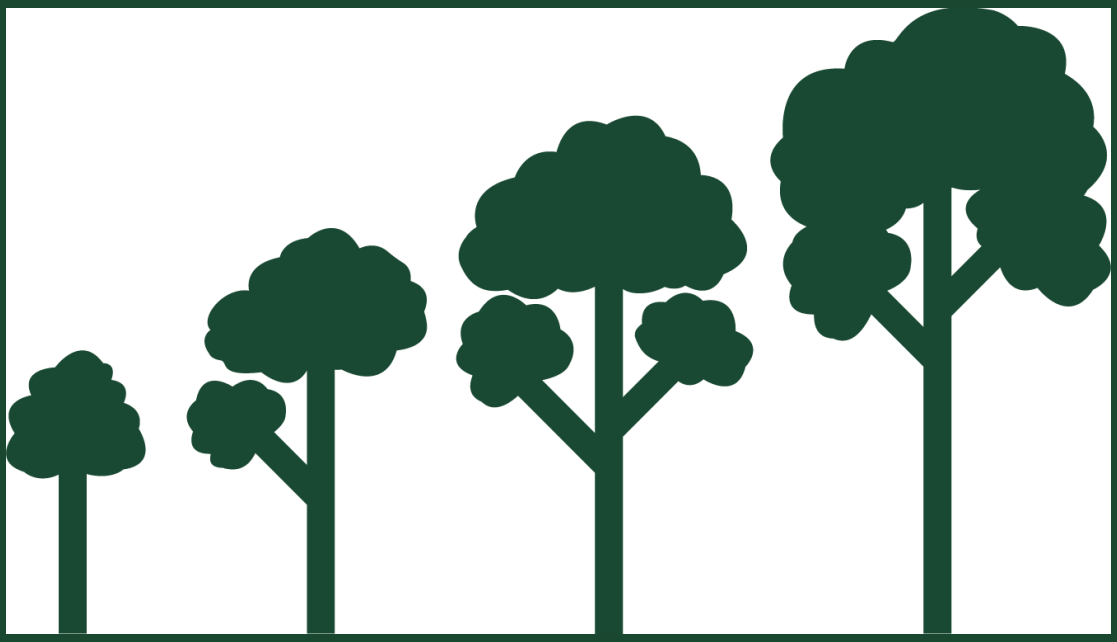
Temporal
TREE MANAGEMENT

Arboricultural Impact Assessment



8 Orara Road, Allambie Heights
NSW, 2100
3/-/DP622166
Job No: 25122

21/08/2025

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Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd.

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DISCLAIMER and LIMITATIONS

This report has been commissioned by the Property Owners (Anthony and Yaninna Byrne) and Project Designer (*Rapid Plans)* for a proposed development at 8 Orara Road, Allambie Heights. The purpose of this report is to assess the impact associated with a proposed development on eleven trees positioned within 5 metres of proposed works within this property.

The author of this report is *Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd.* This report is not designed for any other purpose. The author accepts no responsibility for the use of this report for purposes other than as an Arboricultural Impact Assessment or if used by any other person / party.

All observations, recommendations and advice expressed in this report are based on the measured tree dimensions and ground-based visual assessment data collected during the site inspection on 12/08/2025. Recommendations provided in this report are made in relation to *the Australian Standard for the Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS 4970 2025).*

Trees are dynamically growing organisms that change over time. All recommendations are provided based on the ground-based data collected on the day of assessment. No root mapping was undertaken as part of this assessment to accurately determine the impact of proposed excavation within the eastern property boundary of the subject site. No guarantee is implied with respect to future tree condition or safety beyond the advice and recommendations within the report.

William Dunlop

Director of *Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd.*

B. Sc (Adv.), Grad. Dip (Arb) (AQF Level 8), M. UrbHort.

21st August 2025

1. Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide an Arboricultural Impact Assessment for the positioned inside and within 5 metres of the property boundaries at 8 Orara Road, Allambie Heights (3/-/DP622166). Eleven trees were included in this assessment. An assessment of the trees was undertaken by William Dunlop of *Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd* on 21/08/2025.

No trees included in this assessment were determined to be of High Retention Value within the surrounding landscape. Tree 8 was determined to be of Moderate Retention Value. This tree should be retained and protected as part of the proposed development if feasible. Trees 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11 were determined to be of Low Retention value within the surrounding landscape. This primarily reflects their small size and reduced species significance. The protection and retention of Trees 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11 should not obstruct or require alteration of the proposed development. Tree 7 shows signs of partial root plate failure and was determined to be of Very Low Retention Value. This tree should be prioritised for removal as part of any proposed development within this property.

Eight trees included in this assessment (Trees 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11) will require removal to facilitate the proposed development. The stems of four specimens (Trees 8, 9, 10 and 11) are within the footprint of the proposed pool (Figure 7) (Table 3). Two trees (Trees 4 and 7) and two tree groups (Trees 5 and 6) will sustain Major or Moderate NRZ encroachments that will breach their SRZs. The viability of these four trees will be compromised by the encroachments they will sustain. Trees 4, 5, 6 and 7 are therefore also recommended for removal. Trees 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 are all specimens of a species (*Cupressocyparis leylandii*) that is listed in *Table 1 – Exempt Species* of *Part E – The Natural Environment, Chapter 1 – Preservation of Trees or Bushland Vegetation* of the Warringah Development Control Plan (WDCP 2011) (Northern Beaches Council 2025). Trees 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 may therefore be removed without prior approval from the Northern Beaches Council. Tree 8 is protected under *Part E – The Natural Environment, Chapter 1 – Preservation of Trees or Bushland Vegetation* of the Warringah Development Control Plan (WDCP 2011) (Northern Beaches Council 2025). Consent for the removal of this tree must be issued by Northern Beaches Council prior to their removal.

Three assessed trees (Trees 1, 2 and 3) will not be directly impacted as part of the proposed development and are suitable for retention. These three trees are specimens of two species (*Robinia pseudoacacia* and *Ficus macrocarpa* var. 'Hillii') that are listed in *Table 1 – Exempt Species* of *Part E –*

The Natural Environment, Chapter 1 – Preservation of Trees or Bushland Vegetation of the Warringah Development Control Plan (WDCP 2011) (Northern Beaches Council 2025). Despite this, their retention and protection as part of the development is recommended. Tree protection specifications provided in Section 7.3 of this report must be adhered to prior to, during and after completion of proposed works.

2. Location

2.1. Site Location

The subject site for this Arboricultural Impact Assessment is 8 Orara Road, Allambie Heights (3/-/DP622166). This large site is approximately 600 square metres in area. This report has relied upon the following plans and documents:

- Site Plan, prepared by: *Rapid Plans* (Drawing No: DA1003, Rev: -, drawn: 14/07/2025).
- The Australian Standard for the Protection of Trees on Development Sites (*AS4970 – 2025*).

2.2. Relevant Legislation and Policy Controls

This property is located within the Northern Beaches local government area. The property is part of an R2 Low-density Residential zone (Planning NSW 2025) (**Appendix A**). The environmental policy regulations relevant to the trees within the subject site are outlined in *the NSW State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021*. Policy controls governing the management of trees within the subject site are issued under the provisions of the provision of *the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations 2021, Division 2 Development control plans.*

The policy controls governing the management of the trees are outlined in *Part E – The Natural Environment, Chapter 1 – Preservation of Trees or Bushland Vegetation* of the Warringah Development Control Plan (WDCP 2011) (Northern Beaches Council 2025). This policy control supports the policy controls outlined in the Warringah Local Environmental Plan (*WLEP 2011*). *Part 5.9 of the WLEP (2011)*, which previously governed the management of trees within this portion of the Northern Beaches LGA. This planning control was repealed circa. 2017. These policy controls draw from *the Australian Standard for the Protection of Trees on Development Sites* (AS4970 2025) and *the Australian Standard for Pruning Amenity Trees* (AS4373 2007).

The subject site does not contain a Heritage Item and is not within a Heritage Conservation Area (Planning NSW 2025). The subject site is positioned close to but does not contain any threatened ecological communities or species (SEED NSW 2025). The subject site does not contain identified Biodiversity Values Mapped area. The subject site is not within a Bushfire Prone Land zone (Planning NSW 2025).

2.3. Tree Locations

As stipulated in *the Part E – The Natural Environment, Chapter 1 – Preservation of Trees or Bushland Vegetation* of the Warringah Development Control Plan (WDCP 2011), woody vegetation is prescribed as a 'tree' if it was measured to have a height of or greater than 5 metres 5 (Northern Beaches Council 2025). Eleven trees were included in this assessment (Figure 1).

All eleven assessed trees (Trees 1-11) are positioned within the property boundaries of the subject site. Tree 1 is positioned on the eastern side of the existing dwelling. Trees 2-5 are positioned on the southern side of the dwelling adjacent to the southern property boundary. Trees 6-11 are positioned on the western side of the existing dwelling (Figure 2 - Figure 4). Photographs of each assessed tree are included **Appendix F.**

Figure 1. Subject site location and position of eleven assessed trees (INSET) within the subject site. Images sourced from Google (2025).

Figure 2. Trees 1, 2 and 3 are positioned within the south-eastern and south-western boundaries of the site.

Figure 3. Trees 3-5 are positioned within the western boundary of the site.

Figure 4. Trees 6-11 are positioned within the northern portion of the site.

3. Site Development Plans

The proposed development involves alteration and addition to the existing dwelling. Internal alterations are proposed for the dwelling, which will not require alteration of the existing walls or foundations. The existing shed within the northern boundary is proposed to be demolished. A new pool and studio are proposed to be built within the northern boundary. The existing vehicle crossing and driveway will be retained. Local regrading is required within the northern portion of the driveway (Figure 5).

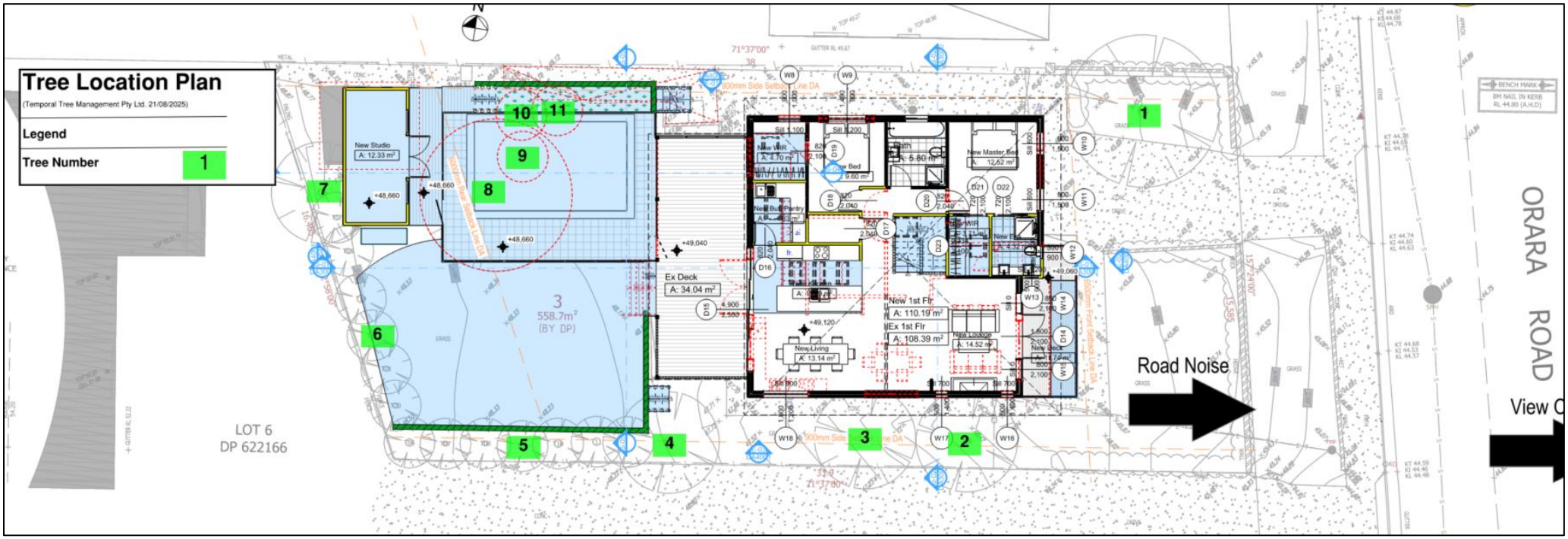

Figure 5. Site Plan, prepared by: *Rapid Plans* (Drawing No: DA1003, Rev: -, drawn: 14/07/2025). Annotated by Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd. (21/08/2025).

4. Preliminary Assessment

4.1 Assessment Methodology

A ground-based visual assessment of Trees 1-11 was undertaken by William Dunlop of *Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd* on 12/08/2025. The data collected includes:

Ø Tree Number: Tree Number: Trees were numbered in order of assessment. Closely positioned trees of the same size and species were grouped where suitable. Two tree groups were formed in this assessment (Tree 5 and Tree 6). Both are Leyland Cypress (*Cuppressocyparis leylandii*) hedges.

Ø Scientific Name

Ø Common Name

Ø Maturity: **Juvenile, Semi – mature, Mature or Over Mature**. Judgement on these four categories was determined by professional knowledge and existing research on the species present.

Ø Height: Estimated in metres using the pencil and pacing and method whereby one incremental pencil length was determined to be equivalent to 2 metres in height.

Ø Canopy Width: Estimated in metres as an average in metres from two planes. The pacing method was used to determine canopy width estimates.

Ø Diameter at Standard Height (DSH): DBH was measured at 1.4 metres height using a diameter tape and is described in centimetres.

Ø Diameter at Root Flare (DRF): DRF was measured at the height of the trees' root flare using a diameter tape and is described in centimetres.

Ø Health: **Dead, Poor, Fair, Good or Excellent**. Professional experience along with the visual vitality index established by Johnston et al. (2012) was used to underpin this category **(Appendix B).**

Ø Structure: **Failed, Very Poor, Poor, Fair, Good or Excellent**. Professional experience along with Visual Tree Assessment methodology established by Mattheck and Breloar (1994)**.**

Ø Useful Life Expectancy (ULE): This estimate provides an important estimate of a tree's remaining safe life span within a landscape (Barrell 1996). Estimates are based on species knowledge and an individual's structure, health and position within the landscape. ULE estimate categories used were: **Long** (>40 years), **Medium** (between 15 and 40 years), **Short** (between 5 and 15 years), **Negligible** (Less than 5 years) or **Dead** (less than 12 months). A framework for the ULE determination methodology is provided in **Appendix F** (Barrell 1996).

Ø Landscape Value: **Significant** (1), **Very High** (2), **High** (3), **Moderate** (4), **Low** (5), **Very Low** (6), **Insignificant** (7). These categories account for each tree's size, ecological significance as a food or habitat resource, structural integrity, visual prominence within the landscape and any additional heritage or protection controls that may be relevant to it. A framework for the Landscape Significance determination methodology is provided in **Appendix E** (Morton 2011).

Ø Retention Value: **High, Moderate, Low and Very Low**. ULE and Landscape Significance categories were used for each tree to determine their retention value. The retention and protection of trees determined to be of **High** retention value should be prioritised for any proposed development within the subject site. Trees determined to be of **Moderate** retention value should be retained and protected if feasible. The retention of trees determined to be of **Low** retention value should not obstruct any proposed development within the subject site. Tree determined to be of **Very Low** retention value should be removed as part of any development within the site. A framework for the Retention Value priorities is provided in **Appendix C** and **Appendix D** (Morton 2011).

Ø Notional Root Zone (NRZ): A Tree Protection Zone is a circular area surrounding a tree that provides the principal means of protecting trees on development sites. Tree Protection Zones aim to prevent soil compaction, contamination and physical damage to trees above and below ground through the exclusion of all development activity from within the specified radius (Matheny and Clark 1994). A NRZ radius may be calculated using the equation from the Australian Standard for the Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS4970 2025):

NRZ = DSH x 12.

As per *Section 3.2 of AS4970 (2025),* the NRZ for palm, cycad or tree fern specimens is not calculated but shall not be less than 2 metres. A minimum NRZ radius of 2 metres and a maximum NRZ radius of 15 metres were applied to the assessed trees in accordance with *Section 3.2 of AS4970 (2025).*

Ø Structural Root Zone Radius (SRZ): This measure provides an indication of the portion of a tree's root plate that is considered fundamentally important for the maintenance of basal anchorage. The volume of root plate estimated within an SRZ is not related to the physiological viability of a tree (Mattheck and Breloer 1994). It is important to note that SRZ area is not an absolute figure. Rather, it is an estimate based on a line of best fit drawn from research relating to observation of tree failures within forested areas. The SRZ area must therefore be viewed as an approximation that may be smaller or greater in size depending on site conditions and the vitality of individual assessed trees.

No SRZ radius was calculated for assessed palm specimens as per *AS470 (2025).* An SRZ radius (R_{SRZ}) may be calculated using the equation from the *Australian Standard for the Protection of Trees on Development Sites* (AS 4970 2025):

$$\mathbf{SRZ = (DRF \times 50)^{0.42 \times} 0.64}$$

The NRZ radius and SRZ radii for each tree were calculated as *per Sections 3.2 and 2.4 of AS4970 (2025)* (Table 1) (Figure 6).

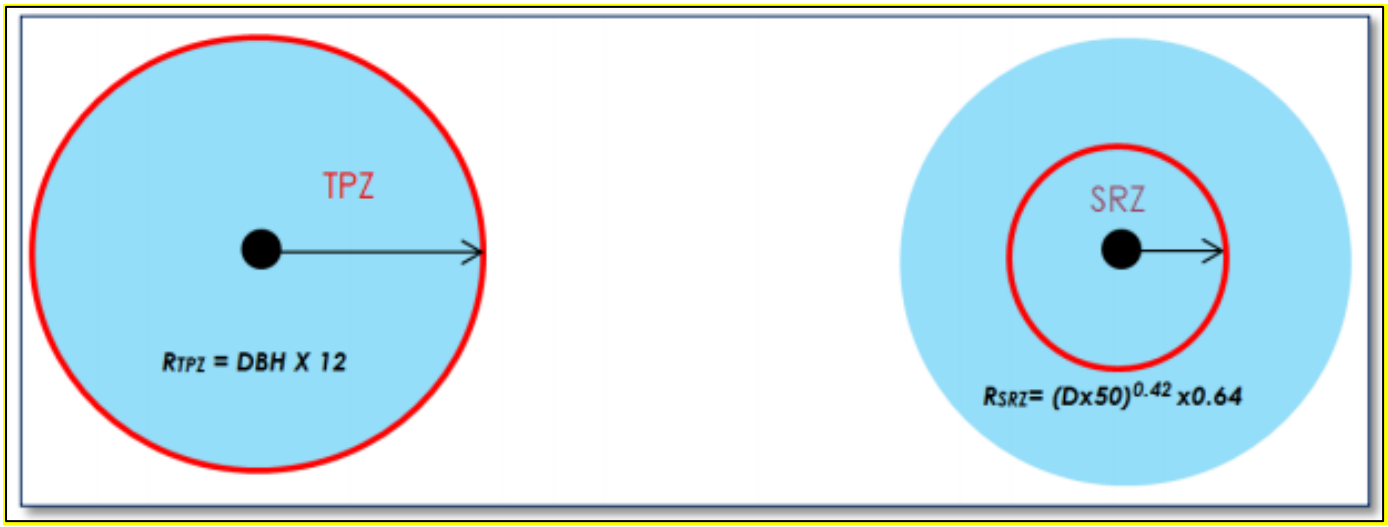

Figure 6. NRZ radius (formerly R_{TPZ}) and SRZ radius (R_{SRZs}) were calculated as *per Section 3 of AS4970 (2025)* and *AS4970 (2009).*

4.1 Tree Data

Table 1. Data collected on 12/08/2025 for eleven assessed trees.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Width (m)	DSH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Significance	Retention Value	NRZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Comments
1	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	Black Locust	Over mature	5	5	27	39	Poor	Poor	Short	Low	Low	3.2	2.2	Small tree of low species significance. Stem bifurcates at 2 metres. Union with bark inclusion and tissue necrosis. Canopy has been heavily pruned in past.
2	*Ficus microcarpa var. hillii*	Hill's Weeping Fig	Semi mature	7	6	31	30	Good	Fair	Short	Moderate	Low	3.7	2.0	Maturing tree of low species significance in LGA. Stem positioned 1.7 m from external wall of existing dwelling. Stem bifurcates at 1.2 metres. Union with signs of bark inclusion. Stem with poor orientation due to partial suppression from neighbouring tree. Canopy has been lopped in past.
3	*Ficus microcarpa var. hillii*	Hill's Weeping Fig	Semi mature	8	6	25	26	Good	Fair	Short	Moderate	Low	3.0	1.9	Maturing tree of low species significance in LGA. Stem positioned 1.4 m from external wall of existing dwelling. Canopy has been lopped in past.
4	*Cupressocyparis leylandii*	Leyland Cypress	Mature	6	4	46	51	Good	Fair	Short	Low	Low	5.5	2.5	Eastern-most tree in boundary hedge. Tree of low species significance in LGA. Canopy has been lopped in past to maintain hedge height.
5	*Cupressocyparis leylandii*	Leyland Cypress	Mature	6	4	25	30	Good	Fair	Short	Low	Low	3.0	2.0	GROUP of 7 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species have been planted as a boundary hedge. Trees of low species significance in LGA. Canopies has been lopped in past to maintain hedge height.
6	*Cupressocyparis leylandii*	Leyland Cypress	Mature	6	4	25	30	Good	Fair	Short	Low	Low	3.0	2.0	GROUP of 6 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species have been planted as a boundary hedge. Trees of low species significance in LGA. Canopies have been lopped in past to maintain hedge height. Southern-most trees with signs of dieback. Northern-most trees in group have partially failed at base.
7	*Cupressocyparis leylandii*	Leyland Cypress	Mature	6	4	36	44	Good	Has Failed	Negligible	Low	Very Low	4.3	2.3	Northern-most specimen in boundary hedge. Tree of low species significance in LGA. Stem with severed northerly orient and ground surface bulging around stem. Suggests tree has partially failed at base. Canopy has been lopped in past to maintain hedge height.
8	*Macadamia integrifolia*	Macadamia Tree	Mature	7	6	21	25	Good	Good	Long	Moderate	Moderate	2.5	1.8	Maturing tree of native species in mostly good condition. Becomes multi-stemmed at 3 metres. Stem positioned 3.3 meters rear from garden shed.
9	*Cupressocyparis leylandii*	Leyland Cypress	Semi mature	8	5	14	16	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	2.0	1.5	Tree of low species significance in LGA. Partially suppressed by closely positioned trees.
10	*Cupressocyparis leylandii*	Leyland Cypress	Semi mature	8	5	18	20	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	2.2	1.7	Tree of low species significance in LGA. Partially suppressed by closely positioned trees.
11	*Cupressocyparis leylandii*	Leyland Cypress	Semi mature	8	5	31	39	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	3.7	2.2	Tree of low species significance in LGA. Partially suppressed by closely positioned trees.

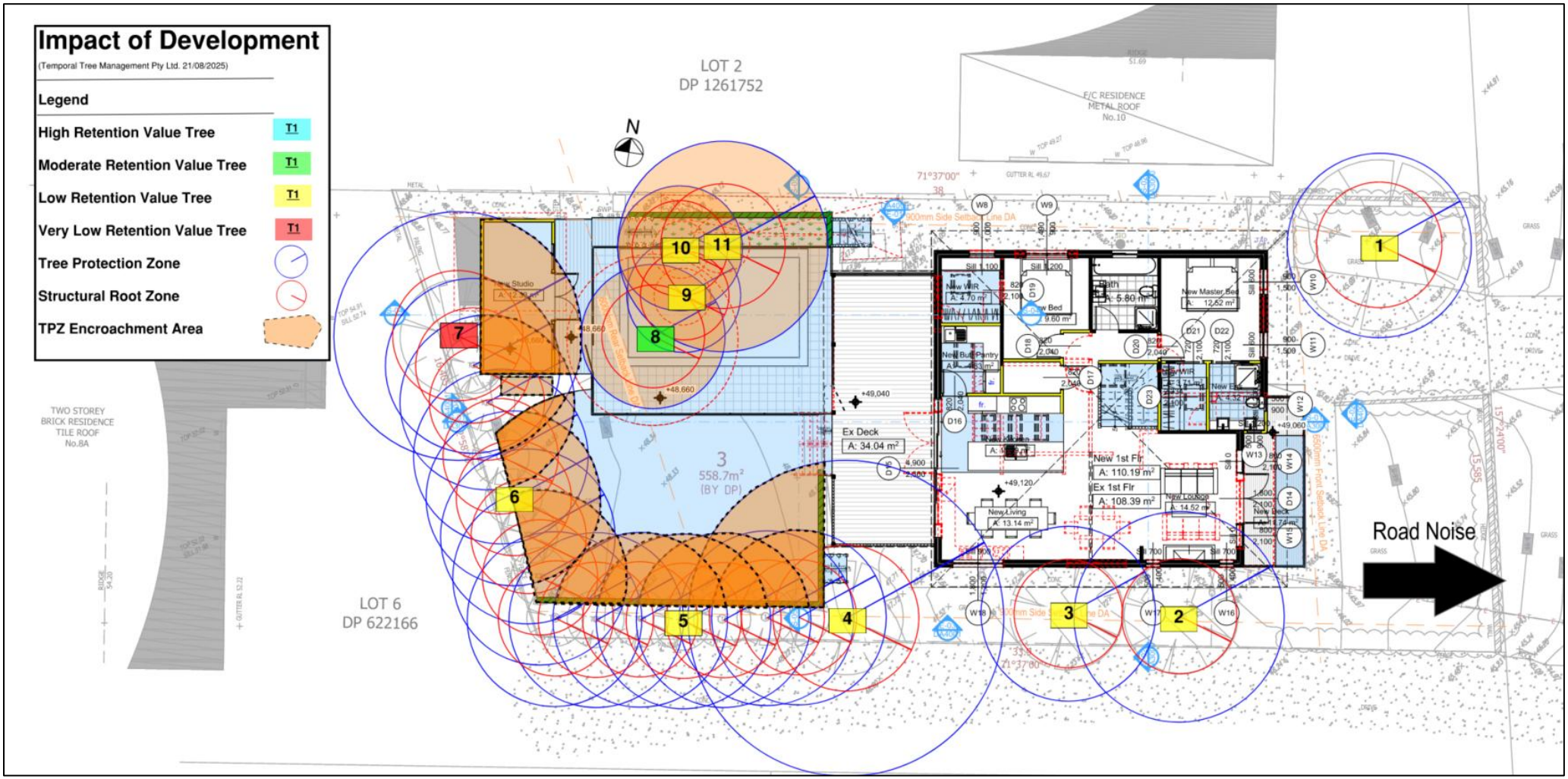

Figure 7. Retention values, NRZs, SRZs and Encroachments for eleven trees positioned within the subject site. Site Plan, prepared by: *Rapid Plans* (Drawing No: DA1003, Rev: -, drawn: 14/07/2025). Annotated by Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd. (21/08/2025).

5. Tree Retention Values

Table 2. Summarised retention value data for eleven trees assessed on 12/08/2025 within the subject site.

Retention Values Determined for Eleven Assessed Trees			
Very Low	Low	Moderate	High
Tree 7	Trees 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11	Tree 8	N/A

There were no assessed trees that were determined to be of High Retention Value within the surrounding landscape. This reflects the reduces species significance and / or smaller size of the assessed trees.

Tree 8 was determined to be of Moderate Retention Value. This maturing *Macadamia integrifolia* specimen showed signs of high vitality. This tree becomes multi-stemmed at 3 metres. This structural feature is common for this species. These factors underpinned the Long ULE estimate determined for this tree. However, due to its smaller size and increased suitability for replacement, this tree was determined to be of Moderate Landscape Significance. Tree 8 should be retained and protected as part of the proposed development if feasible. If required for removal, Tree 8 must be suitably replaced as part of the proposed Landscape Plan.

Nine trees (Trees 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11) were determined to be of Low Retention value within the surrounding landscape. This primarily reflects their small size and low species significance within the Northern Beaches LGA. The protection and retention of Trees 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11 should not obstruct or require alteration of the proposed development. If required, these nine trees are suitable for removal to facilitate any proposed development works within this property.

Tree 7 is a medium-sized tree of low species significance. This tree's stem has severe northerly orientation and ground surface bulging around the base of its stem. These factors underpinned the Negligible ULE estimate and Very Low Retention Value rating determined for this tree. Tree 7 should be prioritised for removal as part of any proposed development within this property.

Figure 8. Tree 7 with signs of partial root plate failure.

6. Impact of Proposed Development

6.1. NRZ Encroachments

An NRZ encroachment is the proportional area of a tree's NRZ that will be absorbed, disturbed or exposed as part of a development.

As defined in *Section 3.3.4 of AS4970 (2025),* **Minor** NRZ encroachments absorb less than 10% of a trees' NRZ area while major encroachments exceed 10%. Minor encroachments of less than 10% of the total NRZ area may occur without the site presence of the Project Arborist providing there is an equal compensation of protected area elsewhere adjacent to the NRZ. The potential impact on the viability of tree with an NRZ encroachment that is less than 10% is unlikely to impact the viability of a tree and is defined as Low in this assessment.

As defined in *Sections 3.3.5 of AS4970 (2025),* **Moderate** NRZ encroachments absorb more than 10% of a trees' NRZ and less than 20%. Moderate NRZ encroachments are generally considered to be acceptable providing the tree's condition is shown to be Good/Fair, it can be shown that the affected tree will remain viable. There must also be an equal compensation of protected area elsewhere adjacent to the impacted tree's NRZ.

As defined in *Sections 3.3.6 of AS4970 (2025),* **Major** NRZ encroachments absorb more than 20% of a trees' NRZ. Major encroachments of this magnitude are likely to impact a tree's health and may impact the structural integrity of their root plate. Retention of trees that will sustain a Major NRZ encroachment must demonstrate mitigation of impact from existing infrastructure and / or demonstrate that the affected tree will remain viable through a Root Mapping Assessment. Modification of the design plan may be required to mitigate the impact of the encroaching structure. There must also be an equal compensation of protected area elsewhere adjacent to the NRZ.

6.2. Impact of Proposed Works on Assessed Trees

Table 3. Summarized impacts of NRZs encroachments associated with the proposed development calculated for Trees 1-11.

Tree	SRZ Encroachment	Encroachment (%)	Impact	Mitigation	Proposed Management
1	N/A	0	N/A	Tree will not be directly impacted by the proposed development.	**Retain**. Install tree protection measures in accordance with Section 4 of AS4970 (2009).
2	N/A	0	N/A	Tree will not be directly impacted by the proposed development.	**Retain**. Install tree protection measures in accordance with Section 4 of AS4970 (2009).
3	N/A	0	N/A	Tree will not be directly impacted by the proposed development.	**Retain**. Install tree protection measures in accordance with Section 4 of AS4970 (2009).
4	Yes	18	Moderate	Tree will sustain a Moderate NRZ encroachment that will breach its SRZ during construction of the new retaining wall for the fill area within the northern portion of the site.	**Remove**. Tree will require removal to facilitate the proposed development.
5	Yes	41	Major	Trees within group will sustain Major NRZ encroachments that will breach their SRZs during construction of the new retaining wall for the fill area within the northern portion of the site.	**Remove**. Trees in group will require removal to facilitate the proposed development.
6	Yes	51	Major	Trees within group will sustain Major NRZ encroachments that will breach their SRZs during infill within the northern portion of the site.	**Remove**. Trees in group will require removal to facilitate the proposed development.
7	Yes	32	Major	Tree will sustain a Major NRZ encroachment that will breach its SRZ during construction of the new retaining wall for the proposed studio.	**Remove**. Tree will require removal to facilitate the proposed development.
8	Yes	100	N/A	Tree's stem is positioned within the footprint of proposed pool.	**Remove**. Tree will require removal to facilitate the proposed development.
9	Yes	100	Total	Tree's stem is positioned within the footprint of proposed pool.	**Remove**. Tree will require removal to facilitate the proposed development.
10	Yes	100	Total	Tree's stem is positioned within the footprint of proposed pool.	**Remove**. Tree will require removal to facilitate the proposed development.
11	Yes	100	N/A	Tree's stem is positioned within the footprint of proposed pool.	**Remove**. Tree will require removal to facilitate the proposed development.

7. Tree Protection Specifications

7.1. Proposed Tree Removal / Pruning

Eight trees included in this assessment (Trees 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11) will require removal to facilitate the proposed development. The stems of four specimens (Trees 8, 9, 10 and 11) are within the footprint of the proposed pool (Figure 7) (Table 3). Two trees (Trees 4 and 7) and two tree groups (Trees 5 and 6) will sustain Major or Moderate NRZ encroachments that will breach their SRZs. The viability of these four trees will be compromised by the encroachments they will sustain. Trees 4, 5, 6 and 7 are therefore also recommended for removal.

Tree 7 was determined to be of Very Low Retention Value and Trees 4, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11 were determined to be of Low Retention Value in Section 4.2 of this report (Table 1). The removal of these seven trees as part of the proposed development is supported. Tree 8 was determined to be of Moderate Retention Value in Section 4.2 of this report (Table 1). This tree cannot be retained under the proposed design. Due to its central position within the northern portion of the site, amendment to the proposed pool design and infill plans are unfeasible to facilitate its retention as part of this development. The removal of Tree 8 is therefore also supported.

Trees 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 are all specimens of a species (*Cupressocyparis leylandii*) that is listed in *Table 1 – Exempt Species* of *Part E – The Natural Environment, Chapter 1 – Preservation of Trees or Bushland Vegetation* of the Warringah Development Control Plan (WDCP 2011) (Northern Beaches Council 2025). Trees 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 may therefore be removed without prior approval from the Northern Beaches Council. Tree 8 is protected under *Part E – The Natural Environment, Chapter 1 – Preservation of Trees or Bushland Vegetation* of the Warringah Development Control Plan (WDCP 2011) (Northern Beaches Council 2025). Consent for the removal of this tree must be issued by Northern Beaches Council prior to their removal.

All proposed tree removal works should be undertaken by a suitably qualified arborist (minimum AQF Level 3) and in compliance with the *Work Safe Guide to Managing Risks of Tree Trimming and Removal Work (2016).* All tree removal work must stop and an ecologist suitably qualified in animal handling must be contacted immediately if any nesting birds or arboreal mammals are encountered during the removal works. Continuation of works must be guided by the ecologist.

It is recommended that Tree 8 is suitably replaced as part of the proposed Landscape Plan. It is recommended that a minimum of one specimen of a suitable indigenous or native tree species capable of growing to a mature height of no less than 8 metres is planted within the subject site in a position within the northern portion of the site that will ensure its ULE is entirely fulfilled. The replacement trees must come in a 75L pot and in compliance with the *Australian Standard for Tree Stock for Landscape Use (AS 2303 2015).*

7.2. Tree Protection Measures

A Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) is the primary means of ensuring a retained tree is not unacceptably impacted by approved development works. Protection fencing must be established where possible to delineate construction activities from the TPZs and SRZs of retained trees. Fenced protection zones must be enclosed by 1.8 metre steel fencing that is securely fixed to the ground as stated in *Section 4.3 of AS4970 (2025)* (Figure 9). Shade cloth must be securely fastened to the steel fencing to reduce transport of dust and debris into tree protection areas. Plywood may be used as an alternative if steel fencing cannot be suitably installed. Signage stating the purpose of these exclusion zones should be fixed to the fencing so that it is visible from all points within the site. Coarse-grained wood-chip mulch may be required within a fenced protection zone if specified. Bracing is permissible within the fenced protection zone providing supports avoid any damage to surface roots.

As per *Section 4.2 of AS4970 (2025),* the following activities are not permitted inside delineated protection zones:

(a) Machine excavation including soil scraping.
(b) Equipment and material storage.
(c) Preparation of chemicals, including preparation of cement products.
(d) Movement and parking of vehicles and plant;
(e) Dumping of waste.
(f) Spreading or stockpiling of fill.
(g) refuelling.
(h) washing down and cleaning of equipment.
(i) lighting of fires.
(j) physical damage to the tree.

Activities specified in items a) to e) may be permitted with appropriate protection measures if specified in Section 6.3 of this report.

Once installed, fenced tree protection zones must remain undisturbed for the duration of proposed development works. No services either temporary or permanent are to be located within a specified fenced protection zone. If services are to be located within a TPZ, special details will need to be provided by the Project Arborist for tree protection regarding the location of services.

Figure 9. Protection fencing should be erected around the specified perimeter of TPZs in accordance with Section 4.3 of *AS4970 (2025).* Figure 9 a. depicts correctly installed steel or plywood fence panelling (1 and 2) with mulch inside the protection area (3). Figure 9 b. shows protection fencing signage.

Where specified, stem protection measures must be installed on retained trees in situations where the establishment of protection fencing is not feasible. Stem protection measures compliant with *Section 4.5.2 of AS4970 (2025)* may be installed using hessian or carpet underlay padding wrapped around the trees' stems and fixed in place using duct tape. Timber battens (20mm x 100mm) must then be spaced no greater than 150 mm around the stems and fixed to one another using steel strapping. Timber battens must not be fixed directly to the trees' stems (Figure 10).

Temporary access within a fenced protection zone may only occur under the supervision of the Project Arborist. The installation of ground protection measures compliant with *Section 4.5.3 of AS4970 (2025*) is required if any vehicles or machinery is required to temporarily access a specified fenced protection zone. In such cases, a geotextile membrane must be installed over the specified ground protection area. Coarse-grained wood-chip mulch must be installed to a depth of no less than 70mm and no more than 100 mm over the geotextile membrane. Timber rumble boards or heavy vehicle protection plates/mats must then be installed over the mulch (Figure 10). Ground protection measures must remain in place for the entire duration of required vehicle or machinery access within a fenced protection zone. Protection fencing must be reinstalled to its original shape immediately after the completion of required works within the fenced protection zone.

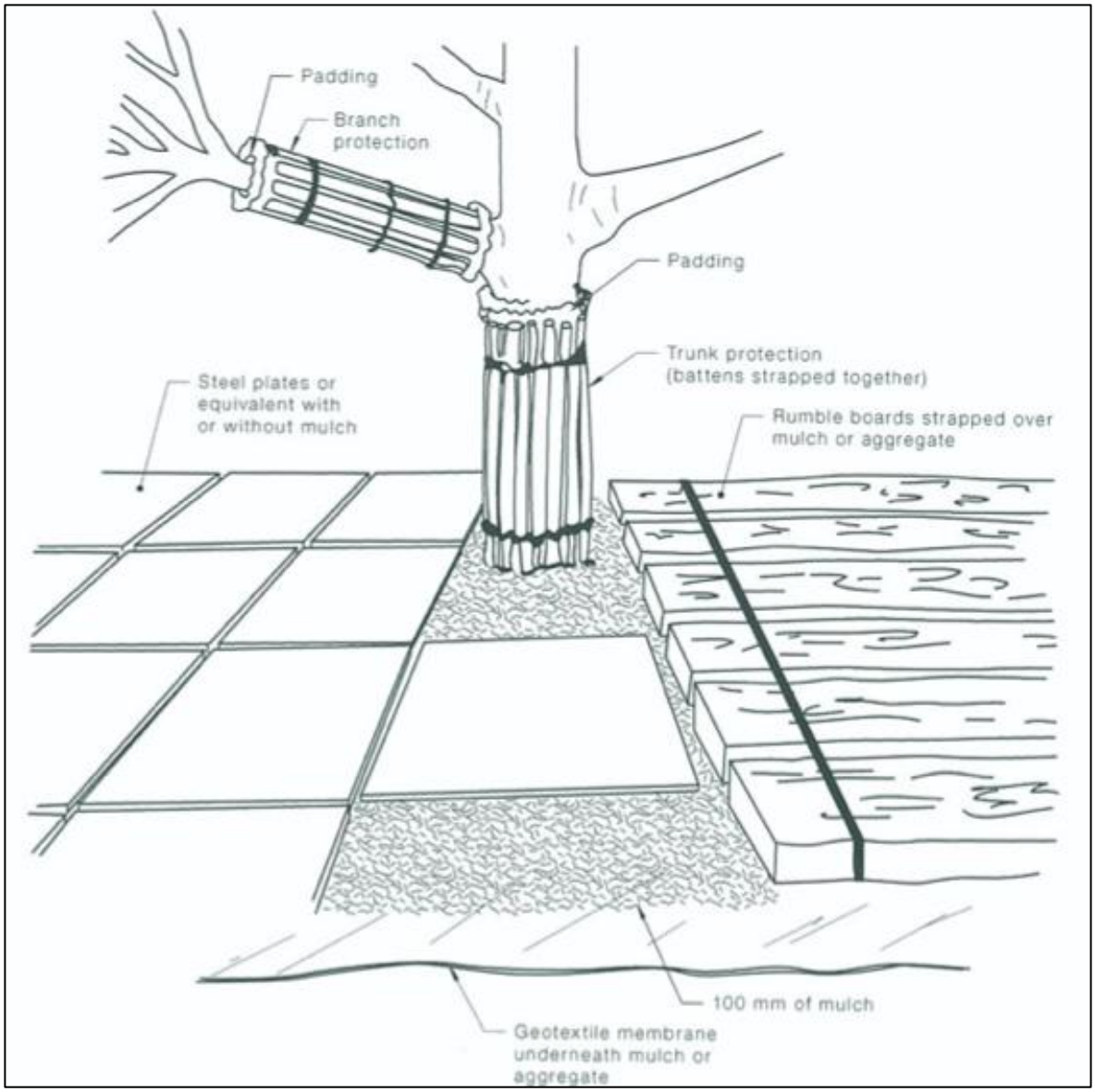

Figure 10. Stem and ground protection measures specified in Section 4.5.3 of *AS4970 (2025)* for temporary access within a fenced protection zone. Steel plates or rumble boards are shown to be suitable for ground protection over mulch and geotextile fabric.

7.3. Tree Protection Specifications

Three assessed trees (Trees 1, 2 and 3) will not be directly impacted as part of the proposed development and are suitable for retention. These three trees are specimens of two species (*Robinia pseudoacacia* and *Ficus macrocarpa* var. 'Hillii') that are listed in *Table 1 – Exempt Species* of *Part E – The Natural Environment, Chapter 1 – Preservation of Trees or Bushland Vegetation* of the Warringah Development Control Plan (WDCP 2011) (Northern Beaches Council 2025). Despite this, their retention and protection as part of the development is recommended. The following protection measures must be in place at the specified stages of construction to ensure the viability of the nine retained trees is not impacted (Figure 11):

7.3.1. Prior to Commencement of Practical Works

- A Project Arborist must be engaged prior to the commencement of practical works and remain in place for the duration of this development to ensure ongoing compliance with the requirements outlined in Section 7 of this report.
- One fenced TPZ compliant with the specifications outlined in *Section 4.3* of *AS4970 (2025)* must be installed within the garden area surrounding Tree 1 (Figure 9 and Figure 11).
- Fenced protection zones will not be suitable for Trees 2 and 3 due to the confined pathway area between their stems and the western dwelling wall.
- It is therefore recommended that stem protection measures are installed on Trees 2 and 3 in accordance with *Section 4.5.3 of AS4970 (2025)* (Figure 10 and Figure 11).
- 'Tree Protection Zone Signage' signage compliant with *Section 4.4 of AS4970 (2009)* must be installed on the fenced protection zone and both stem protection measures (Figure 9).
- Shade cloth must be installed on the fence panels of the fenced TPZ to mitigate transfer of particulate and liquid contaminants into the tree protection area within the south-eastern boundary.

7.3.2. During Construction Works

- The fenced TPZ and stem protection measures must remain in place for the duration of the development. Any required access within the fenced TPZ must be approved by the Project Arborist prior to entry.
- Suitable ground or stem protection measures must be temporarily installed for the duration of required access as specified in *Sections 4.5.2 and 4.5.3 of AS4970 (2025)* (Figure 10).

- There must be no major root (diameter of 40mm or greater) damage or disturbance during the excavation within the NRZs of retained trees. Any major roots identified must be preserved and inspected by the Project Arborist prior to any further works.
- Major root pruning of retained trees is only considered to be suitable if design amendments are not possible. All major root cutting must be undertaken by the Project Arborist using a handsaw in compliance with *AS4373 (2007)* (p. 18). Major root pruning must be approved by the Project Arborist and Northern Beaches Council prior to being undertaken.
- Documentation of the supervised excavation and any encountered major roots, and an ongoing monitoring schedule for Tree 1 must be provided by the Project Arborist as part of the final arboricultural checklist.
- Any additional excavation within the NRZs of a retained tree must be undertaken using sensitive construction methods (hand tools, hydro-vac or Airspade) in accordance with Section 3.3.4 of *AS4970 (2025)*.
- New utility services are to be located outside the TPZ of retained trees. Any additional excavation required for service installation within a retained tree's TPZ must be assessed and certified by the Project Arborist.

7.3.3. Post Construction - Landscaping

- Where required, excavation for landscape planting within a retained Tree's TPZ must be undertaken using hand tools only. Existing soil grades should be maintained where possible.
- A minimum of <u>one</u> tree should be planted to suitably replace Tre 8. The replacement tree must be selected from suitable indigenous or native species and be capable of growing to a mature height of no less 8 metres (Table 1).
- The replacement specimens must be positioned within the new infill area within the northern portion of the site to ensure its ULE is entirely fulfilled.
- The replacement trees must come in a minimum 75L pot and be grown under conditions compliant with *the Australian Standard for Tree Stock for Landscape Use (AS 2303 2015).*

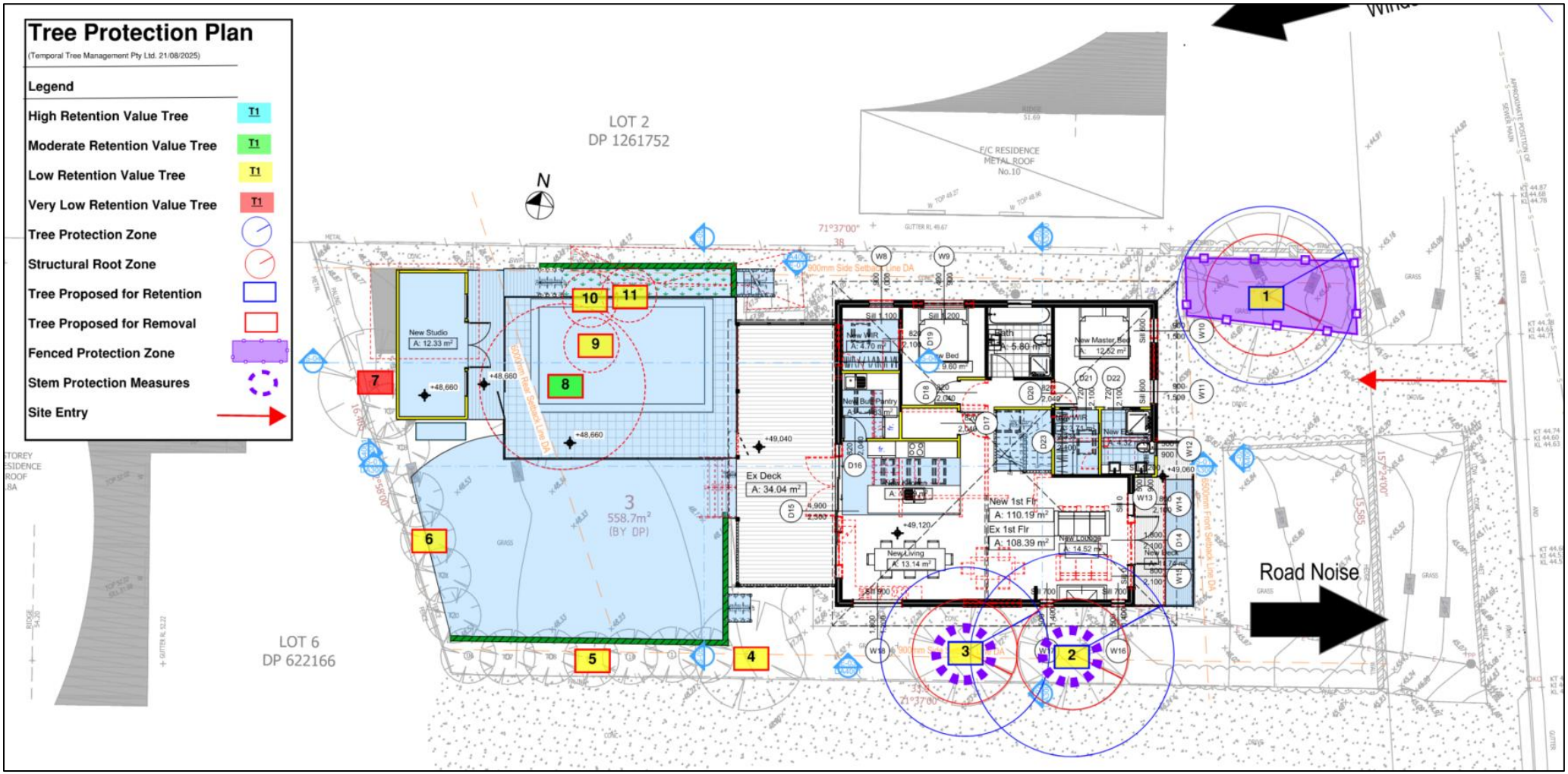

Figure 11. Tree Protection / Removal Plan. Site Plan, prepared by: *Rapid Plans* (Drawing No: DA1003, Rev: -, drawn: 14/07/2025). Annotated by Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd. (21/08/2025).

7.4. Certifications

To ensure the proposed development meets the objectives of the Tree Removal/Protection Plan, monitoring and certification process will be undertaken at the following hold points in line with *AS4970 (2009).*

· Tree Removal –If approved, removal of Trees 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 only must be confirmed by Project Arborist. Trees 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 should be clearly marked with pink spray paint by the Project Arborist prior to commencement of removal.

· Installation of Tree Protection Measures – Inspection and certification by the Project Arborist of three fenced protection zones installed for Trees 1, 2 and 3 as specified in the Tree Protection Plan (Section 7.3 of this report) (Figure 11). This hold point must be complete prior to the commencement of practical works.

· Certified Entry within Fenced Protection Zones –Certification by the Project Arborist of any required entry within the fenced protection zones. This hold point must be undertaken when required at any point during the construction process.

· Monitoring of Retained Trees– Regular inspection and certification by the Project Arborist of retained trees. Inspections must be undertaken every 2-3 months during the construction.

· Final Project Arborist Inspection– Final inspection by Project Arborist and certification of compliance with the Tree Protection Plan as specified in Section 7.3 of this report. All specified protection measures outlined in Section 7.3. must remain in place until this final inspection. Inspection of proposed tree replacement planting for Tree 8 should be undertaken at this time.

References:

Australian Standard AS 4970 (2009) Protection of trees on development sites. Standards Australia.

Barrell, J. (1996) Pre-Development Tree Assessment. Proceedings of the International Conference on Trees and Building Sites. ISA, Illinois.

Day, S. D., Watson, G., Wiseman, E. and Harris, R. (2009) Causes and consequences of deep structural roots in urban trees: from nursery production to landscape establishment. *Arboriculture and Urban Forestry.* 35(4):182-191.

Day, S. D., Wiseman, P. E., Dickinson, S. B. and Harris, J. R. (2010) Contemporary concepts of root system architecture of urban trees. *Arboriculture and Urban Forestry.* 36(4): 149-156.

Gilman, E. F. (1990) Tree root growth and development. Form, depth and periodicity. *Journal of Environmental Horticulture.* 8(4): 215-220.

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Northern Beaches Council (2025) Warringah Local Environmental Plan (2011). Accessed via: https://www.northernbeaches.nsw.gov.au/planning-and-development/planning-controls (21/08/2025).

Morton, A. (2011) Tree Retention Values Assessment Methodolgy. Accessed via Leichardt Council Tree Technical Manual: file:///C:/Users/WD/Downloads/Tree%20Management%20Technical%20Manual.pdf.

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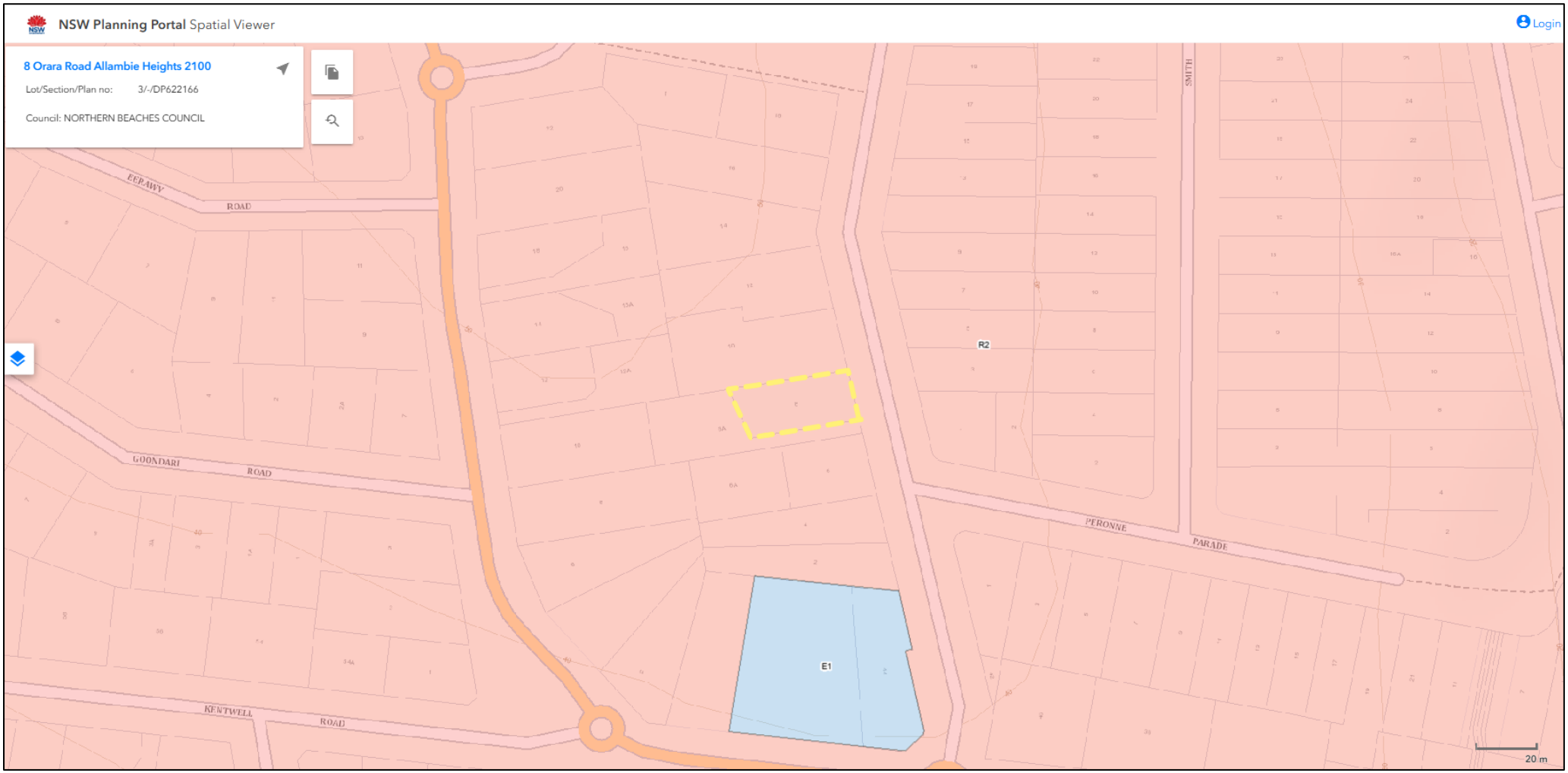
Appendix A: Site Location Maps

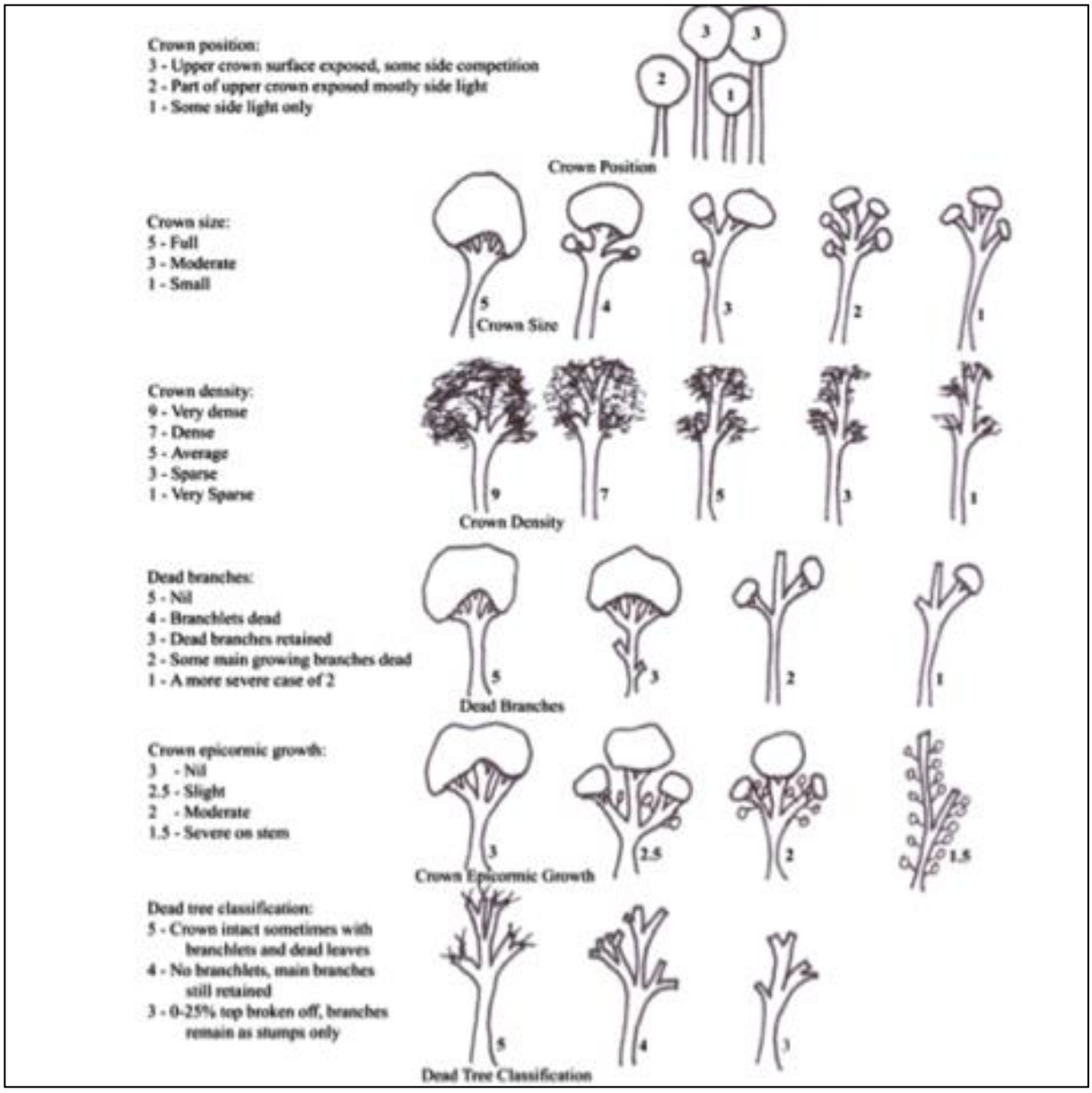


Subject site (YELLOW boundary) positioned within an R2 Low-density Residential zone. Image sourced from Planning NSW (2025).

Appendix B: Vitality using Visual Vitality Index (Johnstone et al. 2012).

VVI = 3/3 (Upper crown exposed) + 5/5 (Good crown size) + 8/9 (Good crown density) + 4/5 (Very little deadwood) + 2/3 (Moderate epicormic growth) + 5/5 (Crown in tact).

=26/30.



Appendix C: Tree Retention Values Priority Requirements

From Morton (2011). Accessed via the Leichardt Council Tree Technical Manual.

Retention value	Recommended action
"High"	• These trees are considered worthy of preservation; as such careful consideration should be given to their retention as a priority. • Proposed site design and placement of buildings and infrastructure should consider the Tree Protection Zones as discussed in the following sections to minimise any adverse impact. • In addition to Tree Protection Zones, the extent of the canopy (canopy drip-line) should also be considered, particularly in relation to high rise developments. Significant pruning of the trees to accommodate the building envelope or temporary scaffolding is generally not acceptable.
"Moderate"	• The retention of these trees is desirable. • These trees should be retained as part of any proposed development if possible, however these trees are considered less critical for retention. • If these trees must be removed, replacement planting should be considered in accordance with Council's Tree Replacement Policy to compensate for loss of amenity.
"Low"	• These trees are not considered to worthy of any special measures to ensure their preservation, due to current health, condition or suitability. They do not have any special ecological, heritage or amenity value, or these values are substantially diminished due to their SULE. • These trees should not be considered as a constraint to the future development of the site.
"Very Low"	• These trees are considered potentially hazardous or very poor specimens, or may be environmental or noxious weeds. • The removal of these trees is therefore recommended regardless of the implications of any proposed development.

Appendix C: Tree Retention Values Methodology

From Morton (2011)

	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							

Appendix D: Landscape Significance Definitions

From Morton (2011). Accessed via the Leichardt Council Tree Technical Manual.

Rating	Heritage value	Ecological value	Amenity value
1. SIGNIFICANT	The subject site is listed as a Heritage Item under the Local Environment Plan (LEP) with a local, state or national level of significance or is listed as a Significant Tree.	The subject tree is scheduled as a Threatened Species as defined under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 (NSW)* or the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.*	The subject tree has a very large live crown size exceeding 100m² with normal to dense foliage cover, is located in a visually prominent position in the landscape, exhibits very good form and habit typical of the species.
	The subject tree forms part of the curtilage of a Heritage Item (building /structure /artefact as defined under the LEP) and has important association with that item.	The tree is a locally indigenous 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.	The subject tree 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.
	The subject tree is a Commemorative Planting having been planted by an important historical person (s) or to commemorate an important historical event.	The subject tree is a Remnant Tree, being a tree in existence prior to development of the area.	The tree is visually prominent in view from surrounding areas, being a landmark or visible from a considerable distance.
2. VERY HIGH	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 era or style of landscape design associated with the original development of the site.	The tree is a locally-indigenous species, representative of the original vegetation of the area and is a dominant or associated canopy species of an Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) formerly occurring in the area occupied by the site.	The subject tree has a very large live crown size exceeding 60m²; a crown density exceeding 70% (normal-dense), is a very good representative of the species in terms of its form and branching habit or is aesthetically distinctive and makes a positive contribution to the visual character and the amenity of the area.

Rating	Heritage value	Ecological value	Amenity value
3. HIGH	The tree has a suspected historical association with a heritage item or landscape supported by anecdotal or visual evidence.	The tree is a locally-indigenous species and representative of the original vegetation of the area and the tree is located within a defined Vegetation Link / Wildlife Corridor or has known wildlife habitat value.	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% (normal); the subject tree is visible from the street and/or surrounding properties and makes a positive contribution to the visual character and the amenity of the area.
4. MODERATE	The tree has no known or suspected historical association, but does not detract or diminish the value of the item and is sympathetic to the original era of planting.	The subject tree is a non-local native or exotic species that is protected under the provisions of this Development Control Plan.	The subject tree has a medium live crown size exceeding 25m²; the tree is a fair representative of the species, exhibiting moderate deviations from typical form (distortion/suppression etc) with a crown density of more than 50% (thinning to normal); and The tree is visible from surrounding properties, but is not visually prominent – view may be partially obscured by other vegetation or built forms. The tree makes a fair contribution to the visual character and amenity of the area.
5. LOW	The subject tree detracts from heritage values or diminishes the value of a Heritage Item.	The subject tree is scheduled as exempt (not protected) under the provisions of this Development Control Plan due to its species, nuisance or position relative to buildings or other structures.	The subject tree has a small live crown size of less than 25m² and can be replaced within the short term (5-10 years) with new tree planting.
6. VERY LOW	The subject tree is causing damage to a Heritage Item.	The subject tree is listed as an Environment Weed Species in the Leichhardt Local Government Area, being invasive, or is a known nuisance species.	The subject tree is not visible from surrounding properties (visibility obscured) and makes a negligible contribution or has a negative impact on the amenity and visual character of the area. The tree is a poor representative of the species, showing significant deviations from the typical form and branching habit with a crown density of less than 50% (sparse).

Appendix E: Useful Life Expectancy Definitions

From Barrell (1996). Accessed via the Leichardt Council Tree Technical Manual.

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

Appendix F: Tree Data Sheets and Photographs for Trees 1-11

*********(See Over)**********

Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd.
William Dunlop: Consulting Arborist
(M. UrbHort, Grad. Dip(Arb), B.Sc).

Black Locust Primary ID #1078880

8 Orara Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	1
Scientific Name:	Robinia pseudoacacia
Common Name:	Black Locust
Health:	Poor
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	27
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	5
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	5
Useful Life Expectancy:	6-10 years
Maturity:	Over mature
Structure:	Poor
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	No works
Last Modified:	12/08/2025
Observations:	TCodominant, TIncluded bark
Tree Comments:	Small tree of low species significance. Stem bifurcates at 2 metres. Union with bark inclusion and tissue necrosis. Canopy has been heavily pruned in past.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.262763
Latitude:	-33.774626
Address:	8 Orara Road
City:	Allambie Heights

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
12/08/2025

Hill's Weeping Fig Primary ID #1078881

8 Orara Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	2
Scientific Name:	Ficus microcarpa var. hillii
Common Name:	Hill's Weeping Fig
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	30.48
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	7
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	6
Useful Life Expectancy:	6-10 years
Maturity:	Semi mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	No works
Last Modified:	12/08/2025
Observations:	TCodominant, TIncluded bark, TLean
Tree Comments:	Maturing tree of low species significance in LGA. Stem positioned 1.7 m from external wall of existing dwelling. Stem bifurcates at 1.2 metres. Union with signs of bark inclusion. Stem with poor orientation due to partial suppression from neighbouring tree. Canopy has been lopped in past.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.262711
Latitude:	-33.774755
Address:	8 Orara Road
City:	Allambie Heights

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
12/08/2025

Hill's Weeping Fig Primary ID #1078883

8 Orara Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	3
Scientific Name:	Ficus microcarpa var. hillii
Common Name:	Hill's Weeping Fig
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	25
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	8
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	6
Useful Life Expectancy:	6-10 years
Maturity:	Semi mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	No works
Last Modified:	12/08/2025
Observations:	CLopped
Tree Comments:	Maturing tree of low species significance in LGA. Stem positioned 1.4 m from external wall of existing dwelling. Canopy has been lopped in past.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.262662
Latitude:	-33.774762
Address:	8 Orara Road
City:	Allambie Heights

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
12/08/2025

Leyland Cypress Primary ID #1078889

6 Orara Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	4
Scientific Name:	Cupressocyparis leylandii
Common Name:	Leyland Cypress
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	46
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	6
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	4
Useful Life Expectancy:	6-10 years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	Removal
Last Modified:	21/08/2025
Observations:	CLopped
Tree Comments:	Eastern-most tree in boundary hedge. Tree of low species significance in LGA. Canopy has been lopped in past to maintain hedge height.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.262581
Latitude:	-33.774774
Address:	6 Orara Road
City:	Allambie Heights

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
12/08/2025

Leyland Cypress Primary ID #1078899

8A Orara Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	5
Scientific Name:	Cupressocyparis leylandii
Common Name:	Leyland Cypress
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	25
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	6
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	4
Useful Life Expectancy:	6-10 years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	Removal
Last Modified:	21/08/2025
Observations:	CLopped
Tree Comments:	GROUP of 7 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species have been planted as a boundary hedge. Trees of low species significance in LGA. Canopies has been lopped in past to maintain hedge height.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.262536
Latitude:	-33.774784
Address:	8A Orara Road
City:	Allambie Heights

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
12/08/2025

Leyland Cypress Primary ID #1078901

8A Orara Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	6
Scientific Name:	Cupressocyparis leylandii
Common Name:	Leyland Cypress
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	25
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	6
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	4
Useful Life Expectancy:	6-10 years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	Removal
Last Modified:	21/08/2025
Observations:	CLopped
Tree Comments:	GROUP of 6 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species have been planted as a boundary hedge. Trees of low species significance in LGA. Canopies have been lopped in past to maintain hedge height. Southern-most trees with signs of dieback. Northern-most trees in group have partially failed at base.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.262450
Latitude:	-33.774769
Address:	8A Orara Road
City:	Allambie Heights

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
12/08/2025

Leyland Cypress Primary ID #1078902

8A Orara Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	7
Scientific Name:	Cupressocyparis leylandii
Common Name:	Leyland Cypress
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	36
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	6
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	4
Useful Life Expectancy:	1-5 years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Has Failed
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	Removal
Last Modified:	21/08/2025
Observations:	RUnstable, TIncluded bark, CLopped
Tree Comments:	Northern-most specimen in boundary hedge. Tree of low species significance in LGA. Stem with severed northerly orientation and ground surface bulging around stem. Suggests tree has partially failed at base. Canopy has been lopped in past to maintain hedge height.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.262431
Latitude:	-33.774719
Address:	8A Orara Road
City:	Allambie Heights

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
12/08/2025

Macadamia Tree Primary ID #1078903

8A Orara Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	8
Scientific Name:	Macadamia integrifolia
Common Name:	Macadamia Tree
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	21
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	7
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	6
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Good
Retention Value:	Medium
Tree Work:	Removal
Last Modified:	21/08/2025
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Maturing tree of native species in mostly good condition. Becomes multi-stemmed at 3 metres. Stem positioned 3.3 meters red from garden shed.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.262477
Latitude:	-33.774711
Address:	8A Orara Road
City:	Allambie Heights

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
12/08/2025

Leyland Cypress Primary ID #1078905

8 Orara Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	9
Scientific Name:	Cupressocyparis leylandii
Common Name:	Leyland Cypress
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	14
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	8
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	5
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Maturity:	Semi mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	Removal
Last Modified:	21/08/2025
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Tree of low species significance in LGA. Partially suppressed by closely positioned trees.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.262493
Latitude:	-33.774681
Address:	8 Orara Road
City:	Allambie Heights

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
12/08/2025

Leyland Cypress Primary ID #1078906

10 Orara Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	10
Scientific Name:	Cupressocyparis leylandii
Common Name:	Leyland Cypress
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	18
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	8
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	5
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Maturity:	Semi mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	Removal
Last Modified:	21/08/2025
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Tree of low species significance in LGA. Partially suppressed by closely positioned trees.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.262469
Latitude:	-33.774686
Address:	10 Orara Road
City:	Allambie Heights

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
12/08/2025

Leyland Cypress Primary ID #1078907

10 Orara Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	11
Scientific Name:	Cupressocyparis leylandii
Common Name:	Leyland Cypress
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	31
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	8
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	5
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Maturity:	Semi mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	Removal
Last Modified:	21/08/2025
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Tree of low species significance in LGA. Partially suppressed by closely positioned trees.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.262475
Latitude:	-33.774667
Address:	10 Orara Road
City:	Allambie Heights

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
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