Zone.

1.2 Sports Parks Update

1.2.1 Additional sports field mowing has been added into the programmed maintenance scheduled to keep with increased grass growth.

1.2.2 The activities carried out in the sports field renovation programme are listed below:

- Under-sowing (applying grass seed)
- De-compaction (breaking up top layer of soil)
- Weed control
- Topdressing (adding topsoil to level out dips and hollows)
- Fertilising.

1.3 Capital Works Projects

1.3.1 No capital works have been undertaken since March 17 due to Covid-19.
Managers will be looking at all capital projects in the future to confirm viability.

1.4 Community Park Maintenance Schedule February

Activity	Frequency per month
Ornamental mowing	2
Amenity mowing	2
Ornamental garden maintenance	2
Summer sport field mowing	2
Summer sport cricket block maintenance	5
Summer sport line marking	2
Chemical weed control	1
Bin Emptying	5
Play and Fitness Equipment Check	1
Drinking Fountain Clean	4

1.5 Contractor Performance

1.5.1 Recreational Services Southern Sector KPI quality score for December was 96%.

1.5.2 Breakdown of Southern Sector KPI scores:



Coronation Reserve:

At least \$20,000 has been spent in this reserve in an effort to reduce fire hazards, clear unwanted vegetation and track clearing over the last three months. Recreational Services were engaged for the work and it has made a major difference in the look and functionality of the reserve.

A group of community members are looking to make a proposal to the Board to have the 2008 landscape plan updated and implemented.

10. Elected Members' Information Exchange / Te Whakawhiti Whakaaro o Te Kāhui Amorangi

This item provides an opportunity for Board Members to update each other on recent events and/or issues of relevance and interest to the Board.