



Arboricultural Impact Assessment For Proposed development at 25 Waterview St Seaforth NSW

Prepared for
Peita & Jonas Daly

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1. Brief

- 1.1. I am requested by Peita Shirvington-Daly (property owner) to identify and assess all trees at or near 25 Waterview St Seaforth that will be potentially affected by the proposed development, and to provide an arboricultural impact assessment which discusses relevant aspects of the proposed development's impact on existing trees.

2. Scope

- 2.1. This report focuses on trees within and close to the subject site that may be affected by the proposed development.

All trees were assessed visually from ground level in accordance with Mattheck and Breloer's Visual Tree Assessment methodology.

No excavation or invasive testing was conducted as a part of the visual tree assessment.

3. The proposed development

- 3.1. The proposed development is for the demolition of an existing deck and creation of a decked landscaped area at the backyard including an inground pool and pergola.

The proposed development is located within the residential suburb of Seaforth in the Northern Beaches local government area.

One existing tree at the site will be minimally affected if the proposed development occurs as planned.

4. Site description

- 4.1. The subject site (25 Waterview St Seaforth) is a residential property.

Trees at the site which may potentially be affected by the proposal are located in the backyard which is at the south east end of the property.

5. Site visit details

- 5.1. One site visit was made by the author on 23 February 2021 for the purposes of data collection and tree assessment for this document.

During this visit, tree location and other data was collected and assessments undertaken for the subject trees in relation to the proposed development.

The weather at the time of the site visit was fine and the effect of wind was negligible.

Site location (Google maps)



6. Main documents utilised

The following documents were provided for the author's information by Peita Shirvington-Daly

- Landscape design plans (11 Sheets) by Site Design Studios dated 25/01/2021

Other documents and information may have been provided, however the main ones used to assist the author with this assessment are listed above.

These documents were provided to the author in electronic format via email.

7. Methodology

7.1. All tree assessments were carried out utilising the following methods

- Visual Tree Assessment Method (VTA) (Mattheck and Breloer,)
- Tree AZ (Barrell)
- Significance and retention value were assessed using STARS (IACA 2010)
- No aerial inspections, root excavations or soil sampling were conducted as part of this assessment
- Tree identification was based on visual inspection of features available at the time of inspection. A complete taxonomical process of identification was not conducted; therefore, the identification of trees in this document represents the probable identity of the species.

7.2. Measurements and observations were taken using

- Positioning and data recording conducted using a Trimble Nomad 5 GPS PDA device.
- Binoculars and naked eye
- DBH (Diameter at Breast Height) was measured with a diameter tape or estimated at approx. 1.4 metres above existing levels
- Tree height and canopy spread was estimated or measured using a laser range finder and an inclinometer and/or based on surveyor's estimates

7.3. Data collection and encroachment calculation

All assessed and recorded trees have been identified with a number which corresponds with the number on the tree survey data table at Appendix 3 and its location at the subject site may be viewed on the aerial image at Appendix 4 Images.

The author attempted to locate the trees as accurately as possible by using Google Earth in conjunction with plan drawings and provided professional survey images, which were overlaid using the tools available in the Google Earth application. These images were placed manually, as accurately as possible and cross referenced with the location point data collected by the author and displayed on the Google Earth interface screen.

Measurements to the nearest TPZ/SRZ disturbance was measured using tools available in the Google Earth application and encroachment percentages were calculated using the "Proofdocs" TPZ Incursion Calculator which is available online.

Some existing trees which may be affected were not shown on the provided design drawings therefore these trees were placed manually as accurately as possible in the google earth application based on measurements, compass bearings and observations taken during the site visit.

Survey accuracy of location and calculations relating to these trees cannot be guaranteed.

8. Trees potentially affected by the proposed development

Discussion

8.1. Tree 1

Is a mature smooth barked apple which is located at the south eastern section of the subject property near to where the pool is proposed to be located

This tree will experience an 14% encroachment from proposed excavation necessary for installation of the pool and associated supporting infrastructure within the tree protection zone (TPZ) and including structural root zone (SRZ).

The projected encroachment is slightly over the 10% encroachment limits specified as acceptable in AS4970 however, due to the fact that minimal works will be occurring throughout the remainder of the TPZ area and beyond, with appropriate sensitive management of works proposed within the TPZ and SRZ, this tree may be retained with minimal adverse effects.

This tree may be protected and retained if protected by a tree protection zone (TPZ) which complies with Section 4 of AS4970-2009.

A physically fenced tree protection zone (TPZ) is to be established and certified before any works commence and shall remain in place until completion of the project.

The dimensions of the TPZ shall be to the dimensions specified at Appendix 3; Tree Survey Data Table and placement shall be as indicated at Appendix 4 Images.

Any works or activity proposed to occur within the TPZ other than works evident on the plans are to be conducted sensitively and in consultation with, or under direct supervision by an AQF5 consulting arborist.

No activity as specified at Section 10 of the report is to occur within the TPZ without written approval by an AQF5 arborist.

The excavation closest to the tree within the TPZ (indicated by a red line at Appendix 4 Images) shall be conducted by hand using a clean sharp hand shovel or similar to the required depth or to a depth of at least 600mm if excavation is proposed to be deeper than 600mm.

Any roots found up to a maximum of 40mm in diameter are to be severed cleanly with a sharp hand saw by, or under direct supervision by an AQF5 consulting arborist.

Any roots found over 40mm in diameter are to be managed in accordance with directions given by the supervising AQF5 arborist.

Excavation below 600mm in depth (if digging deeper than 600mm is necessary) may be carried out with machinery as long as the machinery is not located within the TPZ or if it is, it must be sited on appropriate ground protection to protect the soil within the TPZ from compaction.

Ground protection is to be installed wherever plant or heavy equipment is planned to be used within the TPZ.

The level of ground protection necessary will be dependent on the type of plant or machinery requiring access to the TPZ and this may require more detailed specification in consultation with an AQF5 arborist.

The soil within the TPZ of protected trees where frequent and repeated access by pedestrians (tradespersons) and plant is required, shall be protected by ground protection in the form of a thick (200mm) layer of mulch and load spreading boards or plates if considered necessary by the project arborist.

Given the practicalities of completion of proposed works within the tree protection zone (TPZ) of these trees, it may be impractical to establish a TPZ fence (exclusion zone) around these trees to the complete dimensions shown at Appendix 4 and so, ground protection, in conjunction with, or as an alternative to erecting a fenced exclusion zone may be utilised to protect the soil within the TPZ within the subject property.

When ground protection is utilised, the ground surface within the TPZ on the subject property is to be protected in accordance with Section 4.5.3 of AS4970 and a thick (200-300mm) layer of wood chip mulch is to be placed directly on the ground within the TPZ.

If vehicles or heavy plant will be utilised within the TPZ, load spreading plates, rumble boards or heavy timber planking is to be placed on top of the mulch and strapped together to prevent movement so as to spread the load and to prevent compaction of the soil.

The level of soil protection and materials to be used within the TPZ will vary depending on the plant proposed to be utilised and specific protection measures will need to be discussed and agreed upon in writing by the project manager and an AQF5 qualified arborist before works commence.

8.2. Tree 2

Is a semi mature Old Man Banksia which is located at the south eastern (back yard) section of the subject property, four metres to the west of Tree 1.

This tree was not shown on the provided survey and its location has been shown at Appendix 4 Images based on measurements and compass bearings taken while at the site.

Minimal activity or works in the form of soil level changes where a retaining wall is proposed to be installed nearby and within the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) are planned to occur.

The calculated TPZ encroachment is a sustainable 5.6% of the TPZ area of this tree and hence, no adverse effects are expected if managed appropriately.

This tree may be protected and retained if protected by a tree protection zone (TPZ) which complies with Section 4 of AS4970-2009.

A physically fenced tree protection zone (TPZ) is to be established and certified before any works commence and shall remain in place until completion of the project.

The dimensions of the TPZ shall be to the dimensions specified at Appendix 3; Tree Survey Data Table and placement shall be as indicated at Appendix 4 Images.

The TPZ may be one larger zone which encompasses both Tree 1 and 2 or it may be an individual zone encompassing only this tree as long as it encompasses the entire 2 metre radius (excepting the works area) as shown at Appendix 4 and specified at Appendix 3.

Any works or activity proposed to occur within the TPZ other than works evident on the plans are to be conducted sensitively and in consultation with, or under direct supervision by an AQF5 consulting arborist.

No activity as specified at Section 10 of the report is to occur within the TPZ without written approval by an AQF5 arborist.

9. General Tree Protection Instructions

All other trees not listed specifically here will not be affected by the proposed development if protected in accordance with AS4970-2009.

Basic tree protection measures have been recommended in this document however, more comprehensive and detailed tree protection specifications may be mandated by the consenting authority in the form of a tree protection management plan which is to be provided by an AQF5 arborist in cooperation with the project manager.

All tree protection measures must be installed before any phase of development related activity occurs (including demolition).

Tree protection measures must be assessed and certified in writing by an AQF5 consulting arborist with a sufficient time allowance to make physical adjustments to protection measures in order to ensure efficacy of tree protection before any works commence.

Any soil disturbance in the form of trenching or fill placement or tunnelling for the installation of infrastructure including but not limited to pipes for communications, electrical, drainage, water or sewer must be considered in relation to retained trees and advice shall be sought from an AQF5 consulting arborist if any infrastructure as described above is proposed to be installed within the TPZ radius for any tree to be retained.

Ground protection to protect the soil within the TPZ may be utilised as an alternative to erecting a fenced exclusion zone if the practicalities of the development process necessitates it.

If ground protection is used as an alternative to protective fencing, the ground surface within the TPZ is to be protected in accordance with Section 4.5.3 of AS4970 and a thick (200-300mm) layer of wood chip mulch is to be placed on the ground within the TPZ and load spreading plates, rumble boards or heavy timber planking is to be placed on top of the mulch and strapped together to prevent movement so as to spread the load and to prevent compaction of the soil.

The level of soil protection and materials to be used within the TPZ will vary depending on the plant proposed to be utilised and specific protection measures will need to be discussed and agreed upon in writing by the project manager and an AQF5 qualified arborist before works commence.

10. Tree protection zone information

- TPZ- (Tree protection zone) the tree protection zone (TPZ) is the principal means of protecting trees on development sites. The TPZ is a combination of the root area and crown area requiring protection. It is an area isolated from construction disturbance, so that the tree remains viable.
- SRZ- (Structural root zone) The SRZ is the area required for tree stability. A larger area is required to maintain a viable tree.
- Any trees recorded within the scope of this assessment that are to be retained shall be protected by a physical TPZ exclusion zone to the radius from the trunk calculated in accordance with section 4 of AS 4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites (Provided at Appendix 3) Tree survey data table) and in consultation with the project arborist.
- It is strongly recommended that a copy of this standard is obtained by the project manager as a reference before any work commences on site.
- Tree protection zones shall be established in accordance with Section 4 of AS 4970-2009 before commencement of any other demolition or construction work. This will include trunk, branch and ground protection if considered necessary by the project arborist and also placement of appropriate and compliant TPZ signage to the physical TPZ fence.
- The TPZ shall remain until the completion of all demolition and construction related activity.
- Any pruning and tree works recommended are to be conducted by a certificate 3 (minimum) qualified and experienced arborist and work is to be conducted according to AS4373: Pruning of Amenity Trees.
- Consent to prune trees may be required from the tree owners and Council.
- Establishment and erection of tree protection zone and signage should be inspected and certified by the project arborist to ensure compliance with the standard.
- Unless approved by the project arborist beforehand, no activity as detailed in section 4.2 of AS 4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites and Section 10 of this document is to occur within the TPZ.

10.1. Activities prohibited within the Tree Protection Zone

- Modification of existing soil levels
- Excavations and trenching
- Cultivation of the soil
- Mechanical removal of vegetation
- Soil disturbance
- Movement of natural rock
- Storage of materials, plant or equipment
- Erection of site sheds
- Affixing of signage or hoarding to the trees
- Preparation of building materials
- Disposal of waste materials and chemicals
- Lighting fires
- Refuelling
- Movement of pedestrian or vehicular traffic
- Temporary or permanent location of services, or the works required for their installation
- Any other activities that may cause damage to the tree.

References

- Northern Beaches Council DCP Section E1 Preservation of Trees or Bushland Vegetation
- Standards Australia (2009) "AS4970: Protection of trees on development sites"
- Standards Australia (2007) "AS4373: Pruning of Amenity Trees"
- http://www.treetec.net.au/TPZ_SRZ_DBH_calculator.php
- http://www.proofdocs.com/arborist_report_template/tpz_incursion_calculator/
- Mattheck, C., Breloer, H (1994) The Body Language of Trees- A handbook for failure analysis . HMSO, London.

Contact details

Michael Shaw

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Qualifications and experience (Michael Shaw)

Practising AQF level 5 consulting arborist from 2009 - present

AQF level 5 Diploma of Horticulture (Arboriculture)

Licensed QTRA practitioner (quantitative tree risk assessment)

ISA Tree risk assessment qualification (TRAQ) October 2013

Senior Tree Risk Assessment Officer (Central Coast Council) Sep 2015- Dec 2017

Part time contractor as a Tree Management Officer at Lane Cove, Strathfield and Hornsby Councils between 2013-2015

Tree Assessment and Vegetation Management Officer Port Stephens Council from September 2009 - Dec 2011

ISA conference Canberra 2017

VTA (visual tree assessment) workshop March 2011 and March 2013

ISA 87th annual Conference delegate, Parramatta NSW July 2011.

Matheny & Clark "Arboriculture" Seminar. Melbourne November 2009

Specialising in arboriculture and tree assessment from Feb 2008

Certificate 3 Horticulture (Parks and gardens)

Working in horticultural industry from April 2004

Appendix 1 Tree AZ

Category Z: Unimportant trees not worthy of being a material constraint

Local policy exemptions: Trees that are unsuitable for legal protection for local policy reasons including size, proximity and species

Z1	Young or insignificant small trees, i.e. below the local size threshold for legal protection, etc
Z2	Too close to a building, i.e. exempt from legal protection because of proximity, etc
Z3	Species that cannot be protected for other reasons, i.e. scheduled noxious weeds, out of character in a setting of acknowledged importance, etc

High risk of death or failure: Trees that are likely to be removed within 10 years because of acute health issues or severe structural failure

Z4	Dead, dying, diseased or declining
Z5	Severe damage and/or structural defects where a high risk of failure cannot be satisfactorily reduced by reasonable remedial care, i.e. cavities, decay, included bark, wounds, excessive imbalance, overgrown and vulnerable to adverse weather conditions, etc
Z6	Instability, i.e. poor anchorage, increased exposure, etc

Excessive nuisance: Trees that are likely to be removed within 10 years because of unacceptable impact on people

Z7	Excessive, severe and intolerable inconvenience to the extent that a locally recognised court or tribunal would be likely to authorise removal, i.e. dominance, debris, interference, etc
Z8	Excessive, severe and intolerable damage to property to the extent that a locally recognised court or tribunal would be likely to authorise removal, i.e. severe structural damage to surfacing and buildings, etc

Good management: Trees that are likely to be removed within 10 years through responsible management of the tree population

Z9	Severe damage and/or structural defects where a high risk of failure can be temporarily reduced by reasonable remedial care, i.e. cavities, decay, included bark, wounds, excessive imbalance, vulnerable to adverse weather conditions, etc
Z10	Poor condition or location with a low potential for recovery or improvement, i.e. dominated by adjacent trees or buildings, poor architectural framework, etc
Z11	Removal would benefit better adjacent trees, i.e. relieve physical interference, suppression, etc
Z12	Unacceptably expensive to retain, i.e. severe defects requiring excessive levels of maintenance, etc

NOTE: Z trees with a high risk of death/failure (Z4, Z5 & Z6) or causing severe inconvenience (Z7 & Z8) at the time of assessment and need an urgent risk assessment can be designated as ZZ. ZZ trees are likely to be unsuitable for retention and at the bottom of the categorisation hierarchy. In contrast, although Z trees are not worthy of influencing new designs, urgent removal is not essential and they could be retained in the short term, if appropriate.

A Category A: Important trees suitable for retention for more than 10 years and worthy of being a material constraint

A1	No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care
A2	Minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care and/or work to adjacent trees
A3	Special significance for historical, cultural, commemorative or rarity reasons that would warrant extraordinary efforts to retain for more than 10 years
A4	Trees that may be worthy of legal protection for ecological reasons (Advisory requiring specialist assessment)

NOTE: Category A1 trees that are already large and exceptional or have the potential to become so with minimal maintenance, can be designated as AA at the discretion of the assessor. Although all A and AA trees are sufficiently important to be material constraints, AA trees are at the top of the categorisation hierarchy and should be given the most weight in any selection process.

Appendix 2 Landscape significance and tree retention determination

Tree Significance - Assessment Criteria



1. High Significance in landscape

- The tree is in good condition and good vigour;
- 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.

2. Medium Significance in landscape

- The tree is in fair-good condition and good or low vigour;
- 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*.

3. Low Significance in landscape

- The tree is in fair-poor condition and good or low vigour;
- 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.

Table 1.0 Tree Retention Value - Priority Matrix.

		Significance				
		1. High Significance in Landscape	2. Medium Significance in Landscape	3. Low 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				
						
		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.				

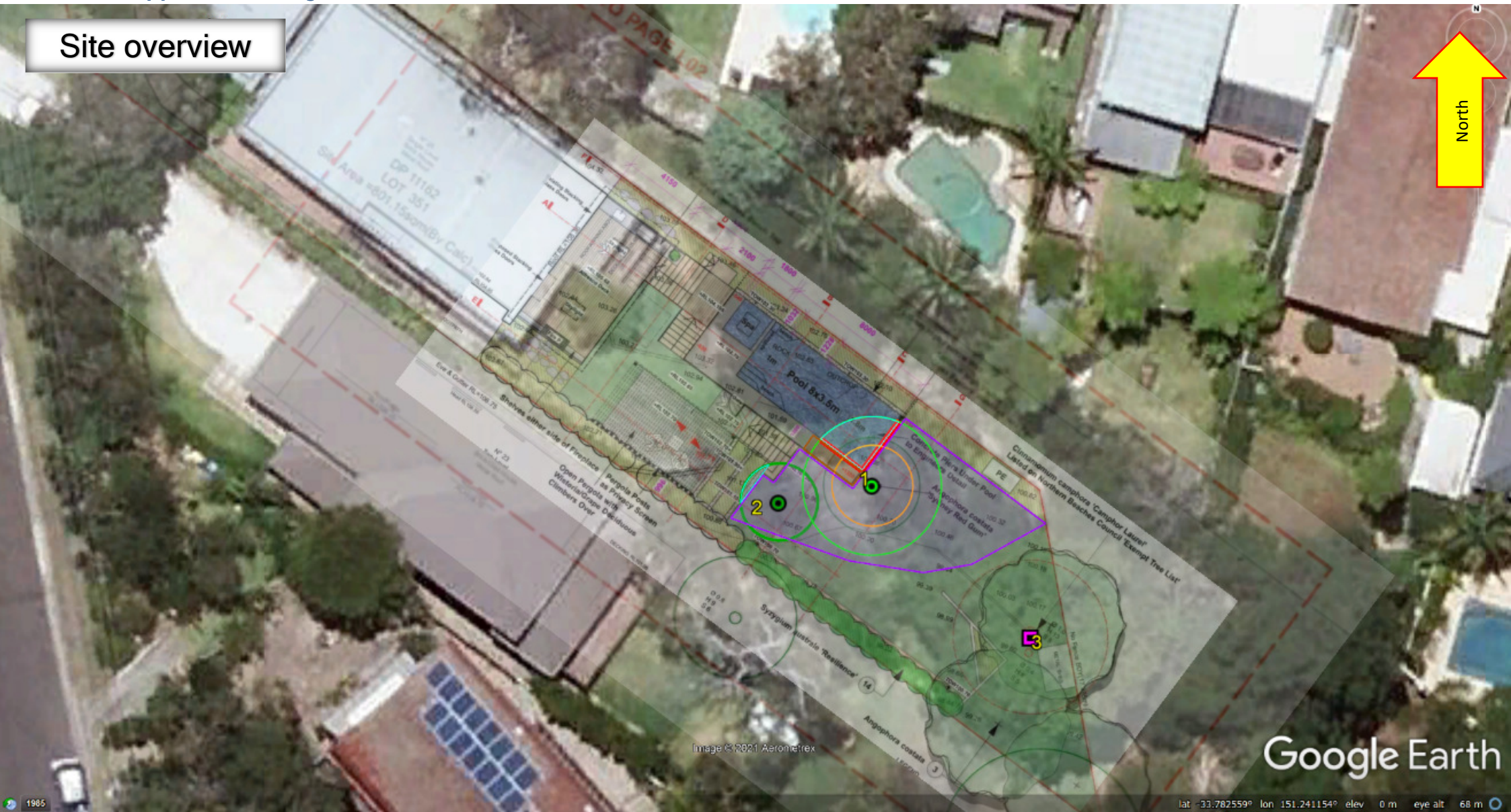
Appendix 3 Tree survey data table

Significantly affected trees requiring removal or trees proposed for removal in red text

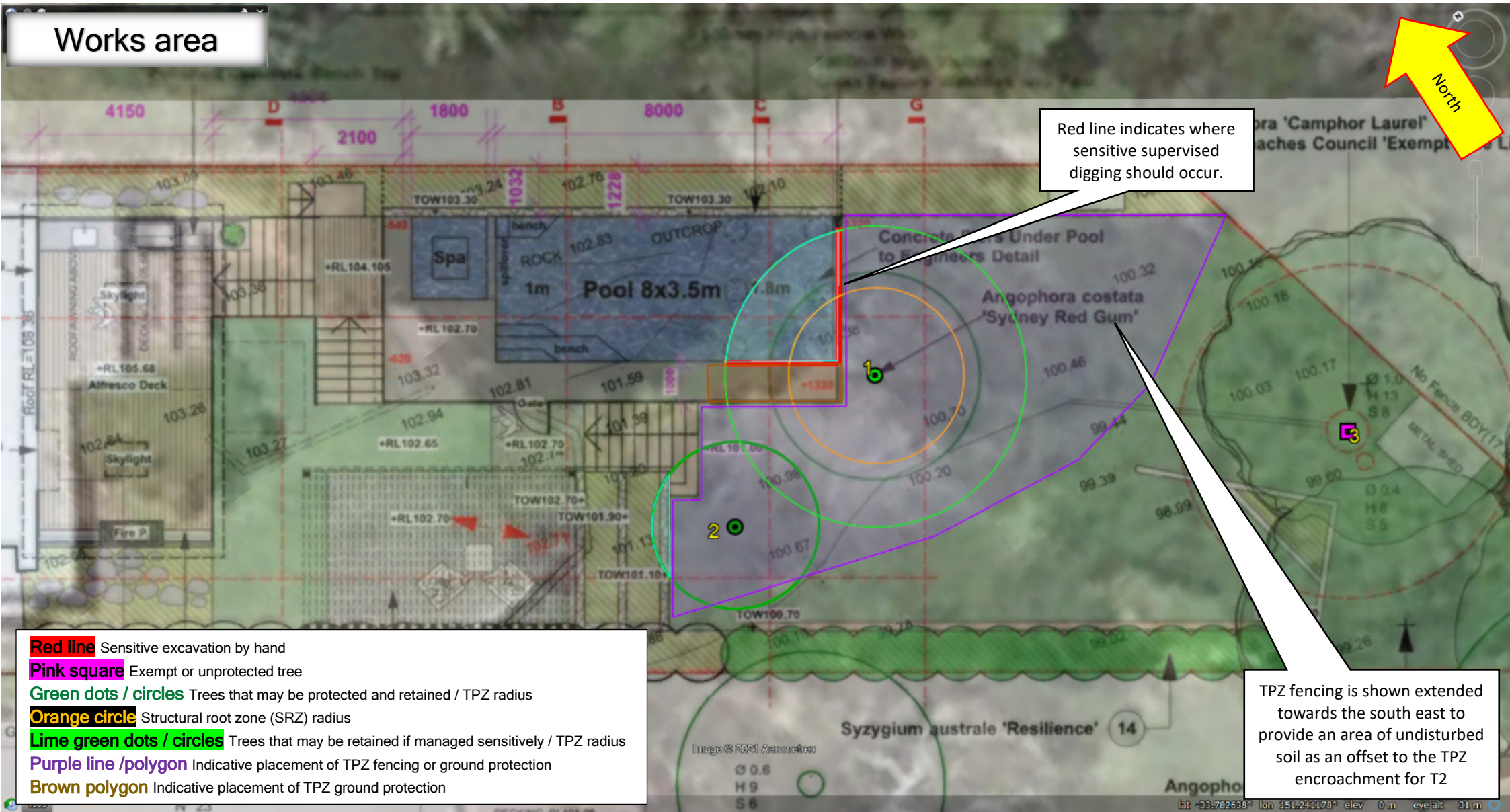
Tree ID	Botanical and common name	DBH cm / TPZ m / SRZ m	Height x radial canopy spread m	Age	Estimated life expectancy	Landscape significance (STARS)	Retention value (STARS)	Vigour and health (% of live canopy)	Tree AZ	Features/Comments
1	<i>Angophora costata</i> (Smooth barked apple)	30cm_3.6m_2.1m	14x10	Semi mature (not quite mature)	Long >40 years	Medium	High	Good(80-100% live foliage)	A1 No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care	Canopy asymmetry towards north due to the presence of a dominant tree which has since failed.
2	<i>Banksia serrata</i> (Old man banksia)	17cm_2m_2m	6x4	Semi mature (not quite mature)	Long >40 years	Medium	High	Good(80-100% live foliage)	A1 No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care	Not recorded on provided survey
3	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor laurel)	1m_12m_3.4m	18x15	Mature	Medium 15-40 years	Medium	Medium	Good(80-100% live foliage)	A1 No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care	Exempt species. May be removed without council consent (unless identified as a heritage item or within a heritage area.) This tree is not affected by the proposed developemnt

Appendix 4 Images (Tree protection plan / Google Earth image with plans and tree locations overlaid)

Site overview



Works area



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