

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Lot 166 (No. 131) Thompson Street, Scotland Island

Prepared for:

Edmund Burke

April 2019

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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Document status	Date	Revision description
Version 1	04/03/19	Final
Version 2	03/04/19	 Updated impact assessment plan Updated tree protection plan Minor amendments based of client comments

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
Ø	Diameter
R	Radius
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework
AS	Australian Standards
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
ld	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

Tree Report was commissioned by Edmund Burke to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) for a proposed construction of a residential dwelling at Lot 166 (No. 131) Thompson Street, Scotland Island (the site). The site falls within the Northern Beaches Council Local Government Area (LGA).

The purpose of this report is to:

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

1.2 The proposal

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

- Excavations for localised pier footings.
- Construction of residential dwelling structure.
- Installation of Aerated Wastewater Treatment System (AWTS) tank(s).
- Installation of AWTS effluent dispersal zone.
- Landscaping works.

1.3 The study area

The study area is 1,185m² of land which slopes downward in a south-west direction at approximately 15°. The study area is bordered by Thompson Street to the north-east, Hilda Avenue to the south-east and residential properties to the south-west and north-west. The site is located within the Northern Beaches (Pittwater) Council LGA.

Vegetation on the block is consistent with *Pittwater and Wagstaffe Spotted Gum Forest* which is listed as an Endangered Ecological Community under the Threatened Species Conservation Act. *Pittwater and Wagstaffe Spotted Gum Forest* in the Sydney Basin Bioregion is known to occur on shale-derived soils from Narrabeen series geology. The ecological community has been recorded from the LGA's of Pittwater and Gosford, within the Sydney Basin Bioregion, and may occur elsewhere in the Bioregion.

A map of the study area is located in Appendix II

1.4 The subject trees

The subject trees were inspected on 18th September 2018. Further information, observations and measurements specific to the subject trees can be found in **Chapter 3** and **Appendix II**.

1.5 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:

- EZY Homes Australia Pty. Ltd.: Lot 166 (No.131) Thompson Street Scotland Island, NSW Drawings, Dated 12.03.19.
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017.
- Northern Beaches (formally Pittwater) Council: Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2014.
- Northern Beaches (formally Pittwater Council: Development Control Plan (DCP) 2014.
- Northern Beaches Council (Pittwater): Native Plant List.

EZY Homes Australia: Site Plan has been used as a base map for Appendix I and III.

1.6 Council tree preservation

All subject trees assessed within this report are protected under the conditions prescribed within the *Pittwater Council: Development Control Plan (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 Aboriculturalists (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.**

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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 Journa1, Vol 18 pp 1-23 (1994).

2.3 Encroachment 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.

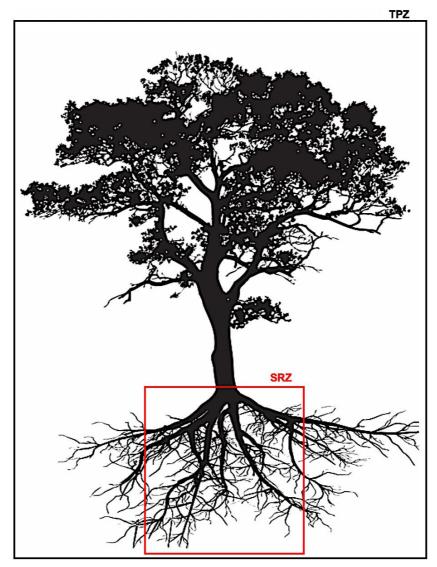


Figure 1: Indicative TPZ and SRZ

2.4 Encroachments within the TPZ

- No encroachment (0%): No likely or foreseeable encroachment within the TPZ.
- Minor encroachment (<10%): If the proposed encroachment is less than 10% (total area) of the TPZ, and outside of the SRZ, detailed root investigations should not be required. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere and be contiguous with the TPZ.
- Major encroachment (>10%): If the proposed encroachment is greater than 10% (total area) of the TPZ, the project arborist must demonstrate that the tree(s) remain viable. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere and be contiguous with the TPZ. Tree sensitive construction techniques may be used for minor works within this area providing no structural roots are likely to be impacted, and the project arborist can demonstrate that the tree(s) remain viable. Root investigation by non-destructive methods may be required for proposed works within this area. All work within the TPZ must be carried out under the supervision of the project arborist.
- Total encroachment: Subject trees located wholly within the construction footprint cannot be successfully retained.

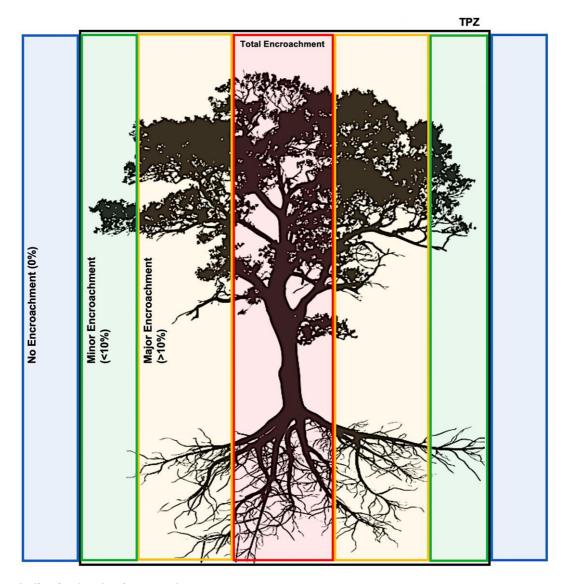


Figure 2: Indicative levels of encroachment

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	Encroachment	Mitigation Measures
No encroachment (0%)	• N/A	No encroachment (0%)	• N/A
Minor encroachment (<10%)	 The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with the TPZ. Detailed root investigations should not be required. 	Minor encroachment (<10%)	 The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with the TPZ. Tree protection must be installed.
M ajor	 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 	Major encroachment (>10%)	 The project arborist must demonstrate the tree(s) would remain viable. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with the TPZ. Non-destructive root investigation may be required for any trees proposed for retention. The project arborist will be required to supervise any works within the TPZ. Tree protection must be installed.
encroachment (>10%)	 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. 	Total encroachment	Subject tree(s) cannot be successfully retained.

3 Discussion

3.1 General

Construction and development can change the way an area is utilised by adding buildings, infrastructure and pedestrians to the location. This can result in an increased potential of damage and harm to property and people. Therefore, trees that are contain significant defects, are structurally poor or have a short useful life expectancy should be considered for removal.

Furthermore, it is not always possible or reasonably practicable to retain all trees within a proposed development. It can be better to select the higher retention value trees and protect these well, rather than trying to retain all trees and decreasing the quality of tree protection (Matheny & Clark, 1998). Trees can be negatively affected in a number of ways during construction. These include root loss, lack of water and oxygen to the root zone, damage to the trunk or canopy and/or poisoning. Failure to protect trees, particularly root zones, during development can lead to an increased risk of tree death and/or failure post construction.

Most tree roots will usually be found in the top 600mm of soil (Harris, Clark &Matheny, 1999). Radiating outwards from the base of the trunk are several large woody roots. These structural roots anchor the tree in the ground. Cutting or affecting those roots is likely to undermine the stability of the tree. The spread of a tree's structural roots, herein termed it's Structural Root Zone (SRZ), is generally proportioned to the diameter of it's trunk (Matthek & Breloer, 1994).

Beyond this zone extends the network of woody transport roots and fine absorbing roots, which absorb and transport water and nutrients. Most of these roots are found in the top 150mm of soil (Harris, Clark & Matheny, 1999). Trees can lose a portion of their absorbing roots without being significantly affected in the long term. Different species tolerate different amounts of root loss, with most healthy trees able to tolerate losing up to a third of their absorbing roots (Matheny & Clark, 1998).

3.2 Pittwater 21 DCP Section B4.7 Pittwater Spotted Gum Forest - EEC

The following controls are to be observed for works within a Pittwater Spotted Gum Forest:

- Development shall not have an adverse impact on Pittwater Spotted Gum Endangered Ecological Community.
- Development shall restore and/or regenerate Pittwater Spotted Gum Endangered Ecological Community and provide links between remnants.
- Development shall be in accordance with any Pittwater Spotted Gum Forest Recovery Plan.
- Development shall result in no significant onsite loss of canopy cover or a net loss in native canopy trees.
- Development shall retain and enhance habitat and wildlife corridors for locally native species, threatened species and endangered populations.
- Caretakers of domestic animals shall prevent them from entering wildlife habitat.
- Fencing shall allow the safe passage of native wildlife.
- Development shall ensure that at least 80% of any new planting incorporates native vegetation (as per species found on the site or listed in Pittwater Spotted Gum Endangered Ecological Community).

 Development shall ensure any landscaping works are outside areas of existing Pittwater Spotted Gum Endangered Ecological Community and do not include Environmental Weeds.

3.3 Results of arboricultural assessment

A total of **39** trees were assessed during the site inspection, of these:

- 13 trees are of High retention value.
- 21 trees are of Medium retention value.
- 5 trees are of Low retention value.

Further information, observations and measurements specific to the subject tree can be found in **Appendix I**.

3.4 Trees located adjacent to Lot 166

Of the **39** trees assessed, **16** trees are on land adjacent to Lot 166. Of these:

- 5 trees are of High retention value.
- 9 trees are of Medium retention value.
- 2 trees are of Low retention value.

3.5 No encroachment

Subject trees 2-6, 9-11, 17-28, 30, 31, 34, 36 and 38 are located outside of the proposed area of disturbance and there are no foreseeable impacts to these trees.

Under the current proposal, these trees can be successfully retained.

3.6 Minor encroachment (<10%)

Subject trees **8**, **12**, **32**, **35** and **39** will be subject to a minor encroachment (<10%) of the TPZ. Minor encroachments are considered acceptable under the *Australian Standard*, *AS 4970-2009*, *Protection of Trees on Development Sites* and the proposed works are unlikely to have a significant impact on the health, condition and/or stability of the tree long term.

Under the current proposal, this tree can be successfully retained.

3.7 Major encroachment (>10%) - AWTS

Subject trees 1, 3, 33 and 37 will be subject to a major encroachment (>10%) of the TPZ to accommodate the trenches required for the proposed AWTS effluent dispersal zone.

Typical AWTS uses trenches between 150-300mm deep, spaced 600mm apart, with each trench 25-30mm in width.

All approved excavations within the TPZ and SRZ should 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).

Dispersal lines should be installed above/below/around identified roots.

3.8 Major encroachment (>10%) - House structure

Trees 13, 16 and 29 will be subject to a major encroachment (>10%) of the TPZ to accommodate the proposed house structure.

Localised pier footings (herein referred to as footings) will be used as a tree sensitive construction technique. Footings have been designed so as to be spaced as far apart from one another as possible, in order to minimise the amount of excavations within a TPZ.

All approved excavations (including root investigations) within the TPZ should 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).

3.9 Tree 14

The subject tree (*Syncarpia glomulifera*) is in good condition and vigour, displays form typical of the species and is visible from surrounding properties, although not visually prominent as partially obstructed by other vegetation or buildings when viewed from the street providing a fair contribution to the visual character and amenity of the local area. The tree is a semi-mature specimen, which, although has reached dimensions to be protected by the local Tree Preservation Order, can be easily replaced to recover a net increase in canopy cover within a short period of time.

The subject tree is located wholly within the development footprint of the proposed front house structure Under the current proposal, this tree cannot be successfully retained.

3.10 Tree 15

The subject tree (*Syncarpia glomulifera*) is in good condition and vigour, displays form typical of the species and is visible from surrounding properties, although not visually prominent as partially obstructed by other vegetation or buildings when viewed from the street providing a fair contribution to the visual character and amenity of the local area. The tree is a semi-mature specimen, which, although has reached dimensions to be protected by the local Tree Preservation Order, can be easily replaced to recover a net increase in canopy cover within a short period of time.

The subject tree is located wholly within the development footprint of the proposed front house structure Under the current proposal, this tree cannot be successfully retained.

4 Recommendations

4.1 Trees proposed for removal

Trees 14 and 15 are located wholly within the development footprint. Under the current proposal, these trees cannot be successfully retained.

4.2 Trees proposed for retention

No Encroachment: Trees 2-6, 9-11, 17-28, 30, 31, 34, 336 and 38 will not be subject to an encroachment of the TPZ. Under the current proposal, these trees can be successfully retained. The following mitigation measure will be required:

 The tree protection plan (Appendix III) and tree protection specifications (Appendix IV) must be implemented.

Minor encroachment: Trees 8, 12, 32, 35 and 39 will be subject to a minor (<10%) of the TPZ. Under the current proposal, these trees can be successfully retained. The following mitigation measures will be required:

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

Major encroachment: Trees 1, 7, 13, 16, 29, 33 and 37 will be subject to a major (>10%) of the TPZ. Under the current proposal, these trees can be successfully retained via the use of tree sensitive design and construction techniques. The following mitigation measures will be required:

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

4.3 Offsetting

Offset replacement planting to compensate for the loss of trees as part of this development should be such, that a net increase of canopy cover is ascertained within a 5-year time period. Species which are associated with the Pittwater Spotted Gum Endangered Ecological Community should be selected as replacement specimens.

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)*.

5 References

Australian Standard, AS 4373-2007, Pruning of Amenity Trees.

Australian Standard, AS 4970-2009, Protection of Trees on Development Sites.

Harris, R., Clark, J., Matheny, N. and Harris, V. 2004. *Arboriculture*. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall.

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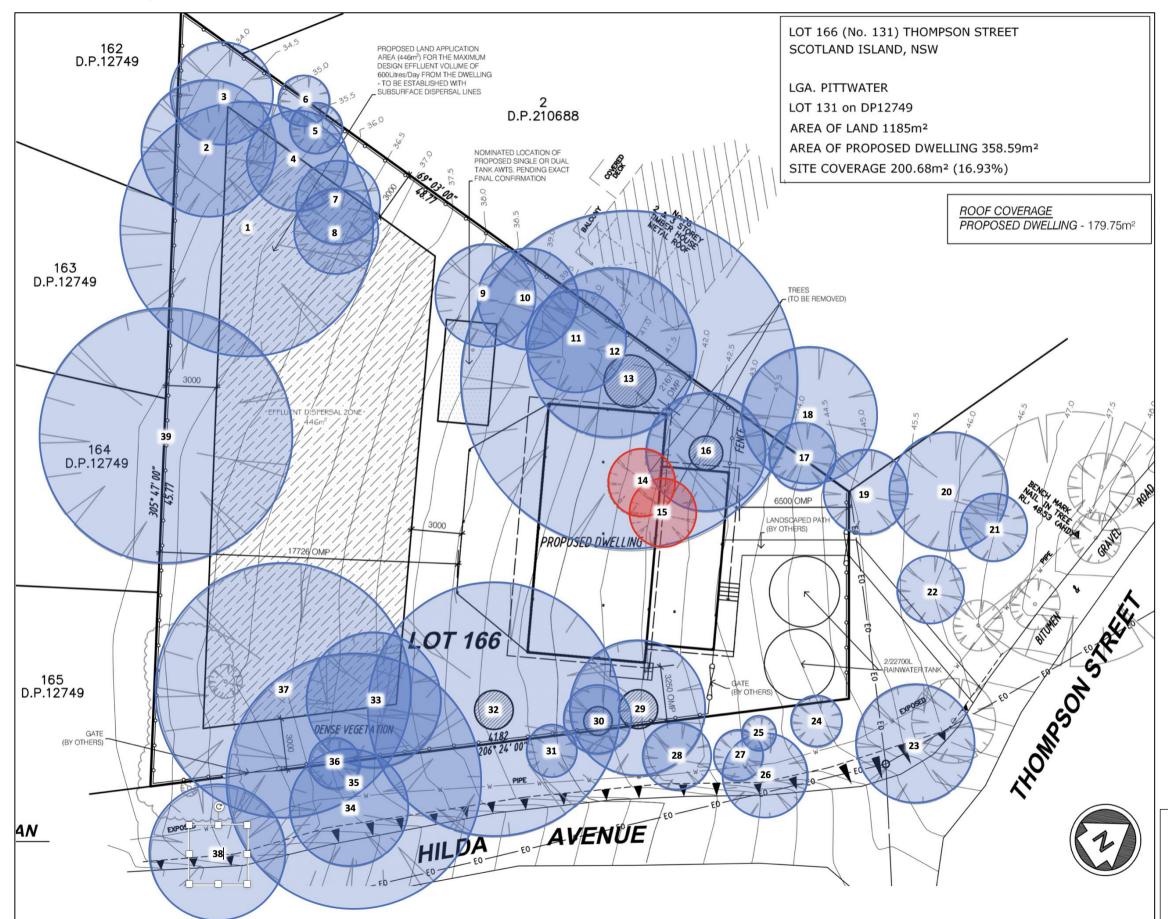
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Smiley, T. and Fite, K. 2008. Managing Trees During Construction. Arborist

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Appendix I - Impact Assessment



- Trees proposed for removal represented in RED
- Trees proposed for retention represented in BLUE

Appendix II - Results of Arboricultural Assessment

lo	. Botanical name	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Health	Structure	Age class	Tree significance	Useful life expectancy	Priority for retention	SRZ (<i>R</i> mm)	DBH (Ømm)	TPZ (<i>R</i> m)	Encroachment	Other notes Pro	oposal
	Corymbia maculata	21	8	Fair	Good	Mature	High	Long	High	650	7.2	2.7	Major	Major encroachment as a result of proposed AWTS effluent dispersal zone Retai	ıin
2	Corymbia maculata	15	6	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	Medium	250	3	1.9	Major	Major encroachment as a result of proposed AWTS effluent dispersal zone Retai	ıin
3	Corymbia maculata	10	5	Fair	Fair	Juvenile	Medium	Long	Medium	150	2	1.5	None	Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance Retai	ıin
4	. Corymbia maculata	10	4	Fair	Fair	Juvenile	Medium	Long	Medium	150	2	1.5	Major	Major encroachment as a result of proposed AWTS effluent dispersal zone Retai	ıin
	Allocasuarina littoralis	8	3	Fair	Fair	Juvenile	Medium	Long	Medium	100	2	1.5	None	Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance Retai	ıin
6	Livistona australis	7	3	Good	Good	Juvenile	Medium	Long	High	100	2	1.5	None	Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance Retai	ıin

ld.	Botanical name	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Health	Structure	Age class	Tree significance	Useful life expectancy	Priority for retention	SRZ (<i>R</i> mm)	DBH (Ømm)	TPZ (<i>R</i> m)	Encroachment	Other notes	Proposal
7	Corymbia maculata	15	4	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	High	250	3	1.9	Major	Major encroachment as a result of proposed AWTS effluent dispersal zone	Retain
8	Corymbia maculata	15	4	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	High	250	3	1.9	Major	Major encroachment as a result of proposed AWTS effluent dispersal zone	Retain
9	Allocasuarina littoralis	7	3	Fair	Poor	Semi-mature	Medium	Medium	Low	250	3	1.9	None	Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance	Retain
10	Corymbia maculata	14	6	Fair	Poor	Semi-mature	Medium	Medium	Low	250	3	1.9	None	Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance	Retain
11	Syncarpia glomulifera	7	4	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	Medium	250	3	1.9	None	Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance	Retain
12	Corymbia maculata	17	7	Fair	Poor	Semi-mature	Medium	Medium	Low	350	4.2	2.1	Minor	Minor encroachment as a result of proposed house structure	Retain

ld.	Botanical name	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Health	Structure	Age class	Tree significance	Useful life expectancy	Priority for retention	SRZ (<i>R</i> mm)	DBH (Ømm)	TPZ (<i>R</i> m)	Encroachment	Other notes	Proposal
13	Corymbia maculata	22	10	Good	Good	Mature	High	Long	High	850	10.2	3.1	Major	Major encroachment as a result of proposed house structure	Retain
14	Syncarpia glomulifera	11	3	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	Medium	250	3	1.9	Total	Subject tree is located wholly within the development footprint	Remove
15	Syncarpia glomulifera	11	4	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	Medium	250	3	1.9	Total	Subject tree is located wholly within the development footprint	Remove
16	Syncarpia glomulifera	11	4	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	Medium	300	3.6	2	Major	Major encroachment as a result of proposed house structure	Retain
17	Allocasuarina littoralis	15	3	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	Medium	300	3.6	2	None	Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance	Retain
18	Eucalyptus umbra	15	5	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	Medium	350	4.2	2.1	None	 Tree is located on adjacent land Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance 	Retain

ld.	Botanical name	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Health	Structure	Age class	Tree significance	Useful life expectancy	Priority for retention	SRZ (<i>R</i> mm)	DBH (Ømm)	TPZ (<i>R</i> m)	Encroachment	Other notes	Proposal
19	Allocasuarina littoralis+	11	2	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	Medium	200	2.4	1.7	None	 Tree is located on adjacent land Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance 	Retain
20	Syncarpia glomulifera÷	15	4	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	High	250	3	1.9	None	 Tree is located on adjacent land Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance 	Retain
21	Allocasuarina littoralis+	10	3	Fair	Poor	Semi-mature	Medium	Medium	Low	200	2.4	1.7	None	 Tree is located on adjacent land Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance 	Retain
22	Allocasuarina littoralis⁺	14	2	Fair	Good	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	Medium	150	2	1.5	None	 Tree is located on adjacent land Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance 	Retain
23	Eucalyptus umbra+	15	4	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	Medium	200	2.4	1.7	None	 Tree is located on adjacent land Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance 	Retain
24	Allocasuarina littoralis⁺	10	2	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	Medium	100	2	1.5	None	 Tree is located on adjacent land Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance 	Retain

ld.	Botanical name	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Health	Structure	Age class	Tree significance	Useful life expectancy	Priority for retention	SRZ (<i>R</i> mm)	DBH (Ømm)	TPZ (<i>R</i> m)	Encroachment	Other notes	Proposal
25	Allocasuarina littoralis+	8	1	Fair	Poor	Juvenile	Medium	Medium	Low	100	2	1.5	None	 Tree is located on adjacent land Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance 	Retain
26	Allocasuarina littoralis+	15	3	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	High	200	2.4	1.7	None	 Tree is located on adjacent land Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance 	Retain
27	Allocasuarina littoralis⁺	15	2	Fair	Good	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	Medium	150	2	1.5	None	 Tree is located on adjacent land Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance 	Retain
28	Allocasuarina littoralis+	15	3	Fair	Good	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	Medium	150	2	1.5	None	 Tree is located on adjacent land Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance 	Retain
29	Corymbia maculata	20	7	Poor	Good	Mature	Medium	Long	Medium	400	4.8	2.3	Major	Major encroachment as a result of proposed house structure	Retain
30	Allocasuarina littoralis	14	4	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	Medium	200	2.4	1.7	None	Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance	Retain

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ld.	Botanical name	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Health	Structure	Age class	Tree significance	Useful life expectancy	Priority for retention	SRZ (<i>R</i> mm)	DBH (Ømm)	TPZ (<i>R</i> m)	Encroachment	Other notes	Proposal
31	Allocasuarina littoralis+	9	3	Fair	Fair	Juvenile	Medium	Long	Medium	100	2	1.5	None	 Tree is located on adjacent land Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance 	Retain
32	Corymbia maculata	22	9	Poor	Good	Mature	Medium	Long	Medium	400	4.8	2.3	Minor	Minor encroachment as a result of proposed house structure and AWTS	Retain
33	Corymbia maculata	22	5	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	High	300	3.6	2	Major	Major encroachment as a result of proposed AWTS effluent dispersal zone	Retain
34	Corymbia maculata⁺	15	6	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	High	300	3.6	2	None	 Tree is located on adjacent land Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance 	Retain
35	Corymbia maculata+	22	8	Good	Fair	Mature	Medium	Long	High	500	6	2.5	Minor	Minor encroachment as a result of proposed AWTS	Retain
36	Corymbia maculata	22	4	Fair	Fair	Juvenile	Medium	Long	Medium	150	2	1.5	None	 Tree is located on adjacent land Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance 	Retain

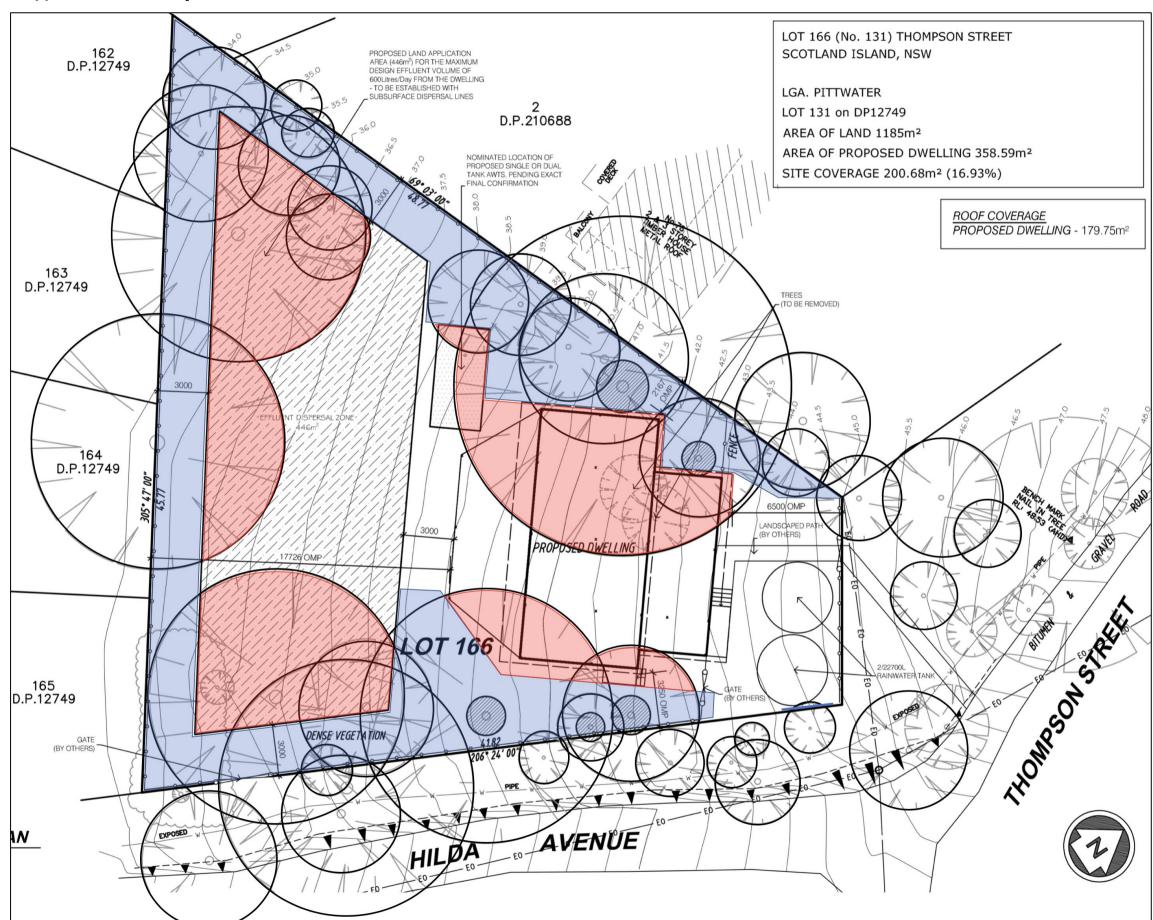
ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT - Lot 166 (No. 131) Thompson Street, SCOTLAND ISLAND

ld.	Botanical name	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Health	Structure	Age class	Tree significance	Useful life expectancy	Priority for retention	SRZ (<i>R</i> mm)	DBH (Ømm)	TPZ (<i>R</i> m)	Encroachment	Other notes	Proposal
37	Corymbia maculata	24	9	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Long	High	900	10.8	3.2	Major	Major encroachment as a result of proposed AWTS effluent dispersal zone	Retain
38	Corymbia maculata+	22	5	Good	Fair	Semi-mature	Medium	Long	High	300	3.6	2	None	Tree is located outside of the area of disturbance	Retain
39	Corymbia maculata	24	8	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Long	High	900	10.8	3.2	Minor	Minor encroachment as a result of proposed AWTS	Retain

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Appendix III - Tree protection Plan



- Trees protection fencing represented in BLUE
- Tree sensitive area (project arborist supervision required) represented in RED

Appendix IV - Tree Protection Specifications

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 undertaking 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.

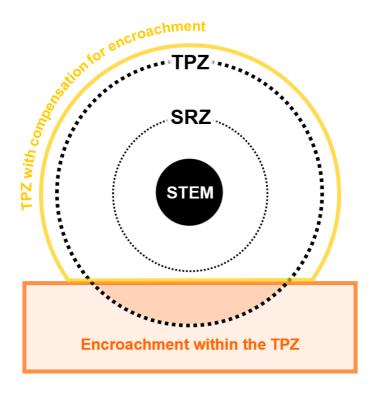
No over-excavation, battering or benching shall be undertaken beyond the footprint of any structure unless approved by the project arborist. Hand excavation and root mapping shall be undertaken along excavation lines within the TPZ prior to the commencement of mechanical excavation (to prevent tearing 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.

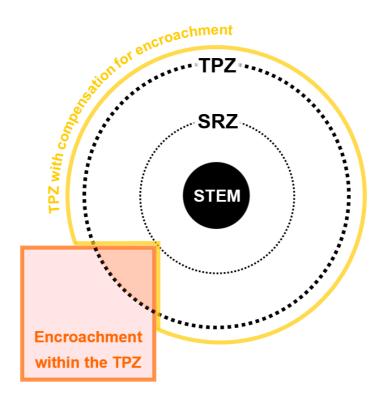
Underground services

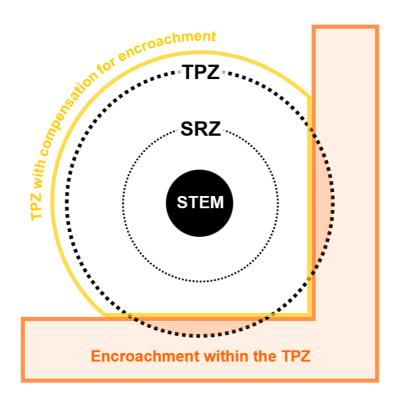
All underground services should be routed outside of the TPZ. If underground services need to be installed within the TPZ, they must be installed using tree sensitive excavation methods under supervision of the project arborist. Alternatively, boring methods such as horizontal directional drilling (HDD) 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

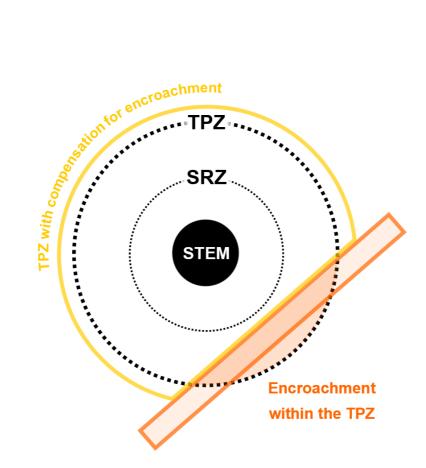
Appendix V - Encroachment within the TPZ

The images below show how encroachment within the tree protection zone can be compensated for elsewhere.









Reference

Council of Standards Australia (August 2009) AS 4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites Standards Australia, Sydney.

Appendix VI - STARS© assessment matrix

·	High tree is in good condition and d vigour
	•
The tree has form atypical of the species The tree is not visible or is partly visible from the surrounding properties or obstructed by other vegetation or buildings The tree provides a minor contribution or has a negative impact on the visual character and amenity of the local area The tree is a young specimen which may or may not have reached dimensions to be protected by local Tree Preservation Orders or similar protection mechanisms and can easily be replaced with a suitable specimen The tree is growth is severely restricted by above or below ground influences, unlikely to reach dimensions typical for the taxa in situ – tree is inappropriate to the site conditions The tree has form typical or atypical of the species The tree is a planted locally indigenous or a common species with its taxa commonly planted in the local area The tree is visible from surrounding properties, although not visually prominent as partially obstructed by other vegetation or buildings when viewed from the street The tree provides a fair contribution to the visual character and amenity of the local area The tree's growth is moderately restricted by above or below ground influences, reducing its ability to reach dimensions typical for the taxa in situ — tree is inappropriate to the site conditions The tree is listed as exempt under the provisions of the local Council Tree Preservation Order or similar protection mechanisms The tree has a wound or defect that has the potential to become	tree is a remnant or is a sted locally indigenous cimen and/or is rare or formon in the local area or of anical interest or of substantial stree is listed as a heritage of the treatened species or part of endangered ecological amunity or listed on councils' difficant tree register tree is visually prominent and ole from a considerable ance when viewed from most citions within the landscape to its size and scale and see a positive contribution to local amenity. The supports social and contributions, reflected by the ader population or community up or has commemorative

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

Tree Significance						
		High	Medium		Low	
ctancy	Long >40 years					
Useful Life Expectancy	Medium 15-40 years					
Useful I	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.



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