Western Springs Pine Tree Removal

Specification of Work

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1 Introduction

Auckland Council's Community Facilities Department were granted Resource Consent for the removal of the stand of pine trees located in the northern corner of Te Wai Ōrea - Western Springs Lakeside Park. The tree removal works are subject to a comprehensive set of conditions and are detailed in Land Use Consent LUC60321424.

Approximately 198 pine trees are programmed for removal to eliminate risks to public safety and adjacent properties. The tree felling, earthworks and associated erosion and sediment controls, along with all other enabling works are detailed in this document, titled *Western Springs Pine Tree Removal - Specification of Work*, March 2021, Submitted to Team Leader Monitoring Central in fulfilment of consent condition 38.

Condition 38 is provided in Appendix A. It requires the inclusion of:

Condition item	**Location in this document**
an updated version of the Overall Site Plan prepared in consultation and following a site walkover with the Society's expert ecologist	Described in Section 2 below and provided in Appendix C. Work descriptions are provided in Sections 3, 4 and 5.
specific details of how the four priority areas for protection and mature indigenous trees, and vegetation in Area 1 (shown on Figure 2 and Figure 3 of the Wildlands Ecological Management Plan dated March 2019)	Described in Sections 5.6 and 6 below and provided in Appendix B and Appendix C.
specific details how the specific felling and disposal of each tree will be undertaken to prevent and minimise damage to the understorey, as set out in Condition 10	Sections 5.5 and 5.6 of this report.
an update of the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, Revision E, Ridley Dunphy Ltd, dated 24/01/2019	Described in Section 5.4 and provided in Appendix E.

The updated Specification of Works and appended Management Plans, as prescribed in Condition 38, describe the safe, low impact removal of the pine trees by employing a methodology that is within the scope of the existing resource consent and has also taken into the account the Waitemata Local Board's resolved outcome to;

"use(ing) the lower impact technology methods identified by Professor Visser to the extent legally possible within the existing resource consent, because overall it best meets the Board's objectives for the forest"

The overall goal for the pine tree felling and subsequent ecological revegetation is to return exotic pine-dominated forest to diverse indigenous mixed podocarp-broadleaf forest and enable the resumption of the safe use of and access through the public walkway. The specified works to achieve this goal align with the objectives of the Waitemata Local Board, which are described as:

- *Protect the existing and regenerating ecology in the forest; and*
- *Ensure the health and safety of forest users.*

The updated specification of works seeks to accurately describe the work to be done to mitigate the disturbance to the existing sub canopy and forest floor vegetation. This will be achieved by implementing a tree removal methodology that ensures a reduction in the extent and volume of earth working and creates a balance between a full extraction model and the leaving of the felled material on-site.

The implementation of the required ecological restoration planting programme of works will ensure the long term restoration of the urban forest through a programme of exotic plant and animal pest control and native tree planting.

2 Overall Site Plan

A new overall site plan, titled: *Overall Site Plan* REV D, 21159-L101-D (Appendix C) is provided in **Appendix C**. It has been developed in collaboration with the Contractor (Treescape) and Licensed Cadastral Surveyors (CLC Consultants) and reviewed by the Society's independent ecological expert. The site plan was developed to visually locate the key elements of the enabling works for the tree removals and to assist those reviewing the updated management plans to visualise the work elements described in the methodology.

The site plan identifies the four priority areas for protection (PAP's) and distinguishes the two broad areas for pine tree removal; Area 1 and Area 2. Topographical features including contours and water features are identified. A legend and notation have been added to the Overall Site Plan to describe site features and explain the site layout.

3 Work schedule:

The commencement of tree removal works on site is subject to fulfillment of conditions of consent particularly the certification of the updated management plans and all prestart and ecological conditions. A programme of work has been developed with a proposed start of works beginning 6th April. Physical works will occur over eight weeks commencing with access track construction. The hours for tree felling activities will occur between 7:30am-6pm Monday to Friday excluding public holidays. No work will occur on weekends.

3.1 Estimated duration of work

The contractor has provided an outline programme of works as part of their Construction Management Plan (CMP). The programme and CMP has been submitted for review.
Key tasks and timing from the Programme is shown below.

Pre start Meeting	25-Mar	25-Mar
Site Establishment Phase		
Site establishment- fencing	22-Mar	25-Mar
Setup, wash station and site set out	24-Mar	31-Mar
Installation of Silt fencing	15-Mar	19-Mar
Tree Felling Phase		
Cut Access Track	6-Apr	13-Apr
Tree work near Auckland Zoo	20-Apr	23-Apr
Tree Felling	12-Apr	14-May
Disestablishment		
Reinstatement of access track	17-May	21-May
Machinery removed from site	24-May	24-May
Compound disestablished	26-May	28-May
Final Report and Fence removal	31-May	31-May

4 Works' location:

Western Springs pine block is adjacent to the Western Springs Lakeside Park, south of West View Road. The site is located on the north-eastern boundaries of the Auckland Zoo, between Old Mill Road (north and north-west), Motions Road (west) and Great North Road (south).

The site comprises a 3.2-hectare block of radiata pine forest on moderate to steep southwest-facing slopes. The forest is bounded by Motions Creek along its western boundary and residential properties along some of its northeast margin. It is contiguous with mixed indigenous-exotic forest, Auckland Zoo is to the north and a small amount of kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*) forest to the east (adjacent to Western Springs Stadium).

Access to the work site is from the rear of the Western Springs Stadium commonly known as the old City Parks Depot on Stadium Road, located near the south-eastern boundary of the site. Stadium road is accessed from Great North Rd, past the nor-east boundary of MOTAT, past the public car park through the access gates into the service and administrative area of the stadium.

Management of Auckland Stadiums have been consulted with and access across Western Springs Stadium land to the entry for the site has been permitted. Contractor parking, staging, construction site facilities have been identified in the construction Management plan.

5 Description of Proposed tree removal methodology

5.1 Overview

This section should be read in conjunction with:

- Land Use Consent LUC60321424 - Conditions of Consent
- Erosion and Sediment Control Plan by Ridley Dunphy dated February 2021
- Wildlands Ecological Management Plan February 2021.
- Geoconsult updated Geotechnical report February 2021

5.2 Site establishment and Set out

The site establishment and site set out process will happen in the prestart phase of the project, just prior to any earth working or tree removals. The purpose of this stage is to locate accurately all infrastructure, the site construction features and identify the areas requiring specific protection.

The site set out will involve:

- A mark out of the track alignment using 45 x 22 x 900mm wooden pegs and dazzle spray
- Identify locations for 3x storm boss culverts
- Identify and peg with 45 x 22 x 900mm wooden pegs, dazzled bright for visibility, any utilities and infrastructure identifiable on the ground e.g. manholes
- Hi vis strips of flagging tape will be used to mark out the PAPs – Flagging tape will be secured at regular intervals around the agreed extent of each PAP to be visible at all times for the contractor staff.
- Hi vis flagging tape will be used to mark the retained trees and totems. As identified in Appendix D

The site set out will be completed by the contractor in conjunction with the project surveyor and supervising ecologist/arborist and reviewed by the monitoring officer at the prestart meeting.

Site establishment works will be completed prior to any earth working or tree removals.

Site establishment includes the installation of super silt fencing and all erosion and sediment controls. Specialist sub-contractors (Hick Bros Civil) have been engaged to install the silt fencing. The silt fencing methods and locations are described in the ESCP have been indicated on the overall site plan.

To protect tree root zones and avoid unnecessary vegetation removal. A pre commencement meeting with the contractor, supervising ecologist and arborist and sediment specialist will be held to agree on the position of the erosion and sediment controls and specifically, the super silt fences.

Security fencing will be installed by sub-contractors (Premier Fencing Ltd) along the entrance on West View road and along the upper bank of Motions Creek. The fencing consists of 1.8m high steel hurricane wire panels with weighted bases shacked together. The fence will be placed to avoid significant vegetation and does not require any fixings or ground penetrations for installation.

Provision will be made for wheel wash facilities including a storage cube for water and a pressure washer. Silt fencing will be installed to prevent the migration of water from the wash down area.

A portable toilet will be housed within the staging area for the duration of works.

A sign in stand with hazard board for staff, contractors, and visitors will be installed at the site entrance. This will include COVID 19 contract tracing, sanitisation aids and equipment for disinfecting of boots In line with Kauri Dieback protocols.

5.3 Earth working

Site Access track

The initial steep section of the track through the staging area to the first high point indicated on the site plan requires a stabilised surface. Geotextile roading fabric will be laid down and crushed GAP 65 aggregate will be spread evenly along the geotextile, shaped by a 20tonne excavator and track rolled for compaction. This will enable all weather access to the site access track and prevent erosion of the track surface.

The working access track (hatched green in the site plan legend) will be four meters (4m) wide to cater for access across the site for the excavators and chipper. Five landing/chipping areas (dashed red rectangle) will be situated along the access, but no additional earthworks are required to create the landing/chipping sites. The 4th staging area is the largest with a naturally occurring flat area and provides a zone for staging work, maneuvering machinery and temporary storage of cut and chipped material.

An excavator will form the track through the site starting at the top of the stabilized access point beyond the concrete block wall.

To enable the earth working, sections of vegetation along the track alignment will be removed. Although the work is being undertaken outside of the bird nesting season a precautionary approach will be taken and the supervising ecologist will conduct a visual search of the understory for active bird nests along the track footprint that is being cleared each day.

The access track will be formed by an excavator with a 'cut and place' method being employed to form the track. Material from the uphill side of the track will be removed with an excavator bucket and placed on the downhill slope of the track, effectively constructing a minimal impact horizontal cut. The excavator will compact the soil to prevent it frittering downhill to the super silt fence. The Geotech report confirms a 4m wide track with batters of 45^{o}, cut and fill depths will be in the order of 450mm for 1:1 batters to 1.0m for 1:1 batters

A slight backfall will be cut along the access track, this is to allow surface water run-off entering the track area to be channelled rather than cascade across the road potentially displacing soil. The drainage channel in the inside of the track will be stabilised along with the track surface.

Three (3) 300mm storm boss culverts will be installed consistent with the recommendations in the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Exposed soil will be stabilised progressively through the construction of the track in accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

5.4 Erosion and Sediment Control

A comprehensive erosion and sediment control methodology will be employed on site to ensure that effects resulting from land disturbance will be mitigated. The documentation that describes and directs that methodology is the, *Western Springs Pine Clearance –Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Ridley Dunphy, 26th February 2021*. It is an updated of the January 2019 version of the plan and reflects the updated and significantly reduced scale of earthworks.

The updated Erosion and Sediment Control Plan has been submitted to Team Leader Monitoring as a standalone document. It is a comprehensive detailed plan that provides a detailed description of the site, the project works, and the erosion and sediment controls to be employed. The controls been designed in accordance with (and will be implemented to meet) the guideline standards of Auckland Council Technical Publication GD05 - Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region, March 2016 (GD05) and Auckland Council Technical Publication 223 – Forestry Operations in the Auckland Region (TP223).

The key information from the ESCP is summarized below

A pre-construction meeting to discuss the updated Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be scheduled. The sediment specialist and supervising ecologist will identify the appropriate location for installation of the super silt fences. All sediment controls will be installed as per the specifications in the updated Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and, as required by condition 22, the project sediment specialist will provide certification that the erosion and sediment controls have been constructed in accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and the certified Land management plan

Staging of the works and the progressive and rapid stabilisation of disturbed areas is an important principle in minimising erosion and the generation of sediment. Cut and cover will be utilised during any earthworks. Disturbed ground associated with vegetation clearance will be mulched daily. Contractors will maintain a daily routine of checking that exposed soil is stabilised.

The access from Stadium Road to the processing areas will include the movement of excavators and limited machinery to the site. Machines or vehicles entering the site will be required to exit the area via a defined site entrance with the facility having a water supply for wheel washing if required, noting that it is the intention to keep machinery that are regularly accessing the site on stabilised surfaces so as to avoid tracking of soil.

This will be the only access way and entrance to site and will be stabilised with Geotech cloth and 150mm of track rolled compacted aggregate.

Mulching will be used to provide immediate stabilisation during the track construction. Mulching will be straw or hay, free of weeds, and wood chipped derived from felled material and will be applied to soil surfaces at the rate required by GD05.

In addition to the daily inspections, a weekly site walkover will be recorded by the Contractor detailing any erosion and sediment control maintenance or additional measures that need to be undertaken. Inspections by the Contractor will also occur after every rainfall event that results in surface runoff to ensure that all erosion and sediment controls are in place and working effectively.

In addition to the above, following a rainfall event that meets the trigger level specified in the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, both the Contractor and the ESC Consultant will visit the site to ensure that all control measures are in place and working effectively.

Rehabilitation of the site and ESC removals

The super silt fences will remain in place for a period of 6 to 12 months following completion of the harvesting operation until such time that the vegetation and ground cover is established. Appropriate Health and Safety considerations will need to be made to ensure the super silt fences do not become a hazard to the public and overland flows to Motions Creek will need to be maintained.

A monitoring programme will be implemented to ensure the effective ongoing operation of erosion and sediment control methods during the works and is detailed in the ESCP.

5.5 Felling Methodology

The methodology for tree removals utilizes a balanced approach between extraction and the on site management of felled material. The prevailing objective for the pine-felling operation is the protection of watercourses and high value indigenous vegetation across the site.

An adaptive management approach has been adopted to achieve this objective. A tree-by-tree assessment will be made by the supervising ecologist and the tree feller to determine the direction of felling and the treatment of the felled material on the ground. Both parties will work to reduce the ecological impacts to the understory and ensure safety to the onsite workers. The finalised methodology involves a combination of direct felling and processing of logs in situ and potential removal of selected logs from the site, all as directed by the supervising ecologist.

A daily meeting will be held between the onsite team, comprising the Treescape site supervisor and the supervising ecologist and arborist. During these meetings the specific trees to be felled that day will be identified, the supervising ecologist will provide advice on the indigenous understorey to avoid. The felling programme for the day will also be informed by the supervising arborist who will provide independent input on the felling strategy and advice on tree condition.

The following general procedures will be adopted when felling the trees, noting that the health and safety of the contractor's staff must take precedence.

a) Area around the tree is inspected and higher value vegetation identified.
b) Possible machine placements are identified.

c) Combination of a) and b) determines the desired direction of tree fall.
d) Climber climbs the tree and places steel cable (as high as needed to obtain enough leverage).
e) Climber descends.
f) Machine tensions the steel rope by pulling on it.
g) Felling cuts are made.
h) Machine further tensions.
i) Tree is felled.
j) Area is assessed by the supervising ecologist and the instruction for management of the fallen tree is issued to the Treescape contractor.
k) Management instruction is implemented

Where safe to do so, trees may be felled without machine assistance by an arborist using chainsaw and felling wedges. Where trees cannot be felled whole, they will be manually climbed by an arborist and dismantled in sections.

As a precaution, prior to tree felling the supervising ecologist will conduct a visual search of the understorey for any active bird nests within the felling zone. Any active nests observed will be clearly identified and the felling operation will relocate to another part of the site consistent with the conditions of consent.

In general terms, the felling of the pine trees is to be undertaken via directional felling with the felled logwood remaining in place unless it can be removed, and the removal is supported by the supervising ecologist.

In summary, each tree removal would involve two *phases*.
Phase 1. The tree is felled in the safest possible way while minimising disturbance to native understory.
Phase 2. An assessment of what is the best post felling treatment of the tree is made under direction from the supervising ecologist with a focus on the enhancement of the regeneration process. This will include but is not limited to trees left lying as they are and/or canopies chipped and/or trunks chipped, or repositioned with the excavator or carted out along the access track by the excavator.

5.6 On-site management of felled material

The *Overall Site Plan Rev D* prepared by CLC Consulting Group *Appendix C*, provides a scaled representation of the, staging locations and processing areas for felled material. The purpose and use of these areas and the management of felled material are discussed in this section.

An indicative volume of material will be left on site, which has been calculated at 70%, is not a target nor prescriptive outcome. It is a predicted quantity based on the estimated volumes of standing tree material. This quantity reflects the constraints to the extraction of material, such as the areas (Area 2 and Priority Areas of Protection (PAP)) where no machinery will be permitted to access and the tree by tree adaptive management approach which prioritises ecological protection over extraction.

Limits to extraction of felled material

The Overall Site plan indicates Area 2, to the north west and contains PAP 1 and 2. It is separated from Area 1 by an overland flow path. The site access track is shown to terminate before Area 2. No machinery is permitted to enter into Area 2 and therefore trees will be felled, but left in-situ with any stem and canopy accessible from Area 1 to be processed or removed from site (if able to be lifted without additional damage to understory).

Within Area 1 (outside the PAP), the canopy and logwood smaller than 600 millimetres in diameter from the felled trees will be chipped (again unless directed otherwise by the supervising ecologist). Trunks and any branches larger than 600 millimetres will primarily be left in situ unless they can be easily lifted by an excavator or where the removal would, in the opinion of the supervising ecologist, be more beneficial than leaving in situ. Felled trees would either remain in situ or parts of them would be moved by hand (manual labour) to the processing area or by an excavator depending on direction issued by the supervising ecologist. Chipped wood will be dispersed on site as mulch and mixed with soil when used to reinstate the track. If the supervising ecologist considers that the amount of chipped wood is excessive, some of it will be transported off-site via the stabilised access track.

Landing/Staging zones

The site plan identifies 5 landing/staging zones, being localised areas approximately 10m wide by 19m long, straddling either side of the track. These zones are where the processing of felled material will be focussed and where cut material can be stockpiled prior to processing into wood chip (tree mulch) before dispersal or readied for extraction.

Landing/Staging zone 4 is larger at approximately 15m wide by 20m long and is an allocated staging area that enables the manoeuvring of machinery. Additional earthworks are not required to create zone 4 as it is located to take advantage of the existing contour and localized flat area.

It is important to note that these staging/landing zones while extending beyond the width of the cut access track, they do not indicate an extension of earthworks beyond the track width. But rather delineate areas where processing activity will likely be concentrated and cut vegetation can be held prior to processing or extraction. This part of the methodology allows the contractor to keep the track profile to a minimum and has eliminated the need for excavated staging and processing areas.

In addition to the staging areas the Overall Site Plan shows indicative cut vegetation stockpiling area within 5m along the length of the track access. This provides flexibility to the contractor to temporary place/pile vegetation in this area prior to moving. This stockpiling of material locations will be confirmed with the independent supervising ecologist.

The Overall Site plan shows an indicative 10m wide strip either side and along the length of the access track constituting approximately 4200m^2 area that is assigned for wood chip dispersal.

6 Tree felling in priority areas for protection

The trees in the four PAP cover a combined area of c.7,702 m^2, which is approximately 26 percent of the entire site. For the purposes of the Specification of Works, the PAP are characterized by their location. Wildland's location plan for PAP is provided in Appendix B to identify for the reviewer the location and extent of the PAP.

As previously described in the site set out process the PAP will be delineated by hi-vis flagging tape for clear recognition by the tree fellers and supervising Ecologist and Arborist.

As with all the trees across the site directional machine assisted felling will be the principal method of felling the tree. The pre felling protocols will have the contractor and supervising ecologist and arborist establish the direction of fall ensuring lowest ecological impact and safety for the operators.

Because of the higher ecological value in the emergent understory in the PAP, the trunks once felled will be left in situ with only the crowns and any portion that falls outside the PAP cut and chipped on site (unless directed otherwise by the supervising ecologist). If, in the opinion of the supervising ecologist, the removal of larger trunks would be ecologically beneficial (e.g. to allow better regrowth of existing understorey) then the log wood will be sectioned and moved to the track for further processing.

PAP 1 occurs near the track entrance at West View Road and comprises a mixture of good quality mature specimens. This area is upslope of all mature pines and will be relatively easy to avoid during the felling process.

The vegetation in PAP 2 is characterised by mature ponga (*Cyathea dealbata*) present within the riparian margin of the intermittent stream in the northeastern part of the forest. The requirement of no machinery in Area 2 and the pre felling protocols will combine to minimise impacts on the native vegetation in this PAP.

The northern part of PAP 3 adjacent to the floodplain comprises established indigenous scrub located on a steep toe slope adjacent to the floodplain. Plant species include mature karo, māhoe, ponga, and karamū. The remaining section of PAP 3 comprises a relatively diverse, mature area of indigenous vegetation. As with the other areas for protection the requirement of no machinery in Area 2 and the pre felling protocols will combine to minimise impacts on the native vegetation in this PAP.

PAP 4 includes a mixture of semi-mature planted species. While the access track is located close to the downhill edge of this PAP, no machinery will enter and mechanically assisted tree felling, along with supervision of the independent supervising ecologist will ensure the objective of minimizing ecological impacts will be met.

7 Tree Protection Measures

7.1 Tree Protection Measures

All tree works shall be undertaken in accordance with this Specification of Works. The consent holder will ensure that all contractors, sub-contractors, and workers engaged in all activities covered by this consent are advised of the tree protection measures. A copy of the specification of works and Ecological management plan will be held on site. All priority areas for protection (PAP) will be identified and marked on site, all contractors will be made aware of the PAP's. A Prestart meeting will be held with the Council arborist, Monitoring representative and supervising Arborist and ecologist, where and the tree protection measures will be discussed. Consistent supervision of the contract works by the supervising independent ecologist throughout will ensure tree protection measures are maintained.

7.2 Kauri contamination zone

As New Zealand kauri trees (*Agathis australis*) (and soil and material surrounding them) may contain the pathogen that causes kauri dieback (*Phytophthora agathidicida* (formerly PTA)) strict hygiene procedures are required when works occur on or around kauri trees so as to avoid the spread of kauri dieback. All vegetation, soil, and other material from within a "kauri contamination zone" (defined as 3 (three) x the radius of the canopy dripline of any kauri tree) must remain on site.

7.3 Removing material from the site

No material (including soil) from within the "kauri contamination zone" is expected to be removed from site. Contractors will be made aware that if for any reason in the material is required to be removed from "kauri contamination zone" it must be taken to an approved landfill facility then be buried within the ground. Where the material is to be loaded onto the back of an open top vehicle, the material will be covered with a tarpaulin (or similar) to prevent the material from leaving the vehicle whilst it is in motion. After the material has been emptied from the truck, the areas of the truck which were previously exposed to the material and the tarpaulin must be thoroughly washed with Sterigene (or other suitable agent) prior to the truck or tarpaulin being used for the transportation of any other material. All footwear, clothing, tools, vehicles and equipment used on site must be cleaned of all soil, vegetation, or other material that has, or may have, come from a kauri contamination zone and must be thoroughly washed with Sterigene (or other suitable agent) on entry and exit from the site, on every occasion, to avoid the spread of kauri dieback. Contractor will be operating Kauri dieback Station in there staging entry area.

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8 Emergency procedure:

In the case of an emergency requiring evacuation of the project, being:

- fire, earthquake, serious accident, structural collapse, tsunami, explosion, aviation incident, hazardous spill, or practice evacuation.

The onsite supervisor or delegated staff member will activate the following warning being a continuous blast from the truck or digger horn for 5 seconds three times. A secondary warning will be called over the radio to all staff.

On hearing the warnings, all personnel are to shut down all plant and equipment and proceed immediately by the safest identifiable route to the safe assembly point. Remain there so all personnel can be accounted for.

Personnel may not return to the project until the project manager has given the official clearance.

The Evacuation assembly point will be located at the entrance to the site at back of the Stadium VIP area adjacent to the site Hazard notice board

The nearest Medical facilities are located at:

Auckland City Hospital
Emergency department
2ParkRoad
Grafton
Auckland 1023
09) 367 0000
Open 24hrs 7 days
Distance 6-10minute drive 5.5 km's

White Cross Saint Lukes
52 Saint Lukes Road, St Lukes, Auckland 1025
Open 8am to 8pm daily
Distance 2 km's 6minute vehicle ride

Emergency procedures in the event of serious injury. Staff are to call 111. FIRE, AMBULANCE, POLICE, GAS, CHEMICAL SPILLS.

If the wounded person can be safely moved to the evacuation point, then they will helped by the other staff on site. If they are unable to be moved, then the injured person will be given first aid care by trained first aiders until they can be given care until emergency services arrive. A person will be allocated to stay at the site entrance to guide emergency services to the injured person.

A detailed Site-Specific Safety Plan will be on site prior to works commencing and will detail the overall emergency procedures, identify hazards and be the principle document for managing Health and Safety at the site.

Appendix A - Condition of Consent 38

The consent holder shall provide a finalised Specification of Work report that includes a finalised work methodology (consistent with that set out in the draft Specification of Works and Wildlands EMP), for tree protection and any protective fencing requirements and installation to Council's Team Leader Monitoring (Central) for certification. The Specification of Work shall include specific details of how the four priority areas for protection and mature indigenous trees, and vegetation in Area 1 (shown on Figure 2 and Figure 3 of the Wildlands Ecological Management Plan dated March 2019) shall be protected during the works (e.g. by marking trees/areas with tape), and specific details how the specific felling and disposal of each tree will be undertaken to prevent and minimise damage to the understorey, as set out in Condition 10. The consent holder shall prepare an updated version of the Overall Site Plan and Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, Revision E, Ridley Dunphy Ltd, dated 24/01/2019, for inclusion in the finalised Specification of Works, showing the final alignment of the access track and related features (e.g. skid sites, culverts and slash bunds) (Overall Site Plan). The updated Overall Site Plan shall be prepared in consultation and following a site walkover with the Society's expert ecologist. A copy of the specification shall be kept on site at all times. The updated report and recommendations shall be provided to the CLG.

Appendix B - Priority Areas for Protection

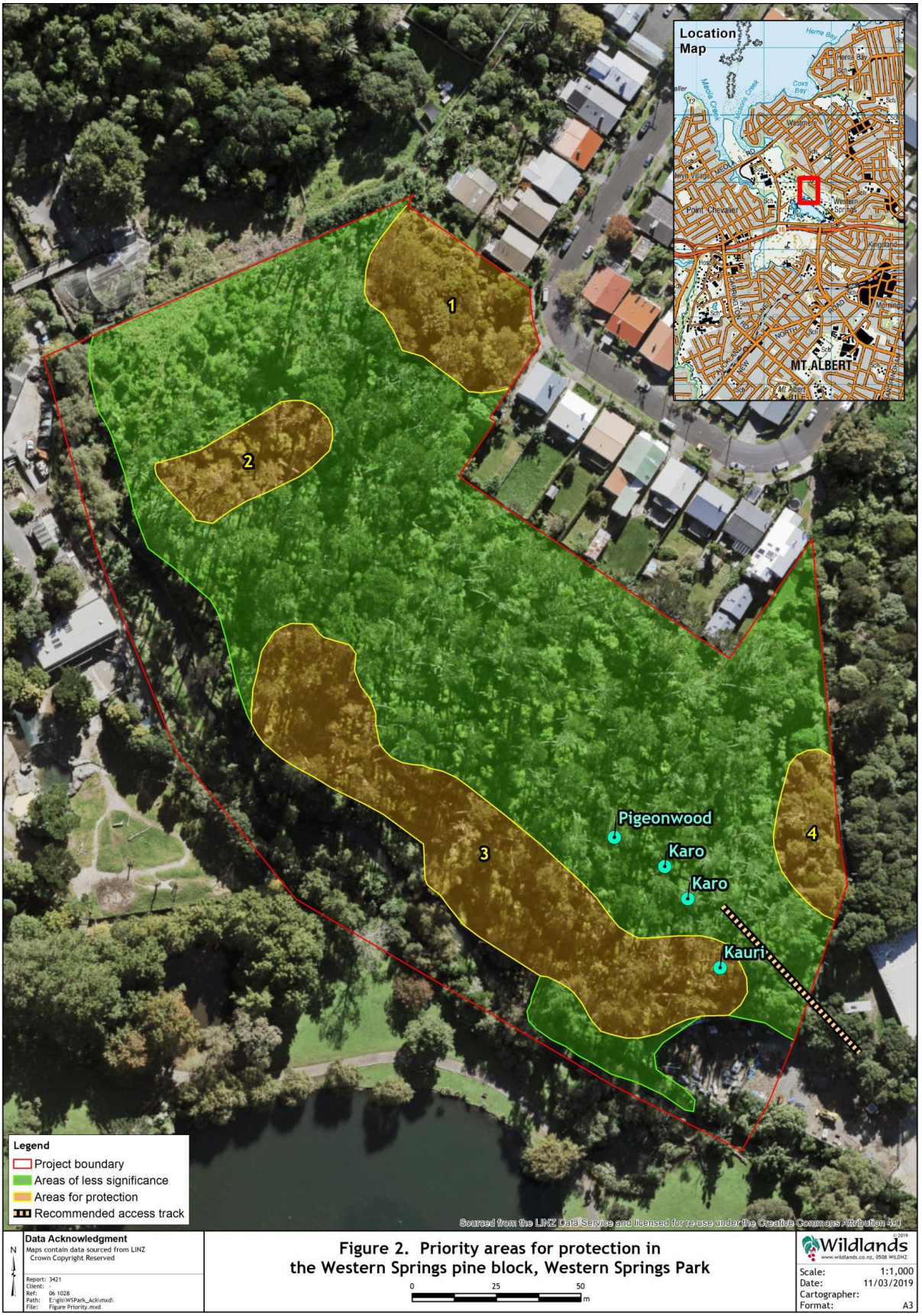
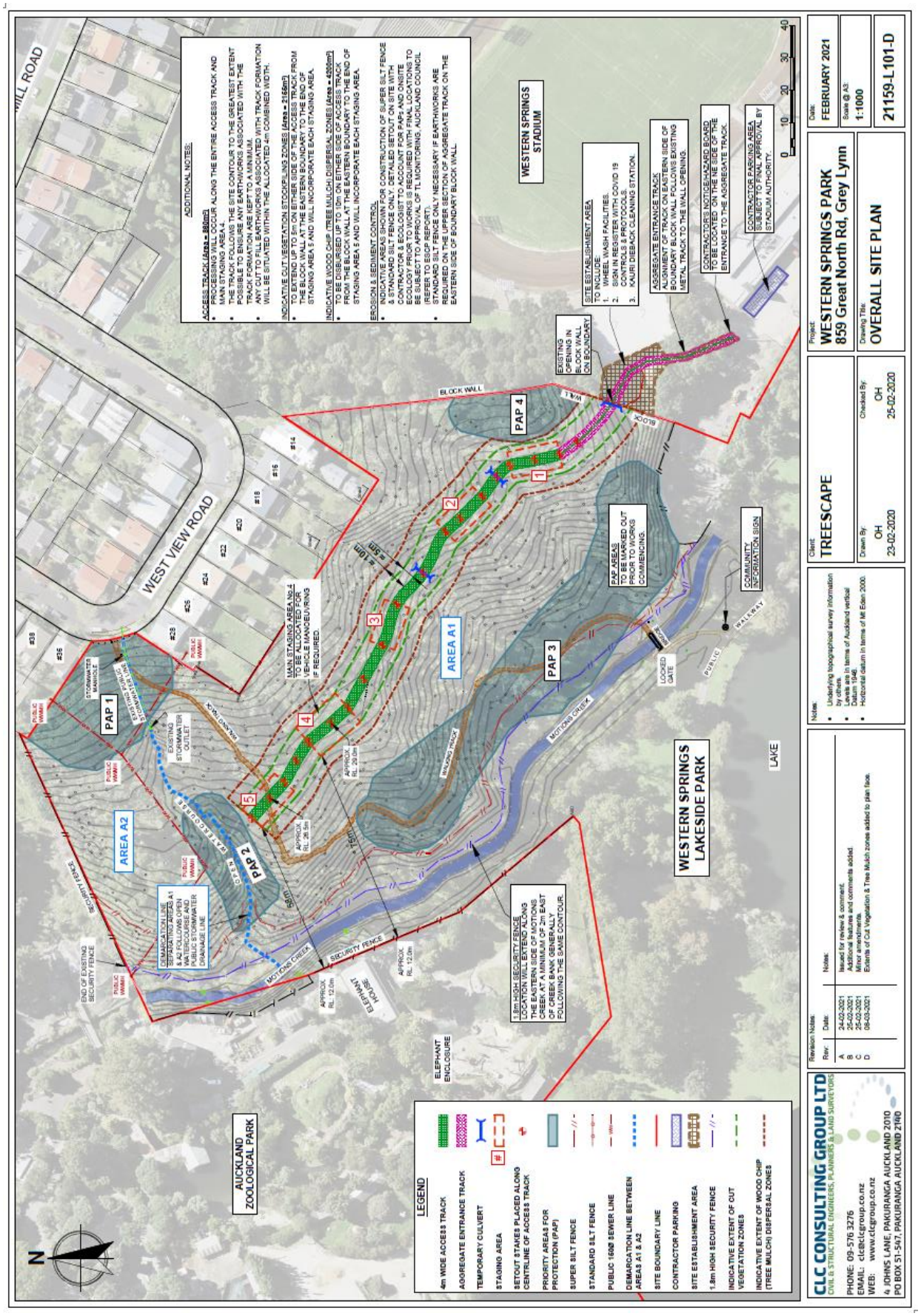
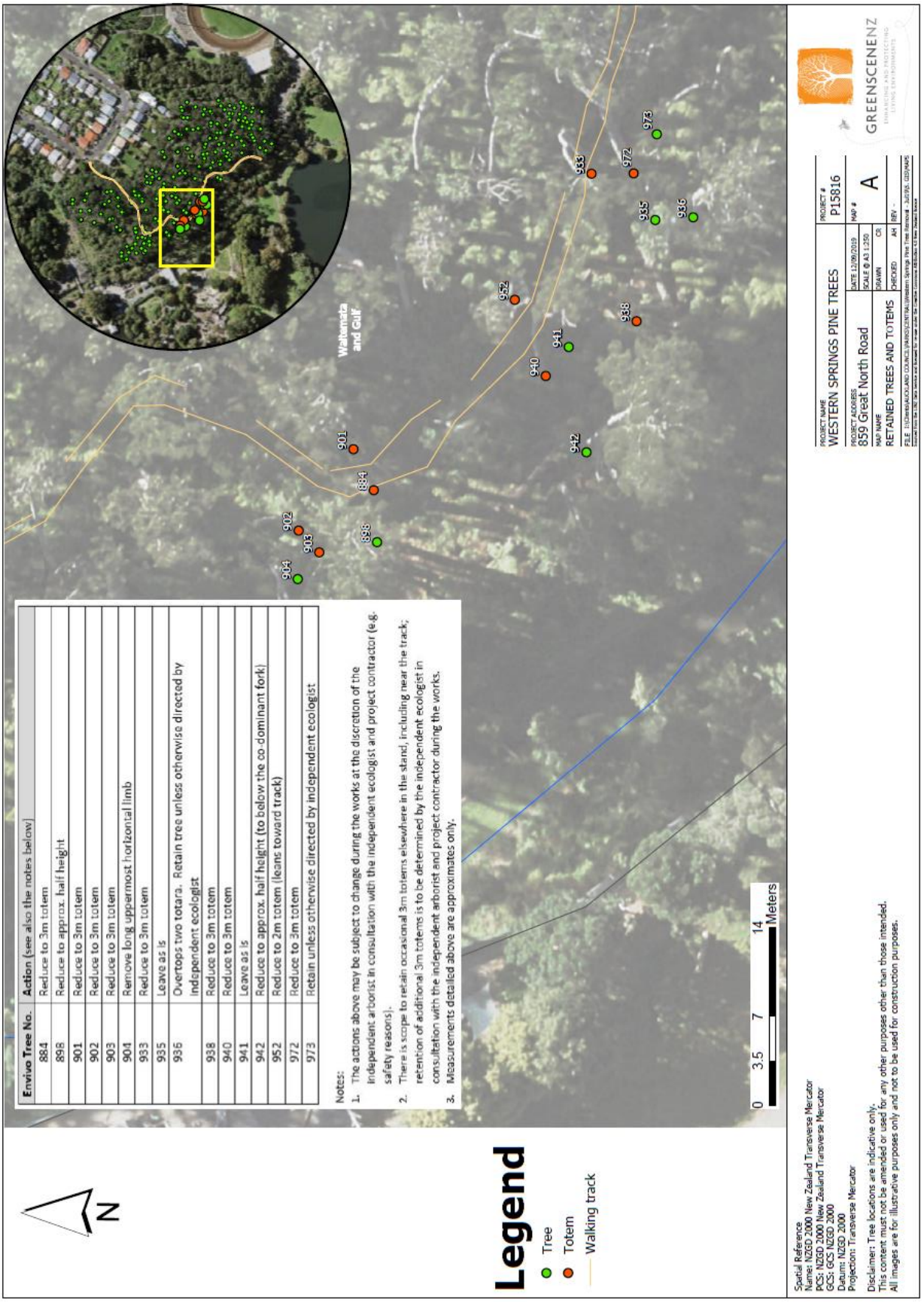


Figure 2. Priority areas for protection in the Western Springs pine block, Western Springs Park

Appendix C - Updated Overall Site plan



Appendix D – Retained Trees and Totems



Appendix E

Western Springs Pine Clearance -Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
Ridley and Dunphy environmental Ltd

ESCP issued separately due to size.