Tree Impact Assessment Report

Written as per Australian Standard 4970-2009

10 Young Street, 61 Central Coast Highway and 1 Racecourse Road, West Gosford NSW 2250

Prepared by Mark Bury Consulting
ABN: 53 797 009 569
AQF Level 5 Arborist Hortus Australia National Code 1042 Diploma of Horticulture/Arboriculture Parchment Number 6621 31st January 2006 Course Code RTF50203
International Society of Arboriculture Credential Licence Au-0345AM
PO Box 6082 Kincumber NSW
E-mail mark.bury@bigpond.com
Phone 0400485878

25th February 2021
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1. Synopsis

This report advises and concludes that all six (6) trees surveyed as instructed by the client located on the property at 1a Racecourse Road West Gosford will be required to be preserved as part of the proposed development to be constructed.

I've been asked to report on

Impact to neighbouring vegetation

- Clarification, from a suitability qualified arborist, is required on whether the proposal will impact existing vegetation at 1A Racecourse Road located in proximity with the boundary of the subject site.

The trees on the site near the proposed development consist of four (4) self sown *Casuarina glauca* Swamp Oak which are considered a pest species in this vicinity, One (1) *Cinnamomum camphora* Camphorlaurel which is a pest species and One (1) *Eucalyptus resinfera* Red Mahogany

These are the only trees on the site over 6 metres which is a requirement of the Central Coast Council Tree Management requirements for preservation of trees. There are a number of small self sown Casuarina glauca on the site and a number of small weed species. which will not be affected by the proposed development.

The Six (6) trees identified in this report are adjacent to the area of land which represents the portion of the site where external works are proposed. The subject trees on the site will be unaffected by the proposal, but should be protected as per appendix 6 in this report Tree Management Plan.

Recommendations have been made in regards to what would be considered appropriate tree management on the site and the effects the proposed development will have on the site.

This is determined as;

1. The management of trees as a resource based on sound professional judgement and a competent understanding of what trees to plant where and when or when to remove or retain a tree.

2. The planting or retention of a tree in a position that causes minimal or no conflict with people or property, or disturbance of the built environment or services or infrastructure, due to such a decision having been founded upon a competent knowledge of the characteristics of the trees growth pattern and ultimate dimensions above and below ground at maturity, and the suitability of space available into which it will develop.

3. The removal of a tree that will grow to be in conflict with the constraints of its growing environment either above or below ground at its ultimate dimensions at maturity and especially where replanting could be undertaken with an advanced specimen of species of more suitable growth characteristics and mature dimensions.

4. The removal of a vigorous tree in a poor condition in a prominent position where its potential failure in full or part poses a risk of hazard to the safety of people or damage to property. This report should be read in its entirety before further comment

Tree Inspection Report on: Six (6) Trees

Tree Inspection: 25th February 2021

Report Prepared: 25th February 2021

Report Amended 2nd May 2022

Report Commissioned by:
Mr. Jason Capuano
Stevens Group
Email: Jason@stevensgroup.com.au
Care of:
Eleisha Burton | Senior Associate Willow Tree Planning
eburton@willowtp.com.au | 0427 069 823

Legislation:

Central Coast Tree Preservation, Order, Section 74C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) NSW Native Vegetation Act 2003, NSW Native Vegetation Regulation 2005, NSW Fisheries Management Act 1994, NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995, New South Wales Heritage Act 1977, NSW Rural Fires Act 1997, NSW Water Act 2000**,** NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995, Federal National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 and the Federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999,

Scope of Works:
To determine the effects of the proposed development at 10 Young Street West Gosford and 61 Central Coast Highway on Six (6) trees located on the site at 1a Racecourse Road West Gosford

2. Background/Brief

2.1 Willow Tree Planning have requested a Tree Assessment Report on six (6) trees located on the site with regards to their suitability for retention on the site as part of a proposed Development Application for the site.

2.2 A visual tree inspection (VTA) of the tree was carried out by Mark Bury. The inspection included observing branch structure and condition, any insect or disease damage, inspection of surface roots and observations of the tree canopy. The inspection also involved measuring the height, canopy and diameter at breast height and diameter at base height of the tree.

2.3 An onsite inspection occurred on 25th February 2021 at the location. No aerial (climbing inspections) were taken as part of the assessment.

2.4 The conclusions and recommendations contained in this assessment are

based on the aforementioned inspection and discussions.

3. Method of Assessment

3.1 The site was inspected on 25th February 2021 the health and condition of the tree. This assessment has been carried out in reference to the accepted methods of tree assessment by Mattheck and Breloer (VTA) Page 119 of The Body Language of Trees and Strouts and Winter (Page 1) in Diagnosis of ill health in trees A Tree Schedule (Appendix 3) Binoculars were used to inspect the crown of the tree. Trees on the property have been tagged with numbers.

3.2 Photographs used in this report are originals taken at the inspection and are not altered in any way. Tree heights are determined with a Silva Clinomaster/Heightmeter™ and canopy spread were determined by visual estimations. Soil compaction was assessed by using an 8mm x 400mm steel spike being pushed by hand vertically into the ground. Soil samples were tested using a pH Meter and confirmed using a Manutec pH Soil Kit. Tree Protection Zones and Structural Root Zones are calculated using the Australian Standard AS 4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites. From this information conclusions were drawn.

3.3 The tree root zones have been inspected and unless stated in this report are stable except for were stated. The tree has not displayed the normal signs of root plate shear failure on the day of this inspection the 25th February 2021.

4. Site Analysis

4.1 The site is located in Young Street on the western side of Young Street West Gosford The site is a low density property located on flat ground. The site is considered to be not part urban bushland. The site is further than 1km to any area of bushland.

4.2 The site is located on Disturbed Soils

4.3 These species of tree normally do well in this soil type. The trees are not indigenous to this area of West Gosford. I stress that my inspection of this site was of an ISA Level 2 Inspection and did not involve any climbing or detailed investigation beyond what was visible from accessible points at ground level.

5. Discussion

5.1 **Tree 1** (*Casuarina glauca* Swamp Oak) is a tree in fair condition Appendix 1 gives a description of the tree as per AS-4970-2009 Section 2.Appendix 2 shows a photograph of the tree; Appendix 4 indicates the location of the tree on a survey plan of the site.

5.2 The tree will not be affected by the proposed development (See Appendix 1). The hydrological and soil environments of the tree will not be impacted as there is an incursion into the root zone of the tree. It would be considered appropriate tree management that the tree be preserved and protected as per

the tree management plan in appendix 6 of this report

5.3 **Tree 2** (*Casuarina glauca* Swamp Oak) is a tree in fair condition Appendix 1 gives a description of the tree as per AS-4970-2009 Section 2.Appendix 2 shows a photograph of the tree; Appendix 4 indicates the location of the tree on a survey plan of the site.

5.4 The tree will not be affected by the proposed development (See Appendix 1). The hydrological and soil environments of the tree will not be impacted as there is no incursion into the TPZ of the tree.

5.5 It would be considered appropriate tree management that the tree be preserved and protected as per the tree management plan in appendix 6 of this report

5.6 **Tree 3** (*Casuarina glauca* Swamp Oak) is a tree in fair condition Appendix 1 gives a description of the tree as per AS-4970-2009 Section 2.Appendix 2 shows a photograph of the tree; Appendix 4 indicates the location of the tree on a survey plan of the site.

5.7 The tree will not be affected by the proposed development (See Appendix 1). The hydrological and soil environments of the tree will not be impacted as there is no incursion into the TPZ of the tree.

5.8 It would be considered appropriate tree management that the tree be preserved and protected as per the tree management plan in appendix 6 of this report

5.9 **Tree 4** (*Casuarina glauca* Swamp Oak) is a tree in fair condition Appendix 1 gives a description of the tree as per AS-4970-2009 Section 2.Appendix 2 shows a photograph of the tree; Appendix 4 indicates the location of the tree on a survey plan of the site.

5.10 The tree will not be affected by the proposed development (See Appendix 1). The hydrological and soil environments of the tree will not be impacted as there is no incursion into the TPZ of the tree.

5.11 It would be considered appropriate tree management that the tree be preserved and protected as per the tree management plan in appendix 6 of this report

5.12 **Tree 5** (*Cinnamomum camphora* Camphorlaurel) is a tree in fair condition Appendix 1 gives a description of the tree as per AS-4970-2009 Section 2.Appendix 2 shows a photograph of the tree; Appendix 4 indicates the location of the tree on a survey plan of the site.

5.13 The tree will not be affected by the proposed development (See Appendix 1). The hydrological and soil environments of the tree will not be impacted as there is no incursion into the TPZ of the tree.

5.14 It would be considered appropriate tree management that the tree be preserved and protected as per the tree management plan in appendix 6 of this report

5.15 **Tree 6** (*Eucalyptus resinfera* Red Mahogany) is a tree in fair condition Appendix 1 gives a description of the tree as per AS-4970-2009 Section 2.Appendix 2 shows a photograph of the tree; Appendix 4 indicates the location of the tree on a survey plan of the site.

5.16 The tree will not be affected by the proposed development (See Appendix 1). The hydrological and soil environments of the tree will not be impacted as there is no incursion into the TPZ of the tree.

5.17 It would be considered appropriate tree management that the tree be preserved and protected as per the tree management plan in appendix 6 of this report

6. Overall Recommendations from Arboricultural assessment and Development impact

6.1 All works as advised above are to be carried out so that the proposed development works can be constructed .

6.2 That all tree pruning works if required are carried out as per the Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 Pruning of amenity trees and as per the Code of Practice Amenity Tree Industry August 1998. Works specified in Appendix 7 Arboricultural Impact Statement are to be followed.

6.3 That tree works are to be carried out, by a suitably qualified arborist with adequate Public Liability Coverage. The Tree Contractors Association of NSW recommends 20 Million Dollars coverage.

Mark Bury

Principal Consultant

Mark Bury Consulting

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Appendix 1 - Tree Schedule

Tree Number	1
Species	*Casuarina glauca*
Common Name	Swamp Oak
Vigour	**Normal Vigour**- Ability of a tree to maintain and sustain its life processes. This may be evident by the typical growth of leaves, crown cover and crown density, branches, roots and trunk and resistance to predation. This is independent of the condition of a tree but may impact upon it , and especially the ability of a tree but may impact upon it , and especially the ability of a tree to sustain itself against predation
Structure	**Fair Condition** - tree is of good habit of Misshapen, a form not severely restricted for space and light has some physical indication of decline due to the early effects of predation by pests and diseases, fungal, bacterial, or insect infestation, or has suffered physical injury to itself that may be contributing to instability or structural weaknesses, or its basic survival. Such a tree may recover with remedial works where appropriate, or without intervention may stabilise or improve over time where appropriate, or without intervention may stabilise or improve over time, or in response to the implementation of beneficial changes to its local environment. This may be independent from , or contributed to by vigour
Height (M)	8
Crown Spread and (M)	5
Diameter at Brest Height (MM) **Tree Root Zone (M)**	300 3.6
Diameter at Base Height (MM) **Structural Root Zone (M)**	350 2.1
Gradient of Proposed Impact	Development <10% Low Level of Impact but acceptable , Tree will require preservation
Significance for Visual Effects	Small Small See below for corresponding table in this appendix
Significance Matrix for effects on Landscape Character and	Small Local See in corresponding table in this appendix
Age Class	Mature- Tree aged 20-80% of life expectancy
Estimated Life Expectancy Sule **Landscape Significance** **Overall Significance** **See Attachment 3**	3b- Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed for safety or nuisance reasons. Overall Significance. Medium – Tree Suitable for Preservation See Appendix 3 SULE and Significance of a Tree Assessment Rating System IACA Australia SULE and Significance of a Tree Assessment Rating System IACA Australia
Heritage/Cultural	Tree does not have a Heritage or Cultural Significance
Ecological and Habitat Matters	Tree has No Ecological or Habitat matters
Location to Site Features	The tree will be required to be preserved as part of the development
Other Matters Relevant to Site	See Appendix 2 for a Photograph of tree , See Appendix 4 for the Location of the tree on a survey plan of the property The tree provides visual amenity to the site

Tree Number	2
Species	*Casaurina glauca*
Common Name	Swamp Oak
Vigour	**Normal Vigour**- Ability of a tree to maintain and sustain its life processes. This may be evident by the typical growth of leaves, crown cover and crown density, branches, roots and trunk and resistance to predation. This is independent of the condition of a tree but may impact upon it , and especially the ability of a tree but may impact upon it , and especially the ability of a tree to sustain itself against predation
Structure	**Fair Condition** - tree is of good habit of Misshapen, a form not severely restricted for space and light has some physical indication of decline due to the early effects of predation by pests and diseases, fungal, bacterial, or insect infestation, or has suffered physical injury to itself that may be contributing to instability or structural weaknesses, or its basic survival. Such a tree may recover with remedial works where appropriate, or without intervention may stabilise or improve over time where appropriate, or without intervention may stabilise or improve over time, or in response to the implementation of beneficial changes to its local environment. This may be independent from , or contributed to by vigour
Height (M)	6
Crown Spread and (M)	5
Diameter at Brest Height (MM) **Tree Root Zone (M)**	200 2.4
Diameter at Base Height (MM) **Structural Root Zone (M)**	200 1.7
Gradient of Proposed Impact	Proposed Development <10% Lo Level of Impact acceptable ,Tree will require preservation
Significance for Visual Effects	Small Small See below for corresponding table in this appendix
Significance Matrix for effects on Landscape Character and Features	Small Local See in corresponding table in this appendix
Age Class	Mature- Tree aged 20-80% of life expectancy
Estimated Life Expectancy Sule **Landscape Significance** **Overall Significance** **See Attachment 3**	3b- Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed for safety or nuisance reasons. Overall Significance. Medium –Tree Suitable for Preservation See Appendix 3 SULE and Significance of a Tree Assessment Rating System IACA Australia SULE and Significance of a Tree Assessment Rating System IACA Australia
Heritage/Cultural	Tree does not have a Heritage or Cultural Significance
Ecological and Habitat Matters	Tree has No Ecological or Habitat matters
Location to Site Features	The tree will be required to be preserved as part of the development
Other Matters Relevant to Site	See Appendix 2 for a Photograph of tree , See Appendix 4 for the Location of the tree on a survey plan of the property The tree provides visual amenity to the site

Tree Number	3
Species	*Casaurina glauca*
Common Name	Swamp Oak
Vigour	**Normal Vigour**- Ability of a tree to maintain and sustain its life processes. This may be evident by the typical growth of leaves, crown cover and crown density, branches, roots and trunk and resistance to predation. This is independent of the condition of a tree but may impact upon it , and especially the ability of a tree but may impact upon it , and especially the ability of a tree to sustain itself against predation
Structure	**Fair Condition** - tree is of good habit of Misshapen, a form not severely restricted for space and light has some physical indication of decline due to the early effects of predation by pests and diseases, fungal, bacterial, or insect infestation, or has suffered physical injury to itself that may be contributing to instability or structural weaknesses, or its basic survival. Such a tree may recover with remedial works where appropriate, or without intervention may stabilise or improve over time where appropriate, or without intervention may stabilise or improve over time, or in response to the implementation of beneficial changes to its local environment. This may be independent from , or contributed to by vigour
Height (M)	8
Crown Spread and (M)	5
Diameter at Brest Height (MM) **Tree Root Zone (M)**	210 2.5
Diameter at Base Height (MM) **Structural Root Zone (M)**	220 1.8
Gradient of Proposed Impact	Development <10% Lo Level of Impact acceptable , Tree will require preservation
Significance for Visual Effects	Small Small See below for corresponding table in this appendix
Significance Matrix for effects on Landscape Character and Features	Small Local See in corresponding table in this appendix
Age Class	Mature- Tree aged 20-80% of life expectancy
Estimated Life Expectancy Sule **Landscape Significance** **Overall Significance** **See Attachment 3**	3b- Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed for safety or nuisance reasons. Overall Significance. Medium – Tree Suitable for Preservation See Appendix 3 SULE and Significance of a Tree Assessment Rating System IACA Australia SULE and Significance of a Tree Assessment Rating System IACA Australia
Heritage/Cultural	Tree does not have a Heritage or Cultural Significance
Ecological and Habitat Matters	Tree has No Ecological or Habitat matters
Location to Site Features	The tree will be required to be preserved as part of the development
Other Matters Relevant to Site	See Appendix 2 for a Photograph of tree , See Appendix 4 for the Location of the tree on a survey plan of the property The tree provides visual amenity to the site

Tree Number	4
Species	*Casaurina glauca*
Common Name	Swamp Oak
Vigour	**Normal Vigour**- Ability of a tree to maintain and sustain its life processes. This may be evident by the typical growth of leaves, crown cover and crown density, branches, roots and trunk and resistance to predation. This is independent of the condition of a tree but may impact upon it , and especially the ability of a tree but may impact upon it , and especially the ability of a tree to sustain itself against predation
Structure	**Fair Condition** - tree is of good habit of Misshapen, a form not severely restricted for space and light has some physical indication of decline due to the early effects of predation by pests and diseases, fungal, bacterial, or insect infestation, or has suffered physical injury to itself that may be contributing to instability or structural weaknesses, or its basic survival. Such a tree may recover with remedial works where appropriate, or without intervention may stabilise or improve over time where appropriate, or without intervention may stabilise or improve over time, or in response to the implementation of beneficial changes to its local environment. This may be independent from , or contributed to by vigour
Height (M)	8
Crown Spread and (M)	5
Diameter at Brest Height (MM) **Tree Root Zone (M)**	210 2.5
Diameter at Base Height (MM) **Structural Root Zone (M)**	220 1.8
Gradient of Proposed Impact	Development <10% Lo Level of Impact acceptable , Tree will require preservation
Significance for Visual Effects	Small Small See below for corresponding table in this appendix
Significance Matrix for effects on Landscape Character and Features	Small Local See in corresponding table in this appendix
Age Class	Mature- Tree aged 20-80% of life expectancy
Estimated Life Expectancy Sule **Landscape Significance** **Overall Significance** **See Attachment 3**	3b- Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed for safety or nuisance reasons. Overall Significance. Medium – Tree Suitable for Preservation See Appendix 3 SULE and Significance of a Tree Assessment Rating System IACA Australia SULE and Significance of a Tree Assessment Rating System IACA Australia
Heritage/Cultural	Tree does not have a Heritage or Cultural Significance
Ecological and Habitat Matters	Tree has No Ecological or Habitat matters
Location to Site Features	The tree will be required to be preserved as part of the development
Other Matters Relevant to Site	See Appendix 2 for a Photograph of tree , See Appendix 4 for the Location of the tree on a survey plan of the property The tree provides visual amenity to the site

Tree Number	5
Species	*Cinnamomum camphora*
Common Name	Camphorlaurel
Vigour	**Normal Vigour**- Ability of a tree to maintain and sustain its life processes. This may be evident by the typical growth of leaves, crown cover and crown density, branches, roots and trunk and resistance to predation. This is independent of the condition of a tree but may impact upon it , and especially the ability of a tree but may impact upon it , and especially the ability of a tree to sustain itself against predation
Structure	**Fair Condition** - tree is of good habit of Misshapen, a form not severely restricted for space and light has some physical indication of decline due to the early effects of predation by pests and diseases, fungal, bacterial, or insect infestation, or has suffered physical injury to itself that may be contributing to instability or structural weaknesses, or its basic survival. Such a tree may recover with remedial works where appropriate, or without intervention may stabilise or improve over time where appropriate, or without intervention may stabilise or improve over time, or in response to the implementation of beneficial changes to its local environment. This may be independent from , or contributed to by vigour
Height (M)	6
Crown Spread and (M)	8
Diameter at Brest Height (MM) **Tree Root Zone (M)**	410 4.9
Diameter at Base Height (MM) **Structural Root Zone (M)**	520 2.5
Gradient of Proposed Impact	Development <10% Low Level of Impact acceptable , Tree will require preservation, however it is considered a pest species
Significance for Visual Effects	Small Small See below for corresponding table in this appendix
Significance Matrix for effects on Landscape Character and Features	Small Local See in corresponding table in this appendix
Age Class	Mature- Tree aged 20-80% of life expectancy
Estimated Life Expectancy Sule **Landscape Significance** **Overall Significance** **See Attachment 3**	3b- Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed for safety or nuisance reasons. Overall Significance. Medium –Tree Suitable for Preservation See Appendix 3 SULE and Significance of a Tree Assessment Rating System IACA Australia SULE and Significance of a Tree Assessment Rating System IACA Australia
Heritage/Cultural	Tree does not have a Heritage or Cultural Significance
Ecological and Habitat Matters	Tree has No Ecological or Habitat matters
Location to Site Features	The tree will be required to be preserved as part of the development
Other Matters Relevant to Site	See Appendix 2 for a Photograph of tree , See Appendix 4 for the Location of the tree on a survey plan of the property The tree provides visual amenity to the site

Tree Number	6
Species	*Eucalyptus resinfera*
Common Name	Red Mahogany
Vigour	**Normal Vigour**- Ability of a tree to maintain and sustain its life processes. This may be evident by the typical growth of leaves, crown cover and crown density, branches, roots and trunk and resistance to predation. This is independent of the condition of a tree but may impact upon it , and especially the ability of a tree but may impact upon it , and especially the ability of a tree to sustain itself against predation
Structure	**Fair Condition** - tree is of good habit of Misshapen, a form not severely restricted for space and light has some physical indication of decline due to the early effects of predation by pests and diseases, fungal, bacterial, or insect infestation, or has suffered physical injury to itself that may be contributing to instability or structural weaknesses, or its basic survival. Such a tree may recover with remedial works where appropriate, or without intervention may stabilise or improve over time where appropriate, or without intervention may stabilise or improve over time, or in response to the implementation of beneficial changes to its local environment. This may be independent from , or contributed to by vigour
Height (M)	18
Crown Spread and (M)	15
Diameter at Brest Height (MM) **Tree Root Zone (M)**	750 9
Diameter at Base Height (MM) **Structural Root Zone (M)**	980 3.3
Gradient of Proposed Impact	Development <20% Medium Level of Impact acceptable , Tree will require preservation
Significance for Visual Effects	Large Small See below for corresponding table in this appendix
Significance Matrix for effects on Landscape Character and Features	Large Local See in corresponding table in this appendix
Age Class	Mature- Tree aged 20-80% of life expectancy
Estimated Life Expectancy Sule **Landscape Significance** **Overall Significance** **See Attachment 3**	3b- Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed for safety or nuisance reasons. Overall Significance. Medium – Tree Suitable for Preservation See Appendix 3 SULE and Significance of a Tree Assessment Rating System IACA Australia SULE and Significance of a Tree Assessment Rating System IACA Australia
Heritage/Cultural	Tree does not have a Heritage or Cultural Significance
Ecological and Habitat Matters	Tree has No Ecological or Habitat matters
Location to Site Features	The tree will be required to be preserved as part of the development
Other Matters Relevant to Site	See Appendix 2 for a Photograph of tree , See Appendix 4 for the Location of the tree on a survey plan of the property The tree provides visual amenity to the site

Tree Photos

Tree 1
Casuarina glauca
Swamp Oak

Tree 2
Casuarina glauca
Swamp Oak

Tree 3
Casuarina glauca
Swamp Oak

Tree 4
Casuarina glauca
Swamp Oak

Tree 5
Cinnamomum camphora
Camphorlaurel

Tree 6
Eucalyptus resinfera
Red Mahogany

Appendix 2

3.2 DETERMINING THE TPZ

The radius of the TPZ is calculated for each tree by multiplying its DBH × 12.

$$TPZ = DBH \times 12$$

where

DBH = trunk diameter measured at 1.4 m above ground

Radius is measured from the centre of the stem at ground level.

A TPZ should not be less than 2 m nor greater than 15 m (except where crown protection is required). Clause 3.3 covers variations to the TPZ.

The TPZ of palms, other monocots, cycads and tree ferns should not be less than 1 m outside the crown projection.

3.3 VARIATIONS TO THE TPZ

3.3.1 General

It may be possible to encroach into or make variations to the standard TPZ. Encroachment includes excavation, compacted fill and machine trenching.

3.3.2 Minor encroachment

If the proposed encroachment is less than 10% of the area of the TPZ and is outside the SRZ (see Clause 3.3.5), detailed root investigations should not be required. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere and contiguous with the TPZ. Variations must be made by the project arborist considering relevant factors listed in Clause 3.3.4. The figures in Appendix D demonstrate some examples of possible encroachment into the TPZ up to 10% of the area.

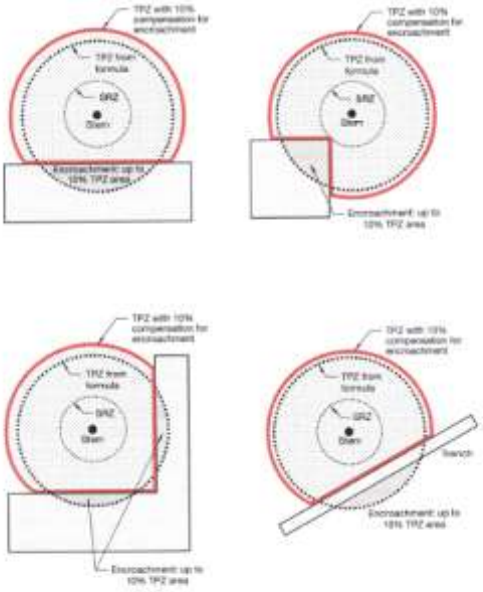
3.3.3 Major encroachment

If the proposed encroachment is greater than 10% of the TPZ or inside the SRZ (see Clause 3.3.5), the project arborist must demonstrate that the tree(s) would remain viable. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere and contiguous with the TPZ. This may require root investigation by non-destructive methods and consideration of relevant factors listed in Clause 3.3.4.

ENCROACHMENT INTO TREE PROTECTION ZONE

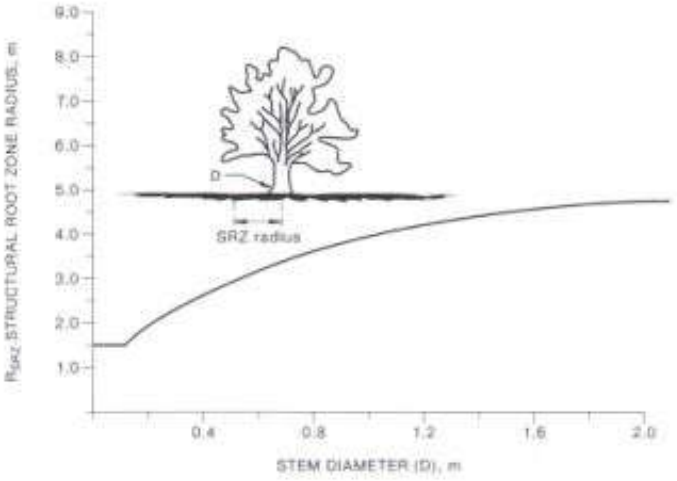
(Informative)

Encroachment into the tree protection zone (TPZ) is sometimes unavoidable. Figure D1 provides examples of TPZ encroachment by area, to assist in reducing the impact of such incursions.



NOTE: Less than 10% TPZ area and outside SRZ. Any loss of TPZ compensated for elsewhere.

FIGURE D1 EXAMPLES OF MINOR ENCROACHMENT INTO TPZ



The curve can be expressed by the following formula:

$R_{SRZ} = (D \times 50)^{0.42} \times 0.64$

NOTES:

1 R_{SRZ} is the structural root zone radius.

2 D is the stem diameter measured immediately above root buttress.

3 The SRZ for trees less than 0.15 m diameter is 1.5 m.

4 The SRZ formula and graph do not apply to palms, other monocots, cycads and tree ferns.

5 This does not apply to trees with an asymmetrical root plate.

FIGURE 1 STRUCTURAL ROOT ZONE

SIGNIFICANCE MATRIX FOR EFFECTS ON LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AND FEATURES

(For guidance only, professional interpretation of individual effects required)

Sensitivity of Landscape Character and Landscape Features lies along a continuum depending on the items importance - from international to low local importance - with overlap between each defined category. The sensitivity of these depends upon the level of existing designation and on the inherent quality and condition of the landscape character and individual features

Magnitude of Change (as along a continuum from very Large to none, with an overlap between each defined category. This is determined by assessing the amount of the character, landscape type or feature affected within the context of the site and the circumstances of the area)	International: Internationally designated feature or landscape character susceptible to relatively small changes	National: Nationally designated feature or landscape of particularly distinctive character susceptible to relatively small changes	County: County designated feature or landscape reasonably tolerant of change	High (local): A landscape or feature designated as being of District / Borough value with characteristics reasonably tolerant of changes	Medium (local): Locally valued components or landscape reasonably tolerant of changes	Low (local): A non designated landscape character or feature, the nature of which is potentially tolerant of substantial change
Very Large: *At complete variance with the landform, scale and pattern of the landscape*	Substantial / Substantial	Substantial / Substantial	Substantial	Substantial / Moderate	Moderate	Moderate / Slight
Large: *A significant deterioration (or improvement) in landscape character or loss of features over an extensive area*	Substantial / Substantial	Substantial	Substantial / Moderate	Moderate	Moderate / Slight	Slight
Medium: *A noticeable deterioration (or improvement) in landscape character and landscape elements*	Substantial / Moderate	Substantial / Moderate	Moderate	Moderate / Slight	Slight	Slight / Negligible
Small: *A barely perceptible deterioration (or improvement) in elements or character*	Substantial / Moderate	Moderate	Moderate / Slight	Slight	Slight / Negligible	Negligible
Negligible / None: *No discernible change to any landscape elements or character*	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect

SIGNIFICANCE MATRIX FOR VISUAL EFFECTS

(For guidance only, professional interpretation of individual Effects required)

Sensitivity of Viewers (receptors) lies along a continuum from very high to negligible, depending on where the view is from (the status of that place) and the activities of the viewer at that location

Magnitude of Change (lies along a continuum from very large to none, with an overlap between each defined category. This will depend on the amount of a view affected and the duration of the impact)	Very High Including viewers within internationally designated landscapes (National Parks, AONB's, the setting of scheduled Ancient Monument or Grade I listed buildings)	High Including viewers using public rights of way, regional designated landscapes or the setting of Grade II* listed buildings, Tourists, and views from residential properties	Medium Including views from people engaged in outdoor sports or recreation, including people within cars and those driving on local roads.	Low People using major transport corridors.	Negligible Including people working (with) for business and industry
Very Large Proposals are highly visible destroying (or creating) valued views into and across the area	Very Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Moderate	Moderate
	Substantial		Moderate		Slight
Large Changes are visible and would significantly impair (or improve) views of the area	Substantial	Substantial	Moderate	Moderate	Slight
		Moderate		Slight	
Medium A noticeable deterioration (or improvement) in the view	Substantial	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight
	Moderate		Slight		Negligible
Small A barely perceptible change in view	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Negligible
		Slight		Negligible	
Negligible / None No discernible change in the view	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect

Appendix 3 - SULE Safe Useful Life Expectancy (Barell 1995)

	1. Long	2. Medium	3. Short	4. Removal	5. Moved or replaced
	Trees that appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for more than 40 years with an acceptable level of risk.	Trees that appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for 15 - 40 years with an acceptable level of risk.	Trees that appeared to be retainable at the time of assessment for 5 - 15 years with an acceptable level of risk.	Trees that should be removed within the next 5 years	Trees, which can be reliably moved or replaced.
A	Structurally sound trees located in positions that can accommodate future growth.	Trees that may only live between 15 and 40 years.	Trees that may only live between 5 and 15 more years.	Dead, dying, suppressed or declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions.	Small trees less than 5m in height.
B	Trees that could be made suitable for retention in the long term by remedial tree care.	Trees that may live for more than 40 years but would be removed for safety or nuisance reasons.	Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed for safety or nuisance reasons.	Dangerous trees through instability or recent loss of adjacent trees.	Young trees less than 15 years old but over 5m in height.
C	Trees of special significance for historical, commemorative or rarity reasons that would warrant extraordinary efforts to secure their long-term retention.	Trees that may live for more than 40 years but would be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.	Trees that may live for more than 15 years but should be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting.	Damaged trees through structural defects including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds or poor form.	Trees that have been pruned to artificially control growth.
D		Trees that could be made suitable for retention in the medium term by remedial tree care.	Trees that require substantial remedial tree care and are only suitable for retention in the short term.	Damaged trees that are clearly not safe to retain.	
E				Trees that may live for more than 5 years but should be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new plantings.	
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 reasons given in A) to F).	

Safe Use Life Expectancy (SULE)

SULE is the length of time an Arborist assesses an individual tree can be retained with an acceptable level of risk based on the information available at the time of inspection. SULE is not static and is closely related to tree health and the surrounding conditions. Alterations to the variables may result in changes in the SULE assessment. SULE may have to be reassessed if a significant amount of time passes from the initial inspection to the eventual development. Once a tree survey has been carried out (as described above) the Arborist would then estimate the remaining life expectancy. This can be difficult if it is not known how long a particular species may live for in a particular location, however, the exercise is very useful for categorising which trees have the best chance of long term survival once construction is completed.

Categories for retention or removal.
The trees in each category could be colour coded both on site plans and on the ground. These categories are adapted and modified from BS5837:1991 and Barrell.

Category A:
Trees whose retention is most desirable; long safe useful life expectancy - retainable with an acceptable level of risk for more than 40 years+. Long category SULE.

(i) Structurally sound trees of good form in positions that are compatible with the proposed development and where future growth can be accommodated.
(ii) Trees for screening or softening the effect of existing structures in the near vicinity, or of particular visual importance to the locality.
(iii) Trees of special significance for historical, commemorative or rarity reasons that would warrant extraordinary efforts to secure their long term retention.

Category B:
Trees whose retention is desirable or that would be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for 15-40 years. Moderate category: Medium category SULE.

(i) Trees that may only live for another 15-40 years.
(ii) Trees that may live for more than 40 years but which have defects which may lead to their removal within this period.
(iii) Trees which may live more than 40 years but which would be removed to allow the safe development of more suitable individuals.
(iv) Storm damaged or defective trees which can be made suitable for retention in the medium term by remedial treatment.
(v) Immature trees with potential to develop into the high category.

Category C:
Trees that could be retained or those with an acceptable level of risk for 5-15 years. Short category SULE.

(i) Trees that may only live for 5-15 years.
(ii) Trees that may live for more than 15 years but which have defects that would lead to their removal within this period.
(iii) Trees that may live for more than 15 years but which would be removed to allow the safe development of more suitable individuals.
(iv) Damaged or defective trees which warrant remedial work for their short term retention.
(v) Immature trees of no particular merit.

Category D:
Trees to be removed. Removal category SULE.

(i) Dead trees.
(ii) Unstable or structurally defective trees with a high hazard rating.
(iii) Trees which will be impossible to retain or irreparably damaged by construction activities where no realistic compromise is possible.

Trees can be coded in reports and on site plans e.g. Tree 15. Ficus rubiginosa Category B (ii).

Note: These assessments should be carried out by a suitable qualified and experienced Arborist. (Judy Fakes, 1996)

Survey:
Peter Castor and John Douglas have both made the point that some species deteriorate more quickly than others. That is, a SULE rating of 5-15 years might not be sensible for a species such as Eucalyptus scoparia which might only have a useful life of some 2 years from when it first shows signs of deterioration. Eucalyptus nicholii in Sydney might also fit into this category. Perhaps it is sensible to recommend the removal of a Chilean Willow as soon as it first displays borer damage. It would not be sensible to apply that standard to a Eucalyptus saligna (Sydney Blue Gum)

Safe Useful Lifespans

Depending on the pattern of decline (a distinction needs to be drawn between biological life and useful life.

Acacia elata	30-50, decline rapidly if lopped
Acacia parramattensis / decurrens	5-15 years
Acacia binervia (glaucescens) (Costal Myall)	30 – 50
Acacia melanoxylon	50-90 years
Acer negundo	30-50
Acmena smithii	40-70
Agonis flexuosa	30-50
Angophora costata	70-90 (400+ in the bush)
Banksia integrifolia	50-60
Banksia serrata	20-30
Bauhinia galpini	30-50
Betula pendula	7-15
Brachychiton acerifolius	50-70, 10 after lopping
Callistemon viminalis	25
Calodendrum capense	50-70
Castanospermum australis	70
Celtis australis	70
Celtis occidentalis	15
Ceratopetalum gummiferum	90 in the bush Rarely in gardens.
Ceratopetalum apetalum	20
Cinnamomum camphora	90
Corimbya. maculata	50-70
Corimbya citriodora	70-90
Corimbya gummifera	25, if in right location 50
Corimbya. eximia	25, if in right location 70
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	60
Elaeocarpus reticulatus	40
Erythrina x sykesii	15-60
Erythrina crista-galli	30-40
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	70-90
Corimbya ficifolia	15
Eucalyptus globulus subspecies globulus	15-35
Eucalyptus globulus subspecies bicostata	15.35
Eucalyptus microcorys	50-70
Eucalyptus nicholii	35 years
Eucalyptus pilularis	70-90 (100-200 In the bush)
Eucalyptus saligna	70-90 (100-200 In the bush)
Eucalyptus tereticornis	70-90 (150-200)
Ficus macrophylia	90-200
Ficus microcarpa var hillii	30-70 Plus
Ficus rubiginosa	70-200
Fraxinus excelsior	10-30

Gingko Biloba	10-30
Grevillea robusta	35 years, 50 occasionally
Jacaranda mimosifolia	50-70 Plus
Lagerstroemia indica	30-90
Lagunaria patersonia	30-90
Liquidambar styraciflua	30-90
Lophostemon confertus	70 plus
Magnolia grandiflora	70 plus
Melaleuca quinuenervia	70 plus
Melia azedarach	50
Metrosideros excelsior	5-30, 50
Michelia figo	10-20
Morus nigra	50
Olea africana	70
Pistacia chinensis	40
Pittosporum undulatum	25-50
Platanus x hybrida	90 plus
Populus nigra	40- 70 years
Prunus serratifolia	5-35 years
Pyrus calleryana	30-50
Quercus robur	70-160
Robinia pseudoacacia	25-50 years
Salix species	7 Chilean, 30-50 years babylonica, fragilis
Sapium sebiferum	Up to 60
Schinus areira	70
Stenocarpus sinuatus	50
Syncarpia glomulifera	90
Syzigium parvifolia	90
Ulmus	70
Virgilia hupehensis	7 years

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Matheny, N.P & Clark, J.R. (1994) A Photographic Guide to the evaluation of Hazard Trees in Urban Areas, 2nd edition, International Society of Arboriculture, Savoy, Illinois.

Appendix E - Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System

(STARS) IACA, Australia

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.

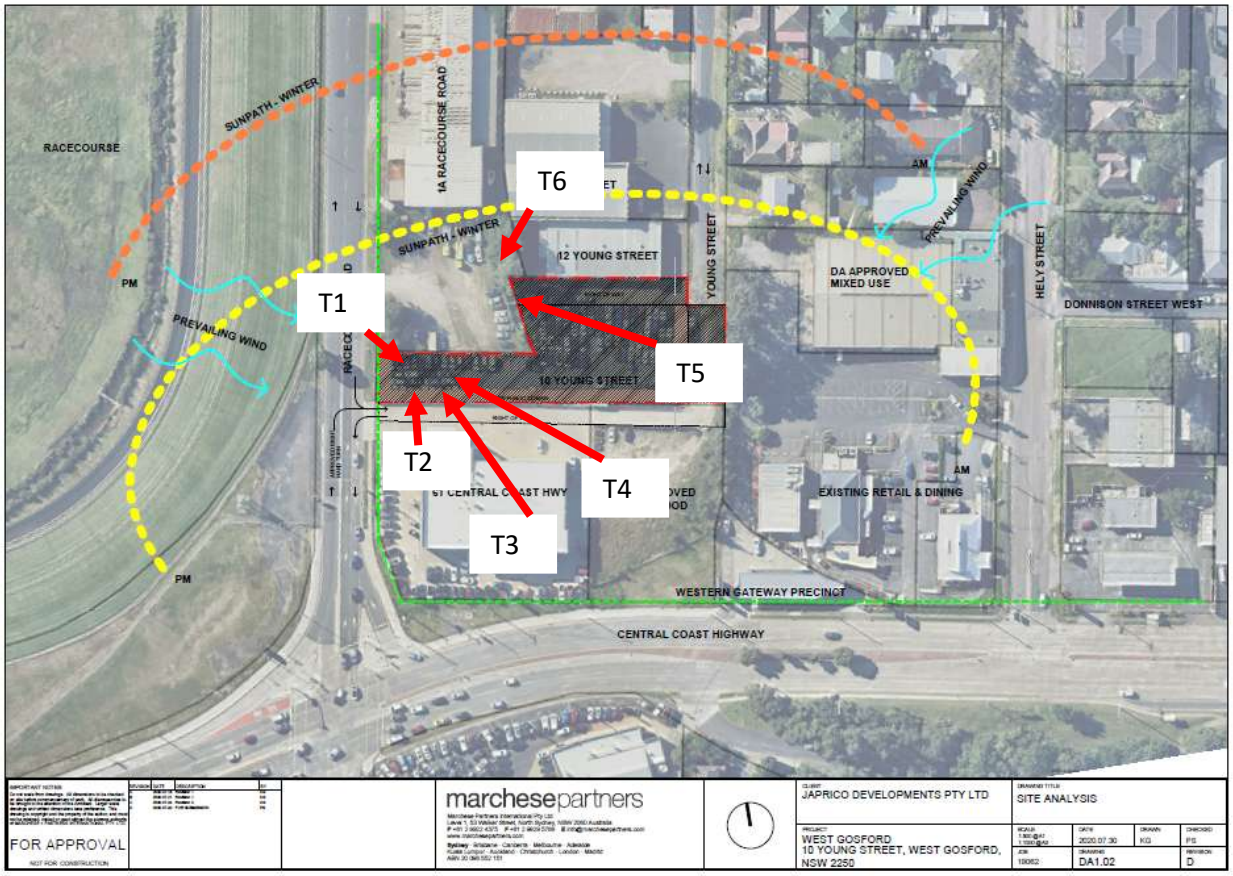
Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System cont.

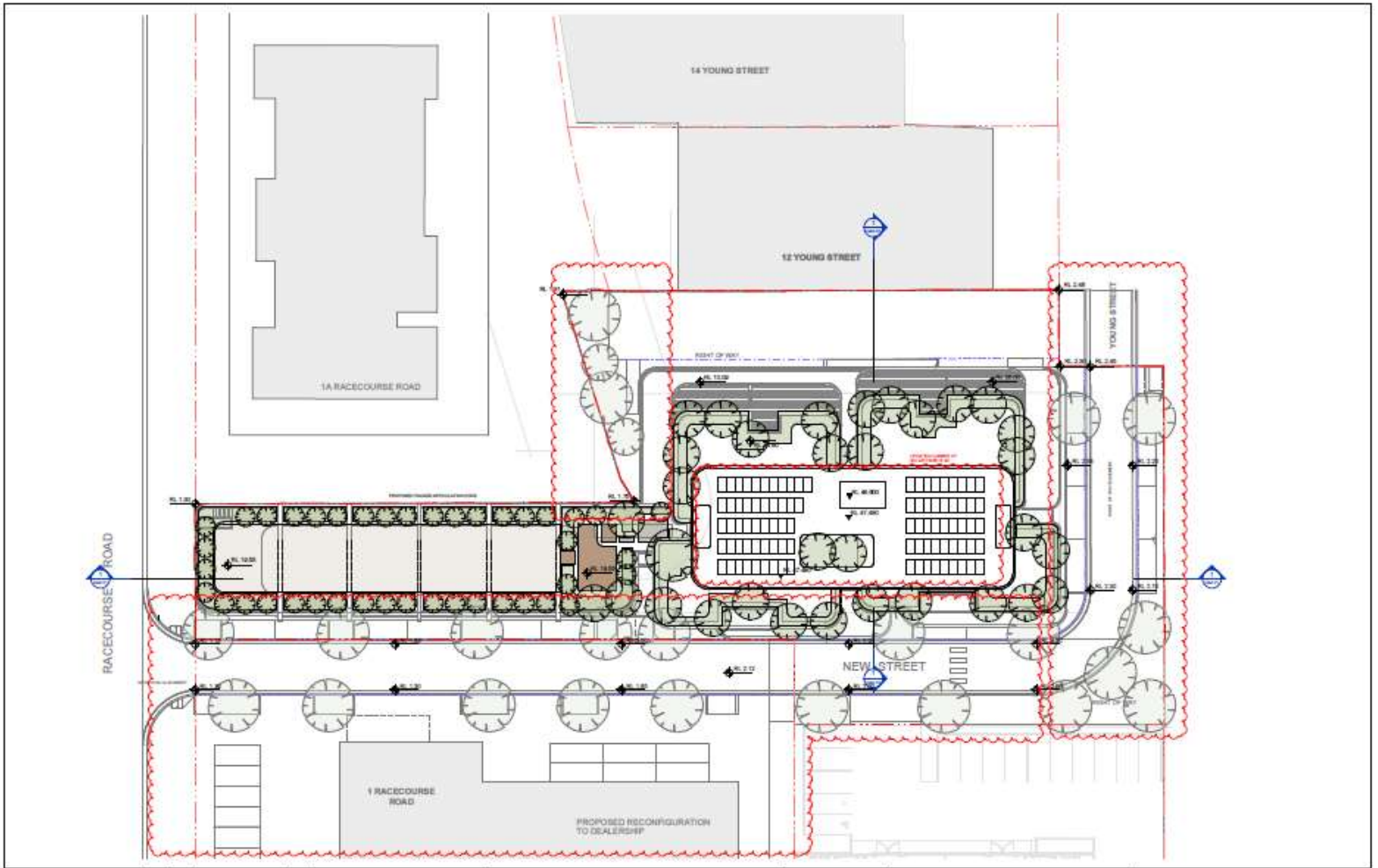
Landscape Significance						
		1. High	2. Medium	3. Low		
		Significance in landscape			Environmental Pest / Noxious Weed Species	Hazardous / Irreversible Decline
Estimated Life Expectancy	1. Long >40 years					
	2. Medium 15-40 years					
	3. Short <1-15 years					
	Dead					

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 AS4980 Protection of trees on development sites. 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 4 - Overall Site Map and Tree Locations,





FOR APPROVAL

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marchesepartners

Marchese Partners International Pty Ltd
Level 1, 53 Walker Street, North Sydney NSW 2060 Australia
P +61 2 9922 4373 F +61 2 9929 5788 E info@marchesepartners.com
www.marchesepartners.com

Sydney · Brisbane · Canberra · Melbourne · Adelaide
Kuala Lumpur · Auckland · Christchurch · London · Madrid
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CLIENT
JAPRICO DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD

DRAWING TITLE
PROPOSED SITE PLAN

PROJECT
WEST GOSFORD
10 YOUNG STREET, WEST GOSFORD, NSW 2250

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED
1:200@A1 1:400@A3	2022.03.04	KG	PS

JOB	DRAWING	REVISION
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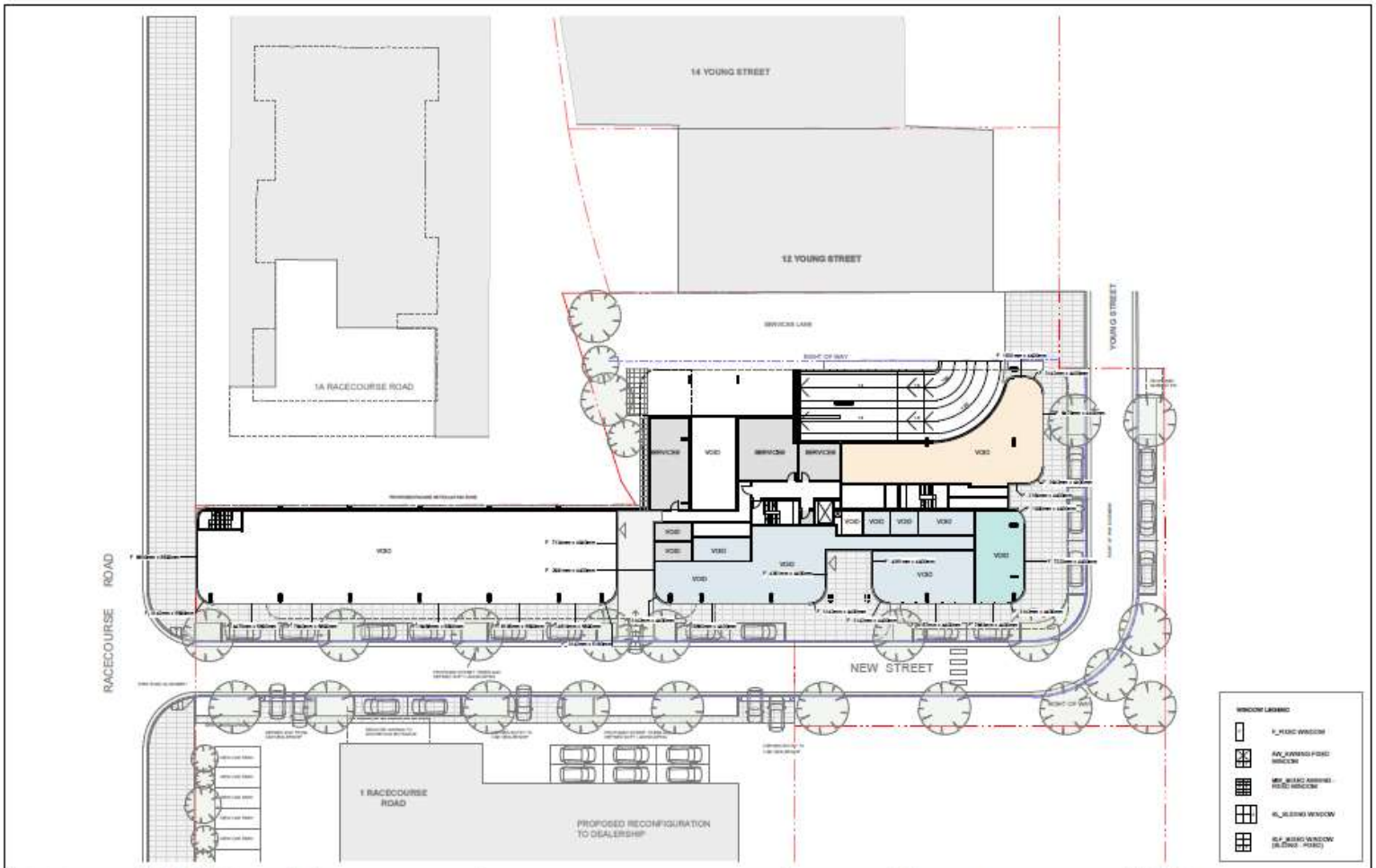

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marchesepartners

Marchese Partners International Pty Ltd
Level 1, 53 Walker Street, North Sydney, NSW 2060 Australia
P +61 2 9922 4375 F +61 2 9929 5765 E info@marchesepartners.com
www.marchesepartners.com
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CLIENT
JAPRICO DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD

DRAWING TITLE
LEVEL 00 - WINDOW OPENING DETAIL

PROJECT
WEST GOSFORD
10 YOUNG STREET, WEST GOSFORD, NSW 2250

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED
1:200 @ A1 1:400 @ A3	2022.03.04	KG	PS

JOB	DRAWING	REVISION
19062	DA2.31	G

Appendix 5 - Brief Qualifications and Experience of Mark Bury

1. **Qualifications:** Diploma of Arboriculture/Horticulture 2005, Advanced Certificate of Management 1995, Graduate Certificate in Parks Management UTS 2001. Advanced Certificate Horticulture TAFE 1986, Hadlington Certificate of Tree Care 1995 Licensed QTRA Practitioner since 2006. International Society of Arboriculture Tree Risk Assessment Qualification 2014. International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist 2014, International Society of Arboriculture Certified Municipal Specialist 2015, Completing ISA Board Master Arborist Exam 2016

2. **Practical experience:** Twenty Six (26) years experience as a consulting arborist, 20 years experience in Local Government as a consulting arborist. A Founding member of the Local Government Tree Resources Group which I was Secretary of in 1995.

3. **Continuing professional development:** Member of International Society of Arboriculture (AU0345A). Member of Australian Institute of Horticulture (MXB0615), attended courses by Jeremy Barrell and Claus Matteck. I attended the update of QTRA certification March 2015 and completed course in Visual Tree Assessment in 2015 and Visual Tree Assessment and Estimating the probability of failure in 2015.

4. **Relevant experience** Twenty Six (26) Years experience as a consulting arborist and Twenty years experience in tree management in local government. Twenty (20) years experience in Local Government assessing development applications in regards to tree management issues. (Councils; Warringah, North Sydney, Mosman, Manly, Ashfield, Pittwater, Marrickville and Hornsby).

   With my qualifications and experience I am an AQF 5. Furthermore I have written and published books on Trees and Asset Management, Trees and Real Estate, Planning and Trees and Inherent Failure Patterns of Trees in the Greater Sydney Area.

   I have also been a high Level Asset Manager in Local Government for 10 years and have carried out numerous courses in asset management and risk management and developed Council Budgets in this area for a number of years.

   I also have lectured at UTS on Asset Management. I have worked in the Industry for 40 years and have carried out major Asset management inventories including trees for large Local Government Areas and developed financial and operations plans to manage assets. Furthermore I have developed, written and implemented asset tree master plans for Ashfield, Pittwater, Hornsby and Marrickville Councils.

International Society of Arboriculture Continuing Education Units Completed 2014/2015

General- Arborist Equipment Study Program
Tree Risk-Strategies for Preserving Heritage Trees
Tree Risk-Mitigation and Reporting
Tree Risk-Structural Defects and Conditions
Tree Risk-Tree Load: Concept
Tree Risk—Loads and Growth Response
Tree Risk-Levels of Tree Risk Assessment
Tree Risk- Sap Rot
Tree Risk- Anchorage: Root Plate Resistance to Failure
Tree Risk- Indicators of Decay in Urban Trees
Tree Risk- Visual Inspection Prior to Dismantling
Urban Forestry-Wildfire and the Role of the Arborist
Urban Forestry-Managing Trees during Construction Part 1 and 2
Urban Forestry-Tree Risk Assessment: A Foundation
Urban Forestry-Tree Inventories Part 1 and Part 2
Trees & Their Environment- Fertilizing Trees & Shrubs Part 1 and Part 2
Urban Forestry-Root Management Challenges on Urban Sites
Urban Forestry-Challenges for the Built Environment
Urban Forestry - The Benefit of Trees
Urban Forestry- Root Planting Friendly Site Design
Urban Forestry- Root Management Challenges on Urban Sites
Urban Forestry- Tree Inventories Part 1
Urban Forestry- Tree Inventories Part 2
Urban Forestry- Tree Risk Assessment a Foundation
Urban Forestry- Managing Trees during Construction Parts 1 and 2
Urban Forestry- Wildfire and the Role of the Arborist
Trees & Their Environment- Soil Properties: Part 1 and Part 2
Trees & Their Environment- Fertilizing Trees & Shrubs Part 1 and Part 2
Trees & Their Environment- Analyse Before You Fertilize
Trees & Their Environment- Back to Basics: Tree Fertilization
Trees & Their Environment- Slow or Controlled Release Fertilizers
Tree Maintenance- Trees & Lightning
Tree Maintenance- Cabling
Tree Maintenance- Pollarding: What Was Old Is New Again
Tree Maintenance- Why Utilities "V-Out" Trees
Tree Maintenance- Pruning Trees Part 1: Principles, Objectives & Pruning Types
Tree Maintenance- Pruning Trees Part 2: How, Where and How Much
Plant Health Care- Plant Health Care
Plant Health Care- Maintaining Tree and Turf Associations
Plant Health Care- Preserving Trees during the Construction Process
Plant Health Care- Mulch
Plant Health Care- Preserving trees during the Construction Process
Plant Health Care- Trees v Turf
Plant Health Care- Resource Allocation Trade Off
Plant Health Care- Root System Care
Safe Working Practices –Innovations in Climbing Techniques and Equipment
Safe Working Practices- Basic Chain Saw Maintenance
Safe Working Practices- Felling Techniques
Safe Working Practices- Engineering Concepts for Arborists
Safe Working Practices- Tree Removals
Safe Working Practices- Chain Saw Cutting Techniques
Tree Science-Palms just not for the Tropics
Tree Science-Damage and Diagnosis Steps to Proper Diagnosis
Tree Science- Plant Traits that Resemble Abiotic Disorders
Tree Science- Adventitious Roots Occurrence and Management in Trees
Tree Science- Cool Trees Surviving Cold Temperatures
Tree Science- Identifying Wood Decay and Wood Decay Fungi in Urban Trees
Tree Science- How Pests use Bark or Wood as Food
Tree Science- How trees get to fat
Tree Science- Kissing under the Mistletoe
Biology-Tree Failure Risk Evaluations

Biology-Tree Growth Rings Formation and Form
Biology- Regulating Tree Growth Keeping the Green Side Up
Biology- How Wind Affects Trees
Biology- Allelopathy in Trees
Biology- Fantasy Facts and Fall Colour
Biology- Blowing in the Wind
Biology-Tree Physiology
Biology-Basic Woody Plant Biology
Diagnosis and Treatment- Plant Health Care and the Diagnostic Process
Diagnosis and Treatment- Want to be a Better Plant Diagnostician
Diagnosis and Treatment- Diagnosing Disease Problems on Trees
Diagnosis and Treatment- How Weather Influences Insect and Mite Populations
Diagnosis and Treatment- Understanding and Diagnosing Scale Insects
Diagnosis and Treatment- Surefire Rules of Diagnosis
Diagnosis and Treatment- Diagnosing Abiotic Disorders
Tree Selection and Planting- A plant by any Other Name
Tree Selection and Planting- Installation and Establishment of Trees and Shrubs
Tree Selection and Planting- Ten Keys to Plant and Site Selection
Tree Selection and Planting- Tree Transplanting
Tree Selection and Planting- Tree Transplanting and Establishment
Tree Selection and Planting- Post Planting Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs
Tree Selection and Planting- Tree Trunk Protection
Tree Selection and Planting- Siting Selecting and Planting Problems
Tree Selection and Planting- Girdling Root Formation in Landscape Trees
Tree Selection and Planting- Right Tree, Right Location
Tree Selection and Planting- Dendrology and Taxonomy
Tree and Development
The Landscape below Ground

International Society of Arboriculture
Continuing Education Units Completed 2017
Root Pruning Part 2
Palms: Woody Giants of the Monocots Part 2
Biology and Assessment of Callus and Woundwood
Managing Soils That Support Urban Trees Part 1
Palms: Woody Giants of the Monocots Part 1
Tree Injection Part 1
Plant Health Care and Diagnostics
Root Management: An Introduction
Bark Traits are Important to Tree health and Survival
The Cost of Not Maintaining the Urban Forest
Flood Tolerant Trees in the Urban Sphere
Integrated Vegetation Management
Advanced Twig Anatomy
Tree Lightning Protection Systems Part 2
Tree Safety

Continuing Education Units Completed 2018

Managing Soils That Support Urban Trees Part Two
Preserving Trees During Construction
Arborists and Wildlife Retaining Trees for Wildlife Habitat
Understanding Tree Responses to Abiotic and Biotic Stress Complexes
Storm Response Part 1 Types of Storms and Their Effects on Trees
Storm Response Part 2 Preparing for Safe and Effective Responses to Storms
Storm Response Part 3 Effective Response to Large and Small –Scale Storm Emergencies
Storm Response Part 4 Unique Aspects :Keeping Employees Safe, Talking to the Media, Saving Damaged Trees, Winding Down, and Lessons Learned
Tree Inventories
Understanding Tree Responses to Stress
Tree Lightning Protection Systems (Part One)

Root Management Challenges on Urban Sites Achieving a Healthy Root Crown Balance
Root Management Challenges on Urban Sites Human Intervention in Root Development
Tree Risk Assessment Structural Defects and Conditions that Affect the Likelihood of Failure
Basic Tree Plumbing Translocation
Tree Injection (Part 2)
Advanced Twig Anatomy Starting Little to Get Big (Part 1)
Biology and Identification of Fungi

International Society of Arboriculture Continuing Education Units Completed 2021

Wood Decay Fungi Identification and Management
Nursery Production Systems
Core Concepts of Plant Appraisal
Plant Appraisal Data Collection (Part One)
Plant Appraisal Data Collection (Part Two)
The Cost Approach: Methods, Techniques, and Depreciation
Pruning Systems: Best Management Practices
Pruning Cuts: Best Management Practices—Tree Pruning, 3rd Edition
Applications of Biochar for Arboriculture
Arboricultural Operation Safety Standards: A Global Perspective, Part 2
Reducing the Tension Between Promoting Tree Diversity Versus Planting Natives
The Surprising Benefits of Biodiversity
Tree Defect Identification
The Case of the Lamentable
Reports: The Write Way
The Case of the Ailing Avenues
The Case of the Plane Plan
The Case of the Eloquent Elephant
The Case of the Redwood Roots
The Case of the Defiant Ficus
New Zealand Tree Project
The Case of the Movie Star Trees
The Case of the Mysterious Sugar Maple
Understanding Fall Protection
What Does Science Say About Pruning Mature Trees
The Case of the Beach House Beech
The Case of the Perished Pine
Tree-Size Variables for Appraisal Methods
Insect Vectors and Their Role in Disease Transmission Part II
The Case of the Curious Conifer
The Case of the Confounding Clues
The Case of the Frizzled Fronds
The Case of the Lonely Lashing Leader
The Case of the Lamentable Maples
The Reforestation of Chihuahua Mexico
The Case of Justine's Junipers
Wildlife Retention
The Case of the Quercus Calamity
The Case of the Rooftop Restaurant
The Case of the Avocado Aficionado
The Case of the Midsummer Misery
The Case of the Baffling Butternut
The Case of the Beach House Beech
The Case of the Terrifying Twister
The Case of the Perished Pine

Appendix 6 - Tree Management Plan for 10 Young Street , 61 Central Coast Highway and 1 Racecourse Road West Gosford NSW

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Construction Phase Monitoring....36
Post Construction Management....36

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Pre Construction Inspection

The pre construction inspection will be carried out prior to the commencement of any excavation or building works on the proposed development site.

Compliance with the following items will be required before authorization to commence construction will be consented.

Construction Procedure for Trees to be preserved

1. Before beginning work, the contractor is required to meet with the consultant at the site to review all work procedures, access routes, storage areas, and tree protection measures.

2. Fences have been erected to protect tree to be preserved. Fences define a specific protection zone for the tree. Fences are to remain until all site work has been completed. Fences may not be relocated or removed without the written permission of the consultant.

3. Construction trailers and traffic and storage areas must remain outside fenced areas at all times.

4. All underground utilities and drain or irrigation lines shall be routed outside the tree protection zone. If lines must traverse the protection area, they shall be tunneled or bored under the tree. The site arborist should be present during any such works.

5. No materials, equipment, spoil, or waste or washout water may be deposited, stored, or parked within the tree protection zone (fenced area).

6. Additional tree pruning required for clearance during construction must be performed by a qualified arborist and not by construction personnel.

7. Any herbicides placed under paving materials must be safe for use around trees and labeled for that use. Any pesticides used on site must be tree-safe and not easily transported by water.

Pruning Specifications for Trees Recommended for Preservation

1. All trees within the project area shall be pruned to:

    a. Clear the crown of diseased, crossing, weak, and dead wood

    b. Provide 5 metres of vertical clearance over streets and 3 metres over Sidewalks;

    c. Remove stubs, cutting outside the wound wood tissue that has Formed around the branch;

    d. Reduce end weight on heavy, horizontal branches by selectively removing small diameter branches, no greater than 50-100mm near the ends of the scaffolds.

2. Where temporary clearance is needed for access, branches shall be tied back to hold them out of the clearance zone. All pruning shall be performed by a qualified arborist with a minimum of 10 Million Dollars public liability insurance. That all tree pruning works are carried out as per the Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 Pruning of amenity trees and as per the Code of Practice Amenity Tree Industry August 1998.Interior branches shall not be stripped out.

3. Pruning cuts larger than 100mm in diameter, except for dead wood, shall be avoided.

4. Pruning cuts that expose heartwood shall be avoided whenever possible.

5. No more than 20 percent of live foliage shall be removed within the tree to be preserved.

6. While in the tree, the arborist shall perform and aerial inspection to identify defects that require treatment. Any additional work needed shall be reported to the consultant.

7. Brush shall be chipped and chips shall be spread underneath trees within the tree protection zone to a maximum depth of 200mm, leaving the trunk clear of mulch.

Construction Procedure for Trees during works

1. The site arborist is to be present during any excavation works adjacent any trees on the site. This is required to specify and supervise any horticultural works that should be carried out to any nominated tree for retention.

2. If injury should occur to any tree during construction, it should be evaluated as soon as possible by the site arborist so that appropriate treatments can be applied.

3. Any grading, construction, demolition, or other work that is expected to encounter tree roots must be monitored by the consulting arborist.
4. The tree shall be irrigated on a schedule to be determined by the consultant. Each irrigation shall wet the soil within the tree protection zone to a depth of 100mm.

5. Erosion control devices such as silt fencing, debris basins, and Water diversion structures shall be installed to prevent siltation and or erosion within the tree protection zone.

6. Before grading, pad preparation, or excavation for foundations, footings, walls, or trenching, they shall be 300mm outside the tree protection zone by cutting all roots cleanly to a depth of 800mm. Roots shall be cut by manually digging a trench and cutting exposed roots with a saw, vibrating knife, rock saw, and narrow trencher with sharp blades, or other approved root-pruning equipment.

7. Any roots damaged during grading or construction shall be exposed to sound tissue and cut cleanly with a saw.

8. Spoil from trenches, basements, or other excavations shall not be placed within the tree protection zone either temporarily or permanently.

9. No burn piles or debris pits shall be placed within the tree protection zone. No ashes, debris, or garbage maybe dumped or buried within the tree protection zone.

10. Maintain fire-safe areas around fenced areas. Also, no heat sources, flames, Ignition sources or smoking is allowed near mulch or trees.

These inspections will be carried out on an as needed requirement. It recommended that all excavations near trees be carried out together to reduce costs for the client.

Construction Phase Monitoring

Fortnightly inspections will be required to observe six major areas during the construction phase.

- **Maintain the tree protection zone.** Maintaining the integrity of the tree protection zone is the single most important factor in protecting trees from excessive damage. Space often is at a premium on construction sites and the open areas denied by the tree protection zone are attractive locations for all types of activities that can cause damage to trees, including storing materials, Parking vehicles and dumping waste.

- **Assist with changes in the field**. Few projects proceed without changes in the field. This occurs for a variety of reasons. Plans and field situations may not match, and work must occur closer to the tree than planned. Alternatively, an item may have escaped notice or was not discovered until construction. The Consultant must participate in the decisions that could affect trees.

- **Monitor tree health and conditions and specifying appropriate treatments.** Sometimes, even with a comprehensive tree protection plan, trees are accidentally damaged. The consultant must be available to recommend mitigations and appropriate actions when damage has occurred. Similarly, changes in water status, pest populations, etc. must be identified early so treatments can be applied.
- **Communicate with the project superintendent and contractors.** In our experience, one of the most critical factors in the success of a tree preservation

project is the commitment of the project superintendent who manages all on-site construction activity. The superintendent's interest and willingness to support tree preservation actions (for example, honouring the tree protection zone) is vital. The consultant must acknowledge the range of demands for time and money facing the superintendent in completing the project and establish an effective means of communication and cooperation at the site.

- **Help identify appropriate work procedures around trees.** The arborist should talk with the project superintendent and contractors to identify work Procedures that are effective for all parties and minimize impacts to trees. The Consultant can help identify locations for haul roads that avoid trees while providing adequate turn and back-up zones for equipment.

- **Facilitate completion of the project.** Once a project is approved and Construction begun, one of the consultant's responsibilities is to help complete the project in a timely manner. This is not done at the expense of adequate tree protection, but in a spirit of cooperation.

Post Construction Management

Tree Maintenance program:
Care of trees following construction

The management of preserved trees following construction must encompass the needs of both individual trees and the forest remnants they comprise. The following Tree Maintenance areas will be inspected for compliance on an annual basis following the completion of works for 2 years.

Caring for Individual Trees

The program of post construction care for individual trees focuses on the normal goals of any tree management effort such as maintenance of vigour and structural stability. For trees to remain assets to the community, they must remain in good condition with low potential for failure. We address these goals by treating the tree itself (pruning, pest management) and the environment around the tree (mulch, irrigation). Overall, we strive to avoid any factors that predispose the tree to attack by pests and loss of wood through decay.

The most common remedial actions recommended for trees impacted by construction include the treatments described below.

Irrigation

Trees that have suffered loss of roots may not be able to exploit as large a soil volume as they did before injury. Alternatively, changed patterns of drainage across a site may divert water into new drainage patterns, away from trees. In either case, trees may benefit from supplemental irrigation. The following are general guidelines.

- The amount of water applied must be appropriate to the needs of the individual species.

- Light, frequent irrigations should be avoided. Irrigation should wet the entire root zone and be allowed to dry before another application.

- Excess irrigation from new landscapes should be avoided. Runoff from plantings should be minimized and/or directed away from trees.

- Wetting the trunk should be avoided.

Another approach is to reduce water loss by misting the canopy. In this technique, fine sprays of water are applied throughout the canopy on regular, relatively continuous intervals. The mist appears to raise humidity and reduce air temperature within the canopy, thereby reducing water loss. Shrader (1996) considered this treatment instrumental in the survival of transplanted oaks in Florida.

Pruning

Trees on construction sites should be inspected annually to determine pruning requirements. Pruning may be required for one of two reasons. First, crowns may need to have dead, dying, diseased, broken, and otherwise structurally weak branches removed.

This pruning may also involve reducing the size of the crown where dieback is extensive. Second, crowns may be thinned to reduce the amount of canopy exposed to wind and to balance weight among branches.

Arborists have long debated the value of pruning the crown as a way of compensating for loss of roots; however, there is no scientific evidence to support this practice. Watson (1991) notes"… no research has been published to demonstrate the effectiveness (of crown reduction pruning) on mature trees." Harris (1992) notes, "As with most things, moderation would appear to be wise in caring for root-damaged trees."

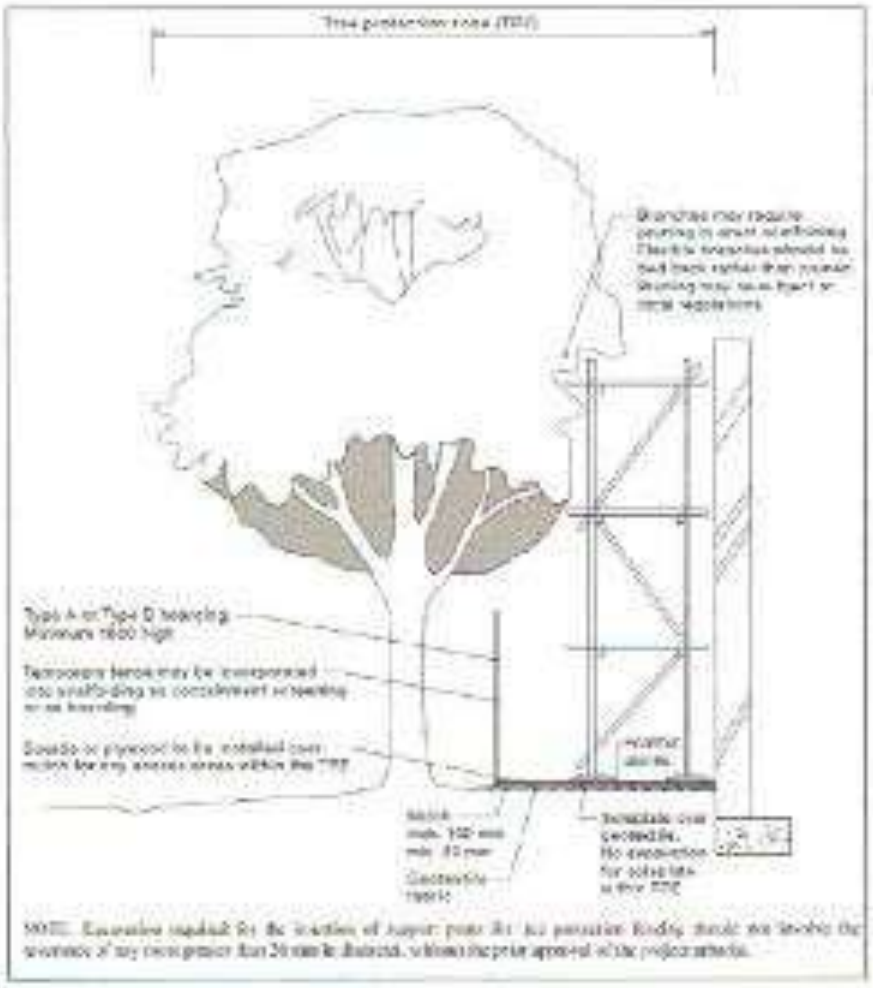
Our recommendation is that arborists not attempt to balance root loss by reducing the size of the crown. Rather, we recommend that the health and structure of the tree be monitored and appropriate pruning actions be applied.

Where scaffolding is required it should be erected outside the TPZ. Where it is essential for scaffolding to be erected within the TPZ branch removal should be minimized. This can be achieved by designing scaffolding to avoid branches or tying back branches. Ground below the scaffolding should be protected by boarding (e.g. scaffolding board or plywood sheeting as shown. Where access is required a board walk or other surface material should be installed to minimise sheeting to prevent soil contamination. The boarding should be left in place until the scaffolding is removed.

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 a suitable thickness to prevent soil compaction and root damage.

(Excerpt from AS4970 2009)



Mulch

Trees preserved on construction sites generally will benefit from having a 100- to -200 mm layer of organic mulch beneath the canopy. The mulch will reduce loss of moisture from the soil, protect against compaction, and moderate soil temperatures. It also has been demonstrated that the addition of mulch reduces soil compaction over time (see section on remedial soil treatment).

We normally specify that brush from pruning be chipped and spread under the crown. Mulch depth should be adjusted so that only 1 to 2 inches is placed against the trunk of the tree.

Fertilisation

Arborists are not in agreement about the value of supplemental fertilization to trees preserved on construction sites. A consistent benefit to such treatment has not been demonstrated by scientific research. Because trees growing in forests settings do not usually exhibit any symptoms of nutrient deficiency, we might surmise that mineral elements are not lacking in the soil and, therefore, supplementing those nutrients following root injury is not necessary. Although applications of supplemental fertilizer have resulted in increased growth of trees in forest stands, trees preserved on development sites are no longer strictly forest trees. Historical patterns of nutrient cycling are disrupted as soil, litter, and woody debris is removed; mycorrhizal associations are altered; and Patterns of water movement through the profile and across the site are changed. Moreover, we expect trees in landscape settings to be healthier than those in woodland environments.

In addition, there is significant anecdotal evidence regarding the benefits of supplemental fertilization. We assume that the ability of trees on construction sites to absorb water and mineral nutrients has been reduced due to injury and root compaction. Providing supplemental fertilization, therefore, allows the trees to absorb necessary elements with a limited root system. Trees that were previously growing in urban landscapes or without maintenance may benefit from fertilization.

Pest Management

Tree death often follows a pattern of weakening by predisposing stresses, such as injury from construction, followed by attack from opportunistic pests and pathogens. For example, the two lined chestnut borer attacks oak trees that have been weakened by biotic or environmental stress (Dunn et al. 1990). Oak trees that have been mechanically wounded are predisposed to attack by *Armillaria* (Svihra 1991). Construction activity has been associated with decline of white pine (Weaver and Stipes 1988) and with increased occurrence of oak wilt (Miller et al. 1993).

Pest Management is an important part of a post-construction maintenance program. Developing pest management programs for preserved trees involves:

- Knowledge of the tree species and its pattern(s) of decline and death
- Treating the tree to enhance vigour and/or avoid predisposition (e.g., Supplemental irrigation, timing of pruning)

- Monitoring for the presence of pests

- Applying preventive control treatments

Because trees impacted by construction are more susceptible to pests, managers need to be vigilant about pest management programs. Particular attention must be paid to monitoring for pest and to application of control procedures. Thresholds for treatment may be more conservative on infested trees than for undisturbed trees. Under normal circumstances, the action threshold for control procedures might be defoliation of 30 percent of the crown. For trees impacted by development activity, a threshold of 15 to 20 percent defoliation would be more appropriate.

Removing fill soil

In situations where grades have been raised within the dripline, the fill soil should be removed to original grade. If the entire root area cannot be cleared of fill, a minimum 1.5-foot radius around the trunk should be returned to natural grade. In some cases, a small retaining wall may be necessary. Drainage must be provided to ensure that water does not collect at the base of the trunk. Removal of fill soil should occur by hand, especially within 3 metres of the trunk.

Remediation of Soils Damaged During Construction

The structure of soils on development sites is often altered during the construction process. Soils are compacted to provide a stable base for structures, as vehicles move across the site, and when utilities and other improvements are installed. Miller (1996) noted, however, that “compaction” is often used as a catch-all term for soil disturbances including kneading, churning, rutting, and displacement. By whatever means it is accomplished, compaction results in increased soil density and decreased porosity. It is and unfavorable environment for roots as well as soil micro flora.

Consultants are frequently asked to recommend treatments that will quickly reduce compaction and improve structure. Rolf (1992a), Day and Bassuk (1994), and Smiley (1996) reviewed possible amelioration treatments. Solutions such as tillage and sub-soiling are not appropriate on development sites where large trees are already present. In post construction situations, four treatment options are available.

- Holes and fractures can be created to increase air space. This is accomplished by injecting high-pressure water or air and physically auguring openings. In some cases, voids are filled with porous material such as sand or gravel, a process known as vertical mulching.

- Soil is removed from radically oriented trenches and replaced with porous soil material. Removal may be achieved either by backhoe and other mechanical methods or by hydro excavation (Gross 1995).

- Organic mulch can be placed around the tree beneath the canopy.

- The tree can be treated with growth regulators such as paclobutrazol (Watson 1996).

The experimental results from examining the effectiveness of the numerous possible remediation treatments are ambiguous. However, three treatments appear to provide

clear benefits. First, mulching the soil beneath the canopy with organic mulch is beneficial. Smiley (1996) notes"… the most dramatic results I have ever seen in a soil compaction experiment came from using mulch by itself. "Smiley (1996) also demonstrated improvements in trunk growth of Crepe Myrtle and Callery Pear trees in a compacted soil setting. Second, the soil removal and replacement technique has resulted in clear improvements in tree growth (Watson et al. 1996.Watson 1996, Smiley 1996). In Watson's work, however, the soils involved were not described as compacted at the start of the project. Third, Watson (1996) demonstrated increased root development of declining white oak trees from application of paclobutrazol.

Other experiments using vertical mulching (drilling holes in the soil and filling them with mulch material) of all types, treatment with bistimulants, aeration, and other methods have yielded either inconsistent or negative results for either soil characteristics or tree health. The exception to this has been the work of Rolf (1992b and 1994), which focused on remediation treatments in improving growing conditions of new plantings. It is clear that prevention and avoidance are the key elements in dealing with soil compaction and related degradations in structure on development sites. Consultants have limited ability to provide effective long-lasting treatments. As Rolf (1992a) noted, "There are no perfect methods for aeration around trees in limited spaces and where vegetation is already established."

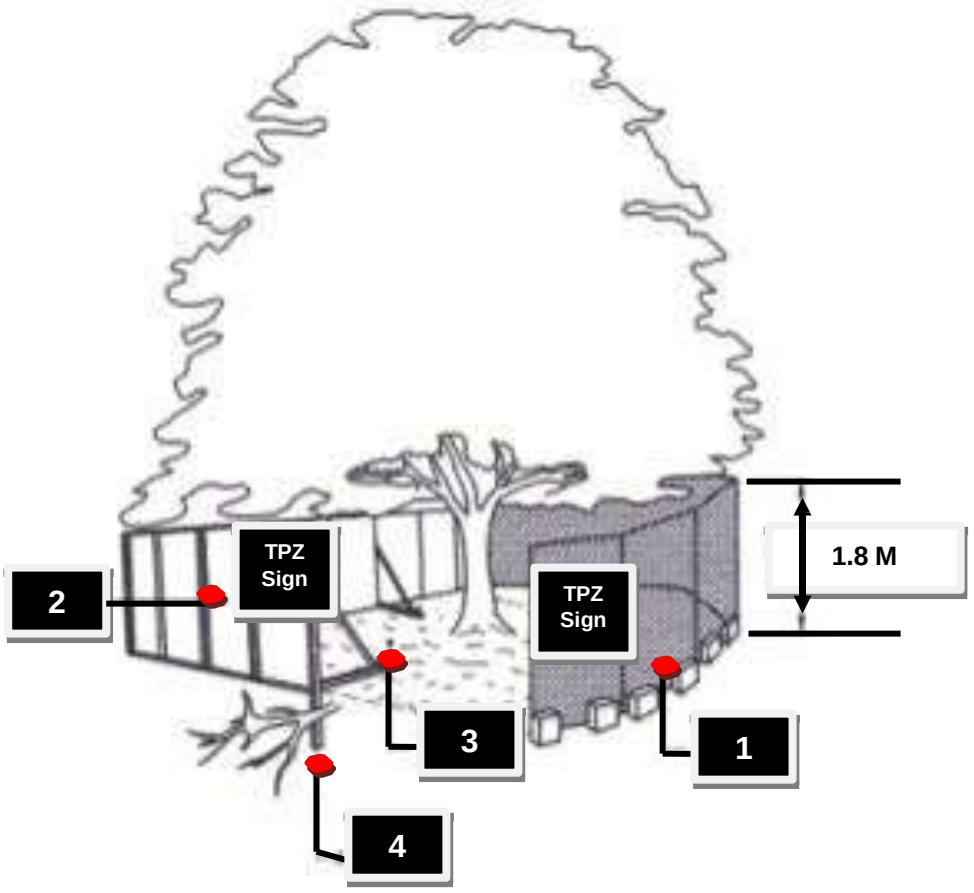
Design and Documentation Considerations

Impacts to tree	Construction Activity	Methods/Treatments to minimise damage.
Root Loss	Stripping site of organic surface soil before grading; clearing unwanted vegetation; demolishing existing structures	• Restrict stripping of topsoil around trees • Install fences to protect trees from injury • Any woody vegetation to be removed adjacent to trees to remain should be cut at ground level and not pulled out by equipment; otherwise, root injury to remaining trees may result. Arborist may be needed for adjacent tree removal if crowns are intertwined.
	Lowering grade, scarifying, preparing sub grade for fill and structures	• Before grading, root prune tree at edge of excavation to depth required. • Spoil beyond cut face can be removed by equipment sitting outside the dripline of the tree • Use retaining walls with discontinuous footings to increase the distance that natural grade is maintained from trunk.
	Preparing sub grade for pavement	• Use paving section requiring a minimum amount of excavation (e.g., reinforced concrete instead of asphalt). • To minimize thickness of pavement section, design, traffic patterns to avoid heavy loads adjacent to trees. • Increase strength of pavement to reduce reliance on sub grade for strength (e.g., use extra reinforcement in concrete, geotextile under base material).

Impacts to tree	Construction Activity	Methods/Treatments to minimise damage.
	Excavations for footings, walls , foundations	• Avoid continuous footings adjacent to trees • Use pier foundations with grade beam above grade instead of slab foundations • Orient piers to avoid major roots. • Excavate by hand, bridging roots where possible. • Where roots must be removed, cut cleanly with appropriate equipment (e.g. rock saw). Do not use equipment that pulls and shatters roots (eg. Backhoe, trencher).
	Trenching for utilities, drains	• Where roots must be removed, cut cleanly with appropriate equipment (e.g. rock saw). Do not use equipment that pulls and shatters roots (eg. Backhoe, trencher). * Avoid open trenching in root area * Tunnel under roots, if possible. * If not, within root area, dig trench by hand, bridging roots greater than 250mm diameter. Consolidate utilities into one trench.
Wounding crown of tree	Injury from equipment	• Fence trees to enclose low branches and protect trunk. • Clean up wounds as soon as possible • Prune to minimum height required prior to construction.

Impacts to tree	Construction Activity	Methods/Treatments to minimise damage.
	Creating clearance for building, traffic, construction equipment	• Consider minimum height requirements of construction equipment and emergency vehicles over roads. • All pruning should be performed by a Certified arborist and conform to ANSI pruning standards.
Unfavorable conditions for root growth; chronic stress from reduced root systems	Compacted surface soils	• Fence trees to keep traffic and storage out of root area • Provide a storage yard and traffic areas for construction activity for construction activity well away from trees. • Where traffic cannot be diverted, protect soil surface with thick mulch or steel plates.
	Spills, waste disposal (e.g., paint, oil, fuel)	• Clean up accidental spills immediately.
	Soil Sterilants (herbicides) applied under pavement	• Use herbicides safe for use around trees. Adhere to label requirements
	Impervious pavement over soil surface	• Minimize use of pavement within dripline
Inadequate soil moisture	Rechannelization of stream flow; redirecting runoff, lowering water table; lowering grade	• Consider system to allow low flow through normal stream alignments and provide bypass into storm drains for peak flow. • Provide supplemental irrigation in similar volumes and seasonal distribution as would normally occur.

Impacts to tree	Construction Activity	Methods/Treatments to minimise damage.
Excess Soil Moisture	Underground Flow backup; raising water table	• Fills placed across drainage courses must have culverts placed at the bottom of the low flow so that water is not backed up upstream. • Study the geotechnical report for ground water characteristics to see that walls and fills will not intercept underground flow.
	Lack of Surface drainage away from tree	• Where surface grades are to be modified, make sure that water will flow away from the trunk (i.e., that the trunk is not the lowest point). If tree is in low point, design drain system with lest impact to roots.
	Irrigation of exotic landscape	• Match irrigation requirements of tree and understory landscape to avoid over irrigation.



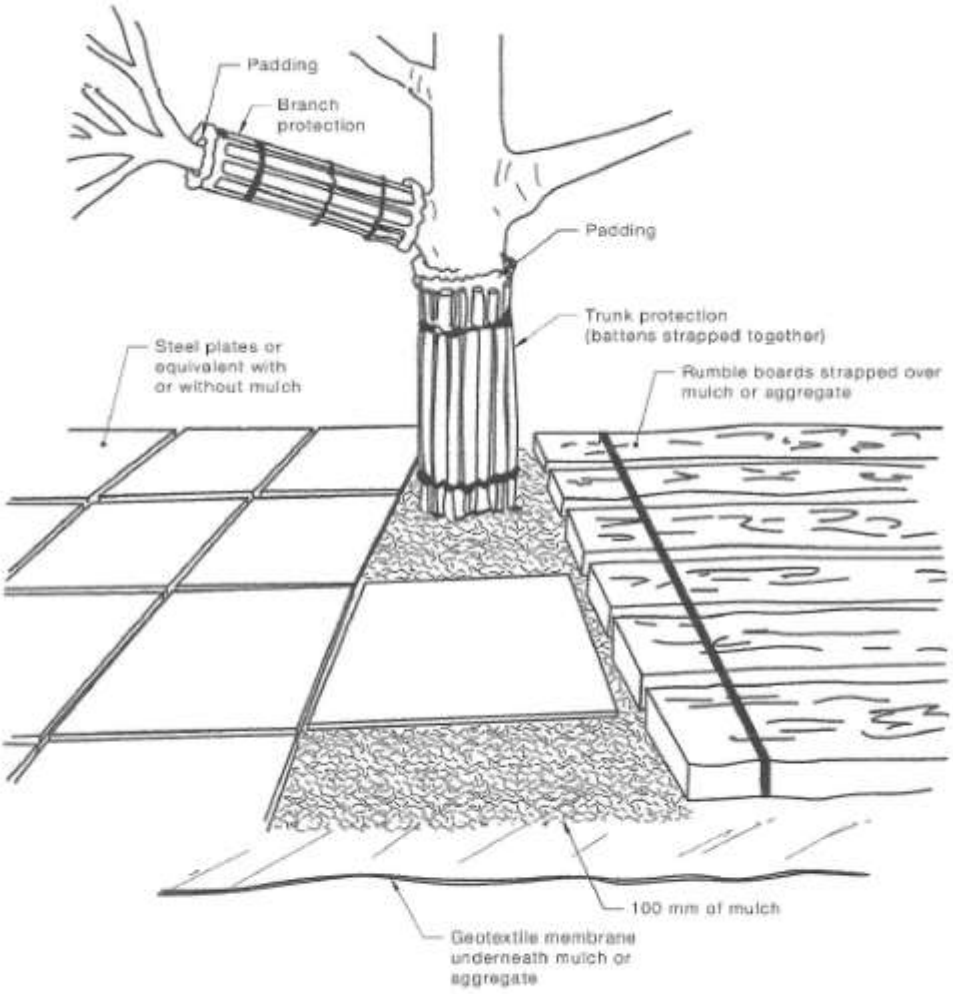
Legend

1. Chain wire mesh panels with shade cloth (if required) attached, held in place with concrete feet.

2. Alternative plywood or wooden paling fence panels. This fencing material also prevents building materials or soil entering the TPZ.

3. Mulch installation across surface of TPZ (at the discretion of the project arborist). No excavation construction activity, grade changes, surface treatment or storage of materials of any kind is permitted within the TPZ.

4. Bracing is permissible within the TPZ. Installation of supports should avoid damaging roots.



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.

Tree Specific Management Detail and Specifications

Tree 1 (*Casuarina glauca* Swamp Oak) is a tree in fair condition Appendix 1 (In Tree Impact Report) gives a description of the tree as per AS-4970-2009 Section 2.Appendix 2 (Tree Impact Report) shows a photograph of the tree; Appendix 4 (tree Impact Report) indicates the location of the tree on a survey plan of the site.

The tree will be severely affected by the proposed development works (See Appendix 1 Tree Impact Report). The hydrological and soil environments of the tree will be heavily impacted. The TPZ of the tree will have an unacceptable incursion of 50% from the proposed development works. The tree will require removal as part of the proposed development

Do not fell the tree with a single cut unless the tree will fall in an area not included in the Tree and Plant Protection Area. No tree to be removed within 15m of the Tree and Plant Protection Area shall be pushed over or up-rooted using a piece of grading equipment

Protect adjacent paving, soil, trees, shrubs, ground cover plantings and understory plants to remain from damage during all tree removal operations, and from construction operations. Protection shall include the root system, trunk, limbs, and crown from breakage or scarring, and the soil from compaction.

Remove stumps and immediate root plate from existing trees to be removed. Grind trunk bases and large buttress roots to a depth of the largest buttress root or at least 200mm below the top most roots whichever is less and over the area of three times the diameter of the trunk (DBH).

For trees where the stump will fall under new paved areas, grind roots to a total depth of 450mm below the existing grade. If the sides of the stump hole still have greater than approximately 20% wood visible, continue grinding operation deeper and or wider until the resulting hole has less than 20% wood.

Remove all wood chips produced by the grinding operation and back fill in 200mm layers with controlled fill of a quality acceptable to the site engineer for fill material under structures, compacted to 95% of the maximum dry density standard proctor. Project Arborist shall approve each hole at the end of the grinding operation.

In areas where the tree location is to be a planting bed or lawn, remove all woodchips and backfill stump holes with planting soil as defined in Specification Section Planting Soil, in maximum of 300mm layers and compact to 80 - 85% of the maximum dry density standard proctor.

Tree 2 (*Casuarina glauca* Swamp Oak) is a tree in fair condition Appendix 1 (In Tree Impact Report) gives a description of the tree as per AS-4970-2009 Section 2.Appendix 2 (Tree Impact Report) shows a photograph of the tree; Appendix 4 (tree Impact Report) indicates the location of the tree on a survey plan of the site.

The tree will be severely affected by the proposed development works (See Appendix 1 Tree Impact Report). The hydrological and soil environments of the tree will be heavily impacted. The TPZ of the tree will have an unacceptable incursion of 50% from the proposed development works. The tree will require removal as part of the proposed development

Do not fell the tree with a single cut unless the tree will fall in an area not included in the Tree and Plant Protection Area. No tree to be removed within 15m of the Tree and Plant Protection Area shall be pushed over or up-rooted using a piece of grading equipment

Protect adjacent paving, soil, trees, shrubs, ground cover plantings and understory plants to remain from damage during all tree removal operations, and from construction operations. Protection shall include the root system, trunk, limbs, and crown from breakage or scarring, and the soil from compaction.

Remove stumps and immediate root plate from existing trees to be removed. Grind trunk bases and large buttress roots to a depth of the largest buttress root or at least 200mm below the top most roots whichever is less and over the area of three times the diameter of the trunk (DBH).

For trees where the stump will fall under new paved areas, grind roots to a total depth of 450mm below the existing grade. If the sides of the stump hole still have greater than approximately 20% wood visible, continue grinding operation deeper and or wider until the resulting hole has less than 20% wood.

Remove all wood chips produced by the grinding operation and back fill in 200mm layers with controlled fill of a quality acceptable to the site engineer for fill material under structures, compacted to 95% of the maximum dry density standard proctor. Project Arborist shall approve each hole at the end of the grinding operation.

In areas where the tree location is to be a planting bed or lawn, remove all woodchips and backfill stump holes with planting soil as defined in Specification Section Planting Soil, in maximum of 300mm layers and compact to 80 - 85% of the maximum dry density standard proctor.

Tree 3 (*Casuarina glauca* Swamp Oak) is a tree in fair condition Appendix 1 (In Tree Impact Report) gives a description of the tree as per AS-4970-2009 Section 2.Appendix 2 (Tree Impact Report) shows a photograph of the tree; Appendix 4 (tree Impact Report) indicates the location of the tree on a survey plan of the site.

The tree will be severely affected by the proposed development works (See Appendix 1 Tree Impact Report). The hydrological and soil environments of the tree will be heavily impacted. The TPZ of the tree will have an unacceptable incursion of 50% from the proposed development works. The tree will require removal as part of the proposed development

Do not fell the tree with a single cut unless the tree will fall in an area not included in the Tree and Plant Protection Area. No tree to be removed within 15m of the Tree and Plant Protection Area shall be pushed over or up-rooted using a piece of grading equipment

Protect adjacent paving, soil, trees, shrubs, ground cover plantings and understory plants to remain from damage during all tree removal operations, and from construction operations. Protection shall include the root system, trunk, limbs, and crown from breakage or scarring, and the soil from compaction.

Remove stumps and immediate root plate from existing trees to be removed. Grind trunk bases and large buttress roots to a depth of the largest buttress root or at least 200mm below the top most roots whichever is less and over the area of three times the diameter of the trunk (DBH).

For trees where the stump will fall under new paved areas, grind roots to a total depth of 450mm below the existing grade. If the sides of the stump hole still have greater than approximately 20% wood visible, continue grinding operation deeper and or wider until the resulting hole has less than 20% wood.

Remove all wood chips produced by the grinding operation and back fill in 200mm layers with controlled fill of a quality acceptable to the site engineer for fill material under structures, compacted to 95% of the maximum dry density standard proctor. Project Arborist shall approve each hole at the end of the grinding operation.

In areas where the tree location is to be a planting bed or lawn, remove all woodchips and backfill stump holes with planting soil as defined in Specification Section Planting Soil, in maximum of 300mm layers and compact to 80 - 85% of the maximum dry density standard proctor.

Tree 4 (*Casuarina glauca* Swamp Oak) is a tree in fair condition Appendix 1 (In Tree Impact Report) gives a description of the tree as per AS-4970-2009 Section 2.Appendix 2 (Tree Impact Report) shows a photograph of the tree; Appendix 4 (tree Impact Report) indicates the location of the tree on a survey plan of the site.

The tree will be severely affected by the proposed development works (See Appendix 1 Tree Impact Report). The hydrological and soil environments of the tree will be heavily impacted. The TPZ of the tree will have an unacceptable incursion of 50% from the proposed development works. The tree will require removal as part of the proposed development

Do not fell the tree with a single cut unless the tree will fall in an area not included in the Tree and Plant Protection Area. No tree to be removed within 15m of the Tree and Plant Protection Area shall be pushed over or up-rooted using a piece of grading equipment

Protect adjacent paving, soil, trees, shrubs, ground cover plantings and understory plants to remain from damage during all tree removal operations, and from construction operations. Protection shall include the root system, trunk, limbs, and crown from breakage or scarring, and the soil from compaction.

Remove stumps and immediate root plate from existing trees to be removed. Grind trunk bases and large buttress roots to a depth of the largest buttress root or at least 200mm below the top most roots whichever is less and over the area of three times the diameter of the trunk (DBH).

For trees where the stump will fall under new paved areas, grind roots to a total depth of 450mm below the existing grade. If the sides of the stump hole still have greater than approximately 20% wood visible, continue grinding operation deeper and or wider until the resulting hole has less than 20% wood.

Remove all wood chips produced by the grinding operation and back fill in 200mm layers with controlled fill of a quality acceptable to the site engineer for fill material under structures, compacted to 95% of the maximum dry density standard proctor. Project Arborist shall approve each hole at the end of the grinding operation.

In areas where the tree location is to be a planting bed or lawn, remove all woodchips and backfill stump holes with planting soil as defined in Specification Section Planting Soil, in maximum of 300mm layers and compact to 80 - 85% of the maximum dry density standard proctor.

Tree 5 (*Cinnamomum camphora* Camphorlaurel) is a tree in fair condition Appendix 1 (In Tree Impact Report) gives a description of the tree as per AS-4970-2009 Section 2.Appendix 2 (Tree Impact Report) shows a photograph of the tree; Appendix 4 (tree Impact Report) indicates the location of the tree on a survey plan of the site.

The tree will be severely affected by the proposed development works (See Appendix 1 Tree Impact Report). The hydrological and soil environments of the tree will be heavily impacted. The TPZ of the tree will have an unacceptable incursion of 50% from the proposed development works. The tree will require removal as part of the proposed development

Do not fell the tree with a single cut unless the tree will fall in an area not included in the Tree and Plant Protection Area. No tree to be removed within 15m of the Tree and Plant Protection Area shall be pushed over or up-rooted using a piece of grading equipment

Protect adjacent paving, soil, trees, shrubs, ground cover plantings and understory plants to remain from damage during all tree removal operations, and from construction operations. Protection shall include the root system, trunk, limbs, and crown from breakage or scarring, and the soil from compaction.

Remove stumps and immediate root plate from existing trees to be removed. Grind trunk bases and large buttress roots to a depth of the largest buttress root or at least 200mm below the top most roots whichever is less and over the area of three times the diameter of the trunk (DBH).

For trees where the stump will fall under new paved areas, grind roots to a total depth of 450mm below the existing grade. If the sides of the stump hole still have greater than approximately 20% wood visible, continue grinding operation deeper and or wider until the resulting hole has less than 20% wood.

Remove all wood chips produced by the grinding operation and back fill in 200mm layers with controlled fill of a quality acceptable to the site engineer for fill material under structures, compacted to 95% of the maximum dry density standard proctor. Project Arborist shall approve each hole at the end of the grinding operation.

In areas where the tree location is to be a planting bed or lawn, remove all woodchips and backfill stump holes with planting soil as defined in Specification Section Planting Soil, in maximum of 300mm layers and compact to 80 - 85% of the maximum dry density standard proctor.

Tree 6 (*Eucalyptus resinfera* Red Mahogany) is a tree in good condition Appendix 1 (In Tree Impact Report) gives a description of the tree as per AS-4970-2009 Section 2.Appendix 2 (Tree Impact Report) shows a photograph of the tree; Appendix 4 (tree Impact Report) indicates the location of the tree on a survey plan of the site.

The tree will be severely affected by the proposed development works (See Appendix 1 Tree Impact Report). The hydrological and soil environments of the tree will be heavily impacted. The TPZ of the tree will have an unacceptable incursion of 50% from the proposed development works. The tree will require removal as part of the proposed development

Do not fell the tree with a single cut unless the tree will fall in an area not included in the Tree and Plant Protection Area. No tree to be removed within 15m of the Tree and Plant Protection Area shall be pushed over or up-rooted using a piece of grading equipment

Protect adjacent paving, soil, trees, shrubs, ground cover plantings and understory plants to remain from damage during all tree removal operations, and from construction operations. Protection shall include the root system, trunk, limbs, and crown from breakage or scarring, and the soil from compaction.

Remove stumps and immediate root plate from existing trees to be removed. Grind trunk bases and large buttress roots to a depth of the largest buttress root or at least 200mm below the top most roots whichever is less and over the area of three times the diameter of the trunk (DBH).

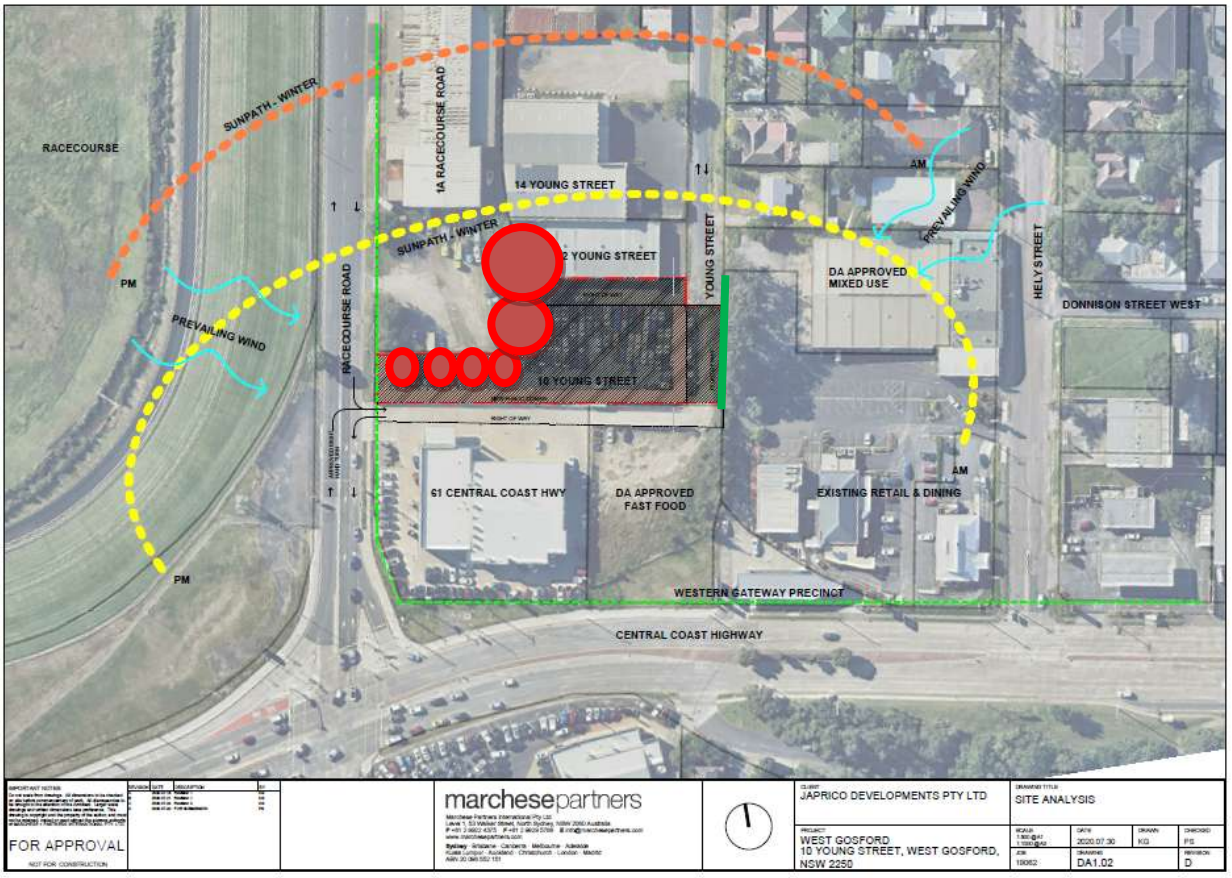
For trees where the stump will fall under new paved areas, grind roots to a total depth of 450mm below the existing grade. If the sides of the stump hole still have greater than approximately 20% wood visible, continue grinding operation deeper and or wider until the resulting hole has less than 20% wood.

Remove all wood chips produced by the grinding operation and back fill in 200mm layers with controlled fill of a quality acceptable to the site engineer for fill material under structures, compacted to 95% of the maximum dry density standard proctor. Project Arborist shall approve each hole at the end of the grinding operation.

In areas where the tree location is to be a planting bed or lawn, remove all woodchips and backfill stump holes with planting soil as defined in Specification Section Planting Soil, in maximum of 300mm layers and compact to 80 - 85% of the maximum dry density standard proctor.

Tree Management Plan Detail

Trees in Red to be removed tree preservation fence to be set up in green for neighbouring trees



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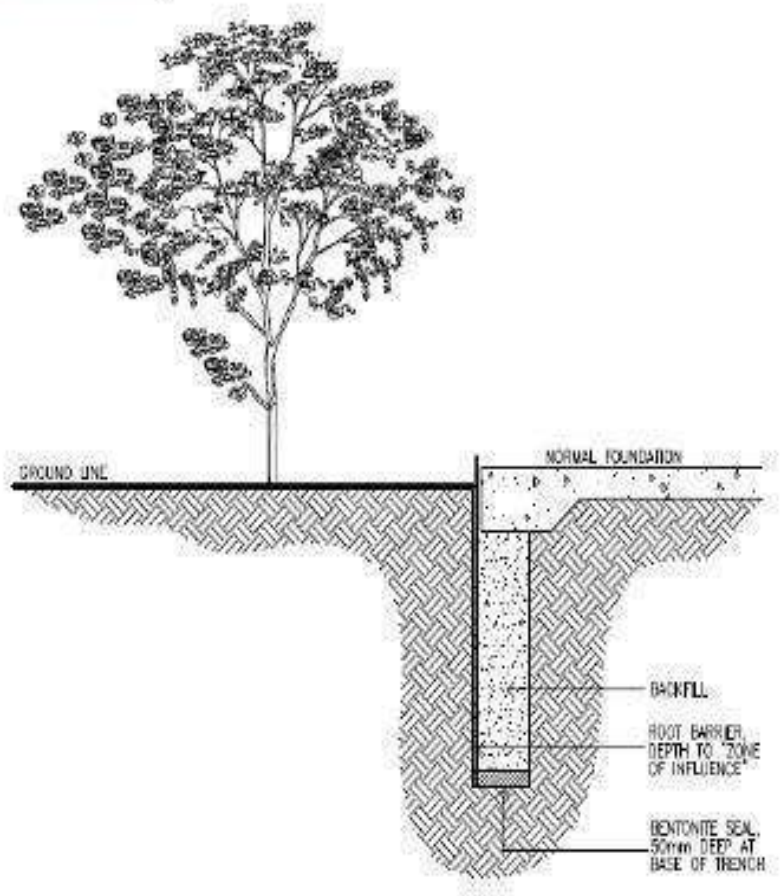

TYPICAL ROOT BARRIER INSTALLATION AS PART OF FOUNDATION

DESIGN & INSTALLATION GUIDELINES (INCLUDING TYPICAL)

NORMALLY PLACED BETWEEN THE TREE AND WHATEVER YOU WISH TO PROTECT. TRY **NOT** TO SURROUND THE TREE. OUR PREFERRED METHOD IS PLACING THE ROOT BARRIER ALONG BESIDE THE PATH, BUILDING, PIPE ETC SO THAT THE TREE ROOTS CAN NOT GAIN ACCESS TO THE STRUCTURE. **TO STABILISE MOISTURE IN REACTIVE CLAYS UNDER THE STRUCTURE A DEEPER BARRIER IS REQUIRED.**

DEPTH

DETERMINED "ZONE OF INFLUENCE". NORMALLY 1.5 TO 2 METRES DEEP.

SEAL

SODIUM BENTONITE OR OTHER ROOT GROWTH INHIBITOR IS USED TO SEAL THE BOTTOM OF THE TRENCH AND BIND THE BOTTOM OF THE ROOT BARRIER TO THE UNDISTURBED SOIL. IN SUMMARY, TAKE THE BARRIER DOWN TO SOIL THAT NOTHING CAN GROW IN AND BIND THE ROOT BARRIER TO IT.

LENGTH

SUFFICIENT TO PROTECT THE STRUCTURE FROM THE EFFECTS OF MOISTURE CHANGE IN THE SOIL. BSA GUIDELINES CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING DISTANCES AS REASONABLE. STRUCTURES CLOSER THAN THESE MARGINS TO TREES MUST BE PROTECTED FROM, OR SPECIALLY ENGINEERED TO WITHSTAND THE EFFECT OF THE TREE/S.

HEIGHT OF TREE (h). DISTANCE FROM HOUSE (d)
d = 1h FOR CLASS "M" & "H" SITES
d = 1.5h FOR CLASS "E" SITES
d = 2h FOR ROWS OR GROUPS OF TREES
INSTALL ROOT BARRIER IN ONE PIECE.

TREE CARE

WORKING IN FROM THE DRIP LINE, (THE EDGE OF THE LEAVES) THE CLOSER YOU GET TO THE TRUNK THE HIGHER THE RISK OF DAMAGING OR DESTABILISING THE TREE. 35O OF THE DISTANCE FROM THE DRIP LINE TO THE TRUNK (320 OF THE TREES TOTAL ROOT PLATFORM) IS REGARDED AS THE CLOSEST YOU CAN CUT WITHOUT MAJOR RISK TO PLANTS HEALTH. IF IT IS NECESSARY TO CUT CLOSER THAN HALFWAY TOWARDS THE TRUNK, IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO ENGAGE THE SERVICES OF AN ARBORIST TO ASSESS THE TREE PRIOR TO THE WORK BEING CARRIED OUT, AND TO HELP NURSE THE TREE THROUGH THE PERIOD OF INSTALLATION

BARRIER PLACEMENT

1. DIG A NARROW TRENCH TO THE REQUIRED DEPTH. INSERT ROOT BARRIER. ENSURE 50mm OF ROOT BARRIER IS LEFT ABOVE FINISHED GROUND HEIGHT (THIS IS TO ALLOW FOR SETTLEMENT AND MAY BE TRIMMED OFF LATER).
2. TRIM EXPOSED TREE ROOTS TO LEAVE A CLEAN CUT, TREAT WITH FUNGICIDE IF REQUIRED.
3. BACK FILL THE BASE OF THE TRENCH PLACING A LAYER OF BENTONITE, THEN BACK FILL WITH FLOWABLE FILL TO GET COMPACTION
4. BRING ROOT BARRIER UP INSIDE FOUNDATION FORMWORK PRIOR TO POURING SLAB
5. ROOT BARRIER SHOULD BE TRIMMED TO JUST BELOW DAMP COURSE HEIGHT BUT ABOVE GROUND (TOP OF ROOT BARRIER MUST BE EXPOSED ON COMPLETION.

ROOT BARRIER SUPPLY AND/OR COMPLETE INSTALLATION AVAILABLE. CONTACT ROOT BARRIER. PHONE 1300 136 844. WWW.ROOTBARRIER.COM.AU

Appendix 9 - Central Coast Council Tree Report Requirements

A report by a qualified arborist shall be prepared detailing the position, species, height, truck diameter and canopy spread of existing trees on or adjacent to the site, and a detailed analysis of the conditional and health of these trees. The trees are to be clearly numbered in the report.

The report is to provide a tree location plan which is easily legible, at a suitable scale of not less than 1:200, indicating the trees and tree numbers.

Information is to be provided detailing trees proposed to be removed and trees to be retained in regard to the proposal, full reasons for recommending removal, including development impacts, tree condition, relevant structural testing or other relevant arboricultural analysis supporting the conclusions. Unsubstantiated observations, analysis or opinion is not acceptable.

The report shall also provide an analysis of the impacts of the proposal on existing trees both on the site and adjacent to the site.

The report shall address, the viability of tree retention, and methods by which adverse impacts of the proposal on trees if any may be avoided.

The report shall reference and use the standards and principals as set out in AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites.

Appendix 10 Glossary

Appropriate Tree Management - The management of trees as a resource based on sound professional judgement and a competent understanding of what trees to plant where and when or when to remove or retain a tree

1. The planting or retention of a tree in a position that causes minimal or no conflict with people or property or disturbance of the built environment or services or infrastructure, due to such a decision having been founded upon a competent knowledge of the characteristics of the trees growth pattern and ultimate dimensions above and below ground at maturity, and the suitability of space available into which it will develop

2. The removal of a tree that will grow to be in conflict with the constraints of its growing environment either above or below ground at its ultimate dimensions. At maturity and especially where replanting could be undertaken with an advanced specimen of species of more suitable growth characteristics and mature dimensions

3. The removal of a vigorous tree in a poor condition in a prominent position where its potential failure in full or part poses a risk of hazard to the safety of people or damage to property

Assessment -Criterion to estimate or determine the value or magnitude of a tree for its monetary or intros tic worth to assist with its management considering many different attributes eg age, amenity value, significance, condition, form, viability, safety, vigour, symmetry, defects

Body Language of trees - Apparent typical growth patterns in a tree or atypical growth patterns resulting from deformation of growth in response to loading by mechanical stresses (Lonsdale 1999, p, 311)

Branch failure- the structural collapse of a branch that is physically weakened by wounding or from the actions of pests and diseases or overcome by loading forces in excess of its load bearing capacity

Condition - A trees crown form and growth habit as modified by its environment (aspect suppression by other trees , soils), the stability and viability of a root plate , trunk and structural branches , including structural defects such as wounds cavities or hollows, crooked trunk/branch junctions and the effects of predation by pests and diseases. These may not be directly connected with vigour and it is possible for a tree to be of normal to be of normal vigour but in poor condition. Condition can be categorised as good condition, fair condition, poor condition and dead.

Consequential removal - Removal of a tree as a result of increased exposure following changes to its growing environment above or below ground where its retention may render it vulnerable to failure in full or part posing a safety risk

Consulting Arborist - A professional arboriculturalist in a private practice providing a broad range of information and report services to clients regarding trees , usually in urban environments, including tree care, hazard assessment, scientific testing, research, planning, inventories, maintenance and management, building development, human issues, and specialist Arboricultural advice and multi-discipline support to other professions.

Critical Root Zone (CRZ) A method that considers a minimum radial distance from the trunk that disturbance to structural roots may occur for a tree to remain stable. For this method , satisfactory setbacks are usually considered at five times (5x) DBH with a minimum setback of 1.5 m tree/s with a trunk diameter of less than 300mm (<300mm DBH) with the possibility of limited elevated construction as an incursion into the area after further structural root examination , however , this does not consider age condition and vigour

Danger- Potential for a trees imminent failure and collapse in full or part, posing an immediate risk of hazard to the safety of people or damage to property. Danger is often a result of physical deterioration of a tree or tree part and its structure or modification to the growing environmental essential for its survival or physical stability.

Deadwood - Dead branches within a trees crown and considered quantitatively as separate to crown cover and can be categorised as small deadwood and large deadwood according to diameter , length and subsequent risk potential , The amount of dead branches on a tree can be categorised as low Volume deadwood, medium volume deadwood and high volume see also Dieback.

Deadwooding - Removing of dead branches by pruning. Such pruning may assist in the prevention of the spread of decay from dieback or for reasons of safety near an identifiable target.

Decay - Process of degradation of wood by micro - organisms (Australian Standard 2007, p. 6) and fungus

Decline - The response of the tree to a reduction of energy levels resulting from stress. Recovery from a decline is difficult and slow and decline usually irreversible.

Dieback- The death of some areas of the crown. Symptoms are leaf drop , bare twigs, dead branches and tree death , respectively, this can be caused by root damage, root disease , bacterial or fungal canker, severe bark damage, intensive grazing by insects, abrupt changes in growth conditions , drought , water- logging or over maturity. Dieback often implies reduced resistance stress or decline which may be temporary. Dieback can be categorised as low volume dieback, medium volume dieback and high volume dieback.

Dieback Wound - Wounding where dieback extends beyond a branch collar as with natural pruning and extends to other branches trunk or roots

Drop zone - the distance away from a tree that may be physically influenced by a falling branch

Fall Zone - The distance away from a tree that may be physically influenced if it was cut down or subject to collapse

Failure - the structural collapse in part of a branch or tree that has been physically diminished by

wounding or from actions of pests and diseases or overcome by loading forces in excess of its load- bearing capacity including the subsequent loss of soil cohesion respectively

Hazard - The threat of danger to people or property from a tree or tree part resulting from changes in the physical condition, growing environment, or existing physical attributes of the tree eg included bark soil erosion or thorns or poisonous parts, respectively.

Hazard abatement - Action taken to reduce the potential failure of a tree in full or part by its growth to built structures decreasing the risk of injury to people or damage to property.

Hazard Assessment - A tree assessment to determine the structural integrity stability viability or suitability of a tree for its retention in situ, remedial works or removal by identifying and analysing potential targets and the likely risk for failure or collapse in full or part or disruption to growth affecting those targets over periods of time.

Inappropriate tree management - The planting or retention of trees where its known that the tree will outgrow the space available for its growth above or below ground before or at maturity and is likely to cause disruption or damage to built structures , or retention of a tree when it is known to present a potential hazard to people or property

Included Bark - 1.The bark on the inner side of the branch union, or is within a conclave crotch that is unable to be lost from the tree and accumulates or is trapped by acutely divergent branches forming a compression fork **2**. Growth of the bark at the interface of two or more branches on the inner side of a branch union or on a crotch where each branch forms a branch collar and the collars roll past one another without forming a graft where no one collar is able to subsume the other . Risk of failure is worsened in some taxa where branching is acutely divergent or acutely convergent and ascending or erect

Infrastructure - The basic facilities services and installations needed for the functioning of the community such as roads transportation and communication systems water and power lines and public institutions including schools post offices and prisons

Isolated tree – 1. A tree growing as a solitary specimen in an exposed location away from other trees as a result of natural or artificial causes and may be naturally occurring

2. A tree planted as a solitary specimen in an exposed location away from other trees. Trees that become isolated as a result of changes in their growing environment may adjust over time to survive or may decline or succumb to the problems of exposure

Large deadwood - A dead branch > 10mm diameter and > 2 m long generally considered of high risk potential

Large Tree- A dead branch > 20 m or a crown spread > 20 m at maturity in situ.

Natural pruning- Shedding of branches usually through their compartmentalisation after injury or overshadowing. This can occur when a branch becomes inefficient as a source of photosynthesis, progressively becoming thinned of Foilage, eventually dying off being ultimately shed from the tree often after it has decayed and breaking near the branch collar

Pruning- removal of any branch or root dead or alive by severance across the stem, back to the intersection of another live stem to a swollen area at the intersection called a Branch collar where such a structure exists with a final cut at the outer edge if the collar leaving no stub or to in damaged woody tissue for roots. Also the severing of any part of a tree so as to cause a reduction of the air space occupied by the branches and Foilage in the crown or roots in the root plate. Examples of pruning are deadwooding, crown thinning, formative pruning, reduction pruning, selective pruning, crown thinning, and remedial and restorative pruning (Australian Standards 2007, p, 6) AS 4373 'Pruning of Amenity Trees'.

Risk - The random or potentially foreseeable of an episode causing harm or damage

Sheer Failure - A plane of weakness within a structure (Mattheck and Breloar 1994) Sudden Branch Drop- The failure and collapse of live usually horizontal branches, seemingly without noticeable cause in calm hot dry weather conditions generally after rain. Theorised to be caused by altered moisture content on the branch disturbing the longitudinal ore stressing of the wood that normally helps support the load as formed by reaction wood in branches tending to horizontal (Lonsdale 1999, p.30)

Target - people or property likely to be harmed or damaged respectively by being struck by a failed or collapsed tree in full or part

Tree Management - Planned protection , conservation , maintenance and enhancement of a population of trees usually achieved by recognising trees as a dynamic natural resource and professional Arboricultual personnel and a multidisciplinary approach gaining an ongoing understanding of diverse aspects of the population : age class ; maintenance , removal and replacement cycles and costs , additional new planting opportunities and costs sustainability , safety constraints community concerns budgetary constraints ecological amenity and utility values , suitability and appropriateness of tree maintenance , removal and replacement or retention

Tree Preservation - An ordinance made under planning legislation to protect trees generally or specifically for their importance for amenity heritage landscape environmental and nature conservation.

Urban Forestry - management of the entire population of trees and woody shrubs in an urban environment recognising them as critical elements of urban infrastructure providing physiological sociological, economic and aesthic benefit.

Viability - Ability of a tree to sustain its life processes. This is independent of the condition of a tree but may impact upon it. Vigour can appear to alter rapidly with change of seasons Vigour can be categorised as normal vigour, high vigour, low vigour, and dormant tree vigour

Disclaimer

This assessment has been prepared for the exclusive use of the client and Mark Bury Consulting which accepts no responsibility for its use by other persons.

The client acknowledges that this appraisal, and any opinions, advice or recommendations expressed or given in it, are based on the information supplied by the client and on the data inspections, measurements and analysis carried out or obtained by Mark Bury Consulting and referred to in the assessment. The client should rely on the assessment and on its contents, only to that extent.

This assessment was carried out from the ground, and covers what was reasonably able to be assessed and available to this assessor at the time of inspection. No aerial or subterranean inspections were carried out.

This report is to be utilised in its entirety only. Any written or verbal submission, report or presentation that includes statements taken from the findings, discussions conclusions or recommendations made in this report, may only be used where the whole of the original report (or a copy) is referenced in, and directly attached to that submission, report or presentation. This report must be revised for use in the Land and Environment Court and permission sorted from the owner for its use in court.

Care has been taken to obtain information from reliable sources. All data has been verified were possible, however, Mark Bury Consulting can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.

Information contained in this report covers only the trees that were examined and reflects the condition of the trees at the time of inspection, furthermore the inspection was limited to a visual examination of the subject trees without dissection, excavation, probing or coring. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the subject tree may not arise in the future. This report cannot be used in a court of law until it is revised and referenced.