



MCS

Block B Upgrade

ARBORICULTURE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Aaron Bath

ASSURANCE TREES | PO BOX 852, MAITLAND, NSW, 2320

12 OCTOBER 2023

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1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. The proposed development will cause the need to remove of 1 x large Ironbark (tree 7) with a high retention value. Due to the tight site constraints a redesign would be difficult.
- 1.2. 3 x trees (2,3 and 4) will require supervision during excavation of the detention basin to confirm that the trees remain stable and viable. This is as per requirements of *AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites*.
- 1.3. Supervising arborist must be AQF5 and have extensive experience in root investigations and mapping.
- 1.4. Trees 1 – 6 must be protected during construction by way of tree protection fencing installed around the edge of existing curb. Standard mesh temporary site fencing will be suitable for this purpose. Storage of materials and access should be restricted around the trees to prevent trunk damage and root compaction. See *Appendix F* for methodology and guidance.

2. Overview

2.1. Consultant Details

Company: Assurance Trees Pty Ltd

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Office Phone: 1300 859 510 Office Email: sales@assurancetrees.com.au

Consulting Arborist: Aaron Bath

Mobile: (+61) 434523566

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2.2. Client Details

Client: Paynter Dixon Pty Ltd

2.3. Site Details

Site Name: Maitland Christian School, MCS, The Site or Site

Site Address: 75-81 Chelmsford Dr, Metford NSW 2323

Deposited Plan: Lot 143, DP1284176

Map of Site: *Appendix B*

2.4. Scope of Report

Assurance Trees have been engaged by the client to investigate the impacts on trees of the proposed B block upgrade and associated carpark works at Maitland Christian School. The AIA will include:

- Gather tree data and calculate Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) and Structural Root Zones (SRZ).
- Plot tree locations and assess impacts of the proposed building, demolition and services trenching works.
- Calculate the Tree Retention Value (TRV) for all trees impacted by the development.
- Specify the method of tree protection that will be required for any trees that can be retained.

3. Documentation and Legislation

3.1. Client Provided Documents

The client representative has provided the following documentation that has been used in the preparation of this report:

- *Site Survey, David Cant Surveyors, 14/09/2023*
- *Set of Plans, Paynter Dixon Pty Ltd, 25/03/2023*

4. Methodology

4.1. Site Inspection

- 4.1.1. Site inspection was completed on 27th of August 2023 by Aaron Bath (*Assurance Trees Pty Ltd, AQF5 Arborist*).
- 4.1.2. All trees onsite have been recorded. Relevant data has been captured for all trees such as species, height, Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), diameter at root crown (DRC), canopy spread, condition, landscape significance, sustainability, retention value, images, and any relevant comments.
- 4.1.3. Tree locations have been collected on a mobile device using Trimble software. Location accuracy is sub 1m with the utilisation of an R1 Receiver.
- 4.1.4. Every tree has had a tree number assigned to it and this has been engraved into a small, aluminium tag. This tag is normally located at about 2m from ground level in a conspicuous place.
- 4.1.5. DBH and stem diameter have been estimated with reference to a diameter tape if required. Heights and canopy spread have also been estimated and referenced with a clinometer and laser distance device.
- 4.1.6. Critical distances have been measured onsite with a tape measure or laser measure.
- 4.1.7. Visual inspection only conducted on all trees. No aerial inspections have been conducted.

5. Site Assessment

5.1. Tree Species

5.1.1. The trees that are potentially impacted onsite comprise of 3 x *Corymbia maculata* (Spotted Gum), 2 x *Eucalyptus paniculata* (Grey Ironbark), 1 x *Brachychiton acerifolius* (Illawarra Flame Tree) and 1 x *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* (Tuckeroo).

5.1.2. 7 trees have been assessed onsite and data recorded in *Appendix A*.

5.2. Soil Conditions

5.2.1. Soil conditions onsite are moderately disturbed. Trees have adapted to this disturbed soil well.

5.3. Tree Health Issues

5.3.1. There are no major health or pest issues among the trees surveyed.

5.4. Ecology, Hollows and Koala

5.4.1. Not required for this site. No Koala feed trees present.

5.5. Heritage Links

5.5.1. We have conducted a search on the State Heritage Inventory to check for any heritage links to trees. Based on this search, no heritage items are listed on the subject property. Here is the link used for the search:

<https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/SearchHeritageItems>

5.6. Significant Trees

5.6.1. We have conducted a check on the Significant Tree Register available online at Maitland City Council website. No significant trees are located on the subject site, or adjoining property.

6. Proposed Design Impacts

6.1. Tree 1

6.1.1. Minimal impacts on feeder roots on the outside of the TPZ with excavations to encroach very close to structural root zone. Tree will require no special management activities.

6.2. Tree 2

6.2.1. Excavations for the proposed detention basin will encroach into the SRZ of this tree. Extreme care must be taken to avoid destabilisation. Excavation in this area should be supervised by an AQF5 arborist with extensive experience in root investigations to determine if the tree remains stable and viable once the extent of excavations has been achieved.

6.3. Tree 3

6.3.1. Excavations for the proposed detention basin will encroach into the SRZ of this tree. Extreme care must be taken to avoid destabilisation. Excavation in this area should be supervised by an AQF5 arborist with extensive experience in root investigations to determine if the tree remains stable and viable once the extent of excavations has been achieved.

6.4. Tree 4

6.4.1. TPZ for this tree will be encroached by over 10% so excavation inside the TPZ must be monitored by an AQF5 arborist as with trees 2 and 3. However it is expected that no structural roots will be located inside the excavation area.

6.5. Tree 5

6.5.1. Tree will require no special management activities.

6.6. Tree 6

6.6.1. Tree will require no special management activities.

6.7. Tree 7

6.7.1. Removal of this tree is required as the encroachment of the carpark upgrade, corner of building and in particular the new 300mm water pipe will be disturbing 45.7% of the root area of this tree, including well into the SRZ.

References

Bond, J., 2012. *Urban Tree Health*. s.l.:Urban Forest Analytics LLC.

Draper, D. & Richards, P., 2009. *Dictionary for Managing Trees in Urban Environments*. s.l.:CSIRO.

Fuhrer, B., 2005. *A Field Guide to Australian Fungi*. Melbourne: Bloomings Books Pty Ltd.

Julian Dunster, T. S. N. M. S. L., 2013. *Tree Risk Assessment Manual*. Champaign, Illinois: International Society of Arboriculture.

Keane, P. J., Kile, G. A., Podger, F. D. & Brown, B. N., 2000. *Diseases and Pathogens of Eucalypts*. Collingwood: CSIRO.

Standards Australia, 2009. *AS 4970 Protection of Trees on Development Sites*, Sydney: Standards Australia.

Watson, G. & Neely, D., 1995. *Trees and Building Sites*. Champaign: International Society of Arboriculture.

State Environmental Planning Policy 2017

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

Appendix A - Tree Data

| Tree ID | Species | Common Name | Height m | Canopy Spread m | DBH mm | DRC mm | Condition | Landscape Significance | Sustainability | Retention Value | SRZ radius | TPZ radius | Outcome | Comments |
|---------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------------|--------|--------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> | Illawarra flame tree | 6 | 4 | 240 | 270 | Excellent | Greater 40 years | Moderate - 4 | Moderate | 1.91 | 2.88 | Retain | Less than 10% encroachment. No management activities required. |
| 2 | <i>Corymbia maculata</i> | Spotted Gum | 18 | 9 | 550 | 610 | Good | Greater 40 years | High - 3 | High | 2.69 | 6.6 | Retain with supervision | 27.3% encroachment into TPZ. Arborist to supervise digging of detention pit as per AS4970. |
| 3 | <i>Corymbia maculata</i> | Spotted Gum | 19 | 10 | 560 | 620 | Good | Greater 40 years | High - 3 | High | 2.71 | 6.72 | Retain with supervision | 21.4% encroachment into TPZ. Arborist to supervise digging of detention pit as per AS4970. |
| 4 | <i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> | Grey Ironbark | 18 | 14 | 660 | 730 | Excellent | Greater 40 years | High - 3 | High | 2.9 | 7.92 | Retain with supervision | 13.1% encroachment into TPZ. Arborist to supervise digging of detention pit as per AS4970. |
| 5 | <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> | Tuckeroo | 7 | 5 | 430 | 480 | Good | Greater 40 years | Moderate - 4 | Moderate | 2.43 | 5.16 | Retain | Less than 10% encroachment. No management activities required. |
| 6 | <i>Corymbia maculata</i> | Spotted Gum | 19 | 10 | 550 | 610 | Poor | 5 - 15 years | Moderate - 4 | Low | 2.69 | 6.6 | Retain | Less than 10% encroachment. No management activities required. |
| 7 | <i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> | Grey Ironbark | 21 | 11 | 740 | 820 | Excellent | Greater 40 years | High - 3 | High | 3.04 | 8.88 | Remove | A 45.7% encroachment of the TPZ will occur with trenching well inside the SRZ. Removal required. |

Appendix B – Maps



Figure 1 – Tree map showing TPZ and SRZ circles around trees and all major incursions (more 10%).

Appendix C – Site Image



Figure 2 - Tree 1, Retain



Figure 3 - Tree 2 and 3, Retain with arborist supervision during detention basin excavation as per AS4970.



Figure 4 - Tree 4, Retain with arborist supervision during detention basin excavation as per AS4970.



Figure 5 - Tree 5 and 6, Retain.



Figure 6 - Tree 7, Remove prior to construction.

Appendix D – Determining Tree Retention Values

The following steps are a standardised approach for assessing the retention values of trees. This approach is based on the *British Standard BS5837-2012: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction*.

Step 1 – Assess tree sustainability

- Greater than 40 years
- From 15 to 40 years
- From 5 to 15 years
- Less than 5 years
- Dead or hazardous

IMPORTANT: Sustainability must only be assessed by a person with a minimum qualification of AQF 5 in Horticulture (Arboriculture).

Step 2 – Determine landscape significance rating

The level of landscape significance is determined using the following key criteria as a guide:

| |
|---|
| 1. SIGNIFICANT |
| The tree is listed as a Heritage Item under the LEP with a local, state or national level of significance; or |
| The tree forms part of the curtilage of a heritage item (building /structure/artefact, and has a known or documented association with that item; or |
| Aboriginal cultural artefact, evidence by identifiable markings or other documentary evidence; or |
| The tree is a commemorative planting relating to an important historical event; or |
| The tree is scheduled as a Threatened Species, or is a key indicator species of an Endangered Ecological Community as defined under the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 (NSW)</i> or the <i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> ; or |
| The tree is an endemic species, representative of the original vegetation of the area and is known as an important food, shelter or nesting tree for endangered or threatened fauna species; or |
| A remnant tree in existence prior to development of the local area; or |
| The tree has a very large live crown size* greater than 200m ² with normal to dense foliage cover, is visually prominent in the landscape, exhibits good form and habit typical of the species and makes a significant contribution to the amenity and visual character of the area by creating a sense of place or creating a sense of identity; or |
| The tree is visually prominent in view from surrounding areas, being a landmark or visible from a considerable distance. |
| 2. VERY HIGH |

| |
|--|
| <p>The tree has a strong historical association with a heritage item (building/structure/artefact/garden etc) within or adjacent the property and/or exemplifies a particular style or era of landscape design associated with the original development of the site; or</p> |
| <p>The tree is a locally-indigenous species and representative of the original vegetation of the area and the tree is located within a key wildlife corridor or has known wildlife habitat value; or is uncommon in cultivation; and</p> |
| <p>Visible from surrounding properties, the street or other thoroughfares (including waterways); and</p> |
| <p>The tree has a very large live crown size* exceeding 200m²; a crown density exceeding 70% Crown Cover (normal-dense), good form and branching habit, good representative of the species or is aesthetically distinctive and makes a positive contribution to the visual character and amenity of the area.</p> |
| <p>3. HIGH</p> |
| <p>The tree has a suspected historical association with a heritage item or landscape supported by anecdotal evidence or based on knowledge of similar sites, tree age, etc; or</p> |
| <p>The tree is a locally-indigenous species and representative of the original vegetation of the area; and</p> |
| <p>The tree is beneficial for native wildlife; or</p> |
| <p>The tree has a large live crown size* exceeding 100m²; and</p> |
| <p>The tree is a good representative of the species in terms of its form and branching habit with minor deviations from normal (e.g. crown distortion/suppression) with a crown density of at least 70% Crown Cover (normal); and</p> |
| <p>The subject tree is visible from surrounding properties and makes a fair/neutral contribution to the amenity of the property/visual character of the area.</p> |
| <p>4. MODERATE</p> |
| <p>The tree has a medium live crown size* exceeding 40m²; and</p> |
| <p>The tree is a fair representative of the species, exhibiting fair form and habit, moderate distortion or suppression with a crown density of more than 50% Crown Cover (thinning to normal); and</p> |
| <p>The tree makes a fair contribution to the visual character and amenity of the area; and</p> |
| <p>The tree is visible from surrounding properties. Not visually prominent – view may be partially obscured by other vegetation or built forms, or</p> |
| <p>The tree has no known or suspected historical value or association.</p> |
| <p>5. LOW</p> |
| <p>The tree has a small live crown size* of less than 40m² and can be replaced within the short term with new tree planting; or</p> |
| <p>The tree is a poor representative of the species, poor form and habit with significant distortion or canopy suppression, with a crown density of less than 50% Crown Cover (sparse); and</p> |
| <p>The tree is not visible from surrounding properties (obscured by other trees or built forms) and makes a negligible contribution to the amenity of the property/surrounding properties, or</p> |
| <p>detracts from the visual character of the area.</p> |
| <p>6. VERY LOW</p> |

| |
|--|
| The tree is listed as an undesirable species as listed by Council; and |
| The tree has no heritage importance or value, no known or suspected historical association. |
| 7. INSIGNIFICANT |
| The tree is a declared noxious weed under the <i>Noxious Weeds Act (NSW) 1993</i> or is an undesirable species by the local Council. |

Step 3 – Weigh sustainability and landscape significance

Weigh the sustainability and landscape significance to arrive at a retention value. These two independently assessed elements have a relationship with one another. The health, condition and longevity of a tree increases or diminishes depending on its level of intactness, quality, and potential longevity.

Once there is a measure of a tree's sustainability and landscape significance, these two factors can be weighed up using the Tree Retention Value Table which categorises the tree according to its suitability or desirability for retention.

| | Landscape Significance Reading | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------|-----|--------------------------|---|---|
| Tree Sustainability | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Greater than 40 years | High Retention Value | | | | | | |
| 15 to 40 years | | | Moderate | | | | |
| 5 to 15 years | | | | Low | | | |
| Less than 5 years | | | | | Very Low Retention Value | | |
| Dead or hazardous | | | | | | | |

Modified by A. Morton from: Couston, Mark and Howden, Melanie (2001) Tree Retention Values Table Footprint Green Pty Ltd, Sydney Australia.

Appendix E - Calculating TPZ and SRZ Values

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)

The tree protection zone (TPZ) is the principal means of protecting trees on development sites. The TPZ is a combination of the root area and crown area requiring protection. It is an area isolated from construction disturbance, so that the tree remains viable. The TPZ incorporates the structural root zone (SRZ).

Determining the TPZ

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

$$\text{TPZ} = \text{DBH} \times 12$$

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).

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

Variations to the TPZ

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

Minor Encroachments

If the proposed encroachment is less than 10% of the area of the TPZ and is outside the SRZ, 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.

Major Encroachments

If the proposed encroachment is greater than 10% of the TPZ or inside the SRZ, 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.

Structural Root Zone (SRZ)

The SRZ is the area required for tree stability. A larger area is required to maintain a viable tree.

The SRZ only needs to be calculated when major encroachment into a TPZ is proposed.

There are many factors that affect the size of the SRZ (e.g. tree height, crown area, soil type, soil moisture). The SRZ may also be influenced by natural or built structures, such as rocks and footings. An indicative SRZ radius can be determined from the trunk diameter

measured immediately above the root buttress using the following formula. Root investigation may provide more information on the extent of these roots.

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

Where D = trunk diameter, in m, measured above the root buttress

NOTE: The SRZ for trees with trunk diameters less than 0.15 m will be 1.5 m

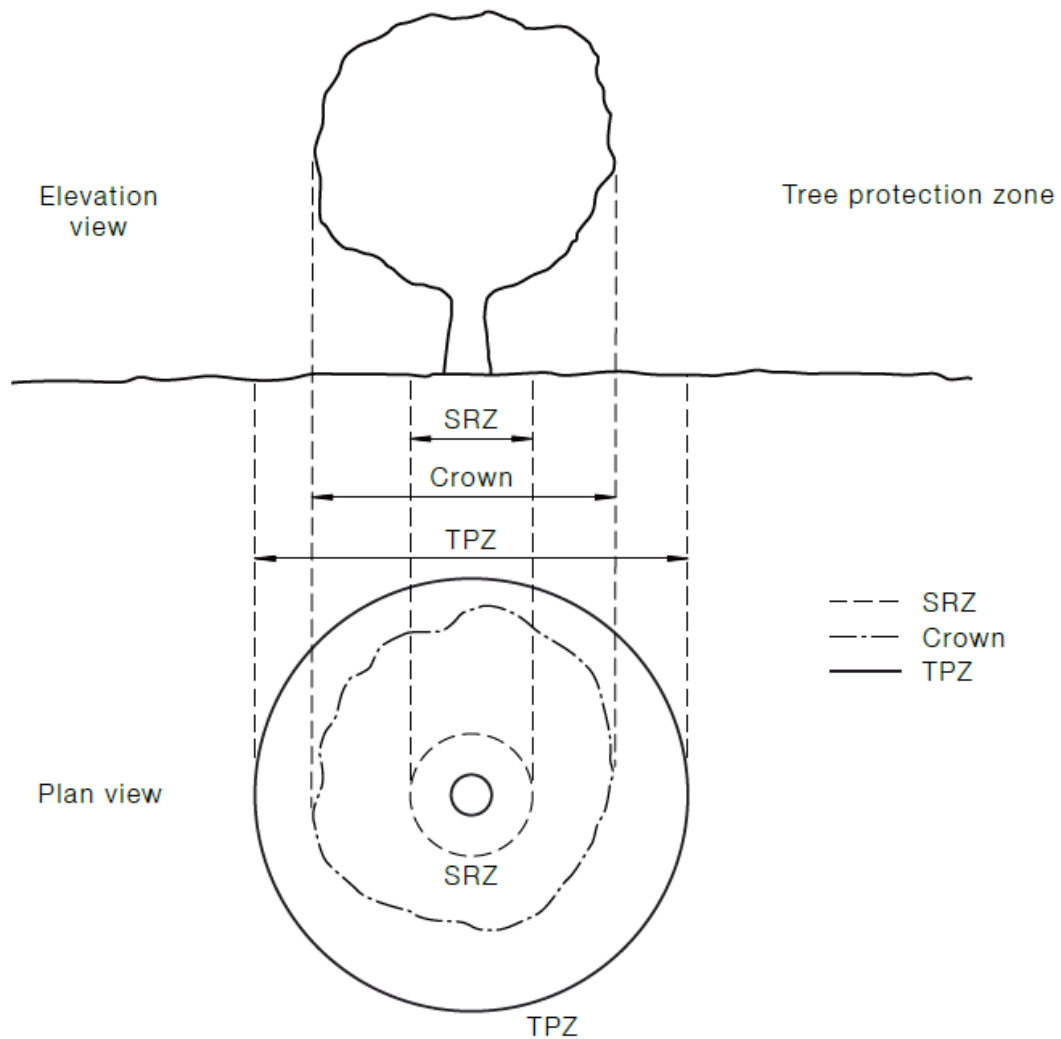


Figure 7 - TPZ and SRZ Diagram

Appendix F – Protection Measures

Below are the specifications for protection measures from *AS4970 Protection of Trees on Development Sites*.

Tree protection measures include a range of activities and structures. Structures are used to identify and isolate the TPZ.

The TPZ is a restricted area usually delineated by protective fencing (or use of an existing structure such as an existing fence or wall). It is installed prior to site establishment and retained intact until completion of the works.

Some works and activities within the TPZ may be authorized by the determining authority. These must be supervised by the project arborist. Any additional encroachment that becomes necessary as the site works progress must be reviewed by the project arborist and be acceptable to the determining authority before being carried out.

Approved tree removal and pruning should be carried out before the installation of tree protection measures.

Activities Restricted Within the TPZ

Activities generally excluded from the TPZ include but are not limited to—

7. machine excavation including trenching;
8. excavation for silt fencing;
9. cultivation;
10. storage;
11. preparation of chemicals, including preparation of cement products;
12. parking of vehicles and plant;
13. refuelling;
14. dumping of waste;
15. wash down and cleaning of equipment;
16. placement of fill;
17. lighting of fires;
18. soil level changes;
19. temporary or permanent installation of utilities and signs, and
20. physical damage to the tree.

Protective Fencing

Fencing should be erected before any machinery or materials are brought onto the site and before the commencement of works including demolition. Once erected, protective fencing must not be removed or altered without approval by the project arborist. The TPZ should be secured to restrict access.

AS 4687 specifies applicable fencing requirements. Shade cloth or similar should be attached to reduce the transport of dust, other particulate matter and liquids into the protected area.

Fence posts and supports should have a diameter greater than 20 mm and be located clear of roots. Existing perimeter fencing and other structures may be suitable as part of the protective fencing.

Signs

Signs identifying the TPZ should be placed around the edge of the TPZ and be visible from within the development site (see image below).

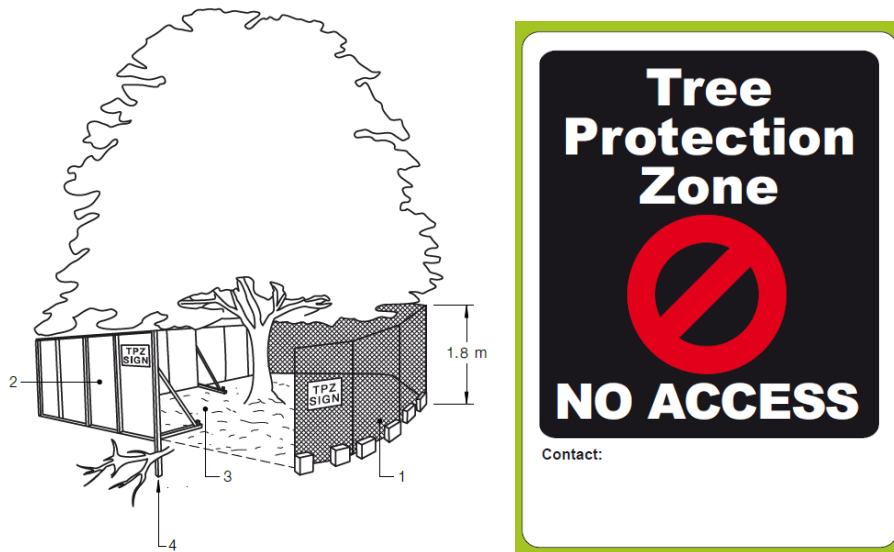


Figure 8 - Tree Protection Zone fencing example and example of a sign format

Other Protection Measures

When tree protection fencing cannot be installed or requires temporary removal, other tree protection measures should be used, including those set out below.

Trunk and branch protection

Where necessary, install protection to the trunk and branches of trees as shown below. The materials and positioning of protection are to be specified by the project arborist. A minimum height of 2 m is recommended.

Do not attach temporary powerlines, stays, guys and the like to the tree. Do not drive nails into the trunks or branches.

Ground protection

If temporary access for machinery is required within the TPZ ground protection measures will be required. The purpose of ground protection is to prevent root damage and soil compaction within the TPZ. Measures may include a permeable membrane such as geotextile fabric beneath a layer of mulch or crushed rock below rumble boards as per figure below. These measures may be applied to root zones beyond the TPZ

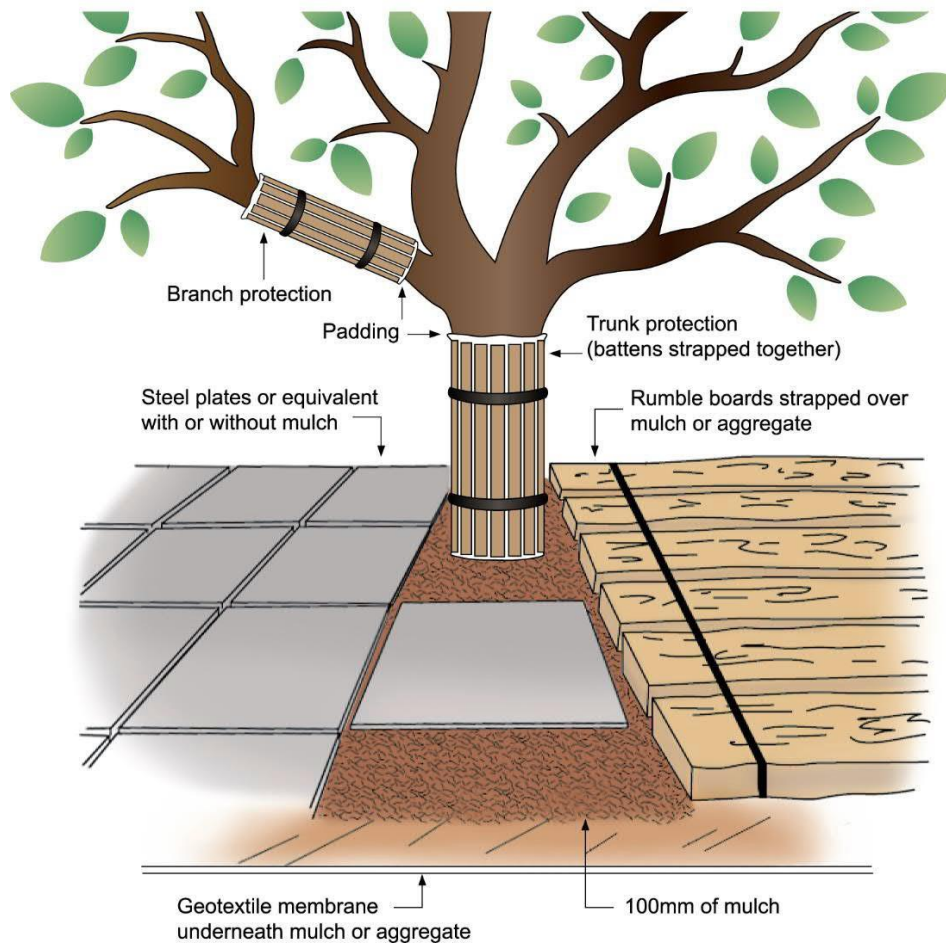


Figure 9 - Tree Protection Measures if fencing cannot be maintained or must be removed

Root protection during works within the TPZ

Some approved works within the TPZ, such as regrading, installation of piers or landscaping may have the potential to damage roots.

If the grade is to be raised the material should be coarser or more porous than the underlying material. Depth and compaction should be minimized.

Manual excavation should be carried out under the supervision of the project arborist to identify roots critical to tree stability. Relocation or redesign of works may be required. Where the project arborist identifies roots to be pruned within or at the outer edge of the TPZ, they should be pruned with a final cut to undamaged wood. Pruning cuts should be made with sharp tools such as secateurs, pruners, handsaws or chainsaws. Pruning wounds should not be treated with dressings or paints. It is not acceptable for large roots within the TPZ to be 'pruned' with machinery such as backhoes or excavators.

Where roots within the TPZ are exposed by excavation, temporary root protection should be installed to prevent them drying out. This may include jute mesh or hessian sheeting as multiple layers over exposed roots and excavated soil profile, extending to the full depth of the root zone. Root protection sheeting should be pegged in place and kept moist during the period that the root zone is exposed.

Other excavation works in proximity to trees, including landscape works such as paving, irrigation and planting can adversely affect root systems. Seek advice from the project arborist.

Installing underground services within TPZ

All services should be routed outside the TPZ. If underground services must be routed within the TPZ, they should be installed by directional drilling or in manually excavated trenches. The directional drilling bore should be at least 600 mm deep. The project arborist should assess the likely impacts of boring and bore pits on retained trees. For manual excavation of trenches the project arborist should advise on roots to be retained and should monitor the works. Manual excavation may include the use of pneumatic and hydraulic tools.

Scaffolding

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. Where pruning is unavoidable it must be specified by the project arborist in accordance with AS 4373. Ground below the scaffolding should be protected by boarding (e.g. scaffold board or plywood sheeting) as shown in Figure 5. Where access is required, a board walk, or other surface material should be installed to minimize soil compaction. Boarding should be placed over a layer of mulch and impervious sheeting to prevent soil contamination. The boarding should be left in place until the scaffolding is removed. Image below shows an example of appropriate scaffolding setup with a TPZ.

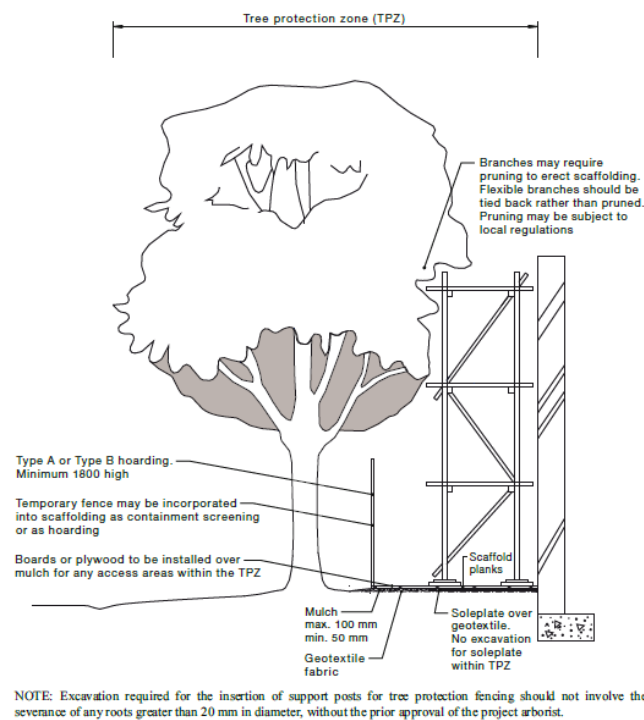


Figure 10 - Scaffolding Setup Example

Mulching

The area within the TPZ should be mulched. The mulch must be maintained to a depth of 50–100 mm using material that complies with AS 4454. Where the existing landscape within the TPZ is to remain unaltered (e.g. garden beds or turf) mulch may not be required.

Watering

Soil moisture levels should be regularly monitored by the project arborist. Temporary irrigation or watering may be required within the TPZ. An above-ground irrigation system should be installed and maintained by a competent individual.

Weed removal

All weeds should be removed by hand without soil disturbance or should be controlled with appropriate use of herbicide.

Appendix G – Contractor Guidelines/Standards

Below is the recommended guidelines and standards for a Tree Service Provider that is engaged to conduct arboricultural works on a site, including tree removal, pruning, grinding and all other services relating to trees:

Supervisor Qualifications and Experience - All tree work must be supervised by a company/individual holding a minimum qualification level of AQF3 in Arboriculture. All work conducted on the site must be supervised by an individual holding this qualification, as a minimum, and they must remain onsite for the entire duration of the works.

Worker Qualifications – All tree pruning, and tree removal onsite must be conducted by workers holding a minimum qualification level of AQF2 in Arboriculture and supervised by the above supervisor. All workers feeding chippers, conducting stump grinding and operating machinery must be clearly competent to perform the task and supervised by the above supervisor.

SEQ Management System – The contractor must have a documented Safety Management Plan, Environmental Management Plan and it is recommended that they also have a Quality Management Plan.

Insurances – The contractor engaged should have public liability cover for a minimum value of \$20 million and hold the appropriate workers compensation policy for any employees working on site, with WIC code 952520. Any company providing consulting services such as a project arborist, must have a Professional Indemnity Policy for over \$2 million.

Minimum Industry Standards – The minimum Industry Standards published by Arboriculture Australia must be the minimum standards of the contractor in the way works are performed onsite and the safety procedures followed. The contractor must be able to demonstrate that they have access to these standards. These standards can be purchased at <https://trees.org.au/education/minimum-industry-standards>

Australian Standards – All pruning is to be in accordance with AS4373 *Pruning of Amenity Trees*.

Environmental Standards - Mulch from all native tree removal should be retained onsite for use within the school grounds if possible. If not possible, the mulch should be taken to an approved recycling facility to be solarised. This is a requirement under the *Mulch Order 2016* enforced by the EPA.

Appendix H – Common Management Activities

Pruning – Trees require pruning for a variety of reasons:

- Pruning of the lower limbs of a tree to allow for clearance for maintenance, pedestrians, buildings, services, line of sight for traffic and appearance.
- Reduction of the height of a tree can be achieved to a certain extent through pruning. The extent to which this can be done is determined by the species, age, shape, previous pruning and appearance requirements
- Thinning of branches to improve appearance, allow light penetration or reduce wind load
- Structural Pruning is completed when a tree is forming a defect such as a V shaped codominant branch union. Structural pruning is a critical maintenance activity for urban trees to achieve maximum safe useful life expectancy.
- Remedial Pruning is completed in response to an identified problem with the tree. This may be a pest, disease or root disturbance from a development.
- Deadwood Removal is one of the most common pruning activities undertaken during the life of a tree. It involves the cutting out of dead branches that are likely to fall.

All tree pruning should be carried out in accordance with *AS4373 Pruning of Amenity Trees* and the superior *MIS308 Tree Pruning*.

Tree Removal – trees can be removed in four ways. The method chosen will depend on the location and condition of the tree, contractor's equipment, experience, and the client's requirements. The four methods are:

- Cutting down from the ground. Also called felling or falling the tree. The tree is then processed through a machine called a mulcher or woodchipper that reduces the wood and leaves to a product called leaf mulch. Depending on the size of the machinery used, the larger wood may be removed off site in separate trucks or cut up and fed through the machine.
- Accessing and removing the tree in pieces, this can involve rigging the pieces so to allow them to be lowered to the ground in a controlled manner. The 2 most common access methods are climbing the tree or using an EWP (cherry picker) to move around the tree to conduct the work.
- Accessing the tree and removal of pieces with a crane or helicopter. This involves lifting the pieces up and out of the area.
- Using machinery to push the tree over and process with large machinery.

Stump Grinding – this is to remove the stump from the ground entirely or to reduce the height to a certain depth below the ground to allow for the intended use of the area. This task is earthmoving by nature and thus checking for underground services should always be conducted prior to undertaking this activity.

Mulching – this is one of the most beneficial activities that can be completed for the long-term health of the tree. Spreading of a locally sourced, native leaf mulch is the most beneficial type of mulch to be used for your trees. This mulch has a mix of wood and leaf material so breaks down more rapidly, returning nutrients and organic matter into the soil that will improve the health of the tree. Mulch helps retain moisture in the soil by more than

100%. It also improves soil conditions for beneficial fungi, bacteria and worms. It regulates ground temperatures and reduces compaction of soil in trafficable areas. It helps reduce the chances of mechanical damage to the root and trunk from lawn care activities and reduces competition of grasses below the canopy. Mulch should be spread to a thickness of approximately 100mm over the area directly below the canopy. The larger the mulched area, the more beneficial.

Fertilising – this should normally be in the form of organic nutrients such as manure. Adding nutrients to soils can improve the growth rates of trees and the resistance to pests and diseases. It can also increase flowering and fruit production if required.

Supporting – this is normally only undertaken for high value trees in areas of frequent or constant use. It involves the installation of a supporting structure such as a cable or a prop to provide support for a defect of a part of the tree that has partially failed. Tree Support Systems should be installed following the requirements in *MIS310 Tree Support Systems*.

Irrigation – Provision of regular water is critical for tree health, particularly with newly planted and establishing trees.

Root Pruning – Cutting of selected roots by first removing soil then cutting the roots with a sharp blade or tool that provides a clean cut on the root end. Large structural roots should always be cut under the supervision of a AQF5 arborist as these roots may be holding the tree upright.

Stem Injection – This is the practice of injection of a chemical or liquid into the stem of the tree to treat a particular issue. This can be for treatment of sap or leaf sucking bugs, fungi or even bacteria in the soil. This is done either by a high-pressure injection or low-pressure injection tool.

Habitat Creation – This involves the deliberate creation of hollows, cracks, and splits. Installation of artificial boxes, hollow logs and similar into the canopy of suitable trees to provide habitat for a wide range of arboreal dwelling creatures. These practices should follow the guidelines established in the *MIS312 Environmental Arboriculture*.

Appendix I – Limitations and Disclaimer

1. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this report, relate only to the trees that have been inspected, at the time of inspection.
2. The details of this report are specific to the site/tree(s) assessed and may not constitute general advice to be used in other applications.
3. This report and any attachments should be read in its entirety, and no individual part of the report or its attachments should be interpreted without reference to the entire report.
4. The consultant shall not be required to give testimony or attend court for matters pertaining to this report unless a separate contract is arranged to provide expert witness services or the like with a fee payable for these services.
5. Care has been taken when referencing supporting documents or the opinions of others in this report, however no responsibility can be taken for the accuracy or correctness of the information provided by others.
6. It is assumed that all legal information provided by the client pertaining to the ownership of property is correct. The consultant takes no responsibility for any legal matters.
7. This report and any values expressed herein represent the opinion of the consultant and the consultant's fee is not contingent upon the reporting of a specified value, a stipulated result, the occurrence of a subsequent event, nor upon any finding to be reported.
8. Following significant weather events, the condition of a tree onsite may change.
9. Maps, images, and graphics are not necessarily to scale.

Appendix J – Glossary of Terms

Abatement - Reduction in hazard, either by remedial tree works and/or removal of target(s).

Abnormal Lean - Abnormal departure of trunk from the vertical or near vertical position.

Amenity Value - The environmental and landscape benefits of a tree as opposed to its commercial value for timber. Many of these benefits are intangible or difficult to measure.

Arboriculture - The care, cultivation and management of individual trees or groups of trees in the landscape primarily for their amenity value.

Arborist - A specialist in the cultivation and care of trees and shrubs, including tree surgery, tree identification, the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of tree diseases, and the control of pests.

Basal Flare - The rapid increase in diameter that occurs at the confluence of the trunk and roots, associated with stem and root tissue.

Bifurcation - To divide or fork into two parts, usually equal in size and occurring at a narrow angle.

Bleeding/Sap flow - The exudation of sap/resin from wounds and/or other injuries, may be accompanied by a foul odour.

Bole - The central stem of the tree. Another meaning for trunk.

Bow - The gradual curve of a branch or stem.

Bracket Fungi/Fungal Fruiting Body - Fruiting of spore producing body of wood decay fungi, forming on the external surface of the stem or trunk.

Branch Attachment - The structural linkage of branch to stem.

Branch Collar Wood - which forms around branch attachments, frequently more pronounced below the branch.

Brash Wood Type - of reaction wood which is weaker than normal due to thin cell walls and decreased fibre content; presence increases the likelihood of failure.

Burl - More correctly identified as a Lignotuber (a mass of dormant, tightly arranged buds). It is a generally circular swelling on the main stem or branch; not considered a defect.

Buttress Support - of branch, stem or root; usually associated with exaggerated growth.

Buttress Root - A large woody root located at the base of the trunk (the root crown) which is important to the overall stability of the tree due to its contributions to basal flare.

Buttress Wood - Wood under tension, in a structurally critical portion of a trunk or branch.

Callus - Can be detected within weeks after cells on the edge of a wound die and is produced by the enlargement or increased division of cells adjacent to the edge of cell dieback. Often associated with wound wood development post pruning.

Cambium - A layer of delicate meristematic cells between the inner bark or phloem and the wood or xylem, which produces new phloem on the outside and new xylem on the inside in stems, roots, etc., originating all secondary growth in plants and forming the annual rings of wood.

Canker - A localised area of dead tissue on a stem or branch, caused by fungal or bacterial organisms, characterised by wound wood development on the periphery; may be perennial or annual.

Canopy - Parts of the tree above the trunk, including leaves, and lateral and scaffold branches.

Cavity - An open wound, often characterised by the presence of decay and resulting in a hollow.

CODIT - An acronym for Compartmentalisation of Decay in Trees, this scientific theory was developed by the late Dr. Alex Shigo which now forms the basis of our knowledge of how trees respond to wounding, infection and decay.

Co-dominant Stems - Equal in size and relative importance, usually associated with either the trunks/stems or scaffold limbs/branches in the crown. Not necessarily a structural defect.

Compartmentalisation - Physiological process which creates the chemical and mechanical boundaries that act to limit the spread of disease and decay organisms within trees (see also CODIT).

Compression Wood - Type of reaction wood produced on the underside of branches and leaning trunks.

Coppice - To cut a tree to ground level to stimulate regenerative growth.

Core Drill - A technique involving creating a series of vertical cores within a tree's root zone which can be filled with a variety of materials to stimulate root initiation and growth. Often used on ageing and/or stressed trees.

Crack - Breakage in the stem, involving bark, cambium, and xylem.

Crown - Parts of the tree above the trunk, including leaves, and lateral and scaffold branches (see also Canopy).

Crown Uplift - Pruning technique where lower limbs are removed, thereby raising the overall crown above the ground.

DBH - Diameter of the trunk, measured at breast height i.e. 1.4m from ground level.

Deadwood - Branch or stem wood bearing no live tissues. (Small deadwood <2cm, medium deadwood 2-10cm, large deadwood >10cm).

Deadwooding - The act of removing deadwood from the canopy.

Decay - Process of degradation of woody tissues by fungi and bacteria through decomposition of cellulose and lignin.

Decorticate - To remove bark, rind, or husk.

Decurrent - Referring to crowns which are made up of a system of co-dominant scaffold branches, lacking a central leader.

Defect - Any structural weakness or deformity.

Dehisce - (of a pod or seed vessel, or a cut or wound) Gape or burst open.

Dieback - Death of shoots and branches, generally from tip to base.

Disease/Pathogens - A malfunction in, or destruction of tissues within a living organism, usually excluding mechanical damage; in trees, usually caused by pathogenic micro-organisms.

Dominant - In crown class, trees whose crowns extend above the general stand canopy and are not restricted by adjacent trees.

DRC (Diameter at Root Crown) - The diameter of the very lowest part of the trunk where root buttressing begins and often used to calculate a tree's structural root zone (SRZ).

End Weight - The concentration of excessive foliage toward the branch extremity.

Epicormic Growth - Shoots which result from adventitious or latent buds, generally initiated in times of distress, and are generally poorly attached.

EWP - Elevated Work Platform.

Excessive Thinning - Having relatively little extent from one side of the canopy to the opposite. In relation to pruning; excessive pruning of lateral branches at their point of origin, usually associated with removal of large amounts of live tissue.

Exclude Site Use - Implement control measures to prevent people from entering an area that has the capacity to cause harm or damage i.e. due to hazardous trees.

Fasciation - (or Cresting) Abnormal twig proliferation.

Flush Cut - Pruning technique where both branch and trunk tissue are removed behind the branch collar; considered poor practice.

Frass Bore Dust - Excrement and other debris left by wood boring insects.

Fungal Fruiting Body - (see Bracket Fungi)

Gall - In branches and stems, an abnormal, localised growth, generally seen as a large knob of undifferentiated woody tissues.

Girdling Root - A root or roots which circles and constricts the stem or roots causing death of phloem and/or cambial tissue.

Habitat Prune - (or King Prune) Reducing or removing the crown of a tree and retaining its trunk as a habitat for wildlife.

Hanger - A partially attached (but clearly broken) or unattached branch which remains lodged in the crown.

Hazard - A hazard is an action or item that has the capacity to cause harm or damage, which may be serious.

Hydrophobic - Used to describe a soil profile that is difficult to rehydrate as water either pools on it or runs off it. Generally associated with very dry, nutrient-poor soils.

Ilex - A tree or shrub of a genus that includes holly and its relatives.

Inappropriate Location - The tree's present growing environment is not suitable due to its surroundings, such as buildings, car parks etc. in relation to the inherent characteristics of the tree species.

Included Bark - Pattern of development at branch junctions where bark is turned inward rather than pushed out; contrasting with branch bark ridge. Also referred to as Embedded bark. Such a formation generally results in weakened attachment.

Infection - The establishment of parasitic micro-organism in the tissues of a tree.

Irrigation - The watering of land by artificial means to foster plant growth.

Kino - The resin which flows from Eucalypts and its relatives such as *Corymbia* sp. and *Angophora* sp.

Leader - The primary terminal shoot or trunk of a tree.

Lean/Leaning - Departure of trunk from the vertical or near vertical position.

Lerp - A type of Psyllid that commonly predate on many species of Eucalypts and its relatives.

Loading - Refers to the mechanical stresses imposed by the weight, orientation etc. of trees and branches in relation to the site, the architecture of the tree and the weather. The amount of loading upon a tree can be directly influenced by its level of exposure to the prevailing winds.

Lopping - The removal of the crown of a tree, or a major proportion of it. Incorrect pruning method of removing branches to stubs, resulting in poor form and weak branch unions.

Mycorrhiza - A mutual association between certain fungi and the roots of vascular plants often resulting in an increased efficiency in the absorption of mineral nutrients.

Mulch - Material laid down over the rooting area to help conserve soil moisture, suppress weeds and regulate soil temperature.

Nutrition - The elements and compounds required to support healthy plant growth, of which at least 17 are known.

Parasitic and semi parasitic plants - Vascular plants such as Mistletoes which infect host plants via the penetration of specialised roots called haustorium to gain access to the host's vascular system for water and mineral nutrients.

Pathogen - (See Disease/Pathogens).

Pests/Pest Insects - Pests such as Wood Borers, Termites, Leaf Beetles, Gumleaf Skeletoniser, Leafblister Sawfly, Lerps or Elm Leaf Beetle that cause tree decline. There are various methods of treatment to remove pests as well as prevent their return.

Phellinus sp. - A genus of bracket forming, wood decaying fungi which occurs in native and exotic species. Whilst the decay associated with this fungus is often localised it has a reputation for being quite destructive.

Phytotoxic - A substance which is toxic to plants.

Phloem - The part of a vascular bundle consisting of sieve tubes, companion cells, parenchyma, and fibres and forming the food-conducting tissue of a plant.

PICUS Sonic Tomograph - A specialised piece of diagnostic equipment generally used to determine the level of internal decay within a branch or trunk using sound waves.

Pollard - The removal of the tree canopy, back to the stem or primary branches. Pollarding may involve the removal of the entire canopy in one year, or may be phased over several years.

Poor Pruning - Pruning techniques (such as lopping) which are undertaken without regard for the tree's natural biology and which can cause decline, decay and potentially lead to part or whole tree failure.

Potenz Hydrogenous (pH) - The measure of soluble Hydrogen ions in a solution which is used to measure its acidity or alkalinity. Affects nutrient availability to plants.

Previous Failures - Denotes a tree has previously had a leader or branches fail. Previous failures can result in wounding if a required action is not attended to (see Wound).

Propagate/Propagation - To reproduce a plant, sexually by means of seed or asexually by cuttings, grafting or divisions, so that it is genetically identical to the parent (true to type).

Pruning - The removal or cutting back of twigs or branches.

Psyllid - A common and diverse group of sap-sucking insects related to whiteflies, aphids, and scales. They are regularly associated with native plants and most species appear to be host specific or confined to a group of closely related plants. Sustained infestations can lead to tree decline if untreated.

Reactive Growth/Reaction Wood - Production of woody tissue in response to altered mechanical loading, often in response to internal defect or decay and loss of strength.

Risk - The likelihood that a hazard will cause harm within a variable period of time.

Root Collar/Root Crown - The transitional area between the stem/stem and roots.

Saprophyte - An organism which obtains its nutrition from dead or decaying organic matter. This term is often associated with fungi and with some groups of vascular plants such as Orchids.

Scaffold Limb - Primary structural branch of the crown.

Senescence - The stage of a tree's life cycle between maturity and death, whereby a tree will naturally decline over several years.

Softfall - An impact absorbing layer that is laid beneath a finished surface

Soil Compaction - Area of compacted soil covering the root system. Affected soil becomes less able to absorb rainfall and water, thus increasing runoff and erosion. Trees have difficulty growing in compacted soil because soil particles are pressed together leaving little space for oxygen and water, which are essential for root growth.

Soil Problems - Soil problems such as compaction, salinity, erosion can cause tree decline and potentially lead to tree failure.

Split - Breakage in stem, affecting bark, cambium and xylem.

SRZ - Structural Root Zone.

Stress - In plant physiology, a condition under which one or more physiological functions are not operating within their optimum range, e.g. A lack of soil moisture, inadequate nutrition or extremes of temperature.

Structural Defect - Internal or external points of weakness which reduce the structural integrity of branches and/or stems or roots. Defects in roots may impact upon tree stability.

Structural Roots - Contribute significantly to the structural support, anchorage and stability of a tree, often found close to the base.

Sucker - A shoot which appears from an underground root.

Suppressed - In crown class, trees which have been heavily shaded by others from above or the side and whose crown development is wholly or partially restricted.

Symbiosis - A mutual association between two organisms whereby the presence of one is beneficial to the other.

Target - Persons or property or other things of value which might be harmed by mechanical failure of the tree or by objects falling from it.

Terminally Reduce - Cutting back/reducing branches from their extremity.

Thinning/Excessive Thinning - Having relatively little extent from one side of the canopy to the other. In relation to pruning; excessive pruning of lateral branches at their point of origin, usually associated with removal of large amounts of live tissue.

TLE - Tree Life Expectancy (see Useful Life Expectancy).

Topping - Synonymous with lopping it is the indiscriminate removal of the crown of a tree, or a major proportion of it. Incorrect pruning method of removing branches to stubs, resulting in poor form and weak branch unions.

TPZ - Tree Protection Zone.

ULE - Useful Life Expectancy refers to an expected period of years that a tree can be retained before its amenity values decline to a point where it may detract from the appearance of the landscape and/or becomes potentially hazardous to people and/or property.

Understorey - Vegetation beneath the main canopy.

VTA - An acronym for Visual Tree Assessment which is the process undertaken when systematically assessing trees for attributes such as their species, health, age, defects and pest or disease infestations.

Wall 4 - A chemical and anatomical barrier formed by the cambium present at the time of wounding, which inhibits the spread of decay into xylem tissue formed after the time of wounding.

Weak Unions - A stem or branch union which is exhibiting signs of a potential structural weakness through its growth habit and/or as a result of pest and/or disease infestation.

Weed - A plant that is not valued where it is growing and is usually of vigorous growth; especially one that tends to overgrow or suppress desirable plants.

Whorl - The arrangement of foliage or flower parts around a stem whereby they radiate from a single point.

Windthrow - The blowing over of a tree at its roots.

Wound - Any injury which induces a compartmentalisation response.

Wound Wood - Develops from callus tissue or from uninjured vascular cambium at the margins of injuries/wounds that have damaged or exposed the phloem, vascular cambium, or sapwood.

Xylem - A compound tissue in vascular plants that helps provide support and that conducts water and nutrients upward from the roots, consisting of tracheids, vessels, parenchyma cells and woody fibres.

Appendix K – Qualifications and Experience

Between 2006 and 2012 Aaron completed a Carpentry apprenticeship, Certificate 3 in Joinery, Certificate 4 in Building and Construction and obtained a builder's licence in 2010 and started working as a contractor. Working full time in the construction industry on high end residential projects as a contracting site supervisor Aaron was managing teams up to 10 people onsite daily. In 2012 Aaron began training and going to TAFE to complete a Certificate 3 in Arboriculture after being exposed to the industry through Rope Access Work and recreational rock climbing. In 2012 Aaron established Assurance Trees Pty Ltd and continued to work across the Construction Industry and Arboricultural industry simultaneously. In 2016 Aaron completed a Diploma of Arboriculture allowing him to start to complete consulting arborist services to expand his growing company. Over the next few years Aaron continued to build Assurance Trees Pty Ltd and establish himself as a respected and knowledgeable arborist both practically and academically. Aaron led Assurance Trees Pty Ltd to obtain ISO triple certification for Quality (ISO9001), Environment (ISO14001) and Safety (AS4801) in 2018 and continues to improve and generate value.

Since 2016 Aaron has developed his consulting arborist skill set to become a leading provider in the industry throughout the Hunter Region. In combination with his practical experience and understanding of the construction industry Aaron has a reputation of providing excellent solutions for design and construction projects in the field of Arboriculture.

Qualifications:

- Diploma in Arboriculture (2016)
- ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (2016)
- Certificate in Arboriculture (2014)
- NSW Builders Licence (2011) (Supervisor Cert #69092S)
- Certificate 4 in Building and Construction (2010)
- Certificate 3 in Joinery and Carpentry (2009)
- Many other certificates including Cert 3 in Chemical Application, Occupational First Aid, Powerlines Training, Rescue Training, Rail Corridor certificates, EWP tickets, Truck Licences and many other courses and training events.

Experience

- Consulting arborist – Arboriculture impact assessments, risk assessments, expert witness, project arborist, pruning specifications, planting specifications, health reports and many other specialised consulting jobs.
- Trade Arborist – 1000's of tree dismantles, crane work, pruning, shaping, large scale clearing, root investigations, cabling and bracing, injections, and treatments and many other specialised tree work operations.
- Building and Construction – Site supervisor, Carpentry and many other building skills and disciplines.

End of Report