



Arboricultural Impact Assessment

22 Karingal Crescent Frenchs Forest



**Prepared by Alex Austin
For
MHDP Architects
March 2025**

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1 Summary

Alex Austin, an AQF level 8 Arborist, was commissioned by MHDP Architects to complete Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) of the trees that could be impacted by the proposed development works at 22 Karingal Crescent Frenchs Forest.

The site inspection was completed on the 9th January 2025 where 17 trees within and adjacent to the proposed development site were inspected and are now subject to this report. This document and data have been prepared in accordance with Australian Standard 4970: 2009 *Protection of trees on development sites*. The trees have been tagged and mapped on the site plan.

The 17 trees are comprised of;

- One (1) A Retention Value Tree numbered 1
- Three (3) B Retention Value Trees numbered 2, 3 & 7
- 12 C Retention Value Trees
- One (1) R Remove Tree numbered 4

10 Trees numbered 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 (Group of 2) & 16 are exempt species or sizes., Two (2) Trees numbered 6 & 7 are located on the neighbouring property of 24 Karingal Crs. Three (3) Trees numbered 1, 2 & 3 are located on the neighbouring Council land.. One (1) tree numbered 4 is approved for removal under permit TA2025/0026 due to its very poor condition.

The proposed development works include the demolition of the existing dwelling, tree removal and the construction of a dual occupancy with two (2) driveways, services and landscaping.

If the current proposed construction layout is to proceed, then Ten (10) trees numbered 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 (Group of 2) & 16 are proposed for removal. Nine (9) Trees numbered 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 (Group of 2) & 16 are exempt species or sizes. One (1) tree numbered 4 is approved for removal under permit TA2025/0026 due to its very poor condition.

Seven (7) trees numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 & 13 will be retained if the tree protection measures in the report are adhered to. Tree 1 is the only tree with any TPZ encroachments from the proposal. Tree 1 *Eucalyptus grandis* (Flooded Gum) is a large Council Tree at the rear of the site. The building has a 4% TPZ encroachment. the lightweight pergolas have a 5% TP encroachment which total a 9% minor TPZ encroachment. No further Arborist investigation s required due to the Minor <10% TPZ encroachment which is outside the SRZ. The remained of the TPZ inside the site which is outside the proposed footprint must be fenced and protected from construction activities.

No impact to the viability of the trees nominated for retention is anticipated if the protection measures are applied as per the guidance in this report.

To ensure the Seven (7) trees nominated for retention remain viable during and post construction, tree protection measures including the engagement of a project arborist, tree protection fencing, tree protection signage, a restriction of activities within Tree Protection Zones (TPZ's) and compliance reporting, must be incorporated into the project.

A Tree Protection Plan has been prepared and can be located in the Appendix.

Four (4) new native trees are to be planted onsite as per the landscape plan.

This document must be used in its entirety and further questions are to be directed to:

Alex Austin



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3 Document Details

| Version Number | Date | Description |
|----------------|------------|---|
| 001 | 07/03/2025 | Draft |
| 002 | 18/03/2025 | Final – Updated Storm Water and Plan Sets |

4 Background

The site inspection was completed on the 9th January 2025 where 17 trees within and adjacent to the proposed development site were inspected and are now subject to this report. This document and data have been prepared in accordance with Australian Standard 4970: 2009 *Protection of trees on development sites*. The trees have been tagged and mapped on the site plan.

4.1 Reviewed Documents

The following documents were assessed as part of this report;

- Proposed Plans, by MHDP Architects, Rev A, dated 11/03/2025
- Landscape Plan by Site Image, Issue A dated 19/02/2025
- NBC Tree Permit TA2025/0026
- Site Survey by C&A Surveyors, V2 dated 24/01/2023
- Storm Water Management Plan by Taylor 05/03/2025

4.2 Aims and Objectives

- Determine the Retention Value and required area for each tree to be protected and remain viable during and post construction.
- Identify and reduce potential conflicts between subject trees and site development by providing accurate information on the area required for tree retention and methods/techniques suitable for tree protection during construction.
- Encroachments to the TPZs are to be minimized prior to construction.
- Works within the defined Tree Protection Zone shall utilize special measures to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on trees.
- Provide information on restricted activities within the area nominated for tree protection, as well as suitable construction methods to be adopted during construction.
- The trees to be retained must be protected from all other demolition, excavation, and construction activities.

4.3 Tree Health and Condition

The inspection of the trees was made from the ground and involved inspection of the external features only. No invasive, diagnostic or laboratory testing was carried out.

Tree height and canopy spread were estimated and trunk diameter (DBH) and Diameter at Root Crown (DRC), have been measured with a diameter tape where applicable.

Data including species, age class, health, structure, landscape significance, defect and life expectancy were recorded. Tree species were identified using available seed and fruit during the site inspection.

All photographs were taken at the time of the site inspection by the inspecting arborist. Photographs have been altered for brightness and/or cropped only.

Tree assessment and recommendations in this report are based on the condition of the trees at the time of inspection. As the trees continue to age and decline, further assessment, particularly from a hazard management perspective may be necessary. Site conditions and weather events may also change the condition of the trees from the time of inspection.

4.4 Tree Protection Zone and Structural Root Zone

The Tree Protection Zone method has been derived from the Australian Standard 4970–2009: *Protection of trees on development sites*.

The Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) is defined as 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. It is the area required to provide for the viability of a tree to be retained where it is potentially subject to damage by development.

The radius of the TPZ is calculated for each tree by multiplying its Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) by 12

$$TPZ\ radius = DBH \times 12$$

The trunk diameter method has been used in this report to determine the TPZ. This area provides a general guide where the roots are likely to be located.

The Structural Root Zone (SRZ) is the area around the base of a tree required for the tree's stability in the ground. The woody root growth and soil cohesion in this area are necessary to hold the tree upright. The SRZ is nominally circular with the trunk at its centre and is expressed by its radius in metres.

$$SRZ\ radius = (Drc \times 50)^{0.42} \times 0.64$$

4.5 Root Loss

In line with section 3.3.2 of AS 4970:2009, a 10% incursion to a TPZ is considered a minor encroachment. Any more than 10% is considered a major incursion and special measures should be taken to minimise impact on the retained trees and the Arborist must demonstrate that the tree will remain viable post construction.

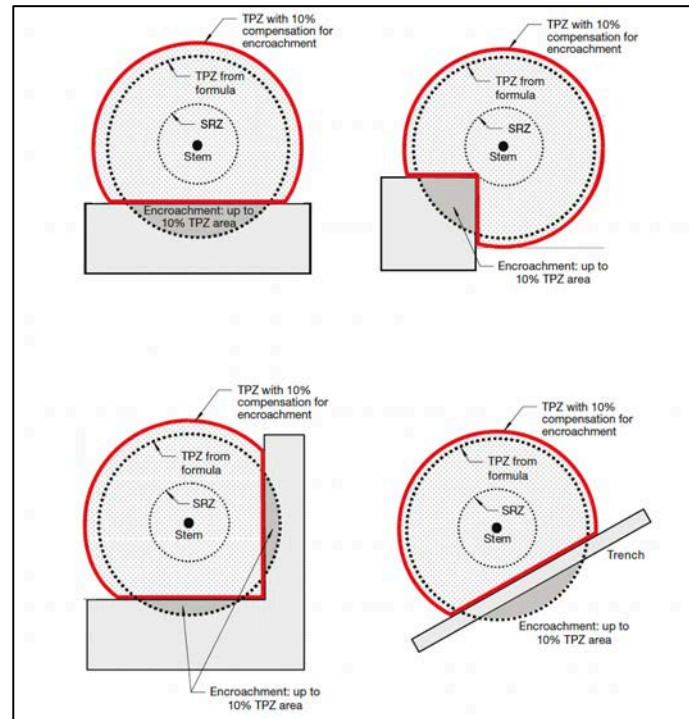


Figure 1: Example acceptable 10% minor encroachments. (Source: AS 4970:2009).

4.6 Retention Value

A simplified rating system consisting of 4 categories as a summary of the survey's cascading process. The retention value considers the trees health and structure, age class, defects, life expectancy and significance in the landscape. The retention value method used is IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS) (IACA 2010)©. See appendix for detailed description of the method.

- Priority or Retention **(High - A - Green)** -These trees are considered important for retention and should be retained and protected. Design modification or re-location of building/s should be considered to accommodate the setbacks as prescribed by the Australian Standard AS4970 Protection of trees on development sites. Tree sensitive construction measures must be implemented e.g. pier and beam etc if works are to proceed within the Tree Protection Zone. Considerable efforts should be made to retain these trees.
- Consider for Retention **(Medium – B (Blue))** These trees may be retained and protected. These are considered less critical; however their retention should remain priority with removal considered only if adversely affecting the proposed building/works and all other alternatives have been considered and exhausted. Reasonable efforts should be made to retain these trees.
- Consider for Removal **(Low- C –Grey)** These trees are not considered important for retention, nor require special works or design modification to be implemented for their retention.
- Priority for Removal **(Remove – R- Red)** -These trees are considered hazardous, or in irreversible decline, or weeds and should be removed irrespective of development

5 Legislation

5.1 Zoning

The site is zoned R2: Low Density Residential under Warringah Local Environmental Plan 2011.

5.2 Northern Beaches Local Government Area

The site is located in the Northern Beaches Local Government Area.

5.3 Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP

The subject trees are protected by the State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP) 2021. Trees proposed for removal or pruning, are covered by the SEPP unless they are considered an imminent danger to life and property (by a AQF Level 5 or above Arborist) and require a permit to be issued by Council.

5.3.1 Duffy's Forest Ecological Community

This site is adjacent to mapped Duffy's Forest Ecological Community. Specifically, the ecological community type is Red Bloodwood - Silver top Ash - Stringybark open forest on ironstone in the Sydney region (PCTid: 1786).

This plant community is listed as an Endangered Ecological Community in the Sydney Basin Bioregion listed under The Biodiversity Conservation Act (2016) (NSW).

No tree species identified onsite form part of this plant community.

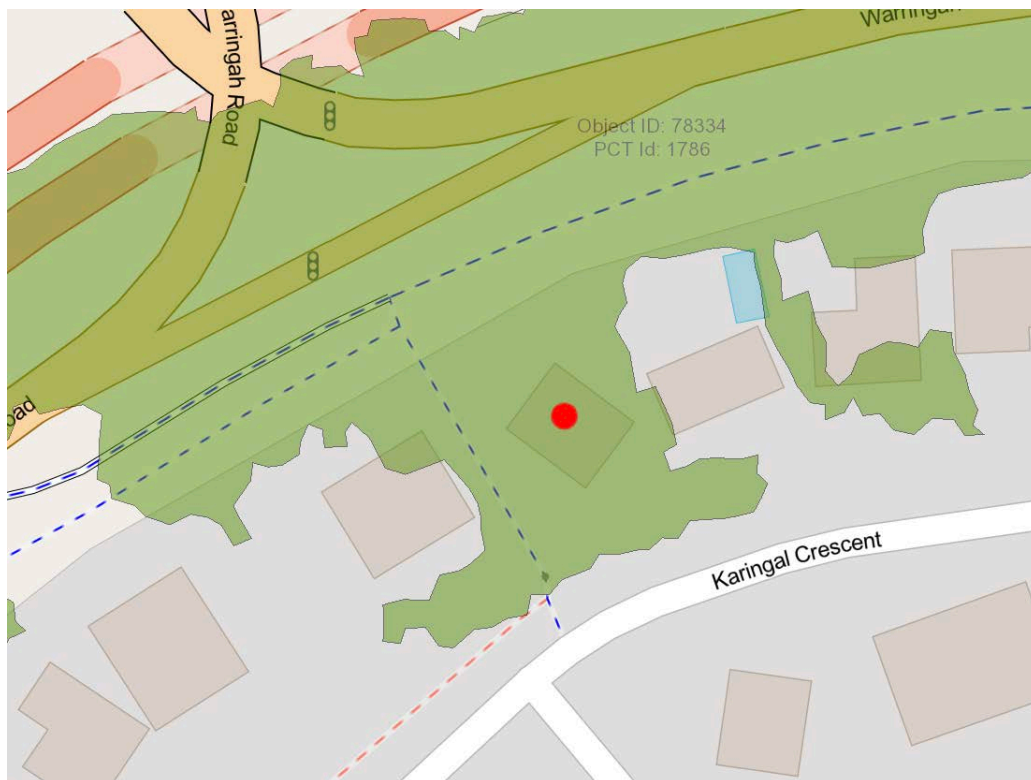


Figure 2: Depicts the mapped Duffy's Forest Ecological Community on the site. (Source: SEED 2025).

6 Site Details

6.1 Suburb Map

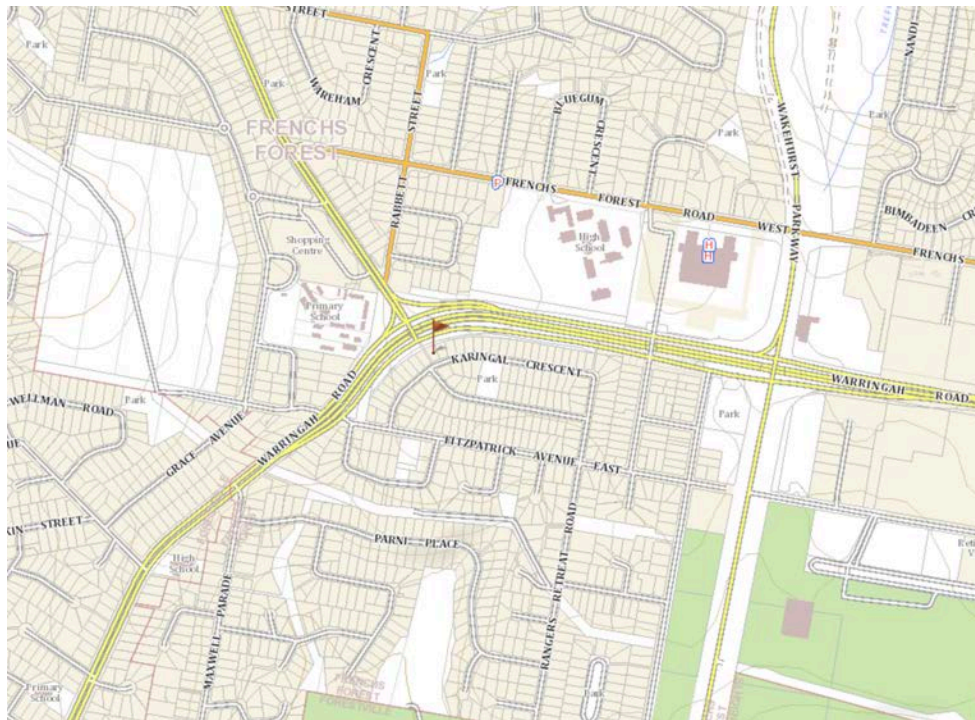


Figure 3: Map of Suburb showing site location (Source: Sixmaps 2025)

6.2 Aerial Image



Figure 4: Aerial image of the site showing boundaries. (Source: Sixmaps 2025).

6.3 Site conditions

The site is residential block with a single dwelling.

The front yard consists of lawn areas and hedges as well as an existing driveway.

The rear garden has lawn and a hedge.

A sound wall is located at the rear boundary separating the site from the Warringah Freeway and an adjacent pathway/bike path from the site.

A council foot path runs between 20 & 22 Karingal Crs.

The trees subject to this report are spread between the front and back yards of the site as well as on the Council land at the rear of the site and the neighbouring property of 24 Karingal Crescent.



Figures 5 & 6:: The appearance of Tree 1 from the Council foot path (Left) and Tree 1 viewed from the pedestrian bridge at the rear of the site (Right). (Source: Austin 9th January 2025)



Figures 7 & 8: The appearance of the rear garden can be observed. (Source: Austin 9th January 2025)

7 Tree Survey

The site inspection was completed on the 9th January 2025 where 17 trees within and adjacent to the proposed development site were inspected and are now subject to this report. This document and data have been prepared in accordance with Australian Standard 4970: 2009 *Protection of trees on development sites*. The trees have been tagged and mapped on the site plan.

The 17 trees are comprised of;

- One (1) A Retention Value Tree numbered 1
- Three (3) B Retention Value Trees numbered 2, 3 & 7
- 12 C Retention Value Trees
- One (1) R Remove Tree numbered 4

10 Trees numbered 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 (Group of 2) & 16 are exempt species or sizes.

Two (2) Trees numbered 6 & 7 are located on the neighbouring property of 24 Karingal Crs.

Three (3) Trees numbered 1, 2 & 3 are located on the neighbouring Council land..

One (1) tree numbered 4 is approved for removal under permit TA2025/0026 due to its very poor condition.

7.1 Tree Location map



Figure 10 The Tree location map can be observed. (Source: Tree Plotter 2025)

7.2 One (1) A Retention Value Tree

Trees in this category generally possess fair or better health and structure, high significance in the landscape and life expectancies greater than 40 years. Considerable attempts should be made to retain these trees through the project as they have the ability to be continuing long term and dominant components of the landscape.

7.2.1 Tree 1 *Eucalyptus grandis* (Flooded Gum) – Council Tree

Tree 1 *Eucalyptus grandis* (Flooded Gum) is a large Council Tree at the rear of the site. The tree is a dominant tree for the area. The tree is in good health and condition. The tree has a 15m TPZ and a 4.29m SRZ. The tree is free from major defects and has a long-life expectancy. The tree trunk is 1.7m from the rear fence of the site.



Figures 11 & 12: Tree 1 can be observed in the landscape (Left) and the proximity of the trunk to the rear fence (Right). (Source: Austin 9th January 2025)

7.3 Three (3) Retention Value Trees

Three (3) B Retention Value Trees numbered 2, 3 & 7 were identified.. Trees in this category generally possess fair or better health and structure and have life expectancies greater than 15 years. Reasonable attempts should be made to retain the trees through the project as they have the ability to be continuing components of the landscape. Examples include;

7.3.1 Trees 2 & 3 *Allocasuarina cunninghamiana* (River She-oak) – Council Trees

Trees 2 & 3 *Allocasuarina cunninghamiana* (River She-oak) are medium sized Council Tree at the rear of the site.. The trees are in good health and condition with small TPZ's. Trees 2 & 3 are free from and have a long-life expectancies.



Figure 13: Council Trees 2 & 3 can be observed in the landscape. (Source: Austin 9th January 2025)

7.3.2 Tree 6 *Lagerstroemia indica* (Crepe Myrtle) – Neighbours tree

Tree 6 *Lagerstroemia indica* (Crepe Myrtle) is a medium sized tree in the neighbours rear yard.

Major observations included; Co-dominant stems, Multiple previous lopping event, Exempt species

Arborist Notes included; Previously lopped at 1.5m,



Figure 14: Neighbours tree 6 can be observed in the landscape. (Source: Austin 9th January 2025)

7.4 12 C Retention Value trees

Trees in this category should not be considered a constraint on development as they have reduced health or condition, or have short life expectancies or have low landscape significance or are easily replaceable due to their small size.

Eight Site Trees numbered 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 (Group of 2) & 16 are exempt species or sizes.

Examples include;

7.4.1 Tree 5 *Viburnum* sp. (Viburnum) Hedgerow

Tree 5 is a group of 10 *Viburnum* sp. (Viburnum) forming a 5m height hedgerow across the sound wall in the rear yard.



Figure 15: The hedgerow forming Tree 5 can be observed in the landscape adjacent to the sound wall. (Source: Austin 9th January 2025).

7.4.2 Tree 15 *Ceratopetalum gummiferum* (NSW Christmas Bush)

Tree 15 *Ceratopetalum gummiferum* (NSW Christmas Bush) is a small sized tree of 4m height located in the front yard with low landscape significance.

Arborist Notes included; Exempt size, Co-dominant stems



Figure 16: Tree 15 can be observed in the landscape. (Source: Austin 9th January 2025)

7.4.3 Tree 13 *Callistemon viminalis* (Weeping Bottlebrush)

Tree 13 *Callistemon viminalis* (Weeping Bottlebrush) is a small sized tree in the front yard with low landscape significance.

Major observations included; Co-dominant stems,

7.4.4 Tree 14 *Camellia japonica* (Camellia)

Tree 14 *Camellia japonica* (Camellia) is a small sized tree in the front yard with low landscape significance.

Arborist Notes included; Exempt size, Hedge tree, Screen value



Figure 17: Site Trees 13 (Left) and 14 (Right) can be observed in the landscape. (Source: Austin 9th January 2025)

7.4.5 Tree 10 *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* (Bangalow Palm)

Tree 10 *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* (Bangalow Palm) is a exempt species in the rear yard with low landscape significance.



Figure 18: Tree 10 can be observed in the landscape. (Source: Austin 9th January 2025)

8 Proposed Works.

8.1 Existing layout

The site has an existing single dwelling. The front yard consists of garden areas and an existing driveway and the rear garden has lawn and a hedgerow.

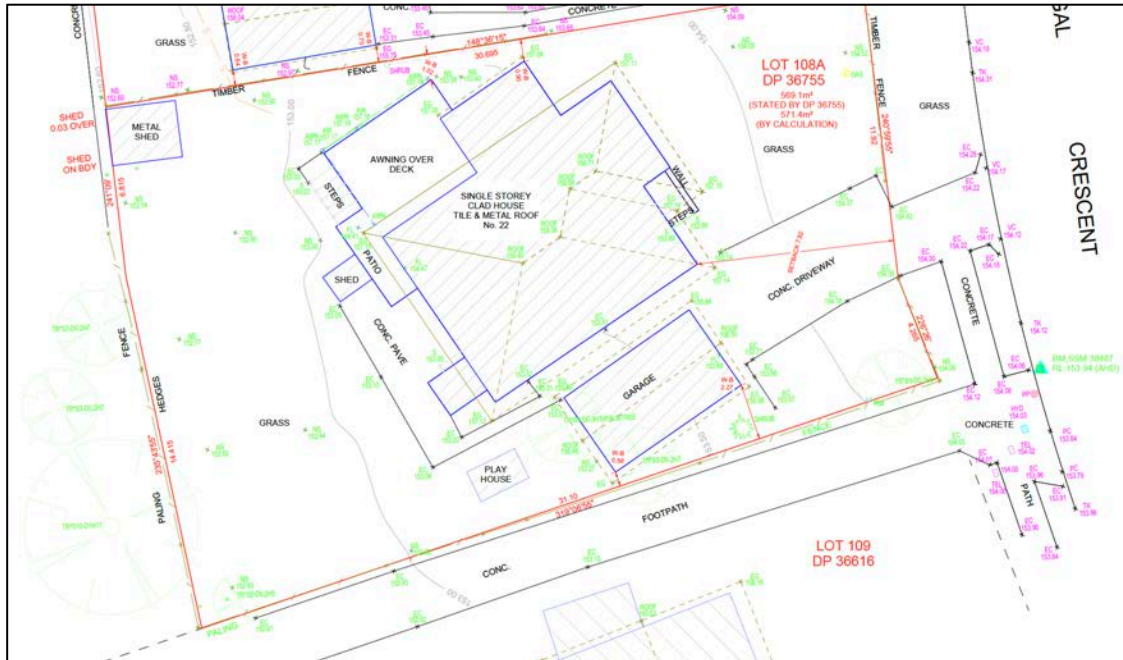


Figure 19: The existing layout. (Source: Detail and Boundary Survey of 22- 28 Karingal Crescent by C&A Surveyors, V2, dated 24/01/2023).

8.2 Proposed Layout

The proposed development works include the demolition of the existing dwelling, tree removal and the construction of a dual occupancy with two (2) driveways, services and landscaping.

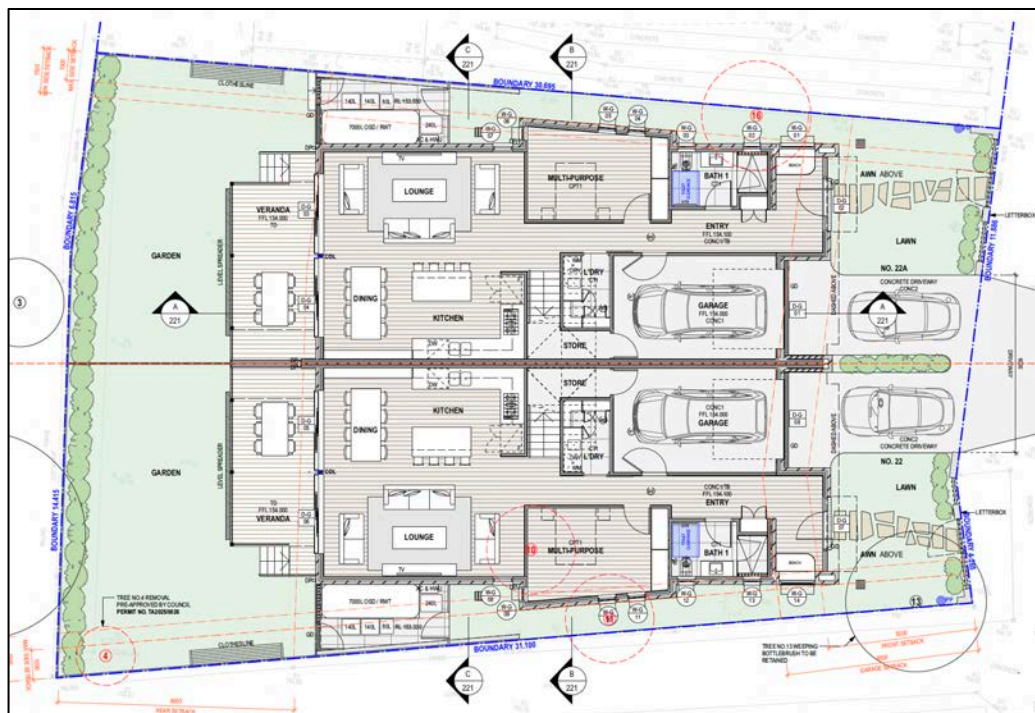


Figure 20: The proposed ground floor plans. (Source Proposed Ground Floor Plan, by MHP Architects, Rev A, dated 11/03/2025).

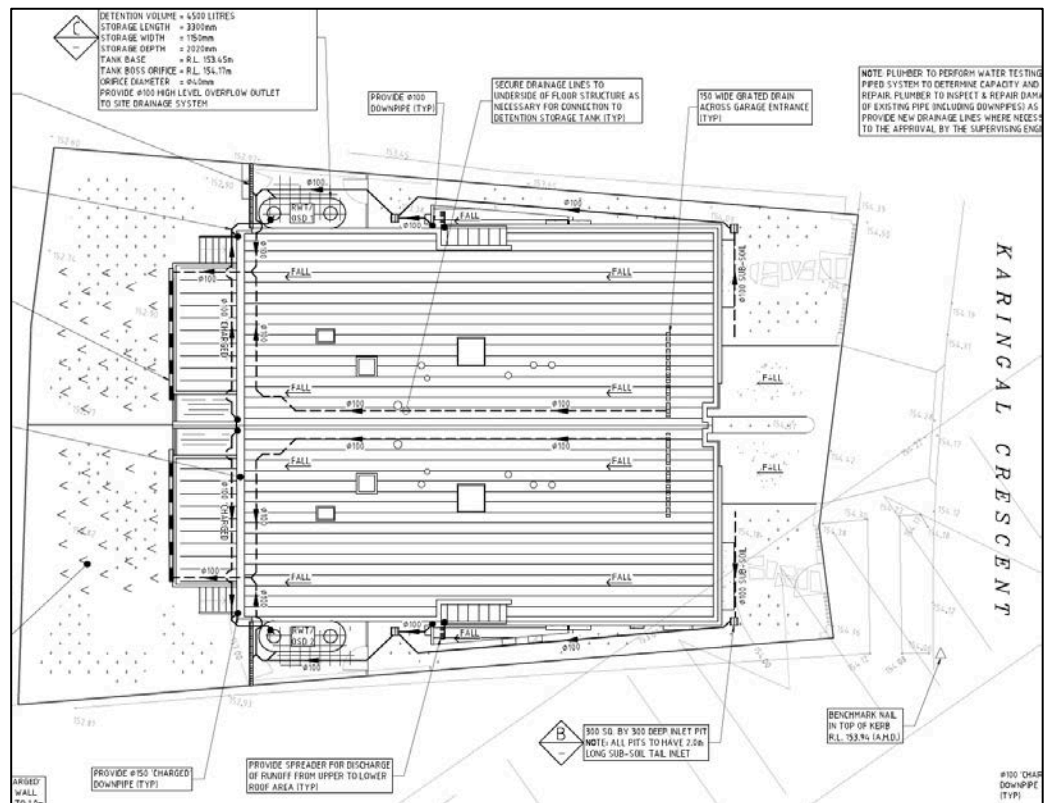


Figure 21: The proposed stormwater plan has overflow discharge into the TPZ of Tree 1 and has no other influence on trees nominated for retention. (Source: Storm Water Management Plan by Taylor 05/03/2025).

9 Impact from Proposed Works

If the current proposed construction layout is to proceed, then Ten (10) trees numbered 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 (Group of 2) & 16 are proposed for removal. Seven (7) trees numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 & 13 will be retained if the tree protection measures in the report are adhered to.

9.1 Ten (10) Tree Removals

If the current proposed construction layout is to proceed, then Ten (10) trees numbered 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 (Group of 2) & 16 are proposed for removal.

Nine (9) Trees numbered 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 (Group of 2) & 16 are exempt species or sizes.

One (1) tree numbered 4 is approved for removal under permit TA2025/0026 due to its very poor condition.

9.1.1 Tree Removal Map

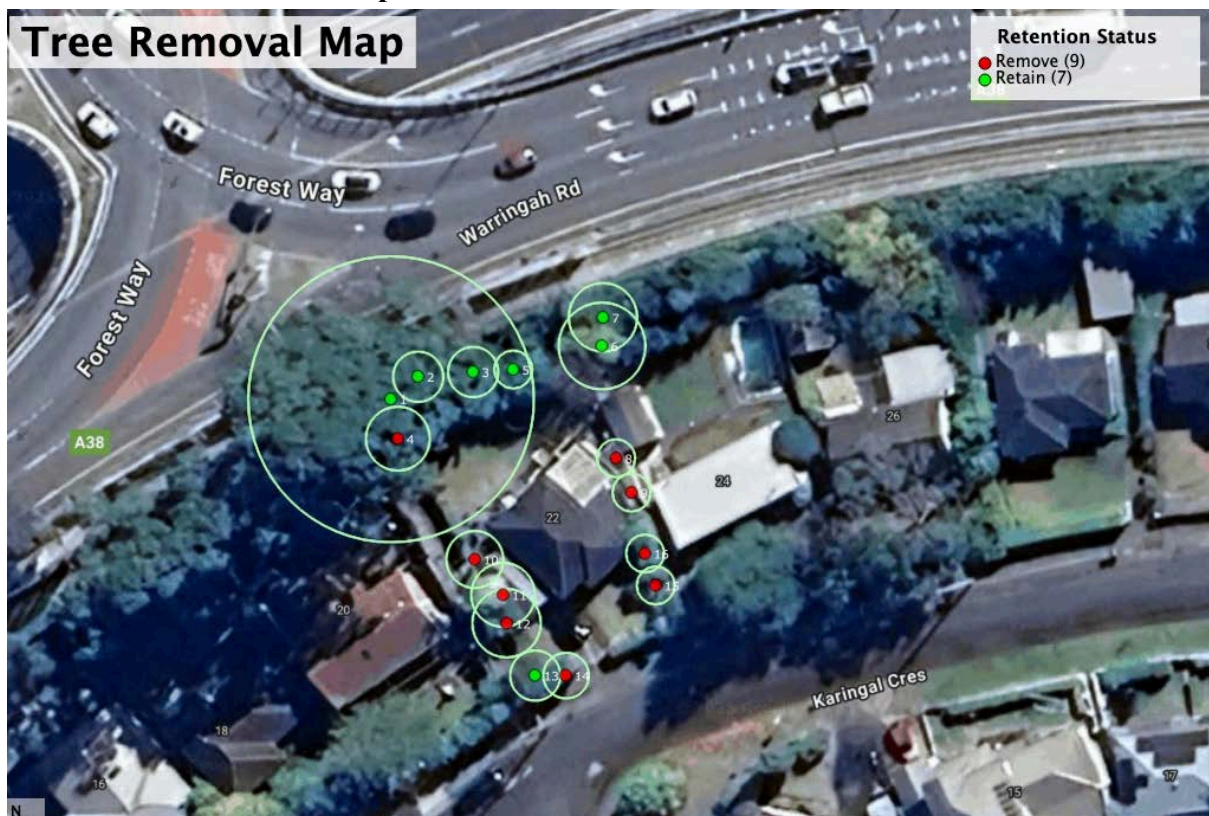


Figure 22: The Tree Removal Map can be observed. (Source: Tree Plotter 2025)

9.2 Seven (7) Trees to be Retained

Seven (7) trees numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 & 13 will be retained if the tree protection measures in the report are adhered to. Tree 1 is the only tree with any TPZ encroachments from the proposal. No impact to the viability of these trees is anticipated if the protection measures are applied as per the guidance in this report.



Figure 23: The proposed ground floor plans showing minor 9% impact to Tree 1. (Source: Proposed Ground Floor Plans, by MHDP Architects, Rev A, dated 11/03/2025)

9.2.1 Tree 1 *Eucalyptus grandis* (Flooded Gum) – Council Tree

Tree 1 *Eucalyptus grandis* (Flooded Gum) is a large Council Tree at the rear of the site.. The tree has a 15m TPZ and a 4.29m SRZ. The building footprint has a 4% TPZ encroachment and the lightweight pergolas have a 5% TP encroachment which total a 9% minor TPZ encroachment. No further Arborist investigation is required due to the Minor <10% TPZ encroachment which is outside the SRZ. Stormwater overflow is directed into the TPZ which will improve tree growing conditions. The remained of the TPZ inside the site which is outside the proposed footprint must be fenced and protected from construction activities.

9.2.2 Tree 13 *Callistemon viminalis* (Weeping Bottlebrush)

Tree 13 *Callistemon viminalis* (Weeping Bottlebrush) is a small sized tree in the front yard with low landscape significance. Now works are planned in the TPZ however the tree must be fenced to be protected from construction activities.

9.2.3 Council Tree 2 & 3 and Neighbors Trees 6 & 7.

No works are planned in the TPZ's Council Tree 2 & 3 and Neighbors Trees 6 & 7. The boundary fence is a suitable protection fence for the project.

10 Measures to minimise impacts to retained trees.

Seven (7) trees numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 & 13 will be retained if the tree protection measures in the report are adhered to. In order to minimise the impact to the tree nominated for retention, the following measures must be incorporated into the works.

10.1 Project Arborist

An official “Project Arborist” should be commissioned to oversee the tree protection, any works within the TPZ’s and complete compliance certification. The Project Arborist should have minimum five (5) years industry experience in the field of arboriculture.

10.2 Ten (10) Tree Removals

If the current proposed construction layout is to proceed, then Ten (10) trees numbered 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 (Group of 2) & 16 are proposed for removal and should be removed at the beginning of the project. The trees nominated for retention must not be damaged during the tree removal works.

10.2.1 Standard of Works

To ensure a high standard of works is achieved, all proposed arboricultural works must be completed by a suitably qualified and experienced Arborist(s) of a minimum AQF Level 3 in accordance with the principles of the Australian Standard 4373-2007 *Pruning of Amenity Trees*.

10.3 Tree protection fencing

Trees 1 & 13 nominated for retention must be fenced as per the fencing method described below and as shown in the attached Tree Protection Plan.

Protective fencing is to be installed as close as practicable from the trunk to the TPZ distances listed in the Tree Data table. Existing site features such as boundary fences will influence the extent of the TPZ fencing. The project arborist is to determine the suitability and extent of the tree protection fencing to be used.

Tree protection fencing must remain intact throughout all proposed construction works and must only be dismantled after the works are complete. The temporary dismantling of tree protection fencing must only be done with the authorisation of the project arborist and/or the responsible authority.

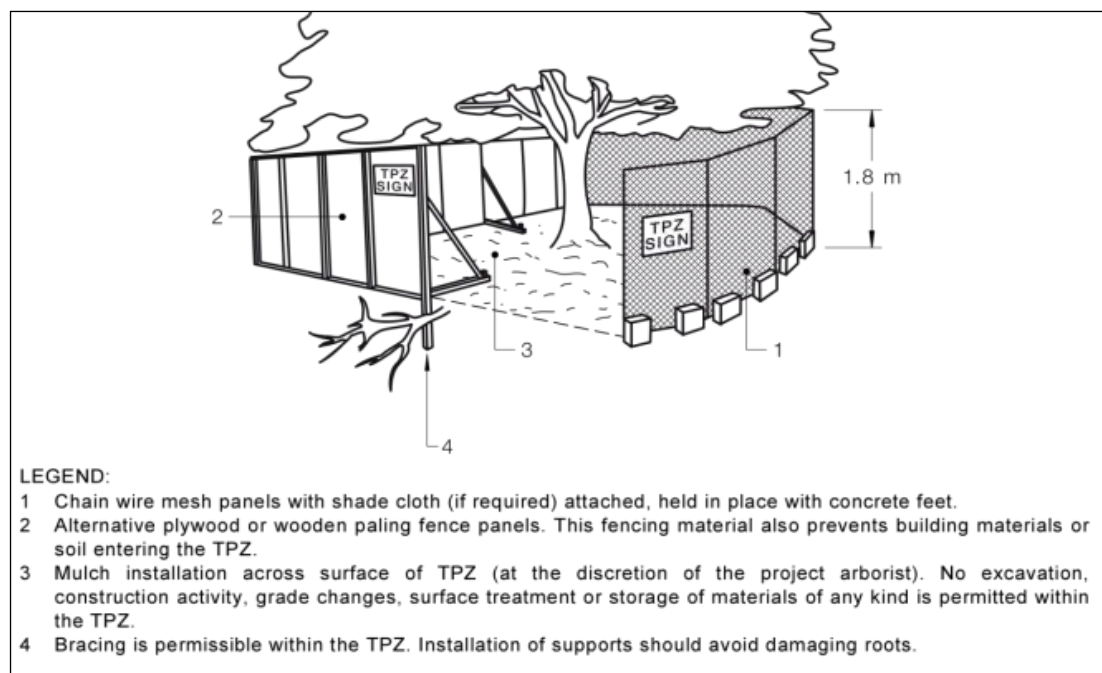


Figure 24: TPZ fencing specification. (Source: AS 4970:2009)

10.4 Tree Protection Signage

The tree protection signage below should be installed at 10m intervals along the Tree Protection Fences.



Figure 25: TPZ signage specification. (Source: Austin 2025).

10.5 Works within TPZ's

All works within the TPZs must be completed by techniques that do not damage tree roots. Excavation works should be undertaken using techniques that are sensitive to tree roots to avoid unnecessary damage. Such techniques include:

- Excavation/demolition by hand
- Excavation/demolition by machine with Arborist supervision
- Excavation using a high-pressure water jet and vacuum truck
- Excavation using an air spade with vacuum truck

Machine excavation is prohibited within the remaining TPZ areas of retained trees unless undertaken at the direct consent from the project arborist and/or the responsible authority.

10.6 Activities Restricted within the TPZ

- Machine excavation without Arborist supervision
- Demolition by machine without Arborist supervision
- Excavation for silt fencing
- Storage
- Preparation of chemicals, including preparation of cement products
- Dumping of waste
- Wash down and cleaning of equipment
- Placement of fill
- Soil level changes
- Temporary or permanent installation of services, utilities, or signs
- Physical damage to the tree
- Parking or driving of vehicles/machinery.

10.7 Compliance Inspections & Reports

Inspections should be conducted by the Project Arborist at key points during the construction to ensure that protection measures are being adhered to during construction stages and any decline in tree health or additional remediation measures can be identified.

Tree inspections and compliance reporting by the project arborist is required:

1. Following the tree removal works and the installation of the tree protection fencing
2. During any works within TPZ's of trees to be retained unless specific methodologies are developed and approved by the project arborist
3. Every 2 months during the works to ensure compliance.
4. At the practical completion of the project

Following each inspection, the project arborist shall prepare a brief compliance report detailing the condition of the trees. These reports should contain photographic evidence where required to demonstrate that the protection measures are in place as specified.

Any Non-Compliance Statements shall be submitted to the Project Manager (as well as the clients' nominated representative) if tree protection conditions have been breached. Reports should contain clear remedial action specifications to minimise any adverse impact on any subject tree.

11 Replanting

Four (4) new trees are to be planted onsite as per the landscape plan.

New Plantings include the following native species;

- *Banksia serrata* – Old Man Banksia x 2
- *Eucalyptus haemastoma* – Scribbly gum x 2

The new trees should be maintained through establishment for a period of 12 months.



Figure 26: The proposed landscape Plan. (Source: Landscape Plan by Site Image, Issue A dated 19/02/2025).

12 Conclusion

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has provided a detailed analysis of the trees that could be affected by development on the subject site. The requirements for Tree Preservation Zones are in line with AS 4970:2009 *Protection of tree on development sites*. No impact to the viability of the trees nominated for retention is anticipated if the protection measures are applied as per the guidance in this report.

13 References

Australian Standard 4970: 2009 *Protection of trees on development sites*.

British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

14 Industry Qualifications

- AQF Level 5 & 8 Consulting Arborist.
- ISA Certified Arborist # AU-0348A
- Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) (Exp Oct 2023)
- Advanced Quantified Tree Risk Assessment Registered User # 3692
- Masters of Environmental Law

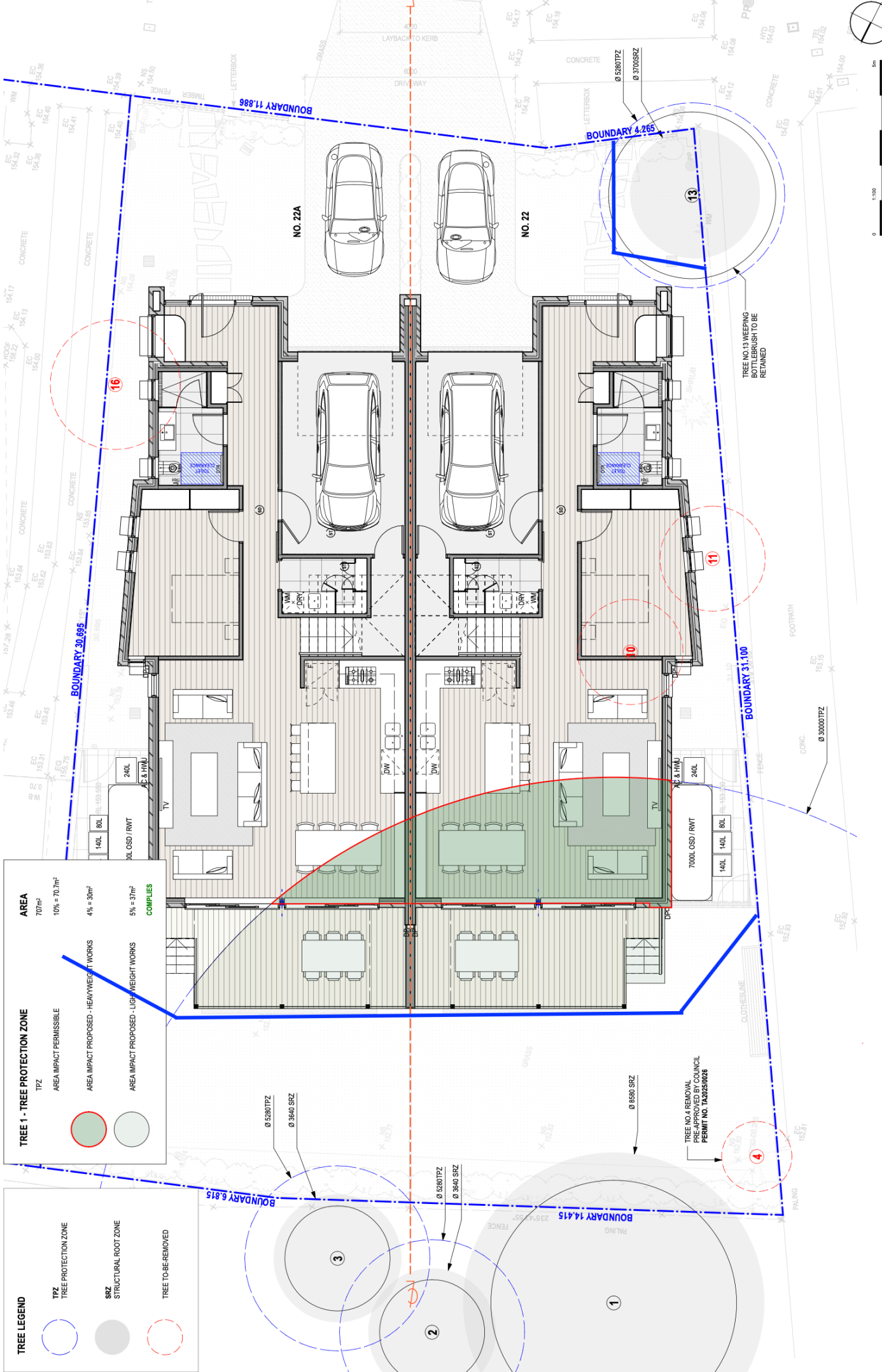
15 Appendices

15.1 Tree Data

15.2 Tree Retention and Removal Map

15.3 Tree Protection Plan

| Tree Id | Tree Ownership | Common Name | Botanical Name | Trees In Group | Tree Age | DBH [cm] | Root Crown Diameter [cm] | TPZ Radius [m] | TPZ Area [m2] | SRZ Radius [m] | Height [m] | Canopy Diameter [m] | Health | Structure | Significance | ULE [Yrs.] | Observations | Recommendations | Arborist Notes | Landscape Significance | Retention Value | TPZ Encroachment Area [%] | TPZ Encroachment Type | Tree Protection Requirements | Retention Status |
|---------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------|-------------|----------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|---------|------------|---|----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Council land | Flooded Gum | <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> | 1 | Mature | 139.31 | 185 | 15 | 706.5 | 4.29 | 25 | 16 | Good | Average | Age/size, Amenity value, Dominant landscape feature, Commemorative planting | Long (>40 years) | Co-dominant stems, Trunk Wound(s), Wound response growth - Good | | Substantial previous pruning on site side. Trunk is 1.7m from fence. | High | A | 9% | Building construction 4% and lightweight pergola 5% | Tree Protection Fencing | Retain and Protect |
| 2 | Council land | River She-oak | <i>Allocasuarina cunninghamiana</i> | 1 | Semi-Mature | 22 | 24 | 2.64 | 21.88 | 1.82 | 8 | 4 | Good | Good | Amenity value, Commemorative planting | Medium (15-40 years) | | | | Medium | B | NA | No Impact | Boundary fence is adequate | Retain and Protect |
| 3 | Council land | River She-oak | <i>Allocasuarina cunninghamiana</i> | 1 | Semi-Mature | 22 | 24 | 2.64 | 21.88 | 1.82 | 8 | 4 | Good | Average | Amenity value, Commemorative planting | Medium (15-40 years) | Co-dominant stems, included bark | | | Medium | B | NA | No Impact | Boundary fence is adequate | Retain and Protect |
| 4 | Client site | Hakea | <i>Hakea sp.</i> | 1 | Over-Mature | 28 | 34 | 3.36 | 35.45 | 2.1 | 6 | 4 | Average | Has Failed | | Limited (<5 years) | Co-dominant stems, Deadwood > 100mm, Structural faults | Removal irrespective of development. | 2 stems have died and are wobbling. | Hazardous / Irreversible Decline | R | NA | No Impact | NA | Remove |
| 5 | Client site | Viburnum | <i>Viburnum sp.</i> | 1 | Semi-Mature | 15 | 15 | 2 | 12.56 | 1.49 | 5 | 2 | Good | Good | Hedge tree, Screen value | Medium (15-40 years) | | | 10 trees in hedge. | Low | C | NA | No Impact | Not required. | Retain and Protect |
| 6 | Neighbouring property | Crepe Myrtle | <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> | 1 | Mature | 38 | 44 | 4.56 | 65.29 | 2.34 | 9 | 8 | Good | Average | Amenity value, Exempt species | Short (5-15 years) | Co-dominant stems, Multiple previous lopping events | | Lopped at 1.5m height. | Medium | B | NA | No Impact | Boundary fence is adequate | Retain and Protect |
| 7 | Neighbouring property | Jacaranda | <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> | 1 | Semi-Mature | 30 | 30 | 3.6 | 40.69 | 2 | 8 | 4 | Good | Average | Amenity value, Exempt species | Medium (15-40 years) | Co-dominant stems, Poor pruning | | Lopped for sound wall. | Low | C | NA | No Impact | Boundary fence is adequate | Retain and Protect |
| 8 | Client site | Hibiscus | <i>Hibiscus sp</i> | 1 | Semi-Mature | 15 | 15 | 2 | 12.56 | 1.49 | 4 | 3 | Good | Average | Exempt size | Short (5-15 years) | Co-dominant stems | | | Low | C | >30% | Building footprint | NA | Remove |
| 9 | Client site | James Stirling Pittosporum | <i>Pittosporum tenuifolium 'James Stirling'</i> | 2 | Semi-Mature | 15 | 15 | 2 | 12.56 | 1.49 | 4 | 3 | Good | Average | Exempt size | Short (5-15 years) | Co-dominant stems | | | Low | C | >30% | Building footprint | NA | Remove |
| 10 | Client site | Bangalow Palm | <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> | 1 | Mature | 25 | 25 | 3 | 28.26 | 1.85 | 10 | 3 | Good | Good | Amenity value, Exempt species | Medium (15-40 years) | | | | Medium | C | 100% | Building footprint | NA | Remove |
| 11 | Client site | Sweet Pittosporum | <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> | 1 | Mature | 28 | 30 | 3.36 | 35.45 | 2 | 7 | 4 | Average | Poor | Exempt size | Short (5-15 years) | Co-dominant stems, Deadwood > 30mm, Poor pruning, Sap exudation | | | Low | C | >30% | Building footprint | NA | Remove |
| 12 | Client site | Oleander | <i>Nerium oleander</i> | 1 | Mature | 30 | 30 | 3.6 | 40.69 | 2 | 5 | 4 | Good | Average | Exempt species | Short (5-15 years) | | | | Low | C | >30% | Building footprint | NA | Remove |
| 13 | Client site | Weeping Bottlebrush | <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> | 1 | Semi-Mature | 22 | 25 | 2.64 | 21.88 | 1.85 | 5 | 6 | Good | Good | Amenity value | Medium (15-40 years) | Co-dominant stems | | | Low | C | | | Tree Protection Fencing | Retain and Protect |
| 14 | Client site | Camellia | <i>Camellia japonica</i> | 1 | Semi-Mature | 20 | 20 | 2.4 | 18.09 | 1.68 | 4 | 3 | Good | Average | Exempt size, Hedge tree, Screen value | Medium (15-40 years) | | | | Low | C | | Landscape | NA | Remove |
| 15 | Client site | NSW Christmas Bush | <i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i> | 1 | Mature | 12 | 15 | 2 | 12.56 | 1.49 | 4 | 4 | Average | Average | Exempt size | Short (5-15 years) | Co-dominant stems | | | Low | C | >30% | Building footprint | NA | Remove |
| 16 | Client site | Camellia | <i>Camellia japonica</i> | 1 | Mature | 15 | 18 | 2 | 12.56 | 1.61 | 4 | 3 | Good | Average | Exempt size | Medium (15-40 years) | | | | Low | C | >30% | Building footprint | NA | Remove |



Arborsaw Tree Protection Plan March 2025 V2

Tree Protection Fence

Tree Removal Map

Retention Status

- Remove (9)
- Retain (7)

