

JACKSONS NATURE WORKS

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ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

At

**106 Prince Alfred Parade,
Newport**

Prepared for

Ms T Easter

8th June 2021

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Graduate Certificate in Arboriculture (AQF L 8)

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DISCLAIMER

The Client acknowledges that this Report, and any opinions, advice or recommendations expressed or given in it, are the information supplied by the Client and on the data inspections, measurements and analysis carried out or obtained by Jacksons Nature Works (JNW) and referred to in the Report. The Client should rely on The Report, and on its contents, only to that extent.

Care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data has been verified as far as possible. However, Ross Jackson – Consulting Arborist can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.

Unless stated otherwise:

- Information contained in this report covers only the trees examined and reflects the health and structure of the trees at the time of inspection. The documented, observations, results, recommendations and conclusions given may vary after the site visit due to environmental conditions.
- The inspection was limited to visual examination from the base of the subject tree without dissection, probing or coring.
- There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the subject trees may not arise in the future; &
- Unauthorised use of this report in any form is prohibited and remains the intellectual property of Jacksons Nature Works until all costs are settled.

Ross Jackson.

Consulting Arborist

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1. BACKGROUND and METHODOLOGY

- 1.1 The purpose of this Tree Report is to inform and accompany the development application works at 106 Prince Alfred Parade, Newport – The Site.
- 1.2 The report was commissioned by Ms T Easter to respond to Council's requirements to consider the development impacts on trees located on and around the Site.
- 1.3 This report outlines the health and condition of the subject trees, the remaining life expectancy of the trees, identifies any visible defects or other problems, describes which trees require pruning, removal, retention or represent a potential hazard and comments on the impact on these trees in relation to the works proposed. The report also provides recommended tree protection measures (Tree Management Plan) to ensure the long-term preservation of the trees to be retained where appropriate.
- 1.4 The Site is a residential site with gardens at Newport.
- 1.5 The trees were identified by ground level Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) ¹ only in the data collection, taken on 20th May 2021. No aerial (climbing) was undertaken.
- 1.6 All site photographs were taken by the author at the site. All photographs were taken using a digital camera (Canon 7D) with no image enhancement either within the camera or on computer.
- 1.7 The subject trees were located on plans supplied. The trees have been plotted and can be found on Annexure B – Tree Location Plan.
- 1.8 The trees were identified and their genus species and common name used. The trees were identified by the use of data collected and compared to G Burnie, S Forrester et al (1997) **Botanica** Random House, Milsons Point, NSW, Australia.
- 1.9 DBH. The Trunk Diameter at Breast Height (1.4 metres above ground level) in centimetres was measured over bark using a metal tape which automatically converts to diameter and assumes a circular trunk cross section.
- 1.10 DRB. The trunk Diameter above Root Buttress in centimetres was measured over bark using a metal tape which automatically converts to diameter and assumes a circular trunk cross section.
- 1.11 Height. Estimated overall height in metres.
- 1.12 Spread. Measured with a metal tape measure and shown in metres.
- 1.13 Useful Life Expectancy (ULE)².

¹ Mattheck, Dr. Clause & Breloer, Helge (1994) – Sixth Edition (2001) **The Body Language of Trees – A Handbook for Failure Analysis** The Stationery Office, London, England

² Barrell, Jeremy (1996, 2001) **Pre-development Tree Assessment** Proceedings of the International Conference on Trees and Building Sites (Chicago) International Society of Arboriculture, Illinois, USA

A systematic pre-development tree assessment procedure developed by Jeremy Barrell, Hampshire, England. It gives a length of time that the Arborist feels a particular tree can be retained with an acceptable level of risk based on the information available at the time of the inspection. SULE ratings are Long (retainable for 40 years or more with an acceptable level of risk), Medium, (retainable for 16 – 39 years), Short (retainable for 5 – 15 years) and Removal (tree requiring immediate removal due to imminent hazard or absolute unsuitability).

1.14 The Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and Structural Root Zone (SRZ) have been calculated in terms of AS 4970 – 2009 Protection of trees on development site Section 3.

1.15 To prepare this report we have reviewed the following documents:

- Detail survey by Chadwick Cheng Consulting Surveyors dated 16.2.2021.
- Architectural plans by Stafford Architects.
- Northern Beaches Council, B4.22 Preservation of Trees or Bushland Vegetation (TPO); &
- Australian Standard AS 4970 – 2009 Protection of trees on development sites.

2. OBSERVATIONS as seen on the days of inspection (20.5.2021)

2.1 Our tree observations can be found in Annexure A.

3. DISCUSSIONS

3.1 We have been commissioned by Ms T Easter, to examine the health and condition of the trees on and around this development site.

It is proposed to undertake alterations and additions to existing on Site (development works).

3.2 We have examined the trees on site and can suggest the following considerations for the development works:

1. Tree 1 & 2 *Corymbia maculata* are showing good condition with an existing suspended driveway and steps leading to the residence – refer plate 1.



Plate 1: Existing driveway and steps within TPZ of trees 1 & 2.

It proposed to undertake the following construction activity within the TPZ of these trees:

- a. Strip out and demolition of the dwelling will be undertaken with the existing driveway being retained.
- b. Demolish existing driveway & steps. The demolition works shall be undertaken from the garage out towards the street to avoid compaction of the ground around these trees.
- c. Construction of the new driveway on isolated piers. The piers closest to these trees will utilize the existing piers to minimize potential root disturbance – refer Site Survey for existing piers.
- d. The storage / plant room is over an existing slab area - refer Site Survey.
- e. The proposed wall below the driveway will be constructed on isolated pads to minimise potential root disturbance. The excavation of the pads will be under the direct supervision of the appointed project arborist who will ensure no roots greater than 50mm are damaged and if a root of 50mm is encountered the pads can be adjusted to avoid any root of this size.
- f. The new walkway is proposed to be constructed of a permeable material and supported on isolated pads. The excavation of the pads will be under the direct supervision of the appointed project arborist who will ensure no roots greater than 50mm are damaged and if a root of 50mm is encountered the pads can be adjusted to avoid any root of this size.
- g. The carport will be constructed over the new driveway with a 500mm clearance from the trunk of Tree 2 – refer plate 2. N.B. No pruning is required.
- h. The area around Trees 1 & 2 will be landscaped at the conclusion of the project.



Plate 2: Trunk of Tree 2.

In view of the care and thoughtful design of the new driveway, carport and walkway, retention of these trees will be achieved by implementing the above construction methodology.

Trunk protection shall be installed around Tree 1 & 2 – refer Annexure D.

Note these trees for retention and protection in the Tree Management Plan (TMP).

2. Trees 3, 4, 5 *Corymbia maculata* and tree 6 *Eucalyptus paniculata* are showing good condition and are growing in an existing terraced garden beds, using treated pine logs – refer plate 3.

It is proposed to care fully replace the treated pine logs with gravity-based blocks that will not require a concrete footing, thus avoiding potential root disturbance.

The swimming pool is within the existing structure, thus not impacting these trees.

All of these trees will be retained and protected during the development works with the walls being under the direct supervision of the project arborist.

Note these trees for retention and protection in the TMP.

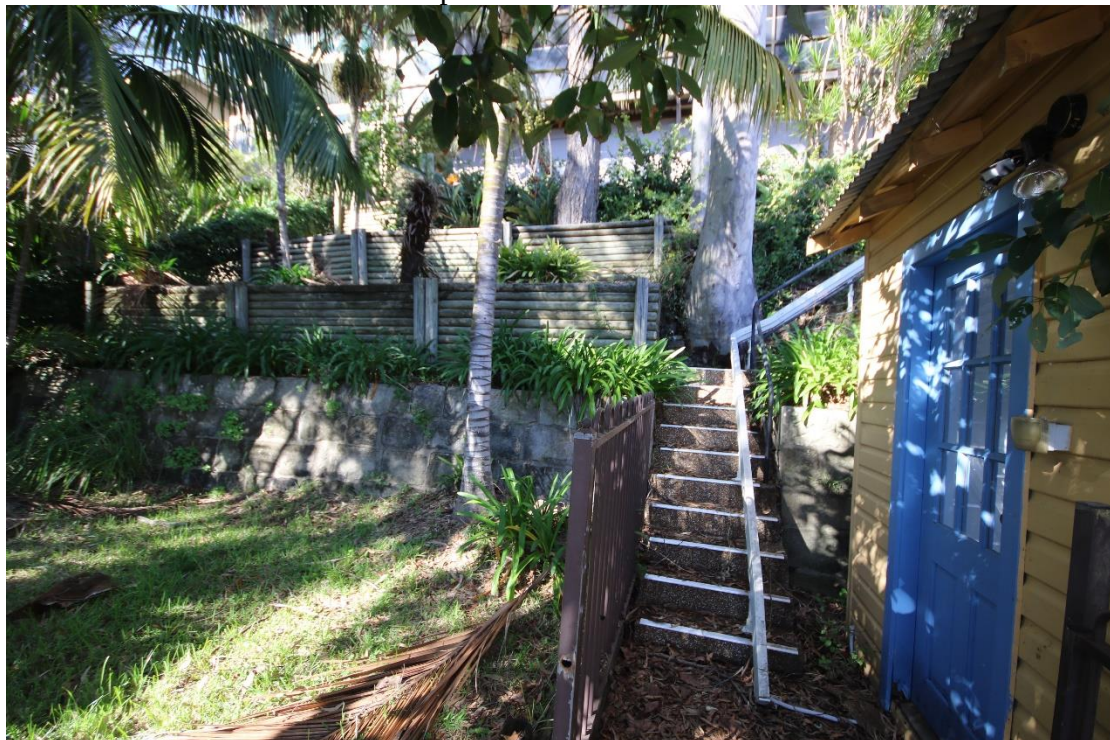


Plate 3: Existing log walls below trees.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are advised:

- a) Retain the following trees on site: Tree 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.
- b) Trunk protection shall consist of a padding material such as hessian or thick carpet underlay wrapped around the trunk. Timber planks (50mm x 100mm or similar) shall be placed over the padding and around the trunk of the tree at 150mm centres. The planks shall be secured with 8-gauge wire or hoop steel at

300mm spacing. Trunk protection shall extend a minimum height of 2 metres on trees 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 – refer Annexure D.

- c) Install the following Tree Protection Measures around the retained trees on site: Trees 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6, tree protection measures shall be a temporary fence of chain wire panels 1.8 metres in height (or equivalent), supported by steel stakes or concrete blocks as required and fastened together and supported to prevent sideways movement. A sign is to be erected on the tree protection fences of the trees to be retained that the trees are covered by Council's tree preservation orders and that "No Access" is permitted into the tree protection zone – refer Annexure D.
- d) That a Tree Management Plan be prepared as part of the Construction Certificate by a consulting arborist who holds the Diploma in Horticulture (Arboriculture), Level 5 or above under the Australian Qualification Framework;
- e) An AQF Level 5 Project Arborist shall be engaged to supervise the building works and certify compliance with all Tree Protection Measures.
- f) The tree location plan can be found on Annexure B; &
- g) The tree impact plan can be found on Annexure C.



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Certificate 3 in Horticulture (Arboriculture) – AQF Level 3
Certificate in Horticulture (Landscape – Honours)

Annexure A: Observations as seen on the day of inspection of trees.

Tree No	Botanical Name	Age Class	Height (m)	Spread (m)	D.B.H. (cm)	D.R.B. (cm)	TPZ (radius m)	SRZ (radius m)	Condition comments as seen on site	ULE
1	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	M	12	10	50	60	6.0	2.7	G vitality	2
2	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	M	16	12	65	85	7.8	3.1	G vitality	2
3	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	M	9	4	25	30	3.0	2.0	G vitality	2
4	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	M	10	8	50	60	6.0	2.7	G vitality, suppressed, canopy skewed towards water	2
5	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	M	8	?	30	35	3.6	2.1	G vitality, suppressed	2
6	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	M	4	7	45	60	5.4	2.7	F - G vitality, trunk injury @ 4m, 3-4 snap-outs	2

Terms used in Tree Survey & Report:

Age Class

(Y) – Young refers to a well-established but juvenile tree. Less than 1/3 life expectancy

(SM) – Semi-mature refers to a tree at growth stages between immaturity and full size. A tree has reached First Adult Form i.e. displays adult characteristics. 1/3 to 2/3 life expectancy

(M)- Mature refers to a full size tree with some capacity for future growth. Older than 2/3 life expectancy

(OM) – Over-mature refers to a tree approaching decline or already declining. Older than 2/3 life expectancy and showing signs of irreversible decline.

Health refers to a tree's vigour, growth rate, disease and/or insects.

Vitality summarises observations about the health and structure of the tree on a scale of: **(G) Good, (F) Fair, (P) Poor & (D) Dead.**

Good: Tree is generally healthy and free from obvious signs of structural weaknesses or significant effects of pests and diseases or infection;

Fair: Tree is generally vigorous although has some indication of being adversely affected by the early effects of disease or infection or environmental or mechanical damage. Appropriate tree maintenance can usually improve overall health and halt decline;

Poor: Tree in decline and is not likely to improve with reasonable maintenance practices or has a structural fault such as bark inclusion;

Dead: Tree no longer capable of sustained growth.

Deadwood (DW) – deadwood found in canopy as a percentage.

Over Head Power Lines (OHPL) – upper canopy pruned to accommodate power lines at a given height.

Height expressed in metres refers to estimated overall height of tree.

Next Door tree (ND) – tree located in the neighbour's property.

Street Tree (ST) – tree located in Councils footpath reserve.

Spread expressed in metres refers to estimated spread of crown at the drip line.

(DBH) Diameter at Breast Height expressed in millimetres refers to the trunk diameter at 1.4 metres above ground level. Where there are multiple trunks the combined diameter has been calculated in terms of Appendix A – AS 4970 – 2009, shown in brackets.

(DRB) Diameter above Root Buttress expressed in millimetres refers to the trunk diameter above root buttress.

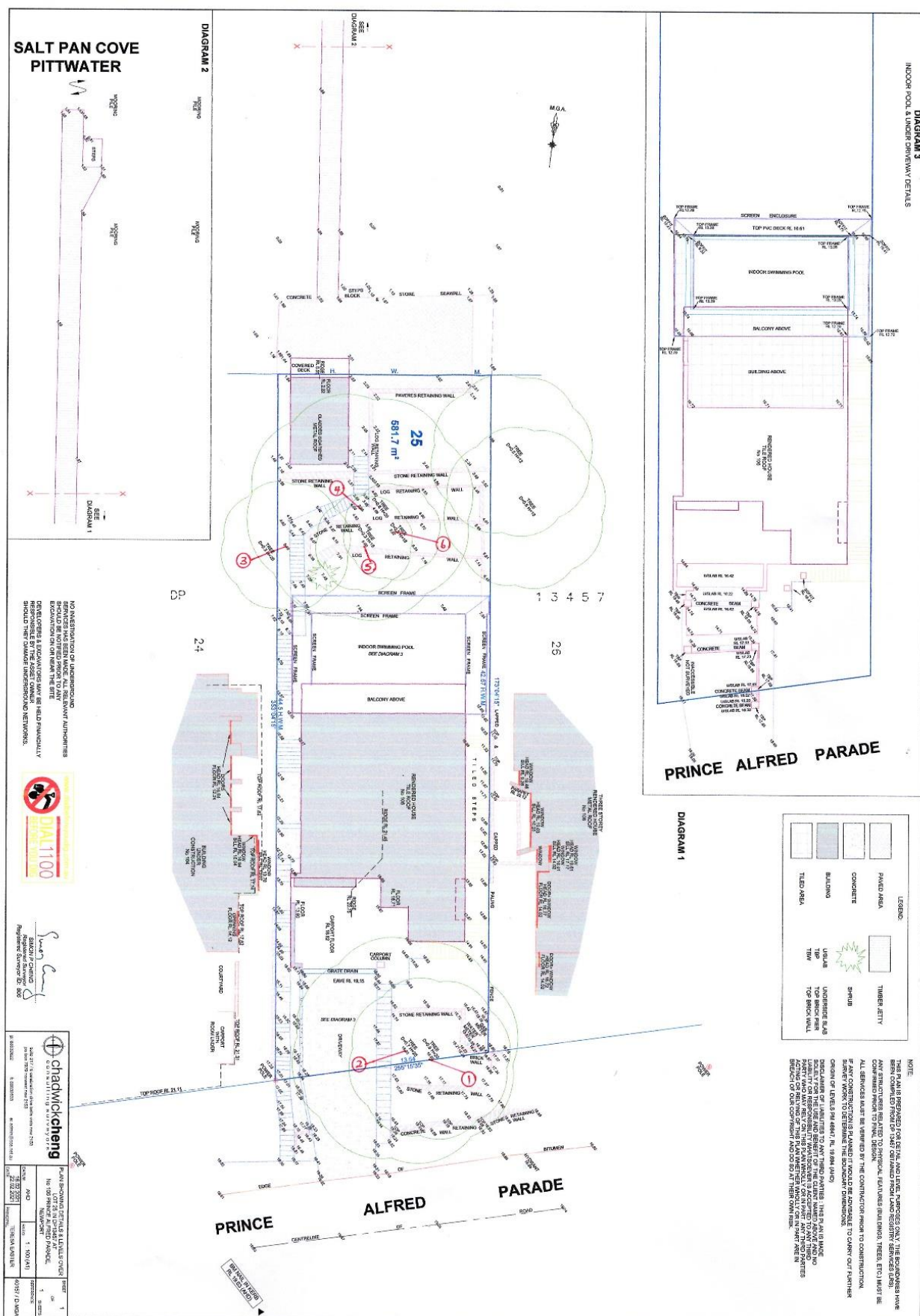
(TPZ) Tree Protection Zone & Structural Root Zone (SRZ) as defined by AS 4970 – 2009 Section 3

(ULE) The various ULE categories indicate the useful life anticipated for an individual tree or trees assessed as a group. Factors such as the location, age, condition and vitality of the tree are significant to the determination of this rating. Other influences such as the tree's effect on better specimens and the economics of managing the tree successfully in its location are also relevant to ULE (Barrell 1993, 1995, 2001).

ULE RATING (UPDATED 1/4/01) BARRELL

1.Long ULE: Trees that appear to be retainable at the time of assessment for more than 40 years with an acceptable level of risk. (A) Structurally sound trees located in positions that can accommodate future growth	2.Medium ULE: Trees that appear to be retainable at the time of assessment for more than 15-40 years with an acceptable level of risk. (A) Trees that may only live between 15 and 40 more years.	3.Short ULE: Trees that appear to be retainable at the time of assessment for more than 5-15 years with an acceptable level of risk. (A) Trees that may only live between 5 and 15 more years.	4.Remove: Trees that should be removed within the next 5 years. (A) Dead, dying, suppressed or declining trees because of disease or inhospitable conditions.	5.Small, young or regularly pruned: Trees that can be reliably moved or replaced. (A) Small trees less than 5 Metres in height.
(B) Trees that could be made suitable for retention in the long term by remedial tree care.	(B) Trees that could live for more than 40 years but may be removed for safety or nuisance reasons.	(B) Trees that could live for more than 15 years but may be removed for safety or nuisance reasons.	(B) Dangerous trees because of instability or recent loss of adjacent trees.	(B) Young trees less than 15 years old but over 5 metres in height.
(C) Trees of special significance for historical, commemorative or rarity reasons that would warrant extraordinary efforts to secure their long term retention.	(C) Trees that could live for more than 40 years but may be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.	(C) Trees that could live for more than 15 years but may be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.	(C) Dangerous trees because of structural defects including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds or poor form.	(C) Formal hedges and trees intended for regular pruning to artificially control growth.
	(D) Trees that could be made suitable for retention in the medium term by remedial tree care.	(D) Trees that require substantial remedial tree care and are only suitable for retention in the short term.	(D) Damaged trees that are clearly not safe to retain.	
			(E) Trees that could live for more than 5 years but may be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.	
			(F) Trees that are damaging or may cause damage to existing structures within 5 years.	
			(G) Trees that will become dangerous after removal of other trees for the reasons given in (A) to (F).	
			(H) Trees in categories (A) to (G) that have a high wildlife habitat value and, with appropriate treatment, could be retained subject to regular review.	

Annexure B: Tree location plan



Annexure C: Tree impact plans

STAFFORD

FRQPHSN VMDJH
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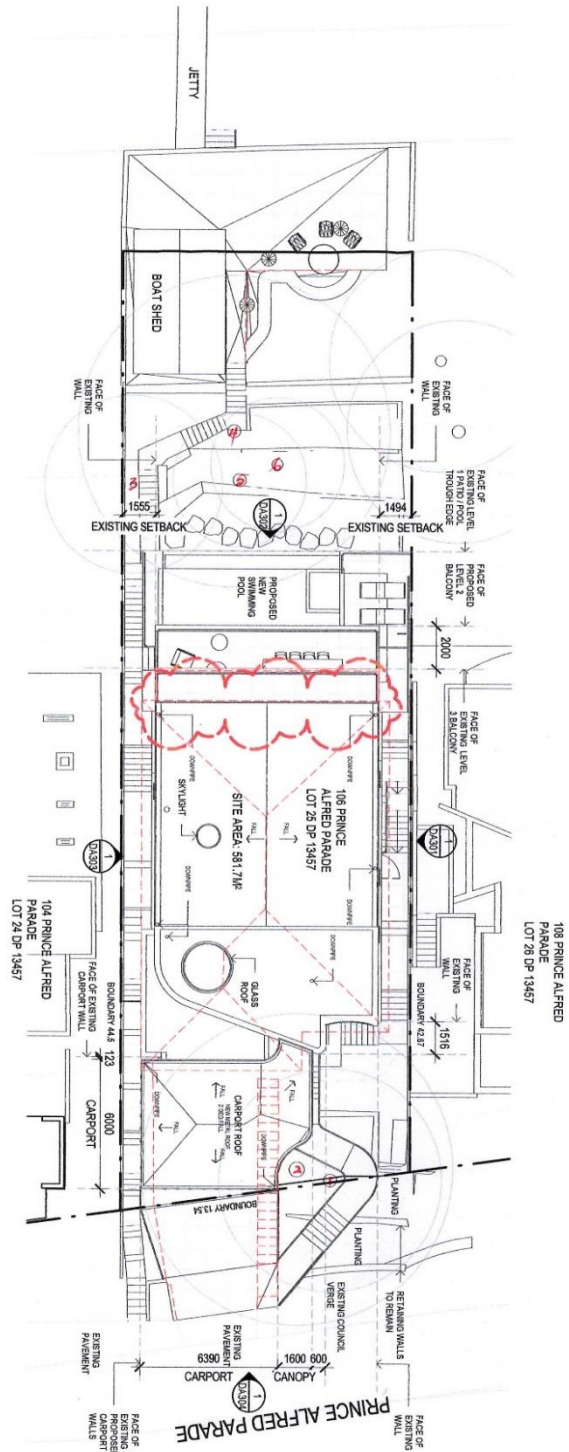
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A diagram of a circular loop with a north pole (N) at the top.

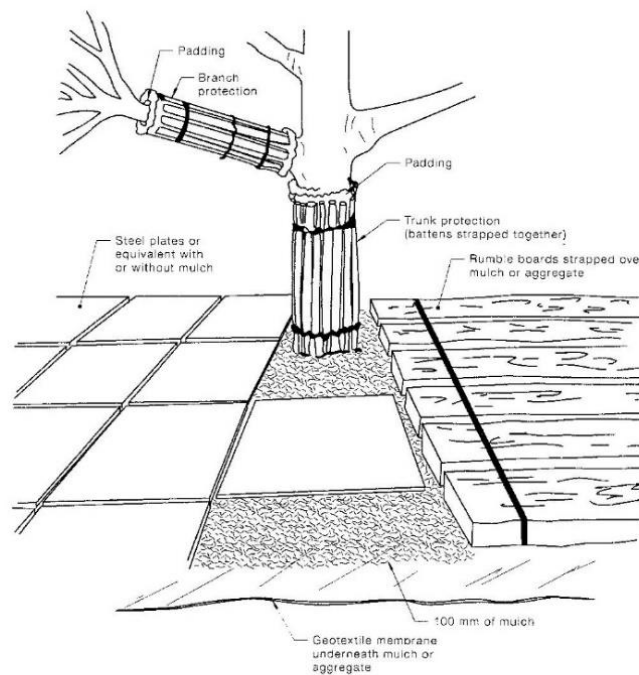
Dr. Geraldine Sharp, guest lecturer on the importance of the scientific method, was awarded the 1997 Teaching Excellence Award for her excellent lecture on the scientific method. Dr. Sharp is an assistant professor of biology at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. She has been teaching for over 15 years and has received several awards for her teaching. Dr. Sharp is also a member of the American Society for Cell Biology and the Society for Neuroscience. She is currently working on a grant from the National Science Foundation to study the role of the scientific method in the classroom. Dr. Sharp is a very dedicated and passionate teacher who is always looking for ways to improve her teaching. She is a role model for all teachers and is a true professional.

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Annexure D: Tree protection details



NOTES:

- 1 For trunk and branch protection use boards and padding that will prevent damage to bark. Boards are to be strapped to trees, not nailed or screwed.
- 2 Rumble boards should be of a suitable thickness to prevent soil compaction and root damage.

FIGURE 4 EXAMPLES OF TRUNK, BRANCH AND GROUND PROTECTION

