MONACO

DESIGNS PL

PRELIMINARY
TREE ASSESSMENT

For:
Bathla

Site Address:
131 Wollombi Road,
Farley

Site Inspection Date:
15.08.2022

Report Date:
17.08.2022

Job No.
6266

mb: 0409123200
Code of Ethics – Value – Honesty – Efficiency
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LANDSCAPE PLANS
TREE REPORTS

IMPORTANT NOTES *– Trees on development sites (and neighbouring properties) can potentially render it undevelopable, or reduce potential yield. Developers and builders should obtain advice from a Consulting Arborist prior to purchasing a site, or engaging a Building Designer. A simple site analysis of significant trees and determining their TPZ's could save all parties involved significant time and money.*

Many trees contain internal defects, of which many cannot be determined without dissection. These defects could be from genetic, human or environmentally influenced factors that may be hazardous to persons or property. Although deaths are rare from falling trees, common sense should prevail in extreme weather conditions.

This report was not written with the intention of being used in a court of law.

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1. Introduction

1.1 This pre-development assessment has been commissioned by Ms Kaushal of Bathla, to assess the species, health, general condition and retention value of the trees located at the pre-mentioned address, (hereafter 'The Site').

2. Documents Provided

2.1 Survey by North Point Surveys was relied upon for the tree locations – Ref 37900 TS – Dated 12.08.2022

3. Method and Limits

3.1 Observations and recordings of the trees were made using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) at ground level during the site inspection. The VTA '*interprets the body language of trees, linking internals defects to the trees own repairs structures....so trees that are apparently dangerous should be distinguished from trees that are really dangerous...*' (Mattheck 2007). No invasive tests, ie dissections, excavation, probing or coring were undertaken.

3.2 Access was predominately available to the site. These findings are summarised in the Tree Assessment Schedule in Section 5.

3.3 All endemic species will be deemed to have a high retention value irrespective of their health and condition, unless dead / dying or dangerous. These traits may not be tolerated within a residential setting.

3.4 The Eucalyptus nominated as *E. tereticornis* (as) is assumed. Refer to Ecological report for confirmation.

3.5 No tree preservation order was found on Councils website. Species with good health and condition but low / moderate retention values are based on typical urban views on the plant, ie Radiata Pine (*Pinus radiata)* and Cocos Palms (*Syagrus romanzoffiana)*.

3.6 Measurements may include survey data, or be amended where required. DBH's that are rounded up (units of 10's) have been measured as a straight diametre. DBH's to units of 1's have been determined by measuring the trunk circumference for more accuracy as required.

3.7 Photographs included within this report were taken at time of initial inspection, unless noted otherwise.

3.8 Terminology used in this report is explained in Section 6.

3.9 Crown spreads are taken as an average of the radii, unless the crown is severely distorted or the issue requires more accurate dimensioning.

3.10 No advice that site is Bushfire prone.

3.11 The Australian Standard AS 4970-2009 'Protection of Trees on Development Sites' is utilised where applicable for determining minimum clearances where works encroach the tree protection zone (TPZ). However, distances may be varied by the Consulting Arborist once other factors are taken into consideration, including but not limited to; *individual species tolerance to disturbance, soil geology and topography, meso / microclimate, proposed construction / engineering methods and potential Arboricultural techniques that could be utilised*.

4. The Site

4.1 The site is highly disturbed and included horse grazing.

5. Tree Assessment Schedule

No.	Scientific Name	Age Class	Health	Condition	Height (m)	Spread (m)	D BH (mm)	On / Off Site	Disease	Retention Value	TPZ / SRZ (m) [Based on AS4970- Can be varied subject to detailed inspection]
1	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	M	G	G	7m trunk			On	-	Low	-
2	*Araucaria bidwillii*	M	G	G	18	12	395	On	-	Very High	4.74 / 2.24
3	*Morus nigra*	M	?	P	6	10	800	On	Y	Low	-
4	*Cinnamomum camphora*	M	g/ a	G	10	16	748	On	Y	Low	-
5	*Casuarina glauca*	M	G	G	14	12	541	On	-	Very High	6.49 / 2.56
6	Dead Conifer										-
7	*Lophostemon confertus*	M	G	G	13	12	771	On	-	High	9.24 / 2.967
8	*Eucalyptus microcorys*	M	G	G	18	> 20	850	On	-	High	10.2 / 3.09
9	*Eucalyptus robusta*	M	P	P	10	8	400	On	Y	Low	Senescent
10	*Corymbia maculata*	M	G	G	18	20	713	On	-	Very High	8.56 / 2.87
11	*Callistemon viminalis* (as)	M	A	A	4	6	250 Bse	On	-	Low	-
12	*Corymbia maculata*	M	G	G	18	18	580	On	-	Very High	6.95 /2.63
13	*Eucalyptus crebra* (as)	M	g/ a	g/ a	12	16	914	On	-	Mod/ High	10.96 / 3.187
14	*Eucalyptus robusta*	M	A	a/ p	16	16	624	Off	Y	Mod	7.60 / 2.99 Dead co-dominate leaders and borers
15	*Pinus radiata*	M	G	g/ a	18	16	815	On	Y	Low	-
16	*Pinus species*	M	G	G	13	12	544	On	-	Mod	6.52 / 2.56
17	*Washingtonia species*	M	G	G	11m trunk			On	-	Mod	2m

No.	Scientific Name	Age Class	Health	Condition	Height (m)	Spread (m)	D BH (mm)	On / Off Site	Disease	Retention Value	TPZ / SRZ (m) [Based on AS4970- Can be varied subject to detailed inspection]
18	*Casuarina glauca*	M	G	A	12	16	>1k	On	-	High	12 / 3.31 Co-dominant stem split, however appears well occluded
19	*Acer saccharinum*	M	A	A	9	6	200	On	Y	Low	-
20	*Carya illinoensis* (as)	M	?	G	8	10	300	On	-	Mod	3.6 / 1.99
21	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	M	G	G	14	16	400	On	-	Mod	4.8 / 2.25 Canopy bias to the west
22	*Populus nigra (as)*	M	?	P	10	-	850 App	Bdy	Y	Low	Complete failure of main stem
23	Dead Eucalyptus species										-
24	*Eucalyptus saligna*	M	G	G	20	20	847	On	-	Very High	10.16 / 3.09
25	*Corymbia maculata*	M	G	G	16	20	500	On	-	Very High	6 / 2.47
26	*Eucalyptus robusta*	M	P	P	10	15	550	On	Y	Low	- Dead crown, significant borer attack and trunk wound
27	*Eucalyptus saligna*	M	G	G	> 20	> 20	>1k	On	Y	Very High	12 / 3.31 Soil heave, trunk wound and borers
28	*Eucalyptus saligna*	M	G	G	18	18	713	On	-	Very High	8.56 / 2.87
29	*Eucalyptus sapling*	M	G	G	<3m high			On	-	Low	-
30	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (as)	M	G	G	12	8	300	On	-	Very High	3.6 / 1.99
31	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (as)	M	G	G	18	18	700	On	Y	Very High	8.4 / 2.85 Many junction have decay above branch crotches
32	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (as)	M	G	G	> 20	18	>1k	On	-	Very High	12 / 3.31
33	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (as)	M	G	a/ p	> 20	18	900	On	Y	Very High	10.8 / 3.16 Co-dominant stems with cavities and decay in 2nd and 3rd order junctions.
34	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (as)	M	G	G	20	> 20	844	On	-	Very High	10.12 / 3.08
35	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (as)	M	G	G	14	10	300	On	-	Very High	3.6 / 1.99
36	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (as)	M	P	P	15	-	>1k	On	Y	Low	Crown snap out
37	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (as)	M	G	G	> 20	> 20	>1k	On	-	Very High	12 / 3.31
38	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (as)	M	G	G	18	12	600	On	-	Very High	7.2 / 2.67
39	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (as)	M	G	G	20	15	732	On	-	Very High	8.79 / 2.903
40	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (as)	M	G	G	12	12	600	On	-	Very High	7.2 / 2.67

No.	Scientific Name	Age Class	Health	Condition	Height (m)	Spread (m)	D BH (mm)	On / Off Site	Disease	Retention Value	TPZ / SRZ (m) [Based on AS4970- Can be varied subject to detailed inspection]
41	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (as)	M	G	G	10	12	369	On	-	Very High	4.43 / 2.177
42	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (as)	M	G	G	> 20	> 20	>1k	On	Y	Very High	12 / 3.31 Active termite colony
43	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (as)	M	G	G	18	16	700	On	-	Very High	8.4 / 2.85
44	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* (as)	M	G	G	18	16	541	On	-	Very High	6.49 / 2.557
45	*Eucalyptus robusta* (as)	I	G	G	5	4	150	On	-	Low	-
46	*Eucalyptus robusta*	M	G	G	10	10	700	F	-	Very High	8.4 / 2.85
47	*Eucalyptus robusta*	M	G	G	14	16	700 App	Off	-	Very High	8.4 / 2.85
48	*Eucalyptus robusta*	M	G	g/ a	12	16	800 App	Off	Y	Very High	9.6 / 3.01 Multi trunk with damaged co-dominant leader
49	Dead										-
50	*Eucalyptus saligna (as)*	M	G	A	20	18	>1k	On	Y	High	12 / 3.31 Sparse thinning crown with basal cankers and *Phellinus species* polypores
51	*Eucalyptus robusta*	M	g/ a	P	16	16	500 App	Off	Y	Mod	Dead co-dominant leaders
52	*Eucalyptus robusta*	M	G	G	18	18	550	Off	-	Very High	6.6 / 2.57
53	*Pinus radiata*	M	G	G	12	12	400	On	-	Mod/ Low	-
54	*Eucalyptus robusta*	M	G	G	18	14	500 App	Off	-	Very High	6 / 2.47
55	*Pinus radiata*	M	G	G	14	8	450	On	-	Mod/ Low	-
56	*Pinus radiata*	M	A	A	12	8	400	On	Y	Low	Thinning crown and deadwood
57	*Pinus radiata* – Dead										-
58	*Eucalyptus robusta*	M	G	G	12	10	500	Off	-	Very High	6 / 2.47
59	*Pinus radiata*	M	G	G	14	12	500	On	-	Mod / Low	-
60	*Eucalyptus robusta*	M	G	G	10	10	300	Off	-	Very High	3.6 / 1.99
61	*Pinus radiata*	M	G	A	10	12	300	On	-	Low	-
62	*Eucalyptus robusta*	M	G	G	14	16	685	On	-	Very High	8.21 / 2.82
63	*Lophostemon confertus*	M	G	G	5	6	150	Off	-	Mod	1.8 / 1.49

Regards
Paul Monaco

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Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) - 3923
Limitation of liability

This report has been prepared by the arborist and must be accepted on the basis that all reasonable attempts have been made to identify factors and features relevant to the tree(s) specified. Unless otherwise stated, observations have been made by eye from ground level (VTA).

It must be noted that any opinions given by the arborist relating to the health, desirability, or significance of any tree will not necessarily coincide with the opinions of the relevant council authorities or their Tree Management Officers.

Surveys are not undertaken by Monaco Designs PL. Hence we cannot confirm their accuracy.

Tree related hazards should be kept in perspective with man made hazards. Roof materials, advertising material, general rubbish etc can cause serious harm if they fall in extreme weather conditions. Trees should be seen in perspective with other essentials / desirables of life, which are not hazard free.

6. Terminology Used In This Report

6.1 AGE CLASSES: - (I) Immature refers to a juvenile tree. (S) Semi-mature, refers to a tree between growth stages immature and mature. Can be sexually mature. (M) A tree at sexual maturity, or approaching full size with opportunity for further growth. (O) Over-mature, refers to a tree past its peak growth or health and is either in, or about to enter decline.

6.2 HEALTH CLASS: - A combination of several factors including, but not limited to; crown density, leaf colour, presence of epicormic shoots, ability to withstand disease invasion and degree of die back. Good (G) / Average (A) / Poor (P).

6.3 CONDITION CLASS: - refers to the trees form and growth habit as a result of its environment (aspect, suppression by other trees and soils). It takes into consideration structural defects as per the VTA. Good (G) / Average (A) / Poor (P).

6.4 DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (DBH):- Expressed in millimetres, this is the average radius measured at 1400mm from the ground for single trunk specimens. For multiple trunked specimens, the measurement is taken below the flange of the branch collar. Where a tree is trunkless, diameter is determined by taking an average of the radius and noted at ground level.

6.5 DISEASE: - Includes a range of factors, biotic and abiotic in nature that could affect the long term vitality of the specimen, ie pests, pathogens, cankers, soil compaction etc.

6.6 RETENTION VALUE: - Has been determined based on (but not limited to) the following criteria:-

6.6.1 Zero – Tree is a noxious / environmental weed, diseased or damaged beyond remediation and removal required or exempt from Local Council's TPO.

6.6.2 Low – An immature specimen that could be replaced with new tree planting, poor representation of the species, negative impact on amenity or visual significance within the landscape.

6.6.3 Moderate – Tree has a fair contribution to visual character, good representation of species, semi-mature / mature specimen, potential habitat relevance.

6.6.4 High – Excellent visual character / amenity, representation of species, mature specimen, indigenous / endemic species.

6.6.5 Very High - Endangered or threatened species, heritage / historical or cultural significance, endemic species / remnant vegetation, habitat for endangered or threatened fauna, commemorative planting. Trees on neighbouring properties, including Council Land.

6.7 Tree Protection Zone (TPZ):- As defined by AS 4970-2009 – 'A specified area above and below ground and at a given distance from the trunk set aside for the protection of a trees roots and crown to provide for the viability and stability of a tree to be retained where it is potentially subject to damage by development'. TPZ = DBH x 12 (represented as radius).

6.8 Structural Root Zone (SRZ):- As defined by AS 4970-2009 – 'The area around the base of a tree required for the trees stability in the ground'.

6.9 VTA – Visual Tree Assessment – described by Dr Clause Mattheck in '*The Body Language of Trees*'. This assessment process is supported by The International Society of Arboriculture, as a system to inspect trees for indicators of structural defects that may pose a risk of failure.

6.10 (as): - Assumed species

7. References / Bibliography

7.1 AS 4373 – 1996 'Pruning of Amenity Trees'.

7.2 AS 4970-2009 'Protection of Trees on Development Sites'.

7.3 Brooker, I. and Kleinig, D. (1996) 'Eucalyptus, An Illustrated Guide to Identification – Vol. 1' Reed Books Australia.

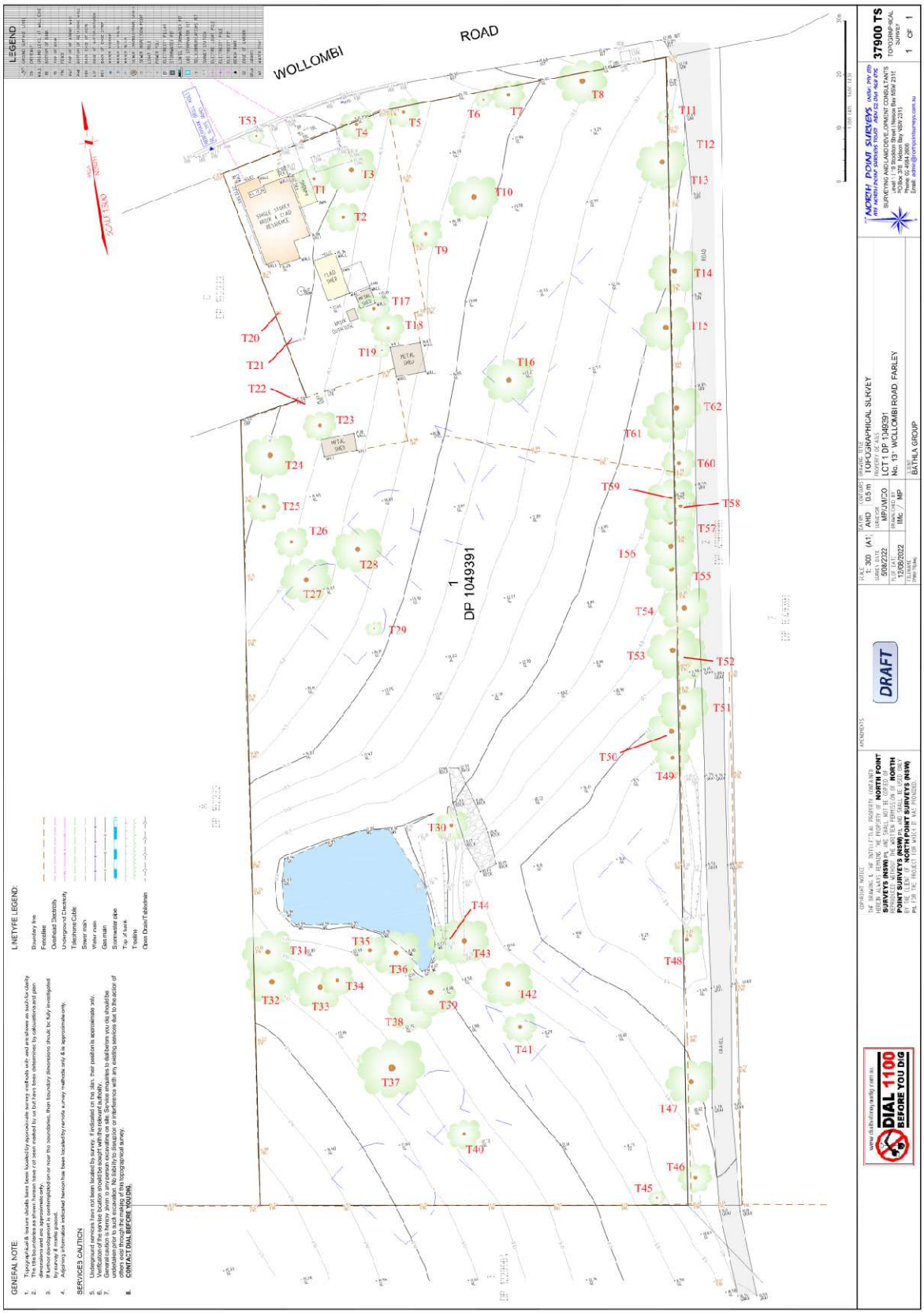
7.4 Fairley, A and Moore, P. (1989) 'Native Plants of the Sydney District', Kangaroo Press, Kenthurst NSW.

7.5 Harris, R.W. ET AL (2004) 'Arboriculture – 4th Ed.', Prentice Hall.

7.6 Robinson, L. (1994) 'Field Guide to the Native Plants of Sydney', Kangaroo Press.

7.7 Mattheck, C. (2015) 'The Body Language of Trees – Encyclopedia of Visual Tree Assessment' Karlsruhe Institute of Technology.

8. Survey Plan - NTS



9. Assorted Pictures

Plate 1 – Front setback

Plate 2 – Front setback – T6 – T9

Plate 3 – T10 central – T2 back right

Plate 4 – T20 and T21

Plate 5 – T25-T28

Plate 6 – T44-T47

Plate 7 – T37 centre

Plate 8 – T47 closest – looking north

Plate 9 – Trees along lane

Plate 10 – Trees along Lane

Plate 11 – T12 and T13 – looking south along lane