



PEAKE ARBORICULTURE

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Lot 1/-/DP749530

168 Whale Beach Road, Whale Beach NSW 2107

Prepared on: 18/03/2021

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) was requested by Marcus Ayres on the 10th of February 2021. This AIA addresses the potential impacts upon surrounding trees from the proposed development of Lot 1/-/DP749530, 168 Whale Beach Rd, Whale Beach NSW 2107 (the subject site).

10 trees located within and adjacent to the subject site were assessed during the preparation of this report.

Following a detailed assessment of construction impacts (available in section 6 of this report) it is concluded and recommended that;

The appointment of a site arborist (AQF Level 5) for the duration of the project, should be made prior to the commencement of any site works including demolition, to implement tree protection measures recommended below and in the Tree Protection Specification.

Trees 1,2 & 3 are neighbouring trees that have major encroachments from the proposed development. Although the theoretical TPZ's and SRZ's of trees 1-3 are subject to a major encroachment from the proposed development, actual root spread within the subject site is expected to be limited due to the size (<5m) of the subject trees. Arboricultural supervision will be required during excavation for footings and stormwater within their TPZ's. Specific tree protection measures have not been recommended due to the site boundary fence excluding the bulk of their TPZ's from development.

Any tree roots exposed during excavation with a diameter of less than 50mm within the TPZ must be cut cleanly with a sharp blade in accordance with section 9 of AS4373-2007 Pruning of Amenity Trees (Standards Australia, 2007). Any roots exposed within the SRZ are to be assessed by the site arborist prior to pruning.

It is recommended that the undeveloped TPZ of Tree 6 is protected with Tree protection Fencing for the duration of the development. Specifications for signage and fencing are provided in sections 9.5 & 9.6 of this report. The fenced tree protection zone is to be mulched with a 75mm layer of composted leaf mulch and maintained for the duration of development.

The removal of trees 4,5,7,8,9 & 10 (subject to approval from NBC) will be required to facilitate the proposed development. It is recommended that in the process of tree removal (subject to approval from Northern Beaches Council);

- All work is carried out by a person who is trained in AQF Level 3 in Arboriculture.
- All work is carried out in accordance with the Work Cover, Amenity Tree Industry Code of Practice 1998 and Safe work Australia's "Guide to managing risks of tree trimming and removal work" (July 2016).
- All tree waste is to be removed from site, including timber, mulch and stump grindings.

20 Replacement trees (detailed in section 6.2 of this report) have been included in the proposed landscaping.

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1 INTRODUCTION & AIMS

1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) was requested by Marcus Ayres on the 10th of February 2021. This AIA is to address the potential impacts upon surrounding trees from the proposed development of Lot 1/-/DP749530, 168 Whale Beach Rd, Whale Beach NSW 2107 (the subject site). The subject site can be seen in figure 1 below.



Figure 1: The subject site, site boundary shown in red. (Nearmap, 2021)

1.2 The aim of this report is to:

- Examine Councils policies in regards to application requirements needed for the preparation of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment.
- Visually assess and identify the subject trees & the environment in which they grow.
- Assess construction impacts for each subject tree through the revision of plans for the proposed development.



2 LEGISLATION REQUIREMENTS

- 2.1 Lot 1/-/DP749530, 168 Whale Beach Rd, Whale Beach NSW 2107 is zoned E4 – Environmental Living, and is located within the Local Government Area of Northern Beaches Council (NSW Government, n.d.)
- 2.2 Section A1.9 of the Pittwater 21 Development Control Plan - 2014 (DCP) (Pittwater Council, 2014), defines a tree as;
- “tree means a palm or woody perennial plant with a single or multi stem greater than five (5) metres in height.”*
- 2.3 Section B4.22 of the Pittwater 21 Development Control Plan - 2014 (DCP) (Pittwater Council, 2014), Preservation of Trees or Bushland Vegetation has also been considered, in particular;
- “10. Where trees proposed to be retained may be affected by the construction of new buildings and works of Classes 1 and 10, a Tree Protection Plan as per Appendix 18 (P21DCP) is to be submitted.”*
- 2.4 Section 7.6 – Biodiversity, of the Pittwater Local Environmental Plan 2014 (Pittwater Council, 2014) has been considered in the preparation of this report.
- 2.5 State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017 (NSW Government, 2017) has been considered in the preparation of this report. The aims of the policy are to;
- *“(a) to protect the biodiversity values of trees and other vegetation in non-rural areas of the State, and*
 - *(b) to preserve the amenity of non-rural areas of the State through the preservation of trees and other vegetation.”*



3 METHOD

- 3.1 The trees and site were visually assessed from ground level, using methods developed by the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) process (Claus Mattheck, 2006). No detailed inspections as described in the VTA process have been undertaken. The genus and species of the trees were recorded as well as the dimensions for diameter at breast height (DBH), diameter above buttress (DAB) and canopy width (when the measurement of a DBH and DAB has not been practical, such as in the case of low branching or mallee trees, a DBH and DAB measurement has been allocated based on tree size). Height and age of the trees were estimated as well as the percentage of deadwood, the tree was given a Health / Vigour rating and signs and symptoms of pests and diseases were looked for. Structural defects and comments were recorded.
- 3.2 Calculations have been made using guidelines supplied in AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites (Standards Australia, 2009) for the;
- Tree Protection Zone (TPZ),
 - Structural Root Zone (SRZ),
 - Live Crown Ratio (LCR),
 - Live Crown Size (LCS),
 - Height/Diameter ratio (H/D).
- 3.3 The trees have been allocated a landscape significance rating of Low, Medium or High using the *IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS)*© (IACA, 2010). Stars assessment criteria includes:
- Condition and Vigour
 - Form, species specific
 - Provenance, age and botanical significance
 - Heritage and Ecological significance
 - Size, shape, and local amenity value
 - Restrictions to tree growth
- Appendix A contains the assessment criteria in full.
- 3.4 The trees have been given a Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) rating, categorised as either;
- Long - 40+ years
 - Medium - 15-40 years
 - Short - 5-15 years
 - Consider for removal - <5 years

4 OBSERVATIONS

4.1 Listed in Table 1 below are observations from the subject trees relating to;

- Health and vigour. Rated between 0 and 5. 0 = Dead, 5 = Excellent.
- Deadwood. An overall % has been estimated.
- Structural defects and comments.
- Any signs/symptoms of pest and disease attack.
- Previous pruning or wounds.
- A landscape significance rating determined using the STARS© (IACA, 2010) matrix.
- A Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) rating of either long, medium, short or consider for removal.

Tree No.	Genus/Species & Common Names	Health Vigour	Dead wood %	Structural Defects/ Comments	Pests/ Disease	Pruning/ Wounds
1	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> Southern Mahogany	2.5	5-10%	Neighbouring tree. Split lignotuber at base.	None visible	None visible
2	<i>Acacia implexa</i> Hickory Wattle	2	20-25%	Neighbouring tree. 20-25% deadwood	None visible	None visible
3	<i>Acacia implexa</i> Hickory Wattle	2.5	5-10%	Neighbouring tree. Failed inclusion at co-dominance.	None visible	None visible
4	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> Southern Mahogany	2.5	15-20%	Eastern Stem dead	None visible	None visible
5	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> Southern Mahogany	3.5	20%	None visible	None visible	None visible
6	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	3.5	20%	None visible	None visible	None visible



Tree No.	Genus/Species & Common Names	Health Vigour	Dead wood %	Structural Defects/ Comments	Pests/ Disease	Pruning/ Wounds
	Southern Mahogany					
7	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> Coastal Banksia	3	5-10%	None visible	None visible	None visible
8	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> Southern Mahogany	3.5	10-15%	None visible	None visible	None visible
9	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> Southern Mahogany	3.5	5-10%	None visible	None visible	None visible
10	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> Southern Mahogany	3.5	5-10%	Previously failed branches within canopy.	None visible	None visible

Table 1: Tree Observations

4.2 Listed in Table 2 below are measurements from the subject trees relating to;

- Diameter at breast height (DBH).
- Diameter above buttress (DAB).
- Canopy spread - measured to the North, East, South and West (N, E, S, W).
- Tree height.
- Lowest scaffold branch.

Tree Number	Species	Maturity	Height (m)	Lowest Scaffold (m)	Spread (m)				DBH / Multi (cm)	DAB (cm)
					N	E	S	W		
1	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Mature	3.5	3	2	2	2	3.5	33	44
2	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Mature	4	6	0	2	4	4	25	30
3	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Mature	4	0	4	2	5	4	23	28
4	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Mature	3	5	3	0	3	3	36	45



Tree Number	Species	Maturity	Height (m)	Lowest Scaffold (m)	Spread (m)				DBH / Multi (cm)	DAB (cm)
					N	E	S	W		
5	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Mature	5	5	2	1	6	5	30	50
6	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Mature	3	6	8	4	5	3	50	70
7	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Mature	2	1	1	1	1	2	20	25
8	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Mature	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	25	30
9	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Mature	3.5	8	2.5	5	6	3.5	52	80
10	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Mature	3	6	7	7	5	3	80	110

Table 2: Tree Measurements

4.3 Listed in Table 3 Below are calculations from the subject trees relating to:

- Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)
- Structural Root Zone (SRZ)
- Live Crown Ratio (LCR)
- Live Crown Size (LCS)

Tree Number	Species	TPZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Live Crown Size (m ²)	Live Crown Ratio (%)
1	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	3.96	2.34	63	78%
2	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	3	2	100	95%
3	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	2.76	1.94	204	60%
4	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	4.32	2.37	222	60%
5	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	3.6	2.47	2	11%
6	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	6.0	2.85	26	50%
7	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	2.4	1.85	300	50%
8	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	3	2	11	33%
9	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	6.24	3.01	22	33%
10	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	9.6	3.44	17	43%

Table 3: Calculations from the subject trees

5 TREE RETENTION VALUES

5.1 Trees have been allocated a retention value using the priority Matrix in the *IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS)*© (IACA, 2010). The Matrix uses the Landscape Significance rating combined with the Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) to determine a retention value of either;

- Priority for Retention (High) – All measures must be taken to retain and protect these trees. If the guidelines set out in AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites cannot be used to protect the trees, design modification or re-location of the proposed development should be considered.
- Consider for Retention (Medium) – Retention of these trees should remain a priority. If the trees are adversely affecting the proposed development and all protection measures have been considered but are not viable, removal can be considered.
- Consider for Removal (Low) – Retention of these trees is not important. No modification to design should be considered for their retention.
- Priority for Removal – Trees in an irreversible decline, weed species or hazardous trees. These trees should be removed.

Tree Number	Species	Landscape Significance Rating	Useful Life Expectancy	Retention Value
1	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Medium	Short (5-15)	Low
2	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Medium	Short (5-15)	Low
3	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Low	Short (5-15)	Low
4	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Medium	Medium (15-40)	Medium
5	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Medium	Medium (15-40)	Medium
6	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Medium	Medium (15-40)	Medium
7	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Low	Medium (15-40)	Low
8	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Low	Long (>40)	Medium
9	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Medium	Medium (15-40)	Medium
10	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Medium	Medium (15-40)	Medium

Table 4: Tree Retention Values

6 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

6.1 Listed in table 5 below are likely impacts from the proposed construction upon the trees.

Tree Number	Proposed encroachments to TPZ and/or canopy	Likely Impacts from proposed construction.	Conclusion
1-3	Trees 1-3 will have major encroachments to their TPZ's and SRZ's from the proposed development and stormwater. Trees 1-3 are neighbouring trees <5m in height located adjacent to the site boundary.	Although the theoretical TPZ's and SRZ's of trees 1-3 are subject to a major encroachment from the proposed development, actual root spread within the subject site is expected to be limited due to the size of the trees. Arboricultural supervision will be required during excavation for footings and stormwater.	Trees 1-3 are to be retained and protected (unless removed due to their structural defects). Arboricultural supervision will be required during excavation. No specific tree protection measures will be required as the site boundary fence will exclude the bulk of their TPZ's from development.
4,5,7,8,9 & 10	Trees 4,5,7,8,9 & 10 are located within the footprint of the proposed driveway.	Trees 4,5,7,8,9 & 10 will be required to be removed to facilitate the proposed development.	Removal of trees 4,5,7,8,9 & 10 will be required (subject to approval from Northern Beaches Council).
6	Tree 6 has a minor encroachment of 8.6% from the proposed pool and surrounds.	No detrimental impacts are expected from the proposed development.	Tree 6 is to be retained and protected. Tree protection fencing will be required for the duration of development.

Table 5: Construction Impacts

6.2 Replacement Planting identified within the proposed landscaping and Landscape Plant schedule (Harrisons Landscaping - 24/02/2021) includes the following trees;

Genus/Species	Common Name	Quantity	Mature Height
<i>Corymbia maculata</i> 'ST1' Lowanna	Spotted Gum	1	10m is primarily above ground
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Coin Spot Fern	6	5-15m
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	11	3-15m
<i>Syzygium smithii</i>	Common Lilly Pilly	2	15-20m

7 DOCUMENTS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT

7.1 Listed in table 6 below are documents used in the preparation of this report.

Document type	Source/ Author	Title	Date
Plan	Watershed Design	DA02 – Survey	12/02/2021
Plan	Watershed Design	DA03 – Site Analysis	12/02/2021
Plan	Watershed Design	DA04 – Site and Roof Plan	12/02/2021
Plan	Watershed Design	DA05 – Driveway	12/02/2021
Elevation	Watershed Design	DA06-DA09 – Level 1 – Level 4	12/02/2021
Section	Watershed Design	DA10-DA18 – Sections	12/02/2021
Plan	Watershed Design	DA19-DA22 – Elevations	12/02/2021
Plan	Harrisons Landscaping	Landscape Master Plan – Level 1	24/02/2021
Plan	Harrisons Landscaping	Landscape Master Plan – Level 3	24/02/2021
Plan	Harrisons Landscaping	Landscape Master Plan – Level 4	24/02/2021
Schedule	Harrisons Landscaping	Landscape Plant Schedule	24/02/2021
Plan	Taylor Consulting	Preliminary Stormwater management Plan	01/03/2021
Plan Overlay	Peake Arboriculture	Tree Location, TPZ & SRZ Plan.	18/03/2021

Table 6: Documents used in the preparation of this report.



8 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 The appointment of a site arborist (AQF Level 5) for the duration of the project, should be made prior to the commencement of any site works including demolition, to implement tree protection measures recommended below and in the Tree Protection Specification.
- 8.2 Trees 1,2 & 3 are neighbouring trees that have major encroachments from the proposed development. Although the theoretical TPZ's and SRZ's of trees 1-3 are subject to a major encroachment from the proposed development, actual root spread within the subject site is expected to be limited due to the size (<5m) of the trees. Arboricultural supervision will be required during excavation for footings and stormwater within their TPZ's. Specific tree protection measures have not been recommended due to the site boundary fence excluding the bulk of their TPZ's from development.
- 8.5 Any tree roots exposed during excavation with a diameter of less than 50mm within the TPZ must be cut cleanly with a sharp blade in accordance with section 9 of AS4373-2007 Pruning of Amenity Trees (Standards Australia, 2007). Any roots exposed within the SRZ are to be assessed by the site arborist prior to pruning.
- 8.6 It is recommended that the undeveloped TPZ of Tree 6 is protected with Tree protection Fencing for the duration of the development. Specifications for signage and fencing are provided in sections 9.5 & 9.6 of this report. The fenced tree protection zone is to be mulched with a 75mm layer of composted leaf mulch and maintained for the duration of development.
- 8.8 The removal of trees 4,5,7,8,9 & 10 (subject to approval from NBC) will be required to facilitate the proposed development. It is recommended that in the process of tree removal (subject to approval from Northern Beaches Council);
- All work is carried out by a person who is trained in AQF Level 3 in Arboriculture.
 - All work is carried out in accordance with the Work Cover, Amenity Tree Industry Code of Practice 1998 and Safe work Australia's "Guide to managing risks of tree trimming and removal work" (July 2016).
 - All tree waste is to be removed from site, including timber, mulch and stump grindings.



9 TREE PROTECTION SPECIFICATION – AS PER AS4970 – 2009

Tree Protection will be undertaken in the three stages listed below. Certification from the project arborist is required at/during each stage.

9.1 PRE – DEVELOPMENT STAGE

- Prior to any tree removal an AQF level 5 arborist must be engaged as site arborist to oversee all arboricultural aspects of the project, including tagging all trees and identifying trees for removal.
- Tree protection should be installed by a minimum AQF level 3 arborist and be supervised by an AQF level 5 arborist in accordance with the guidelines from AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites (Standards Australia, 2009), and the information provided in this report.
- All trees to be retained must be visually assessed and their current health and condition recorded. The minimum assessment categories are provided below.
Visual assessment benchmark
 - Health and Vitality (Good/Fair/Poor/Dead)
 - Leaf Damage
 - Pests and Diseases
 - Deadwood percentage
 - Dieback Percentage.
 - Mechanical Damage
 - Recent Pruning
- Certifying of Pre-Construction Tree Protection by the site arborist will conclude the pre-construction phase of development. Construction must not commence until Pre-Construction tree protection has been certified by the site arborist.
- The project manager is to be made aware of Tree Protection requirements for the duration of the project.

Pre-development Arboricultural Certification

	Pre-Development requirement met. (Y/N)	Project Arborist Signature	Date
All trees tagged. Trees for removal identified by project arborist.			
All tree protection measures have been correctly installed.			
A pre-development visual inspection of all trees to be retained has been undertaken by the project arborist			
The project manager has been made aware of all tree protection measures required for the duration of the project.			



9.2 DEVELOPMENT STAGE

- Tree protection measures must remain in place during this stage. They cannot be removed intermittently for access and any modifications to Tree Protection Fencing Locations as shown in the tree protection plan, must be authorised, recorded and carried out by the site arborist.
- The project arborist is to be present for all arboricultural supervision within TPZ's of retained trees, as recommended by the arboricultural impact assessment(AIA) and tree protection plan.
- The site arborist will conduct regular visits (every two months) in accordance with AS4970-2009 to visually assess and record the health and condition of the trees being retained.
- Tree protection measures will also be assessed regularly to ensure they are functioning correctly. Any maintenance required for Tree Protection measures will be performed.
- A stop work notice will be issued to the project manager if any Tree Protection Measures are not found to be complying with the Tree Protection Plan.
- Any incidents relating to retained trees must be reported immediately to the site arborist to be documented and a plan for remediation put in place.

Development Stage Arboricultural Certification.

	Development requirement met. (Y/N)	Project Arborist Signature	Date
Tree protection measures have remained in place for the duration of the development.			
Tree Health and vitality has not deteriorated during the development.			
Arboricultural supervision has been undertaken as required by the AIA and Tree Protection Plan			
Incidents relating to retained trees have been reported to the project arborist.			
Remediation has been implemented as necessary for the successful retention of retained trees.			



9.3 CONCLUSION OF DEVELOPMENT

- Final visit from the site arborist to report on the health and condition of the trees that have been retained and the removal of tree protection. Incidents documented during the development stage will be included in this report.
- Any remedial work necessary upon the completion of development will be recommended in the final report.
- Replacement trees are to be planted before the project arborists final inspection.

Conclusion of Development Arboricultural Certification.

	Development requirement met. (Y/N)	Project Arborist Signature	Date
Tree protection measures have remained in place for the duration of the development.			
Tree Health and vitality has not deteriorated during the development.			
All documentation from site inspections/supervision has been compiled.			
Remediation has been implemented as necessary for the successful retention of retained trees. Any remediation to be continued has been recommended in the final report.			
Replacement tree planting has been undertaken and all replacement trees have been planted correctly.			

9.4 TREE PROTECTION ZONE REQUIREMENTS

Tree Protection Zones (TPZs), will be set out before the commencement of construction works.

According to AS 4970-2009, activities excluded from the TPZ include but are not limited to:-

- (a) machine excavation including trenching
- (b) excavation for silt fencing
- (c) cultivation
- (d) storage
- (e) preparation of chemicals, including preparation of cement products
- (f) parking of vehicles and plant
- (g) refuelling
- (h) dumping of waste
- (i) wash down and cleaning of equipment
- (j) placement of fill
- (k) lighting of fires
- (l) soil level changes
- (m) temporary or permanent installation of utilities and signs
- (n) physical damage to the tree.

Source Australian Standard AS 4970-2009 *Protection of trees on development sites*.



9.5 TREE PROTECTION ZONE SIGNAGE

A tree protection zone sign must be affixed to all Fenced Tree Protection Zones. (Example Below)

TREE PROTECTION ZONE



NO ACCESS

Restricted Activities in the Tree Protection Zone

According to AS 4970-2009, activities excluded from the TPZ include but are not limited to-

- machine excavation including trenching
 - excavation for silt fencing
 - cultivation
 - storage
- preparation of chemicals, including preparation of cement products
 - parking of vehicles and plant
 - refuelling
 - dumping of waste
- wash down and cleaning of equipment
 - placement of fill
 - lighting of fires
 - soil level changes
- temporary or permanent installation of utilities and signs
 - physical damage to the tree.

Source Australian Standard *AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites.*

Site Arborist:
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9.6 TREE PROTECTION FENCING REQUIREMENTS

Tree protection Fencing must be a minimum of 1.8 metres in height and be held in place with locking clamps and concrete feet between each panel, see Figure 2 below.



An Example of Temporary Fencing



10 REFERENCES

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11 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Age class:

Young – planted recently.

Semi Mature – Reached less than 20% of expected life span.

Mature – Between 20-80% of expected life span.

Over Mature – Past 80% of expected life span.

Health and Vigour:

0 – Dead tree.

1 – Advanced state of decline. Significant deadwood visible. <20% live foliage cover.

2 – Declining. Dieback and deadwood visible. 20-60% live foliage cover.

3 – Low to average vigour. Dieback or visible. 60-90% live foliage cover.

4 – Good vigour. Small amount of dieback visible. 90-100% live foliage cover.

5 – Excellent vigour. No dieback or deadwood visible. 100% live foliage cover.

Crown:

Measured from the top of the tree to the lowest branch, comprising of leaves and branches.

Deadwood:

Dead branches found in a trees crown. An entirely dead branch or stem.

Dieback:

The death of portions of the crown. The death of branches or shoots from the tips inward.

Defect:

A feature of a tree that affects the health or structure in an adverse manner.

Decay:

The process of micro-organisms breaking down woody tissue.

Cavity:

A void in a woody stem, usually created by decay. This can be open or closed.

Soil Texture:

The amounts of sand, silt and clay in a soil.

Soil pH:

A figure expressing the acidity or alkalinity of a soil.

DBH:

Diameter at Breast Height refers to the tree trunk diameter measured at breast height or 1.4 metres above ground level.

DAB:

Diameter Above the Buttress refers to the tree trunk diameter measured above the root buttress and is used to calculate the radius of the SRZ.

TPZ:

Tree Protection Zone The radius of the TPZ is calculated for each tree by multiplying the DBH x 12. To establish the TPZ this radius is measured from the centre of the stem at ground level and it is an area that is to be isolated from construction disturbance. Any encroachment into the TPZ of more than 10% is considered to be a major encroachment.

SRZ:

Structural Root Zone The radius of the SRZ is calculated using the following formula:

$r \text{ (SRZ)} = (D \times 50)^{0.42} \times 0.64$ where D is the DAB measured in metres. It is the area around a tree that is required for tree stability and is usually applied on construction sites after there has been a major encroachment of the TPZ.

LCR:

Live Crown Ratio. The height of a trees crown, relative to the total height of the tree. Often used as an indicator of overall stability.

LCS:

Live Crown Size. The area of the crown as viewed from one aspect.

H/D:

Height over Diameter ratio. An indicator of failure due to slenderness. 30 is the optimum ratio. Greater than 50 is considered hazardous



12 RELEVANT APPENDICES

12.1 APPENDIX 1 – S.T.A.R.S.© (IACA 2010)

Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System* (IACA 2010) – S.T.A.R.S. ©

The landscape significance of a tree is an essential criterion to establish the importance that a particular tree may have on a site. However, rating the significance of a tree becomes subjective and difficult to ascertain in a consistent and repetitive fashion due to assessor bias. It is therefore necessary to have a rating system utilising structured qualitative criteria to assist in determining the retention value for a tree. To assist this process all definitions for terms used in the *Tree Significance - Assessment Criteria* and *Tree Retention Value - Priority Matrix*, are taken from the IACA Dictionary for Managing Trees in Urban Environments 2009.

This rating system will assist in the planning processes for proposed works, above and below ground where trees are to be retained on or adjacent a development site. The system uses a scale of *High, Medium* and *Low* significance in the landscape. Once the landscape significance of an individual tree has been defined, the retention value can be determined. An example of its use in an Arboricultural report is shown as Appendix A.

Tree Significance - Assessment Criteria

High Significance in landscape

- The tree is in *Good condition* and *Good vigor*;
- The tree has a form typical for the species;
- 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;
- The tree is listed as a Heritage Item, Threatened Species or part of an Endangered ecological community or listed on Councils significant Tree Register;
- 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;
- The tree supports social and cultural sentiments or spiritual associations, reflected by the broader population or community group or has commemorative values;
- 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.

Medium Significance in landscape

- The tree is in *Fair-Good condition* and *Good or Low vigor*;
- 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*.

Low Significance in landscape

- The tree is in fair-poor condition and good or low vigor;
- The tree has form atypical of the species;
- The tree is not visible or is partly visible from surrounding properties as 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 dimension to be protected by local Tree Preservation orders or similar protection mechanisms and can easily be replaced with a suitable specimen,
- 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,
- 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 potential to become structurally unsound.

Environmental Pest / Noxious Weed Species

- The tree is an Environmental Pest Species due to its invasiveness or poisonous/ allergenic properties,
- The tree is a declared noxious weed by legislation.

Hazardous/Irreversible Decline

- The tree is structurally unsound and/or unstable and is considered potentially dangerous,
- The tree is dead, or is in irreversible decline, or has the potential to fail or collapse in full or part in the immediate to short term.

The tree is to have a minimum of three (3) criteria in a category to be classified in that group.

Note: The assessment criteria are for individual trees only, however, can be applied to a monocultural stand in its entirety e.g. hedge.

Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists (IACA 2010), *IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS)*, www.iaca.org.au



Table 1.0 Tree Retention Value - Priority Matrix.

		Significance				
		1. High	2. Medium	3. Low		
		Significance in Landscape	Significance in Landscape	Significance in Landscape	Environmental Pest / Noxious Weed Species	Hazardous / Irreversible Decline
Estimated Life Expectancy	1. Long >40 years					
	2. Medium 15-40 Years					
	3. Short <1-15 Years					
	Dead					

Legend for Matrix Assessment		INSTITUTE OF AUSTRALIAN IACA CONSULTING ARBORICULTURISTS
	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 <i>Protection of trees on development sites</i> . Tree sensitive construction measures must be implemented e.g. pier and beam etc 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 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.	
	Priority for Removal - These trees are considered hazardous, or in irreversible decline, or weeds and should be removed irrespective of development.	

USE OF THIS DOCUMENT AND REFERENCING The IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS) is free to use, but only in its entirety and must be cited as follows:

IACA, 2010, *IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS)*, Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists, Australia, www.iaca.org.au

REFERENCES Australia ICOMOS Inc. 1999, *The Burra Charter – The Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, International Council of Monuments and Sites, www.icomos.org/australia Draper BD and Richards PA 2009, *Dictionary for Managing Trees in Urban Environments*, Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists (IACA), CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia. Footprint Green Pty Ltd 2001, *Footprint Green Tree Significance & Retention Value Matrix*, Avalon, NSW Australia, www.footprintgreen.com.au

IACA 2010, *IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS)*, Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists, www.iaca.org.au

LANDSCAPE AREA

01 EXISTING SITE AREA	2,825.00
02 PROPOSED LANDSCAPE	1,735.67

FLOOR SPACE RATIO

01 EXISTING SITE AREA	2,825.00
04 INTERNAL FLOOR AREA	547.63

TREE LOCATION, TPZ AND SRZ PLAN

SITE & ROOF PLAN (WATERSHED DESIGN - 12/02/2021) WITH TREE PROTECTION ZONE AND STRUCTURAL ROOT ZONE OVERLAY (PEAKE ARBORICULTURE 18/03/2021).

LEGEND

TREE PROTECTION ZONE



STRUCTURAL ROOT ZONE



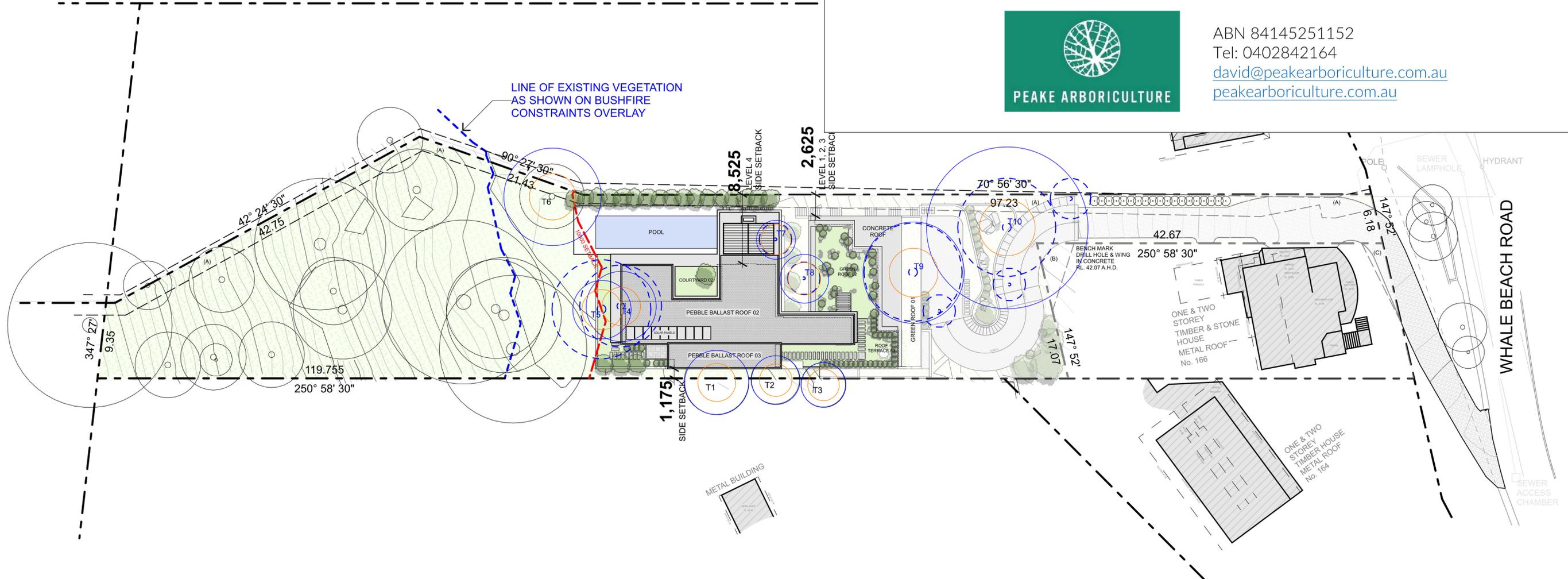
THIS PLAN IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PREPARED FOR 168 WHALE BEACH RD, WHALE BEACH, NSW 2107, BY PEAKE ARBORICULTURE (18/03/2021).



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LINE OF EXISTING VEGETATION AS SHOWN ON BUSHFIRE CONSTRAINTS OVERLAY



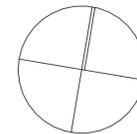
NOTES:

- ANY DISCREPANCIES TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ARCHITECT'S ATTENTION.
- USE FIGURE DIMENSION IN PREFERENCE TO SCALING.
- ONLY SCALE UNDER DIRECTION FROM ARCHITECT.
- BUILDER TO EXAMINE SITE AND VERIFY CONDITIONS AND DIMENSIONS.
- THIS DRAWING REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF THE ARCHITECTS.
- CLIENT IS GRANTED CONDITIONAL LICENCE TO USE DRAWINGS.
- TRANSFER OF THE LICENCE IS PROHIBITED.
- ARCHITECT RESERVES THE RIGHT TO TERMINATE THE LICENCE.
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Issue ID	Issue Name	Issue Date
A	Issue to Consultants	10/11/20
B	Issue to for Pre DA	12/11/20
C	Issue to Consultants	12/2/21



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CLIENT:	MARCUS & LIDIA AYRES	ADDRESS:	168 WHALE BEACH ROAD WHALE BEACH NSW 2107	JOB NO:	200731	DRAWING NO:	DA04
PROJECT:	AYRES HOUSE	DRAWING:	SITE & ROOF PLAN	DRAWN:	MC	ISSUE:	C
				CHECKED:	MK		
				SCALE:	1:500, 1:1		