treeREPORT.

ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTING

Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection Plan

23a Epping Road, North Ryde NSW 2113

Version 1

Prepared for:

Mr & Mrs Ramezanian

November 2021

Document information

Project name: 23a Epping Road, North RYDE

Project number: CEN21.1510

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Report type: Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection Plan

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Document status

Document version	Date	Revision description
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Abbreviations

Ø	Diameter
R	Radius
AGL	Above Ground Level
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework
AS	Australian Standards
BGL	Below Ground Level
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DBR	Diameter at Root Flare
Id	Identification
m	Metre
mm	Millimetre
NDE	Non-Destructive Excavation
NO	Number
NSW	New South Wales
SP	Species
SRZ	Structural Root Zone
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone
VTA	Visual Tree Assessment

Contents

1 Introduction

Report Purpose

Tree Report has been engaged by Mr & Mrs Ramezanian to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (herein referred to as 'AIA') and Tree Protection Plan (herein referred to as 'TPP') for a proposed development located at number 23a Epping Road, North Ryde NSW 2113 (the site). The purpose of this report is to:

- Identify trees (herein referred to as the 'Subject Trees') located within and adjacent to the study area that are likely to be affected by the proposed works.
- Assess the current overall health and condition of the Subject Trees.
- Assess and discuss likely impacts to the Subject Trees as a result of the proposed development.
- Evaluate the significance of the Subject Trees and assess their suitability for retention.

Project Overview

The proposed development relates to a proposed construction of a new residential dwelling structure. Key features of the proposal likely to affect the Subject Trees are summarised as follows:

- Site preparation activities, including demolition of existing structures.
- Construction of new single storey dwelling structure.
- Installation of below ground services.
- Associated landscaping works.

The Subject Trees

Inspection of the site was undertaken on the 8th of November 2021. A total of **eighteen (18)** individual trees were identified and recorded during the site inspections. Of these:

- **3** Subject Trees (**id. 1, 2 & 3**) are of Low retention value
- **10** Subject Trees (**id. 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 & 27**) are of Medium retention value
- **5** Subject Trees (**id. 9, 16, 19, 20 & 28**) are of High retention value

Further information, observations and measurements specific to each of the Subject Trees can be found in **Chapter 6** and **Appendix II.**

The Study Area

The Study Area is located at 23a Epping Road, North Ryde NSW 2113 and consists of an irregular parcel of land, with an approximate area of 695m^2, and is bounded by a nature reserve to the north and west, low density residential land to the east and Epping Road to the south. The Site falls within the City of Ryde Local Government Area (CRLGA).

The Study Area is shown in **Figure 1.**

Figure 1: The Study Area

2 Method

Visual Tree Assessment

The Subject Trees were assessed in accordance with a stage one visual tree assessment (VTA) as formulated by Mattheck & Breloer (1994)[1], and practices consistent with modern arboriculture.

The following limitations apply to this methodology:

- Trees were inspected from ground level, without the use of any invasive or diagnostic tools and testing.
- Trees within adjacent properties or restricted areas were not subject to a complete visual inspection (i.e. defects and abnormalities may be present but not recorded).
- Trunk Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) has been accurately measured using a diamter tape measure. Tree height and canopy spread has been estemated unless otherwise stated.
- Tree identification was based on broad taxonomical features present and visible from ground level at the time of inspection.

Retention Value

The retention value of a tree or group of trees is determined using a combination of environmental, cultural, physical and social values.

- **Low:** These trees are not considered important for retention, nor require special works or design modification to be implemented for their retention.
- **Medium:** These trees are moderately important for retention. Their removal should only be considered if adversely affecting the proposed building/works and all other alternatives have been considered and exhausted.
- **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 *Australian Standard AS4970 Protection of trees on development sites*.

This tree retention assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Australian Consulting Aboriculturalists (IACA) Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS). The system uses a scale of High, Medium and Low significance in the landscape. Once the landscape significance of a tree has been defined, the retention value can be determined. Each tree must meet a minimum of three (3) assessment criteria to be classified within a category. Further details and the assessment criteria are in **Appendix VI.**

[1] VTA is an internationally recognised practice in the visual assessment of trees as formulated by Mattheck & Breloer (1994). Principle explanations and illustrations are contained within the publication, Field Guide for Visual Tree Assessment by Mattheck, C., and Breloer, H. Arboricultural Journa1, Vol 18 pp 1-23 (1994).

3 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Impact Assessment

AS 4970-2009 defines two types of 'zones' which have to be considered when undertaking and arboricultural impact assessment. These zones are:

- **Tree protection zone (TPZ):** The TPZ is the optimal combination of crown and root area (as defined by AS 4970-2009) that requires protection during the construction process so that the tree can remain viable. The TPZ is an area that is isolated from the work zone to ensure no disturbance or encroachment occurs into this zone. Tree sensitive construction measures must be implemented if work is to proceed within the Tree Protection Zone.
- **Structural root zone (SRZ):** The SRZ is the area of the root system (as defined by AS 4970-2009) used for stability, mechanical support and anchorage of the tree. Severance of structural roots (>50 mm in diameter) within the SRZ is not recommended as it may lead to the destabilisation and/or decline of the tree.
- **Root investigation:** When assessing the potential impacts of encroachment within the TPZ, consideration will need to be given to the location and distribution of the roots, including above or below ground restrictions affecting root growth. Location and distribution of roots may be determined through non-destructive excavation (NDE) methods such as hydro-vacuum excavation (sucker truck), air spade and manual excavation. Root investigation is used to determine the extent and location of roots within the zone of conflict. Root investigation does not guarantee the retention of the tree.

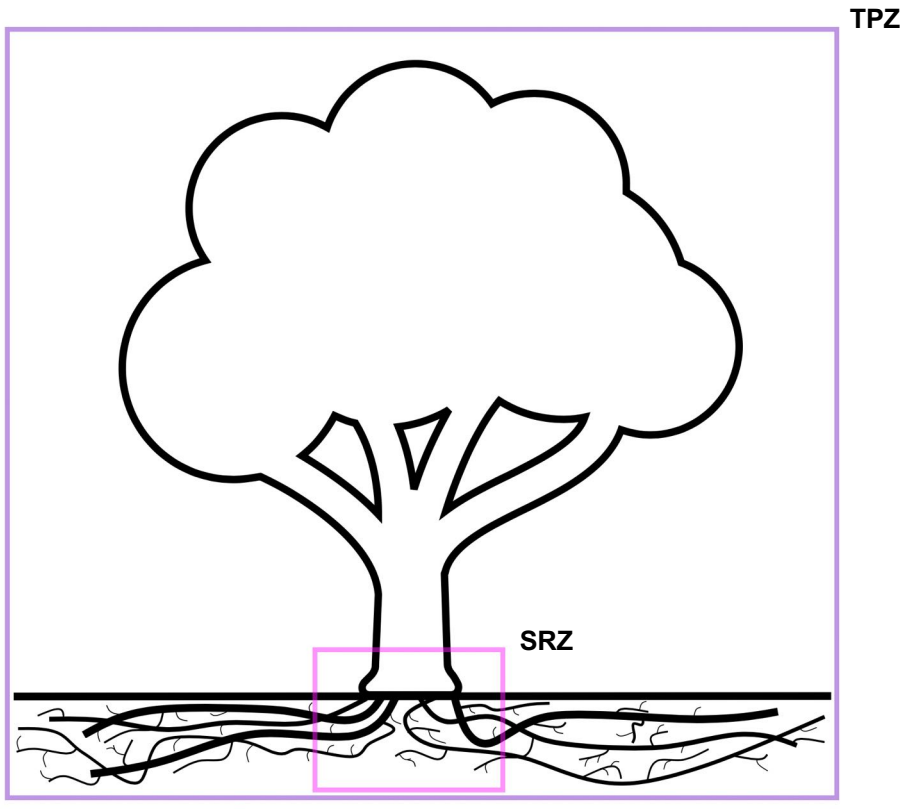


Figure 2: Indicative TPZ and SRZ

Encroachments Within the TPZ

Encroachment within the TPZ of a Subject Tree is acceptable under the *AS4970-22009*, providing that the consulting arborist can demonstrate that the Subject Tree can remain viable. There are four (4) encroachment thresholds to be considered when assessing a proposed development:

- **No encroachment (0%):** There are no likely or foreseeable encroachment within the TPZ as a result of the proposed development.
- **Minor encroachment (<10%):** The proposed encroachment is less than 10% (total area) of the TPZ, and outside of the SRZ.
- **Major encroachment (>10%):** The proposed encroachment is greater than 10% (total area) of the TPZ.
- **Total encroachment:** The Subject Tree(s) located wholly within the proposed development footprint.

Figure 3: Indicative levels of encroachment

Mitigating Development Impacts

Encroachment within the TPZ must be compensated with a range of mitigation measures to ensure that impacts to the Subject Tree(s) are reduced or restricted wherever possible. Mitigation must be increased relative to the level of encroachment within the TPZ to ensure the Subject Tree(s) remain viable. **Table 1** outlines development impact thresholds (based on TPZ encroachment), and mitigation measures required within each impact threshold. These mitigation measures will only apply if trees are proposed to be retained.

Development impact threshold (TPZ encroachment %)	***Development impact mitigation measures***
No impact (0%)	• N/A
Minor impact (1-20%)	• The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with the TPZ. • Detailed root investigations should not be required. • Tree protection should be installed.
Major impact (>20%)	• The project arborist must demonstrate the tree(s) would remain viable. • The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with the TPZ. • Non-destructive root investigation may be required for any trees proposed for retention. • The project arborist will be required to supervise any works within the TPZ. • Tree protection must be installed.
Total impact	• Subject Tree(s) cannot be successfully retained.

Table 1: Impact mitigation measures

4 Results

Nil Impact (0% TPZ encroachment)

A total of **twelve** Subject Trees (**id. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 17, 20 & 27**) are located outside of the proposed area of disturbance and there are no foreseeable impacts to the Subject Trees as a result of the proposed development.

Under the current proposal, these trees can be successfully retained.

Minor Impact (1-20% TPZ encroachment)

A total of **five** Subject Trees (**id. 10, 12, 13, 16 & 19**) will require excavation activities <20% of total TPZ and are unlikely to have a significant impact on the Subject Tree's ability to store carbohydrates, use stored carbohydrates in times of stress and are unlikely to have a significant impact on the health, condition and/or stability of the subject trees long term.

Under the current proposal, these trees can be successfully retained.

Major Impact (>20% TPZ encroachment)

One Subject Tree (**id. 14**) will require excavation activities >20% of total TPZ and are likely to have a significant impact on the Subject Tree's ability to store carbohydrates, use stored carbohydrates in times of stress and are likely to have a significant impact on the health, condition and/or stability of the subject tree long term.

Furthermore, there will be an anticipated conflict between the proposed dwelling structure and the canopy of the Subject Tree, which will require pruning works of ~45% live canopy volume. The loss of ~45% live canopy volume is likely to result in a significant impact the Subject Trees ability to produce carbohydrates which are required for normal plant functions.

Under the current proposal, this tree cannot be successfully retained.

Further information specific to each of the Subject Trees can be found in ***Tables 2, 3, & 4 and Appendix III.***

5 Discussion

Trees on development sites

Construction and development can change the way an area is utilised by adding buildings, infrastructure and pedestrians to the location. This can result in an increased potential of damage and harm to property and people. Therefore, trees that contain significant defects, are structurally poor or have a short useful life expectancy should be considered for removal.

Furthermore, it is not always possible or reasonably practicable to retain all trees within a proposed development. It can be better to select the higher retention value trees and protect these well, rather than trying to retain all trees and decreasing the quality of tree protection (Matheny & Clark, 1998).
Trees can be negatively affected in a number of ways during construction. These include root loss, lack of water and oxygen to the root zone, damage to the trunk or canopy and/or poisoning. Failure to protect trees, particularly root zones, during development can lead to an increased risk of tree death and/or failure post construction.

Most tree roots will usually be found in the top 600mm of soil (Harris, Clark & Matheny, 1999). Radiating outwards from the base of the trunk are several large woody roots. These structural roots anchor the tree in the ground. Cutting or affecting those roots is likely to undermine the stability of the tree. The spread of a tree's structural roots, herein termed its Structural Root Zone (SRZ), is generally proportioned to the diameter of its trunk (Matthek & Breloer, 1994).

Beyond this zone extends the network of woody transport roots and fine absorbing roots, which absorb and transport water and nutrients. Most of these roots are found in the top 150mm of soil (Harris, Clark & Matheny, 1999). Trees can lose a portion of their absorbing roots without being significantly affected in the long term.

For the purpose of the assessment, where there is a development encroachment >20% of total TPZ have been proposed for removal.

Table 2: Results of Arboricultural Assessment – No Impact

Id.	Botanical name	Impact	Encroachment within TPZ (%)	Description of impacts	Impact mitigation	Result
1	*Eucalyptus globoidea*	Nil	0	• Subject Tree is located outside the proposed area of disturbance. • There are no foreseeable impacts to this tree as a result of the proposed development.	• Impact mitigation not required. • Tree protection measures to be installed in accordance with **Chapter 4.**	**Retain**
2	*Syzygium australe*					
3	*Unknown species*					
6	*Syncarpia glomulifera*					
7	*Syncarpia glomulifera*					
8	*Syncarpia glomulifera*					

Table 2: Results of Arboricultural Assessment – No Impact

Id.	Botanical name	Impact	Encroachment within TPZ (%)	Description of impacts	Impact mitigation	Result
9	*Angophora costata*	Nil	0	• Subject Tree is located outside the proposed area of disturbance. • There are no foreseeable impacts to this tree as a result of the proposed development.	• Impact mitigation not required. • Tree protection measures to be installed in accordance with **Chapter 4.**	**Retain**
11	*Angophora costata*					
17	*Ficus obliqua*					
20	*Eucalyptus resinifera*					
27	*Angophora costata*					
28	*Eucalyptus microcorys*					

Table 3: Results of Arboricultural Assessment – Minor Impact

Id.	Botanical name	Impact	Encroachment within TPZ (%)	Description of impacts	Impact mitigation	Result
10	*Eucalyptus globoidea*	**Minor**	**11**	• Subject Trees are located adjacent to the proposed development footprint. • Minor impact as a result of required excavation activities.	• The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with the TPZ. • Detailed root investigations should not be required. • Tree protection measures to be installed in accordance with **Chapter 4.**	**Retain**
12	*Syncarpia glomulifera*	**Minor**	**<1**			
13	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	**Minor**	**2**			
16	*Eucalyptus globoidea*	**Minor**	**10**			
19	*Syncarpia glomulifera*	**Minor**	**<1**			

Table 4: Results of Arboricultural Assessment – Major Impact

Id.	Botanical name	Impact	Encroachment within TPZ (%)	Description of impacts	Impact mitigation	Result
14	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	**Major**	**25**	• Major TPZ encroachment from proposed dwelling structure and/or 0.5m disturbance buffer. • Canopy conflict ~45% live canopy volume.	• Subject Tree cannot be successfully retained	**Remove**

6 Recommendations

Trees Proposed for Removal

Major Impact: Subject Tree **id. 14** is located adjacent to the proposed construction footprint and/or 0.5m disturbance buffer and is recommended for removal as part of the proposed development.

Tree Proposed for Retention

Nil impact: Subject Trees **id. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 17, 20 & 27** are located outside of the proposed area of disturbance and there are no foreseeable impacts to these Subject Trees as a result of the proposed development. Impact mitigation measures are not required for successful tree retention; however, tree protection (**Chapter 7 and Appendix III**) should be installed to protect the Subject Trees during the construction phase of the development.

Minor impact: Subject Trees **id. 10, 12, 13, 16 & 19** will be subject to a minor impact as a result of the proposed development. Impact mitigation measures are not required for successful tree retention; however tree protection (**Chapter 7 and Appendix III**) should be installed to protect the Subject Trees during the construction phase of the development.

Vegetation Offset

Offset replacement planting to compensate for the loss of the tree as part of this development should be such, that a net increase of canopy cover is ascertained within a pre-determined time period. Species selection should be in co-ordination with the City of Ryde Council and consist of tree species which are endemic to the local area and suited to the size of the area of which they are planted.

Tree Removal

Where tree removal is required, the following is recommended:

- Any approved pruning and/or tree removal work is to be carried out by an arborist with a minimum AQF Level 3 qualification in Arboriculture.
- Any approved pruning must be in accordance with *AS 4373-2007, Pruning of Amenity Trees*.
- Any approved pruning and/or tree removal work is to be carried out in accordance with the NSW WorkCover Code of Practice for the Amenity Tree Industry (1998).
- Permission must be granted from the relevant consent authority, prior to removing or pruning of any of the subject trees.

Tree Pruning

Where tree pruning is required, the following is recommended:

- No more than 20% live canopy volume should be removed per tree.
- No branches >100mmØ should be removed.

- Final pruning cuts are to be made as close as possible to the branch collar without cutting into the branch collar or leaving a protruding stub.
- Deadwood identified within the canopy of the Subject Trees >25mmØ should be removed.
- All tree work is to be carried out by an arborist with a minimum AQF Level 3 qualification in Arboriculture under the supervision of the project arborist.
- All tree work must be in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4373-2007, Pruning of Amenity Trees and the NSW WorkCover Code of Practice for the Amenity Tree Industry (1998).
- Permission must be granted from the relevant consent authority, prior to pruning of any of the Subject Trees.

7 Tree Protection Plan

General Tree Protection Measures

The following general tree protection measures are recommended:

- The approved tree protection plan must be available onsite prior to the commencement of works, and throughout the entirety of the project.
- The Tree Protection Plan (**Chapter 7 and Appendix III**) must be implemented prior to demolition and/or site establishment.
- Tree protection measures are to be installed in accordance with *AS 4970-2009, Protection of Trees on Development Sites*.
- All proposed works within the TPZ (**Appendix I and III**) must be carried out under the supervision of the project arborist.
- The area lost to encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with the TPZ (**Appendix IV**).
- Any underground services proposed within the TPZ should be installed using tree sensitive methods such as: horizontal directional drilling boring, non-destructive excavation and carried out under the supervision of the project arborist.

Specific Tree Protection Measures

The following specific tree protection measures are recommended:

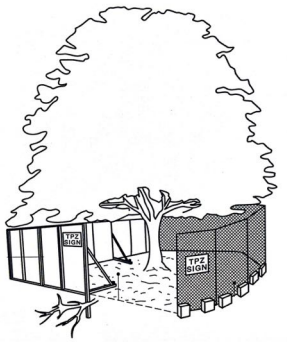
- If, at any time, it is not feasible to carry out works in accordance with this report, an alternative must be agreed in writing with the Project Arborist.
- Tree protection fencing, in accordance with **Chapter 7** and *AS 4970-2009, Protection of Trees on Development Sites*, should be installed around Subject Trees proposed for retention prior to site establishment and commencement of construction activities.
- It is the responsibility of the Principal Contractor to install and maintain tree protection measures in accordance with this report for the duration of the development.
- Subject Trees **1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20 & 27** are to be protected via the use of tree protection fencing in accordance with **Chapter 7** & **Appendix III**.
- Where it is not feasible to install tree protection fencing at the specified location due to unforeseen factors, a modified tree protection specification must be agreed to by the Project Arborist.
- Temporary irrigation should be installed within the TPZ of trees to be retained and should distributer water evenly throughout the TPZ for a minimum of 1hr per day
- Approved excavations carried out within the TPZ of a Subject Tree proposed for retention should be supervised by the project arborist via the use of tree sensitive methods.
- Where possible, footings of existing structures and hardscapes proposed for demolition within the TPZ should remain in situ (just below grade) to prevent damage to existing root material.
- Approved excavations should not result in disturbance or loss of significant roots greater than 50mmØ of a Subject Tree proposed for retention.
- Exposed root material should be clean cut using secateurs, hand saw or similar.

- Structural soil as coarse or slightly coarser than the existing soil should be used for any fill requirements within the TPZ of a Subject Tree proposed for retention.

Tree Protection Fencing

Tree protection fencing must be established in the locations shown in **Appendix III**. Existing fencing, site hoarding or structures (such as a wall or building) may be used as tree protection fencing, providing the TPZ remains isolated from construction footprint.

Tree protection fencing must be installed prior to site establishment and remain intact until completion of works. Once erected, protective fencing must not be removed or altered without the approval of the project arborist.



Tree protection fencing shall be:

- Enclosed to the full extent of the TPZ (or as specified in the Recommendations and Tree Protection Plan).
- Temporary mesh panel fencing (minimum height 1.8m).
- Certified and inspected by the project arborist.
- Installed prior to the commencement of works.
- Prominently signposted with 300mm x 450mm boards stating, “NO ACCESS - TREE PROTECTION ZONE”.

If tree protection fencing cannot be installed due to sloping or uneven ground, tree protection barriers must be installed as an alternative.

Specifications for tree protection barriers are as follows:

- Star pickets spaced at 2m intervals,
- Connected by a continuous high-visibility barrier/hazard mesh.
- Maintained at a minimum height of 1m.

Where approved works are required within the TPZ, fencing may be setback to provide construction access. Trunk, branch and ground protection shall be installed and must comply with *AS 4970-2009, Protection of Trees on Development Sites*. Any additional construction activities within the TPZ of the subject trees must be assessed and approved by the project arborist.

Trunk Protection

Where provision of tree protection fencing is impractical or must be temporarily removed, trunk protection shall be installed to avoid accidental mechanical damage.

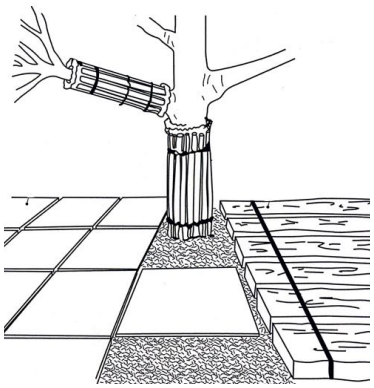
Specifications for trunk protection are as follows:

- A thick layer of carpet underfelt, geotextile fabric or similar wrapped around the trunk to a minimum height of 2m.
- 1.8m lengths of softwood timbers aligned vertically and spaced evenly around the trunk (with a small gap of approximately 50mm between the timbers).
- The timbers must be secured using galvanised hoop strap (aluminium strapping).

The timbers shall be wrapped around the trunk but not fixed to the tree, as this will cause injury/damage to the tree.

Ground Protection

If temporary access for vehicle, plant or machinery is required within the TPZ ground protection shall be installed. The purpose of ground protection is to prevent root damage and soil compaction within the TPZ. Where possible, areas of existing pavement shall be used as ground protection.



Specifications for light traffic access (<3.5 tonne) are as follows:

- Permeable membrane such as geotextile fabric.
- Layer of mulch or crushed rock (at minimum depth of 100mm)

Specifications for heavy traffic access (>3.5 tonne) are as follows:

- Permeable membrane such as geotextile fabric.
- Layer of lightly compacted road base (at minimum depth of 200mm)
- Geotextile fabric shall extend a minimum 300mm beyond the edge of the road base.

Pedestrian, vehicular and machinery access within the TPZ shall be restricted solely to areas where ground protection has been installed.

Excavations

All approved excavations (including root investigations) within the TPZ must be carried out using tree sensitive methods under supervision of the project arborist. These methods may include:

- Manual excavation (hand tools).
- Air spade.
- Hydro-vacuum excavations (sucker-truck).

Where approved by the project arborist, excavations using compact machinery fitted with a flat bladed bucket is permissible. Excavations using compact machinery shall be undertaking in small increments and guided by the Project Arborist who is to look for and prevent root damage to roots (>50mm in diameter).

Exposed roots shall be protected from direct sunlight, drying out and extremes of temperature by covering with geotextile fabric, and plastic membrane or glad wrap (where practical). Coverings shall be weighted to secure them in place. The geotextile fabric shall be kept damp at all times.

No over-excavation, battering or benching shall be undertaken beyond the footprint of any structure unless approved by the project arborist. Hand excavation and root mapping shall be undertaken along excavation lines within the TPZ prior to the commencement of mechanical excavation (to prevent tearing and shattering of roots from excavation equipment). Any conflicting roots (>50mm in diameter) shall be pruned using clean, sharp secateurs or a pruning saw to ensure a clean cut, free from tears. All root pruning must be documented and carried out by the project arborist.

Underground Services

All underground services should be routed outside of the TPZ. If underground services need to be installed within the TPZ, they must be installed using tree sensitive excavation methods under supervision of the project arborist. Alternatively, boring methods such as horizontal directional drilling

(HDD) may be used for underground service installation, providing the installation is at minimum depth of 800mm below grade. Excavations for entry/exit pits must be located outside the TPZ

Hold Points, Inspections, and Certification

The approved tree protection plan must be available onsite prior to the commencement of works, and throughout the entirety of the project. To ensure the tree protection plan is implemented, hold points have been specified in the schedule of works (**Table 2**). It is the responsibility of the principle contractor to complete each of the tasks.

Once each stage is reached, the work will be inspected and certified by the project arborist and the next stage may commence. Alterations to this schedule may be required due to necessity, however, this shall be through consultation with the project arborist only.

Table 6: Schedule of works

Pre-construction	1	Engagement of AQF Level 5 (Diploma of Arboriculture) arborist for the role of project arborist.
	2	Prior to demolition and site establishment indicate clearly with spray paint on trunks trees marked for removal only.
	3	**Stage One** tree protection shall be installed in accordance with approved tree protection plan and certified by the project arborist prior to demolition and site establishment, this will include mulching of areas within the TPZ.
	4	~~**Stage Two** tree protection shall be installed in accordance with approved tree protection plan and certified by the project arborist following completion of demolition works and prior to site establishment, this will include mulching of areas within the TPZ.~~ **NOT APPLICABLE**
During Construction	5	Inspection and certification of trees by the project arborist should be undertaken monthly during the construction period.
	6	Project arborist to supervise and document all works carried out within the TPZ of trees to be retained.
	7	Inspection and certification of trees by project arborist after all major construction has ceased, following the removal of tree protection measures.
Post Construction	8	Final inspection and certification of trees by project arborist.

8 References

General References

- *Australian Standard, AS 4373-2007, Pruning of Amenity Trees.*
- *Australian Standard, AS 4970-2009, Protection of Trees on Development Sites.*
- *Harris, R., Clark, J., Matheny, N. and Harris, V. 2004. Arboriculture. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall.*
- *Lonsdale, D. 1999. Principles of tree hazard assessment and management. London: Stationery Office.*
- *Loughran, A. 2007. Native plant or weed. Paterson, N.S.W.: Tocal College, NSW Dept. of Primary Industries.*
- *Mattheck, C. 2007. Updated field guide for visual tree assessment. Karlsruhe: Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe.*
- *Mattheck, C., Bethge, K. and Weber, K. 2015. The body language of trees. Karlsruhe: Karlsruher Inst. fuÌˆr Technologie.*
- *Mattheck, C., Lonsdale, D. and Breloer, H. 1994. The body language of trees. London: H.M.S.O.*
- *MacLeod, R D. and Cram, W J. 1996. Forces Exerted by Tree Roots, Arboriculture Research Information Note, 134/96/EXT.*
- *Smiley, T. and Fite, K. 2008. Managing Trees During Construction. Arborist News. WorkCover NSW. 1998. Code of Practice: Amenity Tree Industry.*

Specific References

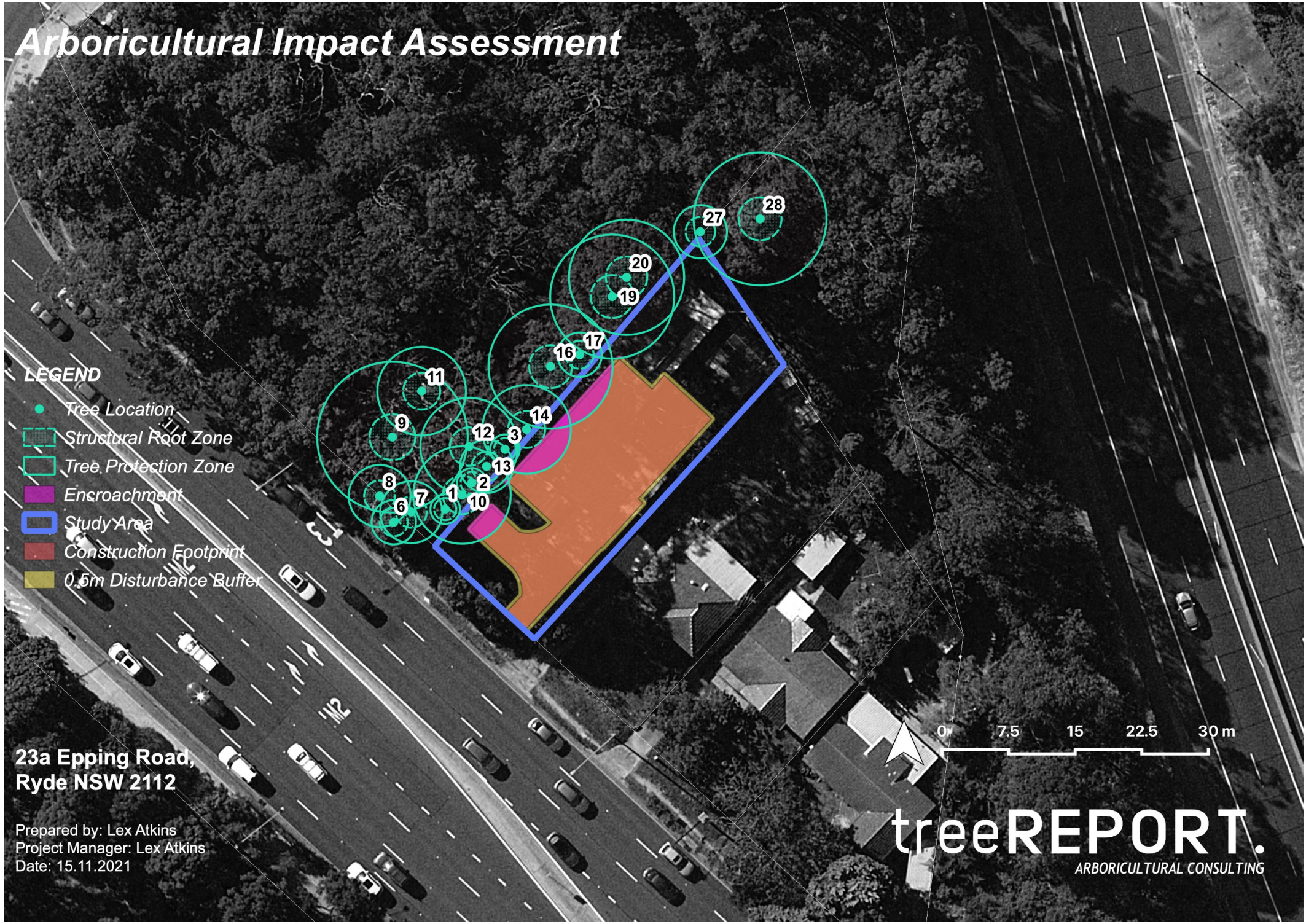
The conclusions and recommendations of this report are based on the *Australian Standard, AS 4970-2009, Protection of Trees on Development Sites*, the findings from the site inspections and analysis of the following documents/plans:

- *City of Ryde Council: Development Control Plan (DCP) 2014.*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017.*
- *Donovan Associates.: LOT 13 DP 27851 – 23A Epping Road, North Ryde, NSW; Contour Plans; Job Reference: 2076/318155, dated 30.07.2020.*
- *All Castle Homes; Proposed Residence: Lot 13 (#23A) Epping Road, North Ryde; Site Plan; Job No.: 6893, dated 26.10.2021.*

All Castle Homes; Proposed Residence: Lot 13 (#23A) Epping Road, North Ryde; Site Plan has been used as a base map for **Appendix I and III.**

Appendix I Impact Assessment

Arboricultural Impact Assessment



23a Epping Road,
Ryde NSW 2112

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Date: 15.11.2021

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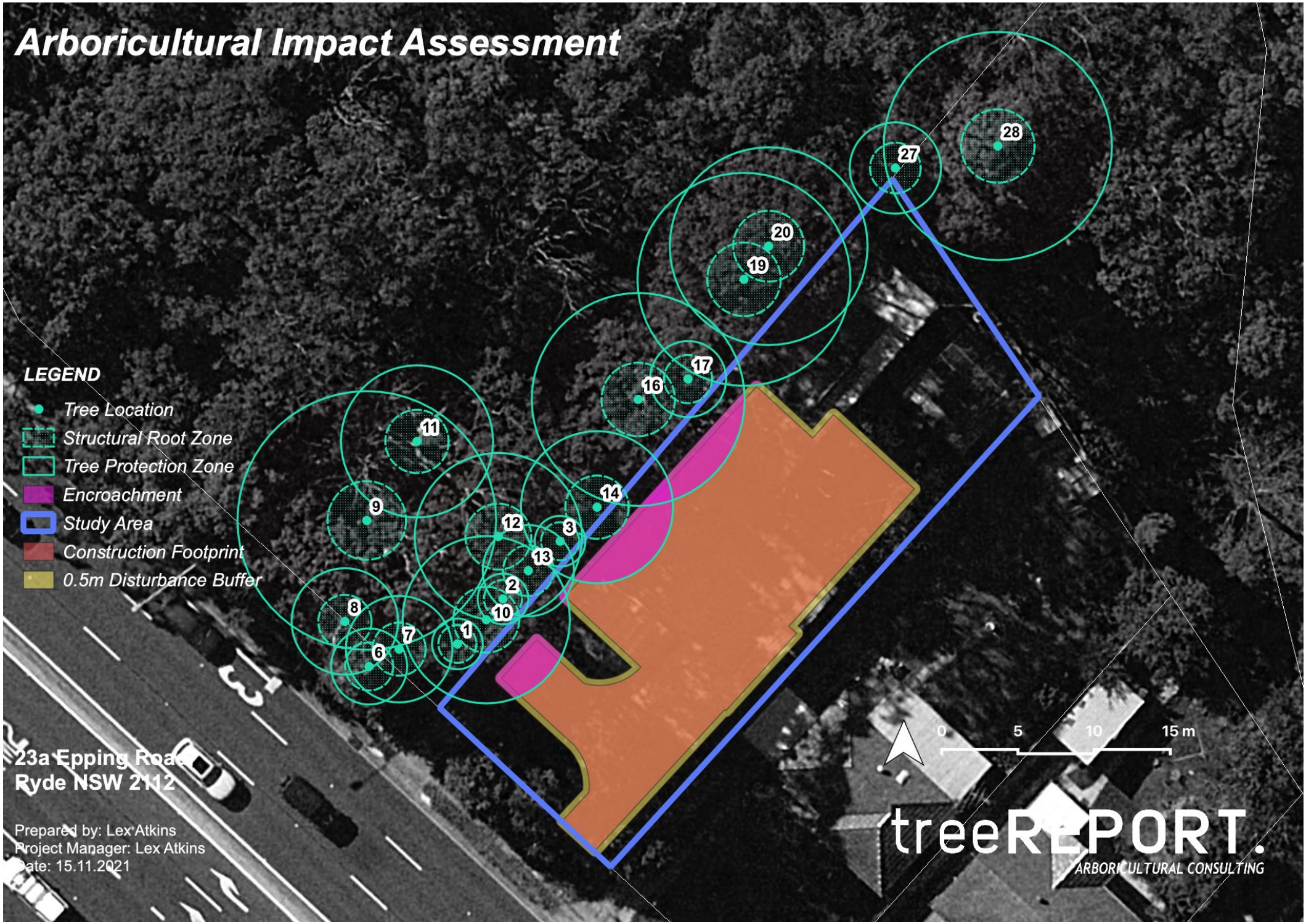

23a Epping Road
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Appendix II Tree Schedule

Id.	Botanical name	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Health	Structure	Age class	Tree significance	Useful life expectancy	Priority for retention	DBH 1 (Ømm)	DBH 2 (Ømm)	DBH 3 (Ømm)	Calculated DBH (mmØ)	SRZ (*R*m)	TPZ (*R*m)	Other notes
1	*Eucalyptus globoidea*	5	3	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Low i	Medium (15-40yrs)	Low	<150	-	-	<150	1.5	2	• Located within adjacent council retained earth structure. • Suppressed canopy. • Phototropic lean. • Indicative location.
2	*Syzygium australe*	5	3	Fair	Fair	Mature	Low i	Medium (15-40yrs)	Low	<150	-	-	<150	1.5	2	• Located within adjacent council retained earth structure.
3	*Unknown species*	5	3	Fair	Fair	Semi-mature	Low i	Medium (15-40yrs)	Low	<150	-	-	<150	1.5	2	• Located within adjacent council retained earth structure. • Indicative location.
6	*Syncarpia glomulifera*	10	3	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium (15-40yrs)	Medium	250	-	-	250	1.9	3	• Canopy conflict. • Phototropic lean. • Located within adjacent council park.
7	*Syncarpia glomulifera*	10	4	Good	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium (15-40yrs)	Medium	350	-	-	350	2.1	4.2	• Located within adjacent council park.

Id.	Botanical name	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Health	Structure	Age class	Tree significance	Useful life expectancy	Priority for retention	DBH 1 (Ømm)	DBH 2 (Ømm)	DBH 3 (Ømm)	Calculated DBH (mmØ)	SRZ (*R*m)	TPZ (*R*m)	Other notes
8	*Syncarpia glomulifera*	10	4	Good	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium (15-40yrs)	Medium	350	-	-	350	2.1	4.2	• Located within adjacent council park.
9	*Angophora costata*	23	9	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Medium (15-40yrs)	High	850	-	-	850	3.1	10.2	• Located within adjacent council park. • Significant basal decay.
10	*Eucalyptus globoidea*	16	6	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium (15-40yrs)	Medium	550	-	-	550	2.6	6.6	• Located within adjacent council retained earth structure. • Basal decay.
11	*Angophora costata*	19	7	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium (15-40yrs)	Medium	500	-	-	500	2.5	6	• Located within adjacent council park. Basal decay.
12	*Syncarpia glomulifera*	15	6	Good	Good	Mature	Medium	Medium (15-40yrs)	Medium	550	-	-	550	2.6	6.6	• Located within adjacent council park.

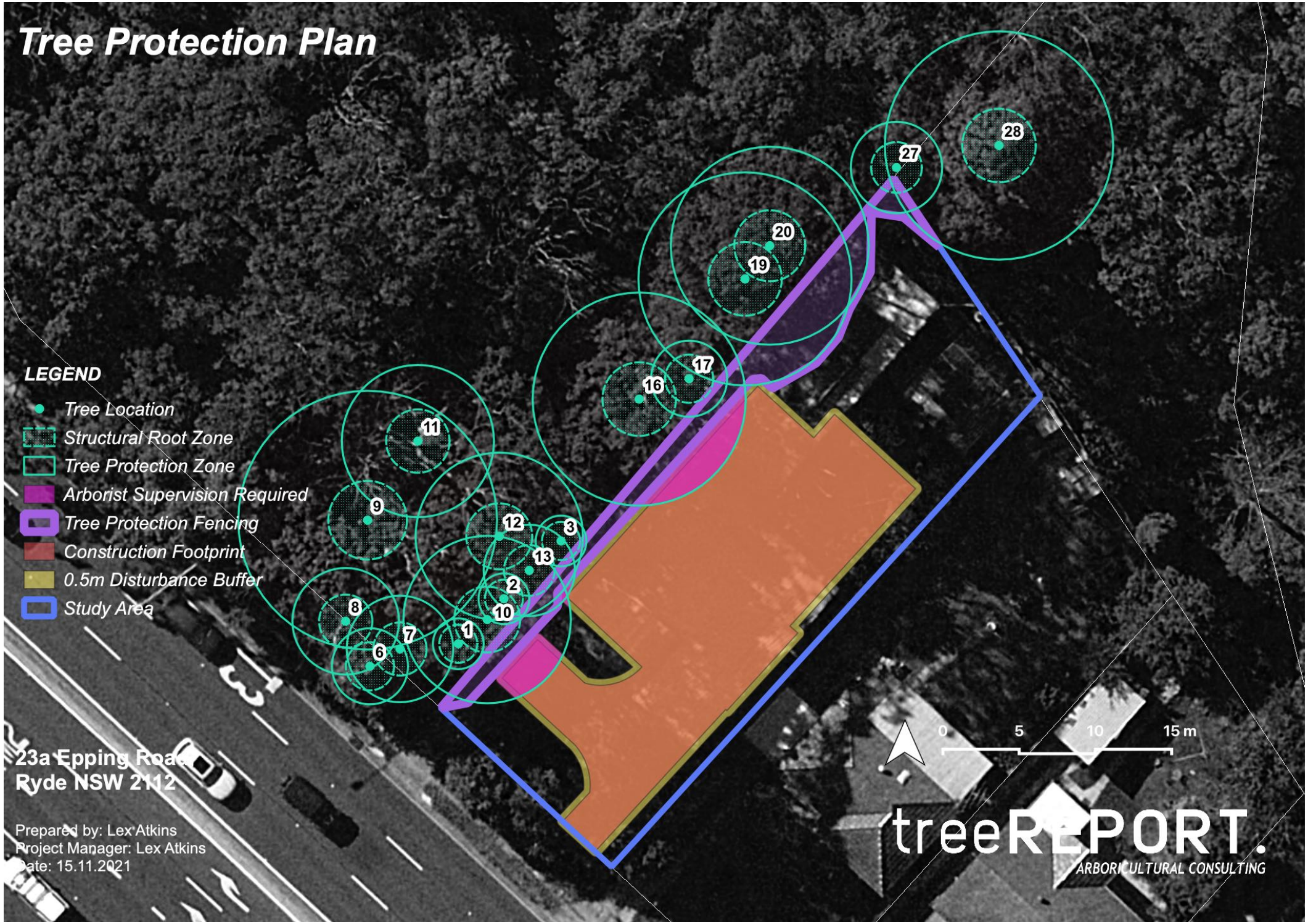
Id.	Botanical name	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Health	Structure	Age class	Tree significance	Useful life expectancy	Priority for retention	DBH 1 (Ømm)	DBH 2 (Ømm)	DBH 3 (Ømm)	Calculated DBH (mmØ)	SRZ (*R*m)	TPZ (*R*m)	Other notes
13	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	12	3	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium (15-40yrs)	Medium	300	-	-	300	2	3.6	• Located within adjacent council retained earth structure. • Canopy conflict. • Suppressed canopy.
14	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	13	9	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium (15-40yrs)	Medium	400	200	-	500	2.5	6	• Located within adjacent council retained earth structure. • Major canopy pruning required.
16	*Eucalyptus globoidea*	19	8	Good	Good	Mature	High	Medium (15-40yrs)	High	700	-	-	700	2.9	8.4	• Located within adjacent council retained earth structure.
17	*Ficus obliqua*	7	3	Good	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium (15-40yrs)	Medium	200	<150	-	250	1.9	3	• Located within adjacent council retained earth structure. • Canopy pruning required (20%).
19	*Syncarpia glomulifera*	19	6	Good	Good	Mature	High	Medium (15-40yrs)	High	700	-	-	700	2.9	8.4	• Located within adjacent council retained earth structure.

Id.	Botanical name	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Health	Structure	Age class	Tree significance	Useful life expectancy	Priority for retention	DBH 1 (Ømm)	DBH 2 (Ømm)	DBH 3 (Ømm)	Calculated DBH (mmØ)	SRZ (*R*m)	TPZ (*R*m)	Other notes
20	*Eucalyptus resinifera*	20	9	Fair	Fair	Mature	High	Medium (15-40yrs)	High	650	-	-	650	2.8	7.8	• Located within adjacent council retained earth structure.
27	Angophora costata	11	5	Fair	Fair	Mature	Medium	Medium (15-40yrs)	Medium	300	-	-	300	2	3.6	• Located within adjacent council park.
28	Eucalyptus microcorys	22	9	Good	Good	Mature	High	Medium (15-40yrs)	High	750	-	-	750	2.9	9	• Located within adjacent council park.

Appendix III **Tree Protection Plan**


Tree Protection Plan
LEGEND
Tree Location
Structural Root Zone
Tree Protection Zone
Arborist Supervision Required
Tree Protection Fencing
Construction Footprint
0.5m Disturbance Buffer
Study Area
1
2
3
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
16
17
19
20
27
28
0
7.5
15
22.5
30 m
23a Epping Road,
Ryde NSW 2112
Prepared by: Lex Atkins
Project Manager: Lex Atkins
Date: 15.11.2021
treeREPORT.
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTING

Tree Protection Plan



23a Epping Road
Ryde NSW 2112

Prepared by: Lex Atkins
Project Manager: Lex Atkins
Date: 15.11.2021

treeREPORT.
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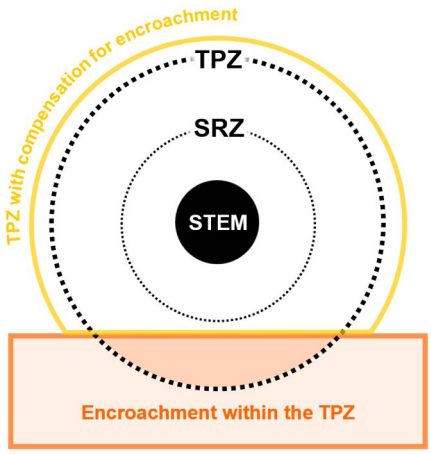
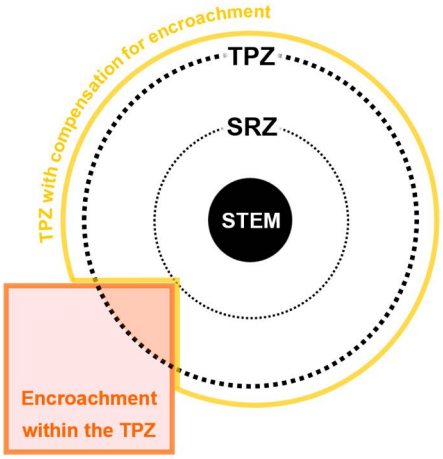
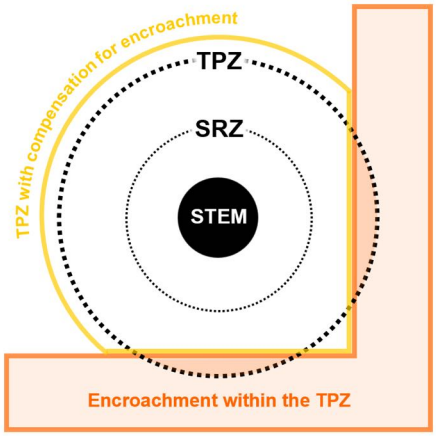
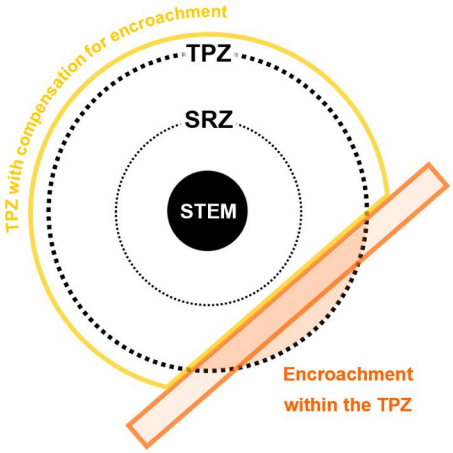
Appendix IV Encroachment within the TPZ

The images below show how encroachment within the tree protection zone can be compensated for elsewhere.









Reference

Council of Standards Australia (August 2009)
AS 4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites
Standards Australia, Sydney.

Appendix V STARS© assessment matrix

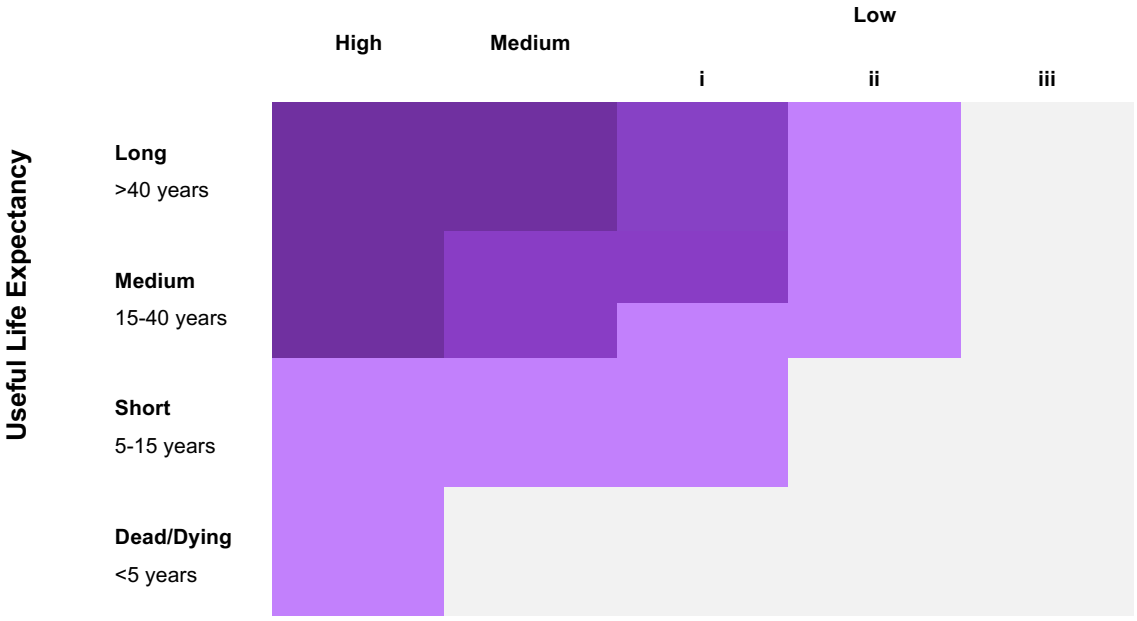
Tree Significance - Assessment Criteria - STARS©

Low	Medium	High
i) 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 the surrounding properties or 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 dimensions 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 the potential to become structurally unsound. **ii) 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 **iii) 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	The tree is in fair to good condition 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	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.

Useful Life Expectancy - Assessment Criteria

Dead / Dying	Short	Medium	Long
Trees with a high level of risk that would need removing within the next 5 years. Dead trees. Trees that should be removed within the next 5 years. Dying or suppressed or declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions. Dangerous trees through instability or recent loss of adjacent trees. Dangerous trees through structural defects including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds or poor form. Damaged trees that considered unsafe to retain. Trees that could live for more than 5 years but may be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting. Trees that will become dangerous after removal of other trees for the reasons.	Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for 5-15 years. Trees that may only live between 5 and 15 more years. Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed to allow the safe development of more suitable individuals. Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed during the course of normal management for safety or nuisance reasons. Storm damaged or defective trees that require substantial remedial work to make safe and are only suitable for retention in the short term.	Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for 15-40 years. Trees that may only live between 15 and 40 more years. Trees that may live for more than 40 years but would be removed to allow the safe development of more suitable individuals. Trees that may live for more than 40 years but would be removed during the course of normal management for safety or nuisance reasons. Storm damaged or defective trees that require substantial remedial work to make safe and are only suitable for retention in the short term.	Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for more than 40 years. Structurally sound trees located in positions that can accommodate future growth. Storm damaged or defective trees that could be made suitable for retention in the long term by remedial tree surgery. Trees of special significance for historical, commemorative or rarity reasons that would warrant extraordinary efforts to secure their long-term retention.

Tree Significance



Legend for Matrix Assessment

Priority for retention (High): These trees are considered important for retention and should be retained and protected. Design modification or re-location of building/s should be considered to accommodate the setbacks as prescribed by the Australian Standard AS4970 Protection of trees on development sites. Tree sensitive construction measures must be implemented 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 the 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 (Low): These trees are considered hazardous, or in irreversible decline, or weeds and should be removed irrespective of the proposed development.

tR.

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