Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Proposed New Carport at

885 Barrenjoey Road, Palm Beach

Client: Bob Quin
Date: October 2025
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1 Contents

2 Summary

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) is based on twenty three (23) trees located at 885 Barrenjoey Road, Palm Beach (subject site). Construction of a new carport, shed and lift is proposed.

This report aims to describe the likely impacts of the proposed works on the site trees and make recommendations to limit the potential for adverse impacts on trees recommended for retention.

The Retention Values of the subject trees were rated as outlined in the following Table. Refer to the Tree Protection Plan (Attachment C) for tree locations.

Table A: Retention Values of the Subject Trees.

	High Retention Value (Tree Number)	**Medium Retention Value (Tree Number)**	**Low Retention Value (Tree Number)**
To be Retained	18, 19	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 16, 17, 20, 22, 56, 57, 58	1, 7
To be Removed	-	23	8, 9, 10, 21

Both (2) of the High Retention Value tree and fourteen (14) of the Medium Retention Value trees are able to be retained.

Five (5) trees are proposed to be removed as part of this project. This includes one (1) Medium Retention Value tree and four (4) Low Retention Value trees.

There are carport pier footings and lift footings proposed within the Nominal Root Zone of Tree 18. It will be possible to avoid large root loss by allowing flexibility in the positions of the pier footings. Structural Engineering input will be required in conjunction with the Project Arborist.

There is excavation for the new stair footings within the Nominal Root Zones (NRZ) of Trees 3, 4, 5 and 6. These are considered to be minor encroachments. These trees are expected to tolerate the proposed works and remain viable.

Recommendations have been made regarding carport engineering, tree protection measures and construction methods to limit the potential for impact on retained trees.

3 Introduction

3.1 Background

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) was prepared for Bob Quin in relation to the existing trees and proposed new carport at 885 Barrenjoey Road, Newport (subject site).

The purpose of this AIA is to assess the likely impacts of the proposed works on the existing site trees and make recommendations regarding construction methods and tree protection measures to limit adverse impacts on trees recommended for retention.

This AIA has been prepared in accordance with the Australian Standard 4970-2025, *Protection of trees on development sites.*

3.2 Subject Site/Proposed Works

The subject site is occupied by a split level residential dwelling, deck and shed. It is proposed to construct a new carport, shed and lift.

3.3 Subject Trees

All trees within the front site have been assessed. A detailed description of the subject trees is included in the Tree Assessment Table (Attachment A).

Refer to the Tree Protection Plan (Attachment C) for tree locations and numbers. A detailed description of the subject trees is included in the Tree Assessment Table (Attachment A).

Photo A: Subject trees viewed from the site frontage.

4 Methodology

4.1 Site Inspection

Site inspection and tree assessment was undertaken on the 13th of October, 2025. The trees were assessed from ground level using a Tree Assessment Table, which is included as Attachment A. The definitions and explanations of terms used are outlined in the Tree Table Definitions page which is included at Attachment B.

The tree assessment was undertaken for the purpose of pre-development planning. Detailed tree risk assessment was not requested or included in the scope of works.

4.2 Plan Review

The set of plans provided by Hot House (Issue 01 -02.09.25) were reviewed as part of this assessment. No Landscape Plans, Stormwater Plans or Structural Engineering Detail were available for review as part of this assessment.

4.3 Root Zone Assessment

Tree assessments in accordance with the Australian Standard 4970-2025, *Protection of trees on development sites*, require calculation of a Nominal Root Zone (NRZ) and Structural Root Zone (SRZ). The following is a brief explanation of these terms:

Nominal Root Zone -NRZ: This is calculated as 12 x trunk diameter. This is used as a starting point for determining the Tree Protection Zone.

Structural Root Zone -SRZ: This is the area or undisturbed soil and roots required to maintain tree stability. Excavation within the SRZ can lead to whole tree failure.

Tree Protection Zone -TPZ: This is the area that should be fenced and isolated from construction disturbance to avoid construction impacts. The TPZ area is detailed on the Tree Protection Plan.

Refer to the Tree Assessment Table (Attachment A) for the Root Zones of the assessed trees.

4.4 Retention Values

Retention values are derived from a combination of Estimated Life Expectancy rating and Landscape and Environmental Significance ratings.

- **HIGH Retention Value**: These trees are worthy of retention and design consideration should be made where possible to allow their retention.
- **MEDIUM Retention Value**: These trees are worthy of retention and minor design consideration should be made to retain these trees wherever possible (e.g. placement of ancillary structures, stormwater pipes, garden retaining walls, driveway levels).
- **LOW Retention Value**: These trees should not be considered to be a constraint to design layout. Some of these trees should be removed irrespective of any proposed development.

The method of determining and defining retention values used in this report has been derived from the ©Retention Index developed by Tree Wise Men® Australia Pty Ltd.

4.5 Consideration for Tree Retention and Removal

Where demolition of existing structures, excavation or fill is proposed within the Nominal Root Zone (NRZ), arboricultural assessment and sensitive construction methods will be required. Where works are proposed outside of the NRZ, no sensitive construction methods are required.

Tree removal recommendations have been based on tree Retention Values and construction offsets. Trees may generally be recommended for removal in the following circumstances:

- Trees located within construction footprints.
- Trees with construction proposed within SRZ where root loss cannot be avoided through sensitive design.
- Trees with a NRZ encroachment of more than 25%, may be recommended for removal providing tree sensitive design cannot be implemented to avoid significant root and canopy loss.
- Trees with low Retention Values may be recommended for removal irrespective of proposed development.

5 Potential Impacts of Proposed Works

5.1 Trees to be removed

Tree Number	Retention Value	Reason for Removal
8, 9, 10,	Low	Located within the proposed carport footprint. These trees are exempt from protection within the Northern Beaches LGA as they are less than the prescribed dimensions (< 5m tall) for a tree.
21	Low	Within the proposed carport footprint. This species (Avocado Tree) is exempt from protection within the Northern Beaches LGA.
23	Medium	Within the proposed new pathway. This species (Chinese Fishtail Palm) is exempt from protection within the Northern Beaches LGA.

5.2 Potential Impacts of Proposal on Retained Trees

Tree Number	Retention Value	Works proposed within the Tree Protection Zone (NRZ)
3, 4, 5, 6	Medium	New elevated stair construction is proposed within the NRZ. The new stairway shall be in the same position as the existing stairs, though at a greater elevated. Grounds works for the stair construction shall be limited to isolated post footings. Negligible impact is expected.
18	High	The proposed carport pier footings are within the NRZ, encroaching to the edge of the Structural Root Zone. There is a potential for large root loss during pier hole boring. It will be possible to avoid structural root loss by allowing flexibility in the positions of the pier footings and adjustable beam span widths. Test digging will be required prior to determining final pier location of the north-western pier hole. Structural Engineering input will be required in co-ordination with the Project Arborist. The proposed lift base slab is within the NRZ, encroaching to the edge of the Structural Root Zone. This shallow structure will be located on the low side of the existing retaining wall at a lower ground level than T18. Excavation will be limited to the base slab and minimal root contact is expected.

22	Medium	New pathway construction is proposed within the NRZ. This is a species that typically tolerate some root zone disturbance. Notable impact is expected.
19	High	No works are proposed within the Nominal Root Zone. No impact is expected.
2, 11, 12, 16, 17, 20, 56, 57, 58	Medium	
1, 7	Low	

Incidental Impacts: There is the potential for incidental/accidental damage to the trunk, canopy and shallow roots of all retained trees throughout the construction process. Trees are commonly impacted on construction sites in the following ways.

- Stripping of topsoil and removal of organic material form the soil surface.
- Compaction of the topsoil and damage to surface roots through use of heavy machinery and frequent foot traffic.
- Soil contamination through washing out barrows and disposal or spillage of chemical materials.
- Root loss due to unforeseen excavation for plumbing upgrades and landscape construction.
- Bark/trunk and branch injuries from accidental contact with machinery.

These impacts can be easily avoided through communication with building contractors and basic tree protection measures.

6 Recommendations

6.1 Engineering Detail -Carport Pier Footings

There is a potential for large root loss during excavation for the north-western carport pier. The Engineering Detail must allow for flexibility in the final pier positions and maximum possible beam spans. The edges of the carport slab should be cantilevered over the Structural Root Zone as far as possible. Project Arborist review of the Engineering Detail should be conditioned prior to issue of the Construction Certificate.

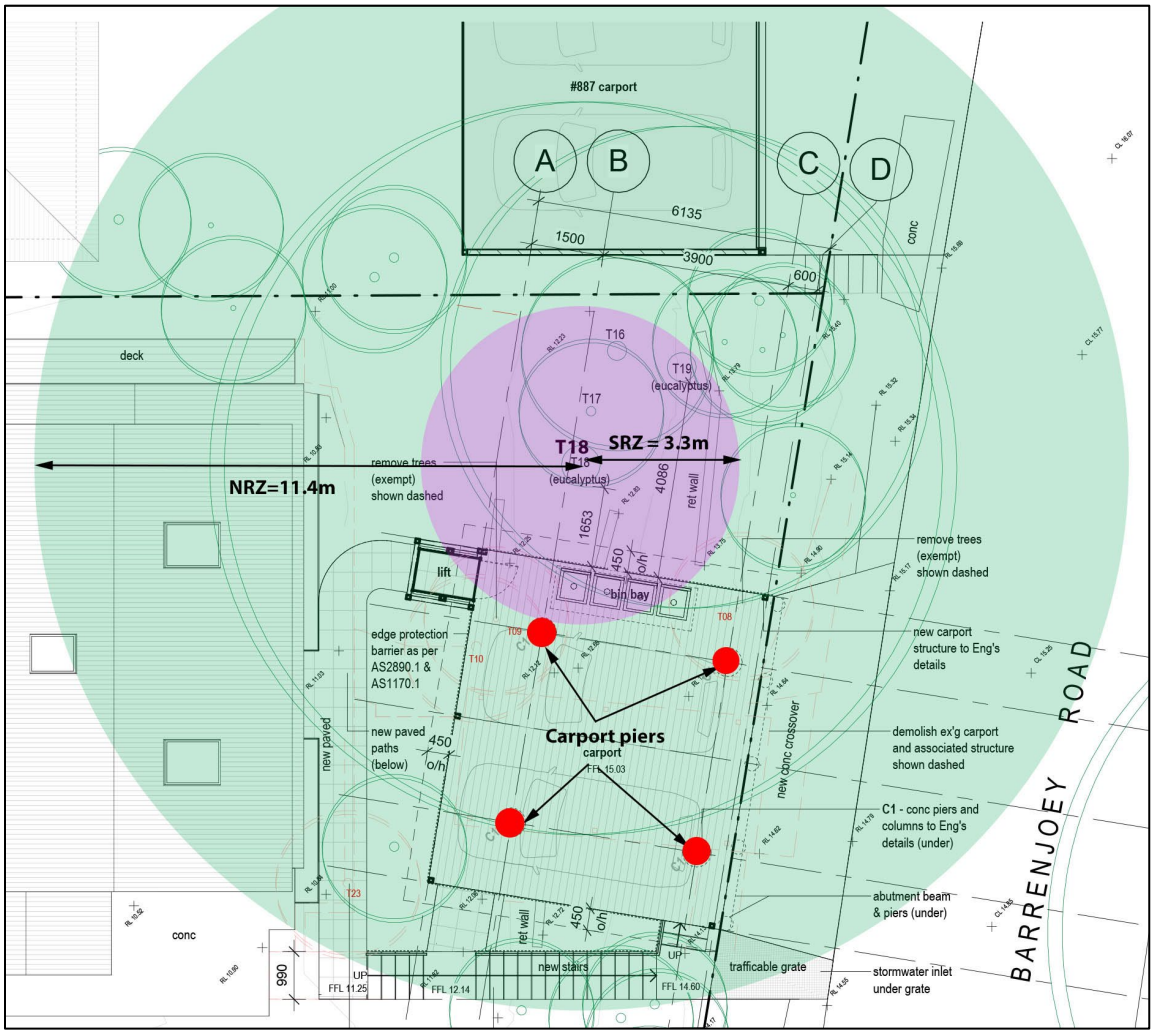

Figure A: Excerpt from the Carport Plan showing the Root Zones of T18.

The final position of the north-western pier footing must be determined following test digging to ensure it is placed clear of structural roots.

6.2 Site Establishment –Prior to Construction

Appointment of a Project Arborist: An Arborist with an AQF Level 5 qualification in Arboriculture and experience in tree protection within construction sites should be engaged prior to the commencement of work on the site. The Project Arborist should be present at the following times:

- Following installation of tree protection fencing and trunk protection.
- Following test digging for the NW carport pier within the SRZ of Tree 18.
- During excavation for the lift base slab.
- During any excavation within the NRZ of retained trees.
- At project completion to verify tree protection and retention.

Tree Protection Fencing (Trees 16-20 and 56-58): Tree Protection Fencing should be installed prior to any machinery or materials being bought on site and remain in position throughout the entire project. Tree Protection Fencing should be erected around the Tree Protection Zones as defined in the Tree Protection Plan (Attachment C). Tree Protection Fencing should consist of 1.8 metre high chainlink panels on moveable concrete pads. Tree Protection Fencing should be clamped at each panel junction.

Tree Protection Fencing should not be moved at any time without consultation with the Project Arborist. An example of adequate tree protection fencing is detailed on the following page.

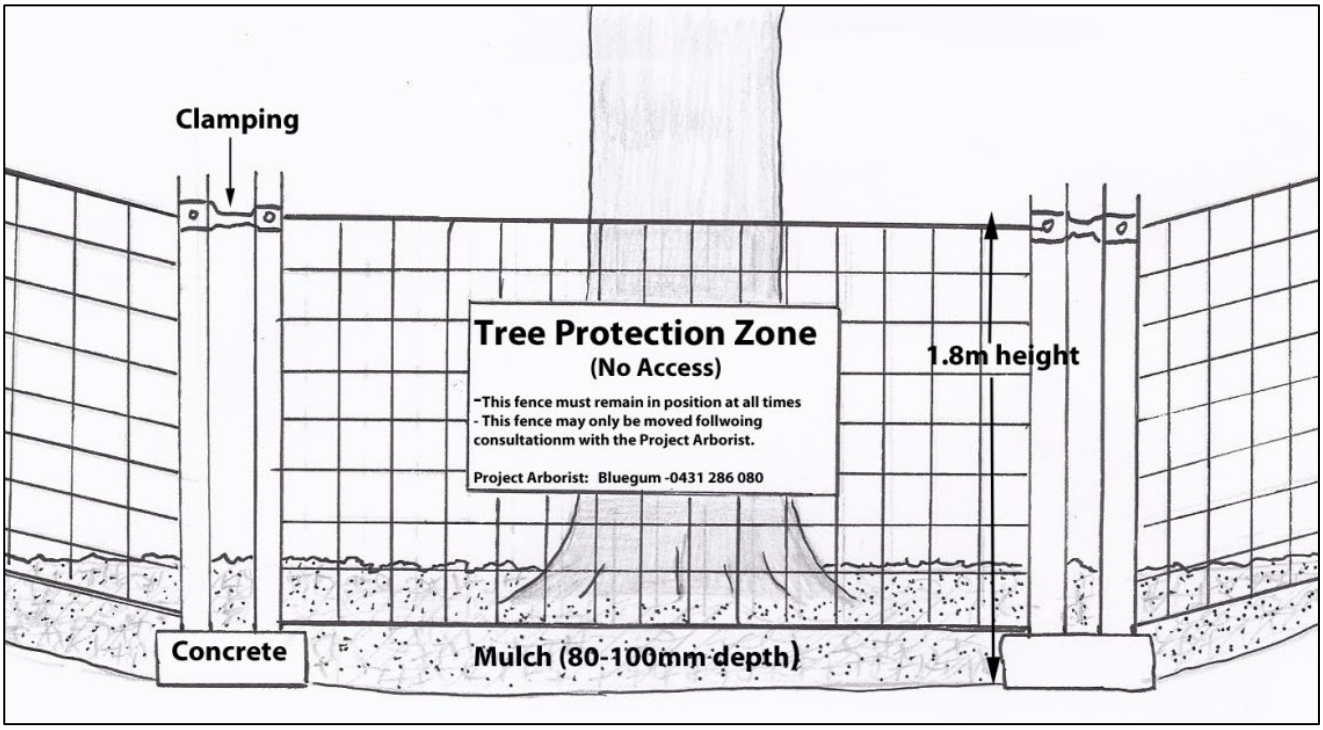

Figure B: Example of adequate tree protection fencing

Trunk Protection (Trees 4, 5, 6, 22): Trunk protection is recommended for Trees 4, 5, 6 and 22 as shown on the Tree Protection Plan. Detail of adequate trunk protection is detailed below. The purpose of trunk protection is to prevent accidental trunk/bark injuries that often occur on construction sites.

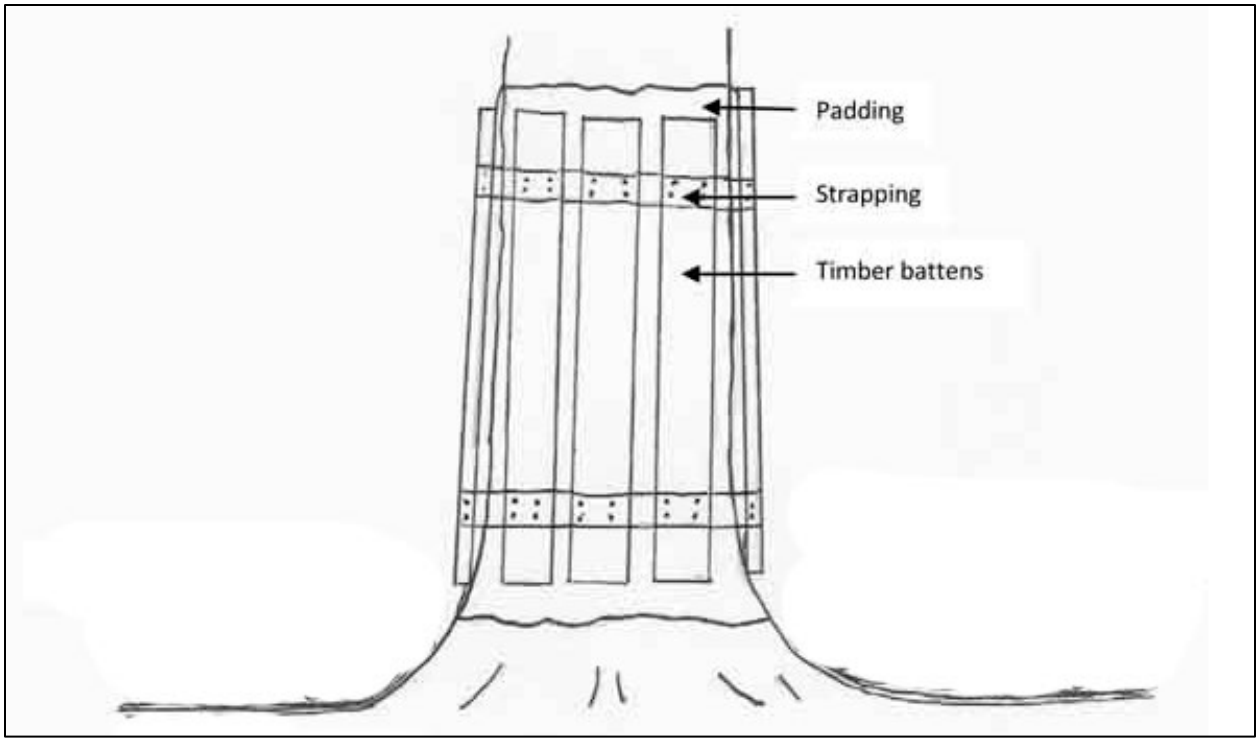

Figure C: Detail of suitable trunk and ground protection for Trees 4, 5, 6 and 22

Tree Removal: Five (5) trees are proposed to be removed as part of the project. Tree removal contractors should be briefed on the need to protect retained trees during tree removal operations.

Tree removal works should be undertaken in accordance with the WorkSafe Australia *Guide to Managing Risks of Tree Trimming & Removal Work.*

6.3 During Construction

Tree Protection Zones: Refer to the Tree Assessment Table (Attachment A) for the spread of TPZ's of trees nominated for retention. The following should be prohibited within the Tree Protection Zones:

- Stripping of topsoil or organic surface material.
- Storage of material, vehicles and machinery.
- Disposal of solid, liquid or chemical waste.
- Any excavation, fill or other construction activity other than that discussed in this report.

Excavation for Carport Pier Footings: The north-western carport pier position must be determined following test digging to ensure it can be placed in the gaps between large roots (greater than 60mm diameter). The final positions of the piers may need to vary from the preferred locations. The Project Arborist should be present to guide the test digging and to confirm that no structural roots are damaged.

Lift Base Slab: Excavation for the lift base slab footings must be undertaken under direction from the Project Arborist. The lift base slab levels must be re-configured if any tree roots greater than 60mmm diameter are encountered.

6.4 Post Construction Tree Care

At the completion of the project, the retained trees should be inspected by the Project Arborist. Depending on the health and vitality of retained trees, the Project Arborist may prescribe some remedial tree care. This may include installation of temporary or permanent irrigation, application of soil conditioners, compost application, fertiliser application and installation of mulch.

7 Statement of Impartiality

- This report prepared by Bluegum Tree Care & Consultancy (BTCC) reflects the impartial and expert opinion of Alexis Anderson.
- BTCC is acting independently of and not as the advocate for the owners of the subject trees.
- BTCC does not undertake tree pruning and removal works and will not have any involvement with pruning or removing trees which are the subject of this report.

8 Limitations

- The findings of this report are based upon and limited to visual examination of trees from ground level without any climbing, internal testing or exploratory excavation.
- The tree assessment was undertaken for the purpose of pre-development planning. Detailed tree risk assessment was not requested or included in the scope of works.
- This report reflects the health and structure of trees at the time of inspection. Bluegum cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy and safe under all circumstances or for a specified period of time. There is no guarantee that problems or defects with assessed trees, will not arise in the future. Liability will not be accepted for damage to person or property as a result of failure of assessed trees.

Tree No.	Common Name/ Genus Species	Trunk Diameter (cm)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread Radius (m)	Age Class	Health/Vitality	Structural Condition	Nominal Root Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Estimated Life Expectancy (ELE)	Landscape and Environmental Significance	Retention Value	Comments	Works Proposed within the NRZ	Proposed Action
1	False Cypress, *Chamaecyparis sp.*	16	4	2	M	F	F	2.0	1.5	Medium (10 - 30 yrs)	4	Low	Lopped for powerline clearance. Located on the road verge.	No works are proposed within the NRZ. No impact is expected.	Retain.
2	False Cypress, *Chamaecyparis sp.*	20	6	3	M	G	F	2.4	1.7	Medium (10 - 30 yrs)	3	Medium	Lopped for powerline clearance. Located on the neighbouring property.	No works are proposed within the NRZ. No impact is expected.	Retain.
3	Alexander Palm, *Archontophoenix alexandrae*	21	8	2	M	G	G	2.0	1.0	Long (30+ yrs)	3	Medium	This species is listed as exempt from protection within the Northern Beaches LGA.	New elevated stair construction is proposed at the same alignment as the existing stairs. No impact is expected.	Retain.
4	Alexander Palm, *Archontophoenix alexandrae*	23	8	2	M	G	G	2.0	1.0	Long (30+ yrs)	3	Medium	This species is listed as exempt from protection within the Northern Beaches LGA.	New elevated stair construction is proposed at the same alignment as the existing stairs. No impact is expected.	Retain.
5	Alexander Palm, *Archontophoenix alexandrae*	17	8	2	M	G	G	2.0	1.0	Long (30+ yrs)	3	Medium	This species is listed as exempt from protection within the Northern Beaches LGA.	New elevated stair construction is proposed at the same alignment as the existing stairs. No impact is expected.	Retain.
6	Alexander Palm, *Archontophoenix alexandrae*	22	9	2	M	F	F	2.0	1.0	Medium (10 - 30 yrs)	3	Medium	This species is listed as exempt from protection within the Northern Beaches LGA. Poor foliage condition indicating stress.	New elevated stair construction is proposed at the same alignment as the existing stairs. No impact is expected.	Retain.
7	Unknown Species (Short red leaved exotic)	3, 3, 3, 3	3	1	M	G	G	2.0	1.0	Long (30+ yrs)	4	Low	Exempt from protection as it is less than the prescribed dimenstions for a tree.	No works are proposed within the NRZ. No impact is expected.	Retain.
8	Sweet Pittosporum, *Pittosporum undulatum*	21	4	1	M	F	P	2.5	1.7	Medium (10 - 30 yrs)	4	Low	Heavily lopped in the past. Heavy psyllid infestation at the time of assessment.	Within the proposed carport footprint.	Remove.
9	Frangipani, *Plumeria acutifolia*	12, 9	4	2	M	F	G	2.0	1.0	Long (30+ yrs)	4	Low	Small dimensions due to light supression caused by the existing deck and larger site trees.	Within the proposed carport footprint.	Remove.
10	Dwarf Umbrella Tree, *Schefflera arboricola*	10	2	1	M	G	G	2.0	1.0	Long (30+ yrs)	4	Low		Within the proposed carport footprint.	Remove.
11	Alexander Palm, *Archontophoenix alexandrae*	14	10	2	M	G	G	2.0	1.0	Long (30+ yrs)	3	Medium	Located on the neighbouring property.	No works are proposed within the NRZ. No impact is expected.	Retain.
12	Alexander Palm, *Archontophoenix alexandrae*	10	9	2	M	G	G	2.0	1.0	Long (30+ yrs)	3	Medium	Located on the neighbouring property.	No works are proposed within the NRZ. No impact is expected.	Retain.
16	Cabbage Tree Palm, *Livistona australis*	38	5	3	M	G	G	3.0	1.0	Long (30+ yrs)	3	Medium		No works are proposed within the NRZ. No impact is expected.	Retain.
17	Kentia Palm, *Howea forsteriana*	17	6	3	M	G	G	2.0	1.0	Long (30+ yrs)	3	Medium	This species is listed as exempt from protection within the Northern Beaches LGA.	No works are proposed within the NRZ. No impact is expected.	Retain.
18	Spotted Gum, *Corymbia maculata*	95	20	8	M	G	G	11.4	3.3	Long (30+ yrs)	1	High	Prominent canopy tree. Provides a high level of ecological value and landscape amenity.	Carport, shed and lift construction is proposed within the NRZ. The caport piers and proposed lift is proposed at the outer edge of the SRZ. The lift is located on the lower side of the existing retaining wall and is unlikely to result in major root loss.	Retain.

Tree No.	Common Name/ Genus Species	Trunk Diameter (cm)	Height (m)	Canopy Spread Radius (m)	Age Class	Health/Vitality	Structural Condition	Nominal Root Zone (m)	Structural Root Zone (m)	Estimated Life Expectancy (ELE)	Landscape and Environmental Significance	Retention Value	Comments	Works Proposed within the NRZ	Proposed Action
19	Spotted Gum, *Corymbia maculata*	35	15	6	M	F	F	4.2	2.1	Long (30+ yrs)	2	High	Supressed by T18. Has the potential to emerge as a canopy tree when T18 begins to senesce.	No works are proposed within the NRZ. No impact is expected.	Retain.
20	Japanese Maple, *Acer palmatum*	17	5	3	M	G	G	2.0	1.6	Long (30+ yrs)	3	Medium		No works are proposed within the NRZ. No impact is expected.	Retain.
21	Avocado Tree, *Persea americana*	24	5	4	M	P	F	2.9	1.8	Short (0-10 yrs)	4	Low	This species is listed as exempt from protection within the Northern Beaches LGA. Canopy thinning and dieback indicating stress and declining health.	Within the proposed carport footprint.	Remove.
22	Kentia Palm, *Howea forsteriana*	12	8	2	M	G	G	2.0	1.0	Long (30+ yrs)	3	Medium	This species is listed as exempt from protection within the Northern Beaches LGA.	Pathway construction is proposed within the TPZ.	Retain.
23	Chinese Fishtail Palm, *Caryota ochlandra*	10, 10, 10,	6	1	M	F	G	2.0	1.0	Medium (10 - 30 yrs)	3	Medium	This species is listed as exempt from protection within the Northern Beaches LGA. The poor foliage condition indicates stress and declining health.	Within the proposed pathway.	Remove.
56	Alexander Palm, *Archontophoenix alexandrae*	18	7	2	M	G	G	2.0	1.0	Long (30+ yrs)	3	Medium	This species is listed as exempt from protection within the Northern Beaches LGA.	No works are proposed within the NRZ. No impact is expected.	Retain.
57	Alexander Palm, *Archontophoenix alexandrae*	18	7	2	M	F	F	2.0	1.0	Medium (10 - 30 yrs)	3	Medium	This species is listed as exempt from protection within the Northern Beaches LGA.	No works are proposed within the NRZ. No impact is expected.	Retain.
58	Alexander Palm, *Archontophoenix alexandrae*	18	5	2	M	G	G	2.0	1.0	Long (30+ yrs)	3	Medium	This species is listed as exempt from protection within the Northern Beaches LGA.	No works are proposed within the NRZ. No impact is expected.	Retain.

Attachment B: TREE ASSESSMENT DEFINITIONS

Height. Tree height is estimated from ground level. This assessment is made independently of data plotted on survey plan. These measurements have not been confirmed with clinometer or other surveying instrument.

Trunk Diameter. Trunk diameter is measured at 1.4 metres above ground level. A diameter tape is used which calculates the diameter from a measurement of the circumfrence. DBH is primarily used for the calculation of the TPZ. The trunk diameter above the root buttress is measured to calculate the Structural Root Zone.
If a tree has more than 4 trunks, the diameter of the four largest trunks is recorded. For irregular trunk formations the DBH is calculated as outlined in Appendix A of AS4970-2025 -*Protection of Trees on Development Sites*.

Canopy Spread Radius. Average canopy spread radius is estimated from the centre of trunk to the outer edge of canopy. Refer to Comments column for detail of heavily skewed canopy spread.

Age Class - This is an estimation of the tree's current age class based on size, growth habit, local environmental conditions and comparison with surrounding trees.

- **Immature (IM)**: This is a juvenile specimen that is likely to have germinated within the previous 5 years.
- **Early Mature (EM)**: This is a tree that is established within its growing environment, though has not reached an age of reproductive maturity or the natural growth habit of a mature individual.
- **Mature (M)**: This is a tree has reached both reproductive maturity and a physical form and shape typical for the species. Trees can have a Mature Age Class for the majority of their life span.
- **Late-Mature (LM)**: There trees show early signs of senescence with symptoms such as reduced canopy density and an accumulation of dead branches.
- **Over-mature (OM)**: These trees show symptoms of irreversible decline such as canopy dieback with dead branches concentrated in the upper canopy.

Health/Vitality - Good (G), Fair (F) or Poor (P). This is primarily based on the extent of vigorous new foliage growth at branch tips and the colour, size and density of foliage generally. The percentage of live branches to dead branches is considered. The location of any dead branches is also considered. The presence of any pest or disease is considered as part of this assessment. Health can vary with climatic conditions.

Structural Condition - **Good (G), Fair (F) or Poor (P).** This is an assessment of tree structure and stability. Root anchorage, trunk lean, structural defects, canopy skew and any hazardous features are considered. Dead branches can be considered as part of Structural Condition if they are of a size and location that could cause injury or property damage.

Nominal Root Zone (NRZ). This is a radial distance of (12X) the DBH measured from centre of trunk. NRZ is rounded to the nearest 0.1 metre. A NRZ should not be less than 2m or greater than 15m. The NRZ for palms and other monocots should not be less than 1m outside of the crown projection. Existing constraints to root spread can vary the NRZ. For a tree to remain viable, construction activity should be excluded or undertaken with care within the NRZ. Disturbance within up to 10% of the NRZ area is considered to be a minor encroachment. Disturbance to 10-20% of the NRZ area is considered to be a moderate encroachment. Major encroachment into the NRZ is considered to be more than 20% disturbance. This is possible depending on the type of disturbance, and species tolerance to disturbance. Exploratory excavation may be required to quantify the presence of roots at the alignment of proposed ground disturbance.
This is based upon the Australian Standard AS 4970, 2025, *Protection of trees on development sites* and the Matheney & Clarke "*Guidelines for adequate tree preservation zones for healthy, structurally stable trees*".

Structural Root Zone (SRZ). This is a radial distance based on the following formula- **SRZ =(D x 50) $^{0.42}$ x 0.64** (for trees less than 150mm Diameter, a minimum SRZ of 1.5 metres). The **D** in the formula is the trunk diameter measured above the root buttress. This is recorded in the field notes. SRZ measurements are rounded to the nearest 0.1m. The Structural Root Zone is the area of soil and roots required to maintain tree stability. Excavation within the SRZ can result in whole tree failure. Fully elevated construction is possible within SRZ with specific rootzone assessment. Existing constraints to root spread can vary the SRZ. This method of determining SRZ is outlined at Section **3.3.5** of Australian Standard AS 4970, 2025, *Protection of trees on development sites.*

Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy: This gives a length of time that the Arborist believes a particular tree can be retained from the time of assessment with an acceptable level of risk based on the information available at the time of the inspection. This system of rating does not take into consideration the likely impacts of any proposed development. Ratings are **Long** (retainable for 30 years or more with an acceptable level of risk), **Medium** (retainable for 10-30 years), **Short** (retainable for 0-10 years) and **Removal** (tree requiring removal due to risk/hazard or absolute unsuitability).

Landscape & Environmental Significance*. This is an assessment of the impact of the tree on the surrounding landscape amenity and natural environment. Rarity, habitat value, physical prominence, historical and cultural significance of the tree are considered in this rating system. The Landscape & Environmental Value ratings used in this report are:

1. **Very High Value:** This is an outstanding specimen that holds irreplaceable environmental, landscape or cultural value.
2. **High Value:** An excellent specimen that holds environmental, landscape or cultural value that is present in other site trees or that could be replaced.
3. **Moderate Value:** Can be a good to fair specimen with environmental, landscape or cultural value that is common within other trees in the locality.
4. **Low Value:** Removal would not result in any loss of site amenity or environmental value. Can include undesirable or weed species or trees growing in unsuitable locations.
5. **Very Low Value**: Dead or hazardous with no other environmental or cultural value. Could also include weed species. These trees should be removed or pruned in a way to make safe irrespective of any development.

***Note**: The concept of using a five (5) point scale to assess tree significance was derived from the Tree Wise Men® Australia Pty Ltd ©Significance Rating Scale.

Retention Value*. Retention values are derived from a combination of Estimated Life Expectancy rating and Landscape and Environmental Significance ratings.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Landscape & Environmental Significance</td><td></td><td colspan="4">Estimated Life Expectancy</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Long</td><td>Medium</td><td>Short</td><td>Removal</td></tr>
<tr><td>Very High (1)</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">HIGH</td><td rowspan="2">MEDIUM</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>High (2)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Medium (3)</td><td colspan="2">MEDIUM</td><td rowspan="3" colspan="2">LOW</td></tr>
<tr><td>Low (4)</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Very Low (5)</td></tr>
</table>

HIGH Retention Value: These trees are worthy of retention and major design consideration should be made where feasible to allow this.

MEDIUM Retention Value: These trees are worthy of retention and minor design consideration should be made to retain these trees wherever possible (e.g. placement of ancillary structures, garden retaining walls, driveway levels).

LOW Retention Value: These trees should not be considered to be a constraint to design layout. Some of these trees should be removed irrespective of any proposed development.

***Note:** The method of determining and defining retention values used in this report has been derived from the ©Retention Index developed by Tree Wise Men® Australia Pty Ltd.

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AQF Level 5 -Consulting Arborist

Tree Protection Plan

885 Barrenjoey Road, Palm Beach

LEGEND

Tree Protection Fencing		Nominal Root Zone	
Trunk Protection		Project Arborist Involvement Required	

-This plan must be read in conjunction with the Arboricultural Impact Assessment report dated October 2025.

-This Tree Protection Plan was prepared with the Carport Plan (Issue 01), Hot House as a base.

-Tree protection requirements should be reviewed and finalised following the start-up meeting between the Project Arborist and Site Foreman.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

BASIX COMMITMENTS:
1. ALL NEW OR ALTERED CONSTRUCTION (FLOOR, WALLS, CEILING AND ROOF) TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH BASIX CERTIFICATE
2. ALL WINDOWS, SKYLIGHTS AND DOORS TO BE INSTALLED AS PER BASIX GLAZING REQUIREMENTS

LEGEND:
DEMOLISH
NEW WORK
BOUNDARY
OVERHEAD
HIDDEN

NOTES:
ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION WORKS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS AND BUILDING CODE OF AUSTRALIA DRAWINGS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH BASIX CERTIFICATE AND THE SURVEY

CLIENT: Bob Quin

ADDRESS: 885 Barrenjoey Road

PROJECT: Alterations & Additions

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
01	DA - Draft	02-09-25

DRAWING TITLE: CARPORT PLAN

DRAWING NO: DA 102

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DATE: 2 September 2025

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SCALE: As indicated