



ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

11 Crane Lodge Place

Version 2

Prepared for:

Jamie & Marcus Ryan c/o Blue Sky Building Designs

May 2018



All trees have been assessed based on the observations from the site inspection and information presented by the client or relevant parties at the time of inspection. No responsibility can be taken for incorrect or misleading information provided by the client or other parties.






Trees are living organisms. As such, their health and structure may alter, they will grow and their environmental circumstances may change from the time of the site inspection upon which this assessment is based. Trees, as with all living things, pose some level of risk.

Trees fail in ways that the arboricultural community are yet to fully understand. There is no guarantee expressed or implied that failure or deficiencies may not arise of the subject trees in the future. No responsibility is accepted for damage to property or injury/death caused by the nominated trees.

Tree reports are valid for 12 months after the date of inspection, unless otherwise stated. Any significant change to the subject tree(s) or surrounding environment, including significant or catastrophic storm/wind events will require the immediate re-inspection and assessment of the tree(s).

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Version 1	09/03/18	Final
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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework
AS	Australian Standards
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
Id	Identification
m	Metre
mm	Millimetre
NDE	Non-Destructive Excavation
NO	Number
NSW	New South Wales
SP	Species
SRZ	Structural Root Zone
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone
VTA	Visual Tree Assessment

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1 Background

1.1 Introduction

S & B Tree Services was commissioned by Blue Sky Building Designs c/o Jamie & Marcus Ryan to prepare an arboricultural impact assessment for the proposed alterations and additions to a residential property (the site). The site is located at number 11 Crane Lodge, Palm Beach and falls within the Northern Beaches Council (Pittwater) Local Government Area (LGA).

The purpose of this report is to:

- Identify the tree within the study area that is likely to be affected by the proposed works.
- Assess the current overall health and condition of the subject tree.
- Evaluate the significance of the subject tree and assess suitability for retention.

1.2 The proposal

Key features of the proposal likely to affect the subject tree are summarised as follows:

- Removal of the existing decking, landscaping, external stairs and retaining walls
- Construction of a new enlarged deck.
- Construction of external landscaped stairs and associated landscaping.

1.3 The subject trees

The subject tree was inspected on 3rd March and 21st May 2018. Further information, observations and measurements specific to the subject tree can be found in **Chapter 3**.

1.4 Documents and plans referenced

The conclusions and recommendations of this report are based on the *Australian Standard, AS 4970-2009, Protection of Trees on Development Sites*, the findings from the site inspections and analysis of the following documents/plans:

- *Blue Sky Building Designs: Pre-DA - Draft Design; Alteration & Additions 2017.070, Dated 10.05.2018.*
- *Pittwater Council: Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2014.*
- *Pittwater Council: Development Control Plan (DCP) 2014.*
- *Northern Beaches Council: Exempt Species List*

Blue Sky Building Designs – Proposed Alterations & Additions; Sheet A101 Site Plan has been used as a base map for **Appendix I** and **III**.

1.5 Council tree preservation

Tree 1 (*Eucalyptus maculata*) is protected under the conditions prescribed within the *Pittwater Council - DCP 2014*.

2 Method

2.1 Visual tree assessment

The subject trees were assessed in accordance with a stage one visual tree assessment (VTA) as formulated by Mattheck & Breloer (1994)¹, and practices consistent with modern arboriculture.

The following limitations apply to this methodology:

- Trees were inspected from ground level, without the use of any invasive or diagnostic tools and testing.
- Trees within adjacent properties or restricted areas were not subject to a complete visual inspection (i.e. defects and abnormalities may be present but not recorded).
- Tree heights, canopy spread and diameter at breast height (DBH) was estimated, unless otherwise stated.
- Tree identification was based on broad taxonomical features present and visible from ground level at the time of inspection.

2.2 Retention value

The retention value of a tree or group of trees is determined using a combination of environmental, cultural, physical and social values.

- **Low:** These trees are not considered important for retention, nor require special works or design modification to be implemented for their retention.
- **Medium:** These trees are moderately important for retention. Their removal should only be considered if adversely affecting the proposed building/works and all other alternatives have been considered and exhausted.
- **High:** 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 *Australian Standard AS4970 Protection of trees on development sites*.

This tree retention assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturalists (IACA) Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS). The system uses a scale of High, Medium and Low significance in the landscape. Once the landscape significance of a tree has been defined, the retention value can be determined. Each tree must meet a minimum of three (3) assessment criteria to be classified within a category. Further details and the assessment criteria are in **Appendix II**.

¹ VTA is an internationally recognised practice in the visual assessment of trees as formulated by Mattheck & Breloer (1994). Principle explanations and illustrations are contained within the publication, Field Guide for Visual Tree Assessment by Mattheck, C., and Breloer, H. Arboricultural Journal, Vol 18 pp 1-23 (1994).

2.3 Impact assessment

- **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.
- **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 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 through non-destructive excavation (NDE) methods such as hydro-vacuum excavation (sucker truck), 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.

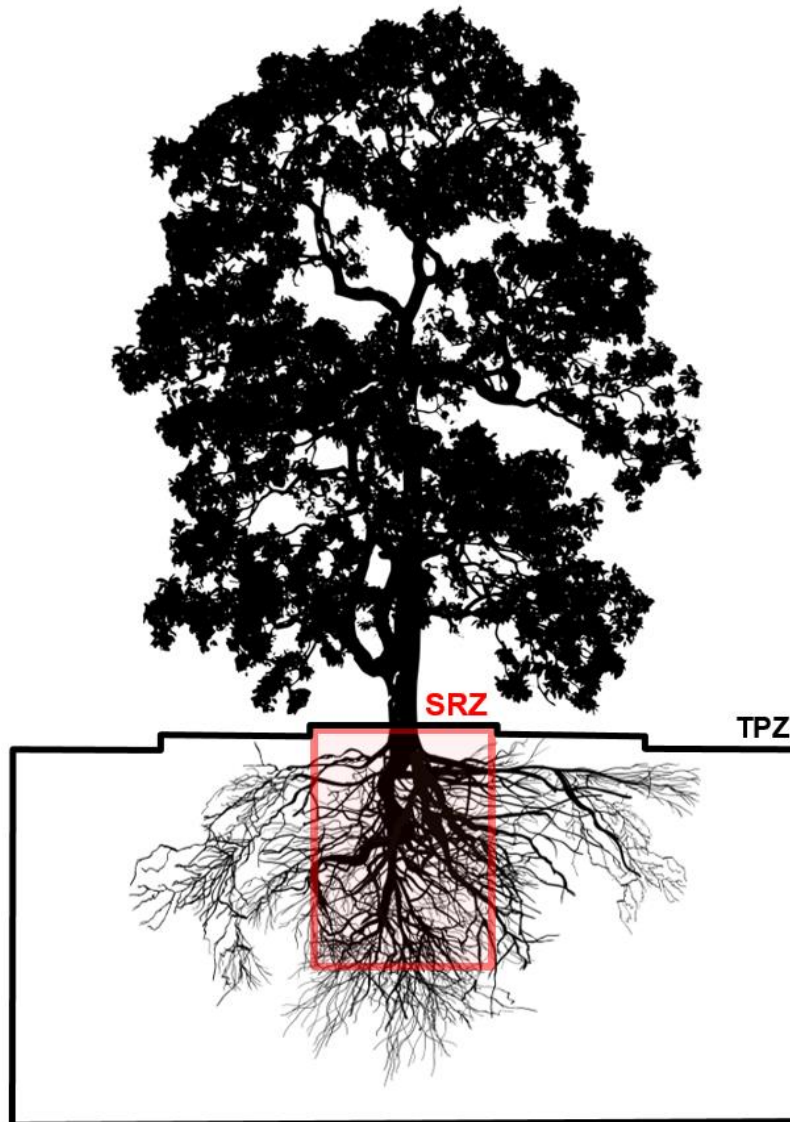


Figure 1: Indicative TPZ and SRZ

2.4 Impacts within the TPZ

- **No impact (0%):** No likely or foreseeable encroachment within the TPZ.
- **Low impact (<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.
- **Medium impact (<20%):** If the proposed encroachment is between 10% and 20% 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. All work within the TPZ must be carried out under the supervision of the project arborist.
- **High impact (>20%):** If the proposed encroachment is greater than 20% of the TPZ the SRZ may be impacted. 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 is essential for any proposed works within this area.

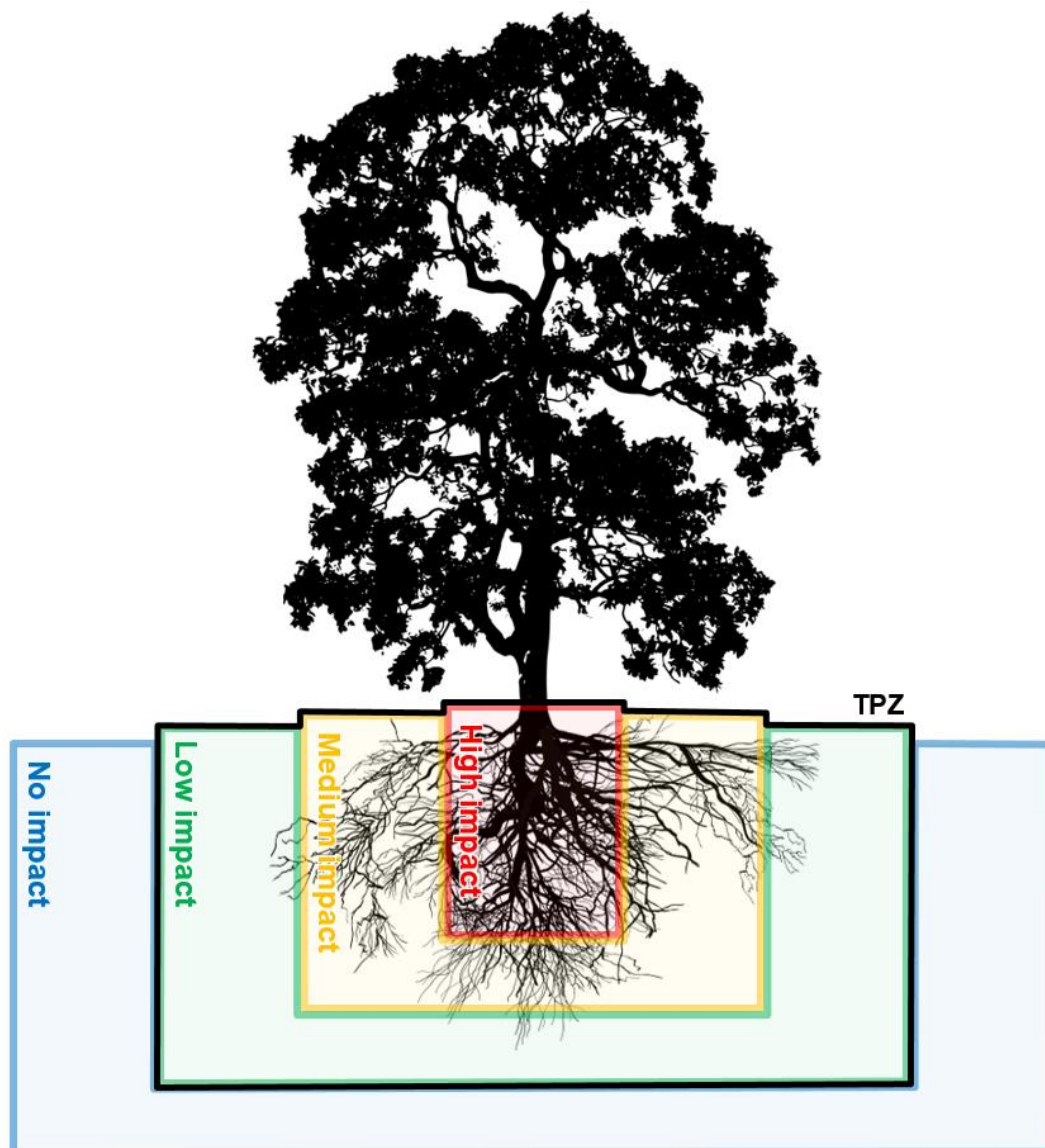


Figure 2: Indicative zones of impact within the TPZ

2.5 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.

Table 1: Mitigation measures

AS 4970-2009	Requirements Under AS 4970-2009	Impact	Mitigation Measures
No encroachment (0%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	No impact (0%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Low impact (<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. 	Medium impact (<20%)	<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. The project arborist will be required to supervise any works within the TPZ. Tree protection must be installed.
		High impact (>20%)	<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 will 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.

3 Discussion

Table 2 shows the results of the arboricultural assessment. Key points are:

- Tree **1** will be subject to a low impact (<10% of the TPZ) as a result of the required footings for the proposed deck and landscaped stairs.
- Trees **2** and **3** will be subject to a high impact (>20% of the TPZ) as a result of retaining wall redesign adjacent to the swimming pool.
- Tree **4** will be subject to a high impact (>20% of the TPZ) as a result of excavations required for the new proposed parking space.
- Trees **2**, **3** and **4** are listed on the *Northern Beaches Council: Exempt Species List*.

Table 2: Results of the arboricultural assessment

Id.	Botanical name	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Health	Structure	Age class	Tree significance	Useful life expectancy	Priority for retention	DBH (mm)	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Impact	Proposal
1	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	18	7	Good	Fair	Mature	High	Long	High	400	4.8	2.3	Low	Retain
2	<i>Archontophoenix alexandere</i> *	8	4	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	Low	200	1.7	2.4	High	Remove
3	<i>Archontophoenix alexandere</i> *	7	4	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	Low	200	1.7	2.4	High	Remove
4	<i>Syagrus romansoffiana</i> *	14	6	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Long	Low	300	3.6	2	High	Remove

*Exempt species

4 Recommendations

4.1 Trees proposed for retention

Low impact (<10%): Tree **6** will be subject to a minor encroachment (<10%) of the TPZ. Under the current proposal, this tree can be successfully retained. The following mitigation measures will be required:

- The tree protection plan (**Appendix II**) must be implemented.
- The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with the TPZ (see **Appendix IV**).

4.2 Trees proposed for removal

High impact (>20%): **3** trees will be subject to a major encroachment (>20%). Under the current proposal, these trees cannot be successfully retained.

4.3 Offsetting

Any loss of trees should be offset with replacement planting at a ratio of 3:1, or in accordance with the relevant offset policy. Species selection should be in co-ordination with the *Northern Beaches Council (Pittwater): Native Plant List*, with consideration to the following species:

- *Eucalyptus saligna* (Sydney Blue Gum)
- *Eucalyptus pilularis* (Blackbutt)
- *Angophora costata* (Smooth Barked Apple)
- *Allocasuarina torulosa* (Forest Oak)
- *Pittosporum undulatum* (Sweet Pittosporum)
- *Pittosporum revolutum* (Rough-fruited Pittosporum)
- *Elaeocarpus reticulatus* (Blueberry Ash)
- *Breynia oblongifolia* (Coffee Bush)

4.4 Tree work

All tree removal work is to be carried out by an arborist with a minimum AQF Level 3 qualification in Arboriculture, in accordance with *Australian Standard AS 4373-2007, Pruning of Amenity Trees* and the *NSW WorkCover Code of Practice for the Amenity Tree Industry (1998)*.



Appendix II - Tree protection plan

Tree protection fencing

Tree protection fencing must be established in the locations shown in **Appendix III**. Existing fencing, site hoarding or structures (such as a wall or building) may be used as tree protection fencing, providing the TPZ remains isolated from construction footprint.

Tree protection fencing must be installed prior to site establishment and remain intact until completion of works. Once erected, protective fencing must not be removed or altered without the approval of the project arborist.

Tree protection fencing shall be:

- Enclosed to the full extent of the TPZ (or as specified in the Recommendations and Tree Protection Plan).
- Temporary mesh panel fencing (minimum height 1.8m).
- Certified and inspected by the project arborist.
- Installed prior to the commencement of works.
- Prominently signposted with 300mm x 450mm boards stating, "NO ACCESS - TREE PROTECTION ZONE".



If tree protection fencing cannot be installed due to sloping or uneven ground, tree protection barriers must be installed as an alternative.

Specifications for tree protection barriers are as follows:

- Star pickets spaced at 2m intervals,
- Connected by a continuous high-visibility barrier/hazard mesh.
- Maintained at a minimum height of 1m.

Where approved works are required within the TPZ, fencing may be setback to provide construction access. Trunk, branch and ground protection shall be installed and must comply with *AS 4970-2009, Protection of Trees on Development Sites*. Any additional construction activities within the TPZ of the subject trees must be assessed and approved by the project arborist.

Trunk protection

Where provision of tree protection fencing is impractical or must be temporarily removed, trunk protection shall be installed to avoid accidental mechanical damage.

Specifications for trunk protection are as follows:

- A thick layer of carpet underfelt, geotextile fabric or similar wrapped around the trunk to a minimum height of 2m.
- 1.8m lengths of softwood timbers aligned vertically and spaced evenly around the trunk (with a small gap of approximately 50mm between the timbers).
- The timbers must be secured using galvanised hoop strap (aluminium strapping).

The timbers shall be wrapped around the trunk but not fixed to the tree, as this will cause injury/damage to the tree.

Ground protection

If temporary access for vehicle, plant or machinery is required within the TPZ ground protection shall be installed. The purpose of ground protection is to prevent root damage and soil compaction within the TPZ. Where possible, areas of existing pavement shall be used as ground protection.

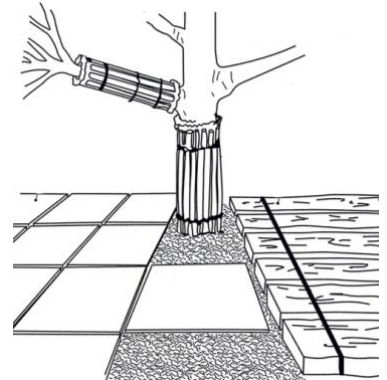
Specifications for light traffic access (<3.5 tonne) are as follows:

- Permeable membrane such as geotextile fabric.
- Layer of mulch or crushed rock (at minimum depth of 100mm)

Specifications for heavy traffic access (>3.5 tonne) are as follows:

- Permeable membrane such as geotextile fabric.
- Layer of lightly compacted road base (at minimum depth of 200mm)
- Geotextile fabric shall extend a minimum 300mm beyond the edge of the road base.

Pedestrian, vehicular and machinery access within the TPZ shall be restricted solely to areas where ground protection has been installed.



Excavations

All approved excavations (including root investigations) within the TPZ must be carried out using tree sensitive methods under supervision of the project arborist. These methods may include:

- Manual excavation (hand tools).
- Air spade.
- Hydro-vacuum excavations (sucker-truck).

Where approved by the project arborist, excavations using compact machinery fitted with a flat bladed bucket is permissible. Excavations using compact machinery shall be undertaken in small increments and guided by the Project Arborist who is to look for and prevent root damage to roots (>50mm in diameter).

Exposed roots shall be protected from direct sunlight, drying out and extremes of temperature by covering with geotextile fabric, and plastic membrane or glad wrap (where practical). Coverings shall be weighted to secure them in place. The geotextile fabric shall be kept damp at all times.

No over-excavation, battering or benching shall be undertaken beyond the footprint of any structure unless approved by the project arborist. Hand excavation and root mapping shall be undertaken along excavation lines within the TPZ prior to the commencement of mechanical excavation (to prevent tearing and shattering of roots from excavation equipment). Any conflicting roots (>50mm in diameter) shall be pruned using clean, sharp secateurs or a pruning saw to ensure a clean cut, free from tears. All root pruning must be documented and carried out by the project arborist.

Underground services

All underground services should be routed outside of the TPZ. If underground services need to be installed within the TPZ, they must be installed using tree sensitive excavation methods under supervision of the project arborist. Alternatively, boring methods such as horizontal directional drilling (HDD) may be used for underground service installation, providing the installation is at minimum depth of 800mm below grade. Excavations for entry/exit pits must be located outside the TPZ.

Site Inspections

In accordance with the *Australian Standard, AS 4970-2009, Protection of Trees on Development Sites*, inspections must be conducted by the project arborist at the following key project stages:

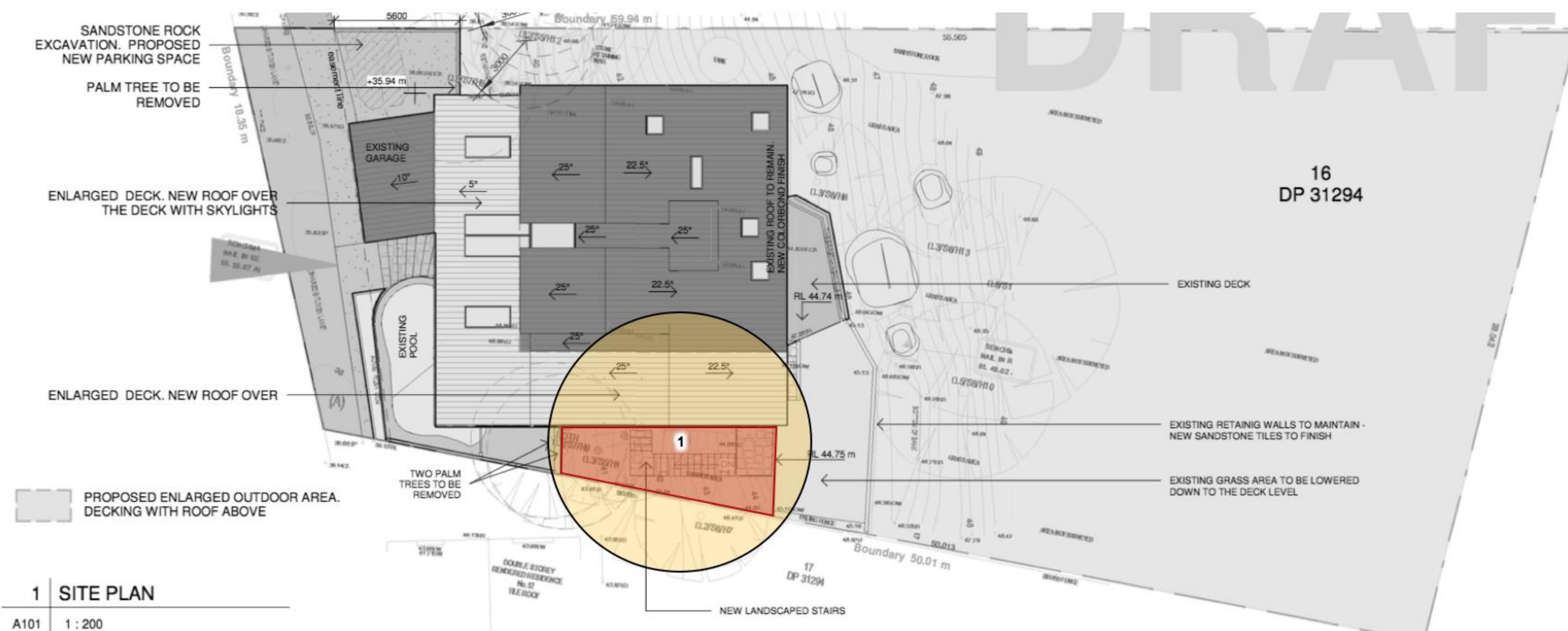
- Prior to any work commencing on-site (including demolition, earthworks or site clearing) and following installation of tree protection.
- During any excavations, building works and any other activities carried out within the TPZ of any tree to be retained & protected.
- A minimum of every month during the construction phase from commencement to issue of the occupation certificate.
- Following completion of the building works.

It shall be the responsibility of the project manager to notify the project arborist prior to any works within the TPZ of any protected tree at a minimum of 48 hours' notice. To ensure the tree protection plan is implemented, hold points have been specified in the schedule of work (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Schedule of work

Construction stage	Hold point	Description
Pre-construction	1	Prior to demolition and/or site establishment indicate clearly (with spray paint on trunks) trees marked for removal only.
	2	Tree protection (for trees that will be retained) shall be installed prior to demolition and site establishment, this may include mulching of areas within the TPZ. Project arborist shall inspect and certify tree protection.
During Construction	3	Scheduled inspection of trees by the project arborist should be undertaken monthly during the construction period.
	4	Project arborist to supervise and document all works carried out within the TPZ of trees to be retained.
	5	Inspection of trees by project arborist after all major construction has ceased, following the removal of tree protection measures.
Post Construction	6	Final inspection of trees by project arborist.

Appendix III – Tree protection map



Appendix III: Tree proposed for retention, **Tree sensitive area – arborist supervision required**

Appendix IV - STARS© assessment matrix

Tree Significance - Assessment Criteria - STARS©		
Low	Medium	High
<p>The tree is in fair-poor condition and good or low vigour.</p> <p>The tree has form atypical of the species</p> <p>The tree is not visible or is partly visible from the surrounding properties or obstructed by other vegetation or buildings</p> <p>The tree provides a minor contribution or has a negative impact on the visual character and amenity of the local area</p> <p>The tree is a young specimen which may or may not have reached dimensions to be protected by local Tree Preservation Orders or similar protection mechanisms and can easily be replaced with a suitable specimen</p> <p>The tree's growth is severely restricted by above or below ground influences, unlikely to reach dimensions typical for the taxa in situ – tree is inappropriate to the site conditions</p> <p>The tree is listed as exempt under the provisions of the local Council Tree Preservation Order or similar protection mechanisms</p> <p>The tree has a wound or defect that has the potential to become structurally unsound.</p> <p>The tree is an environmental pest species due to its invasiveness or poisonous/allergenic properties.</p> <p>The tree is a declared noxious weed by legislation</p>	<p>The tree is in fair to good condition</p> <p>The tree has form typical or atypical of the species</p> <p>The tree is a planted locally indigenous or a common species with its taxa commonly planted in the local area</p> <p>The tree is visible from surrounding properties, although not visually prominent as partially obstructed by other vegetation or buildings when viewed from the street</p> <p>The tree provides a fair contribution to the visual character and amenity of the local area</p> <p>The tree's growth is moderately restricted by above or below ground influences, reducing its ability to reach dimensions typical for the taxa in situ</p>	<p>The tree is in good condition and good vigour</p> <p>The tree has a form typical for the species</p> <p>The tree is a remnant or is a planted locally indigenous specimen and/or is rare or uncommon in the local area or of botanical interest or of substantial age.</p> <p>The tree is listed as a heritage item, threatened species or part of an endangered ecological community or listed on councils' significant tree register</p> <p>The tree is visually prominent and visible from a considerable distance when viewed from most directions within the landscape due to its size and scale and makes a positive contribution to the local amenity.</p> <p>The tree supports social and cultural sentiments or spiritual associations, reflected by the broader population or community group or has commemorative values.</p> <p>The tree's growth is unrestricted by above and below ground influences, supporting its ability to reach dimensions typical for the taxa in situ – tree is appropriate to the site conditions.</p>

Useful Life Expectancy - Assessment Criteria

Dead	Short	Medium	Long
<p>Trees with a high level of risk that would need removing within the next 5 years.</p> <p>Dead trees.</p> <p>Trees that should be removed within the next 5 years.</p> <p>Dying or suppressed or declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions.</p> <p>Dangerous trees through instability or recent loss of adjacent trees.</p> <p>Dangerous trees through structural defects including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds or poor form.</p> <p>Damaged trees that considered unsafe to retain.</p> <p>Trees that could live for more than 5 years but may be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.</p> <p>Trees that will become dangerous after removal of other trees for the reasons.</p>	<p>Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for 5-15 years.</p> <p>Trees that may only live between 5 and 15 more years.</p> <p>Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed to allow the safe development of more suitable individuals.</p> <p>Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed during the course of normal management for safety or nuisance reasons.</p> <p>Storm damaged or defective trees that require substantial remedial work to make safe, and are only suitable for retention in the short term.</p>	<p>Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for 15-40 years.</p> <p>Trees that may only live between 15 and 40 more years.</p> <p>Trees that may live for more than 40 years but would be removed to allow the safe development of more suitable individuals.</p> <p>Trees that may live for more than 40 years but would be removed during the course of normal management for safety or nuisance reasons.</p> <p>Storm damaged or defective trees that require substantial remedial work to make safe, and are only suitable for retention in the short term.</p>	<p>Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for more than 40 years.</p> <p>Structurally sound trees located in positions that can accommodate future growth.</p> <p>Storm damaged or defective trees that could be made suitable for retention in the long term by remedial tree surgery.</p> <p>Trees of special significance for historical, commemorative or rarity reasons that would warrant extraordinary efforts to secure their long-term retention.</p>

Tree Significance					
Useful Life Expectancy		High	Medium	Low	
	Long >40 years				
	Medium 15-40 years				
	Short <1-15 years				
	Dead				

Legend for Matrix Assessment	
	Priority for retention (High): 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 if works are to proceed within the Tree Protection Zone.
	Consider for retention (Medium): These trees may be retained and protected. These are considered less critical; however, their retention should remain priority with the removal considered only if adversely affecting the proposed building/works and all other alternatives have been considered and exhausted.
	Consider for removal (Low): These trees are not considered important for retention, nor require special works or design modification to be implemented for their retention.
	Consider for removal (Low): These trees are not considered important for retention, nor require special works or design modification to be implemented for their retention.

