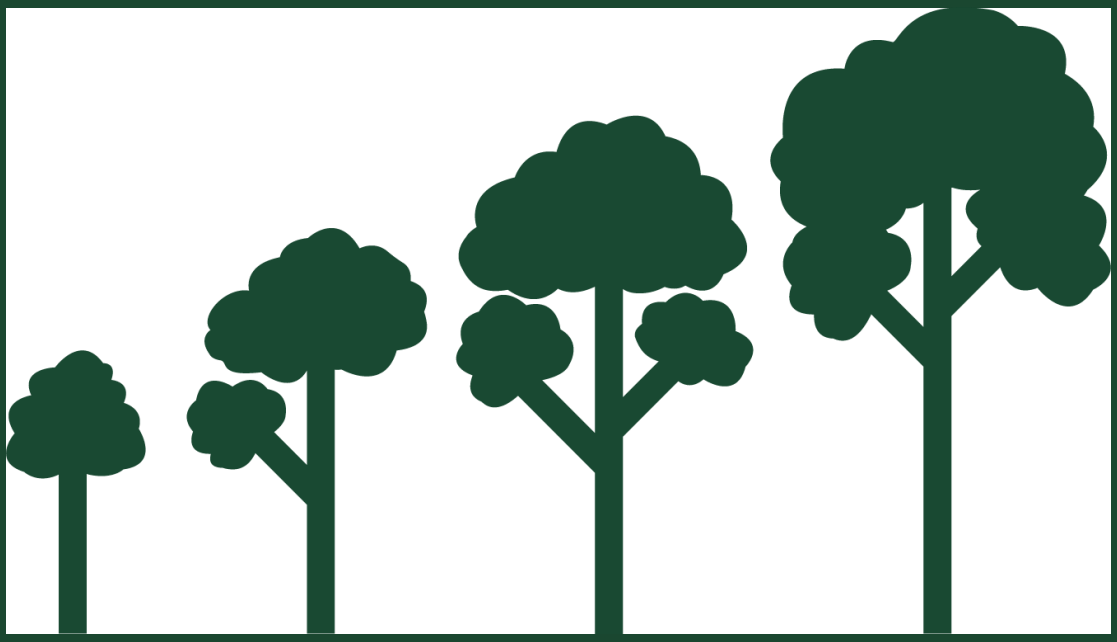
Temporal
TREE MANAGEMENT

Arboricultural Impact Assessment



35 Blackbutts Road, Frenchs Forest
NSW, 2086
1/-/DP560648
Job No: 250084

19/06/2025

PREPARED BY:

Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd.

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DISCLAIMER and LIMITATIONS

This report has been commissioned by the Project Developer (*Atai Investment)* for a proposed development at 35 Blackbutts Road, Frenchs Forest. The purpose of this report is to assess the impact associated with a proposed development on thirteen 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 12/05/2025. Recommendations provided in this report are made in relation to *the Australian Standard for the Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS 4970 2009).*

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.

19th June 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 35 Blackbutts Road, Frenchs Forest (1/-/DP560648). Thirteen trees were included in this assessment. An assessment of the trees was undertaken by William Dunlop of *Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd* on 17/06/2025.

Trees 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 were determined to be of High Retention Value within the surrounding landscape. The retention of these six trees must be prioritised as part of any proposed development within the subject site. Trees 1, 11 and 13 were determined to be of Moderate Retention Value. These three trees should be retained if feasible. Trees 2, 3, 4 and 12 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 these four trees should not obstruct or require alteration of the proposed development.

Five trees (Trees 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13) included in this assessment are for proposed for removal to facilitate the proposed development. The stems of two four specimens (Trees 2, 3, 4 and 13) are within or immediately adjacent to the footprint of the proposed stormwater, Dwelling 2 or driveway (Figure 7) (Table 3). These four trees will require removal to facilitate the proposed development. In addition, Tree 1 is also recommended for removal as it will sustain a major encroachment that will breach its SRZ during excavation for the proposed stormwater, Dwelling 2 and driveway. This major encroachment is likely to compromise this tree's viability.

Trees 2, 3, 4 and 13 were measured to be less than 5 metres in height and are exempt from the protection controls outlined under *the Part E – The Natural Environment, Chapter 1 – Preservation of Trees or Bushland Vegetation* of the Warringah Development Control Plan (WDCP 2011) (Table 1) (Northern Beaches Council 2025). Tree 13 is of a species (*Jacaranda mimmosifolia*) that is listed as exempt from protection under *Part E.1 Table 1 – Exemptions Species of the Warringah DCP (2011)*. Trees 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13 may therefore be removed without prior consent from Northern Beaches Council.

Eight assessed trees (Trees 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12) are recommended for retention as part of the proposed development. The impact of the major encroachment sustained by Tree 5 and the minor encroachments sustained by Trees 6 and 7 were determined to be acceptable in Section 6.2 of this

report (Table 3). Trees 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 will not be directly impacted under the proposed design. Trees 5-12 can be suitably retained and protected for the duration of the proposed development by the installation of site boundary fencing. No additional tree protection measures are required to be installed within the subject site in order to protect these eight trees. TPZ signage compliant with *Section 4.4 of AS4970 (2009)* must be installed on the portions of the boundary fence in front of Trees 5-7, Trees 8-10 and Trees 11-12.

2. Location

2.1. Site Location

The subject site for this Arboricultural Impact Assessment is 35 Blackbutts Road, Frenchs Forest (1/-/DP560648). This report has relied upon the following plans and documents:

- Detail Survey, prepared by: *Bee & Lethbridge Pty Ltd*. (Ref No: 23474, DWG No: 23474, Rev: 00, Sheet: 1 of 1, drawn: 04/03/2025).
- Demolition Plan, prepared by *Walsh Architects* (Project No: -, Sheet No: DA030, Revision: 2, Drawn: 26/05/2025).
- Ground Floor Plan, prepared by *Walsh Architects* (Project No: -, Sheet No: DA100, Revision: 2, Drawn: 26/05/2025).
- Stormwater Plan, prepared by *Smart Structures Australia* (Project No: 25021, Sheet No: D01, Revision: B, drawn: 10/06/2025).
- The Australian Standard for the Protection of Trees on Development Sites (*AS4970 – 2009*).

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 2009) 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 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 (Northern Beaches Council 2025). Thirteen trees were included in this assessment (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The ownership of the trees varied. Trees 1-4 and 13 are positioned within the subject site on the northern side of the existing dwelling. Trees 5-7 are positioned outside the eastern boundary and are within the property of 33 Blackbutts Road. Trees 8-12 are positioned outside the western boundary and are within the property of 35A Blackbutts Road. Photographs of each assessed tree are included **Appendix F.**

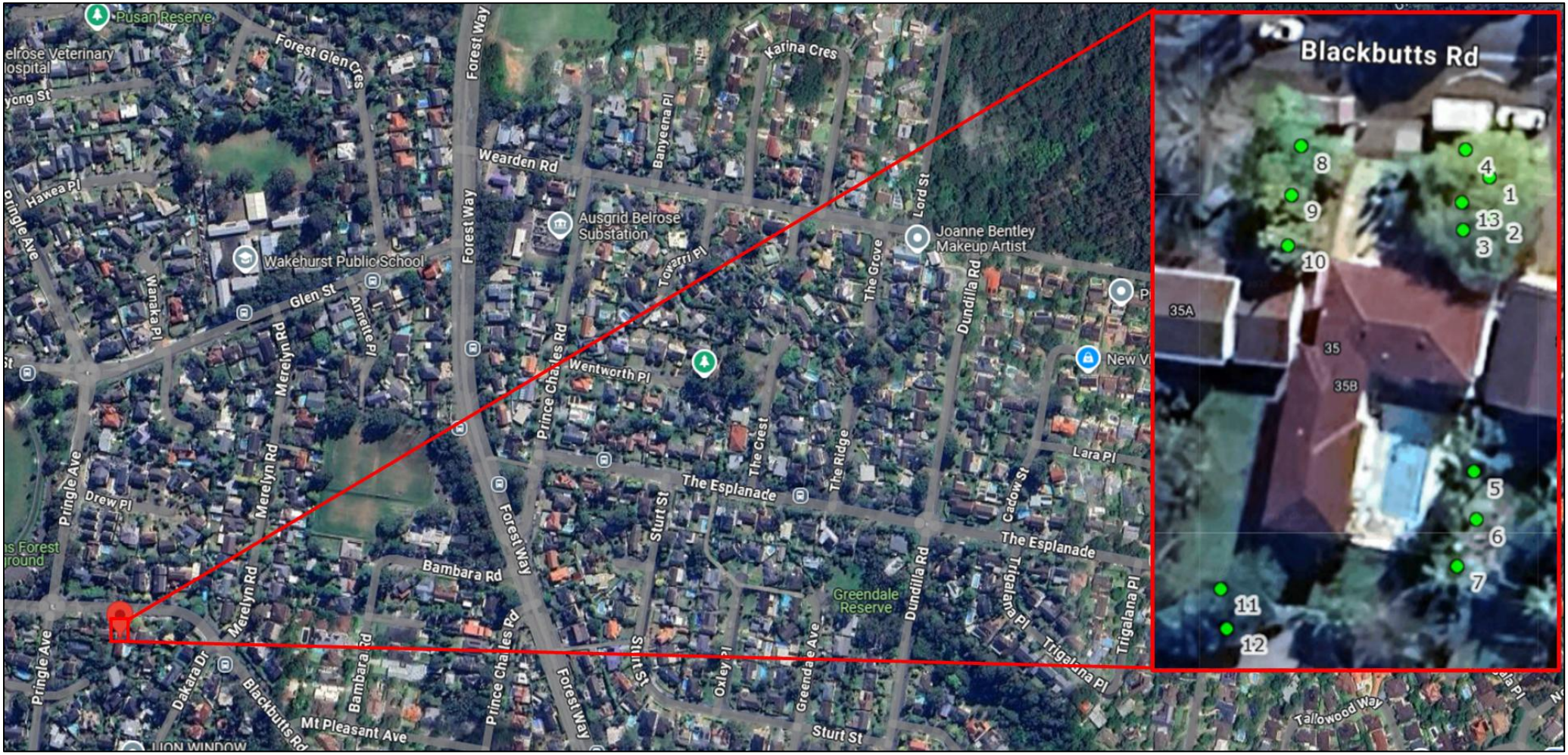

Figure 1. Subject site location and position of thirteen assessed trees (INSET) within the subject site. Images sourced from Google (2025).

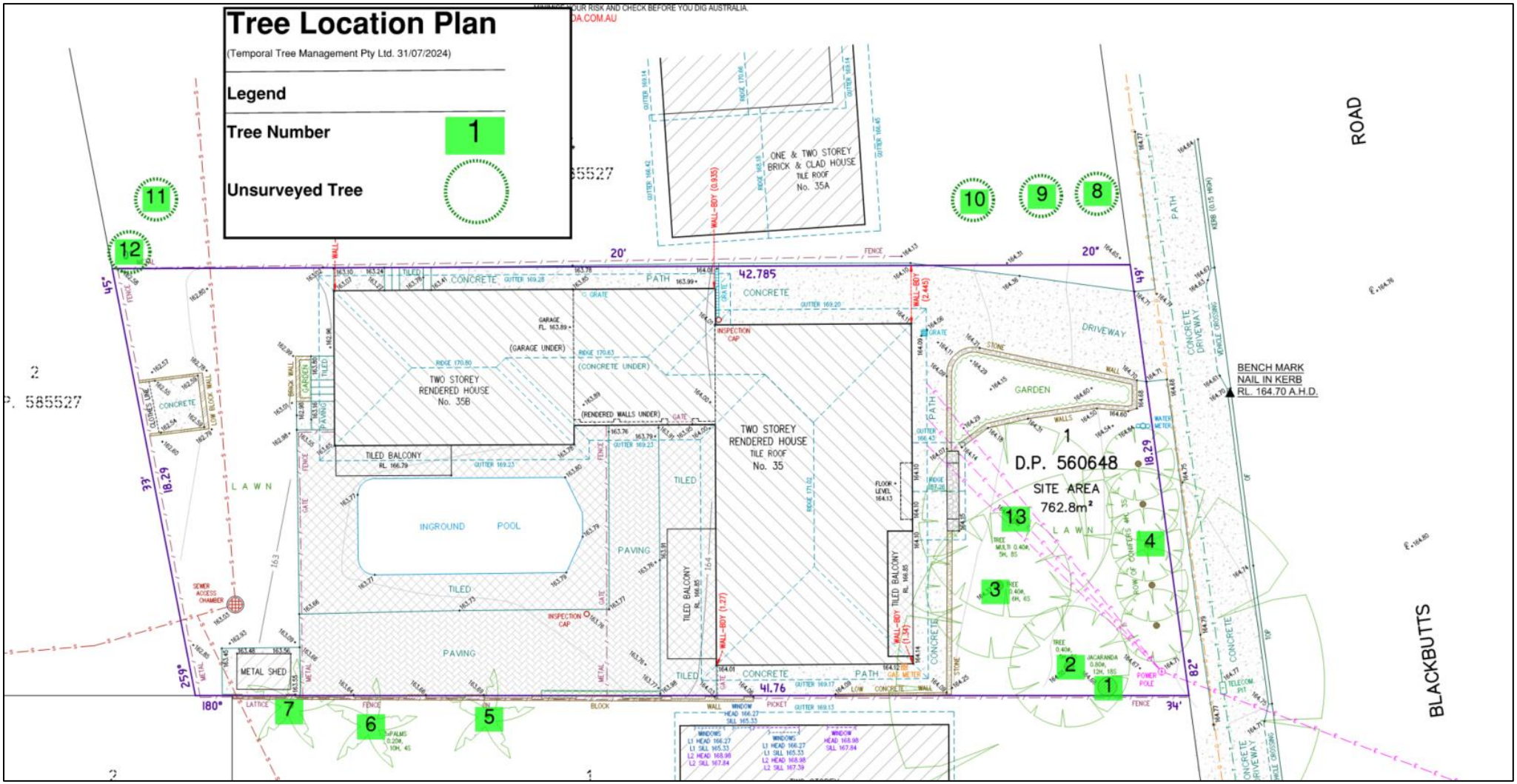

Figure 2. Detail Survey, prepared by: Bee & Lethbridge Pty Ltd. (Ref No: 23474, DWG No: 23474, Rev: 00, Sheet: 1 of 1, drawn: 04/03/2025).Annotated by Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd. (19/06/2025)

3. Site Development Plans

The proposed development involves demolition of the existing dwelling and ancillary structures (Figure 3). Attached dual occupancy dwellings with alfresco areas and pools within the western southern boundary are proposed to be built. A shared vehicle crossing and driveway within the central portion of the northern boundary is proposed to service both dwellings (Figure 4). New stormwater infrastructure will be required to service both dwellings (Figure 6).

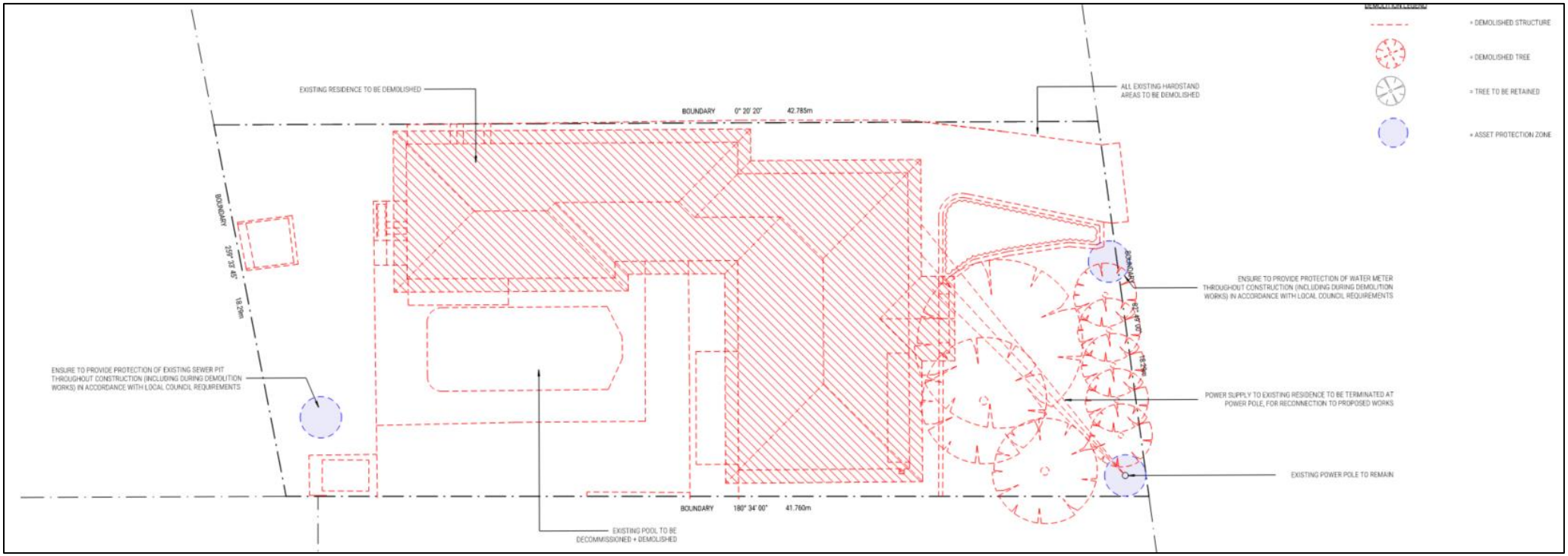

Figure 5. Ground Floor Plan, prepared by *Walsh Architects* (Project No: -, Sheet No: DA101 Revision: 1, Drawn: 10/04/2024). Annotated by Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd. (27/05/2025).

Figure 4. Ground Floor Plan, prepared by *Walsh Architects* (Project No: -, Sheet No: DA100, Revision: 2, Drawn: 26/05/2025).

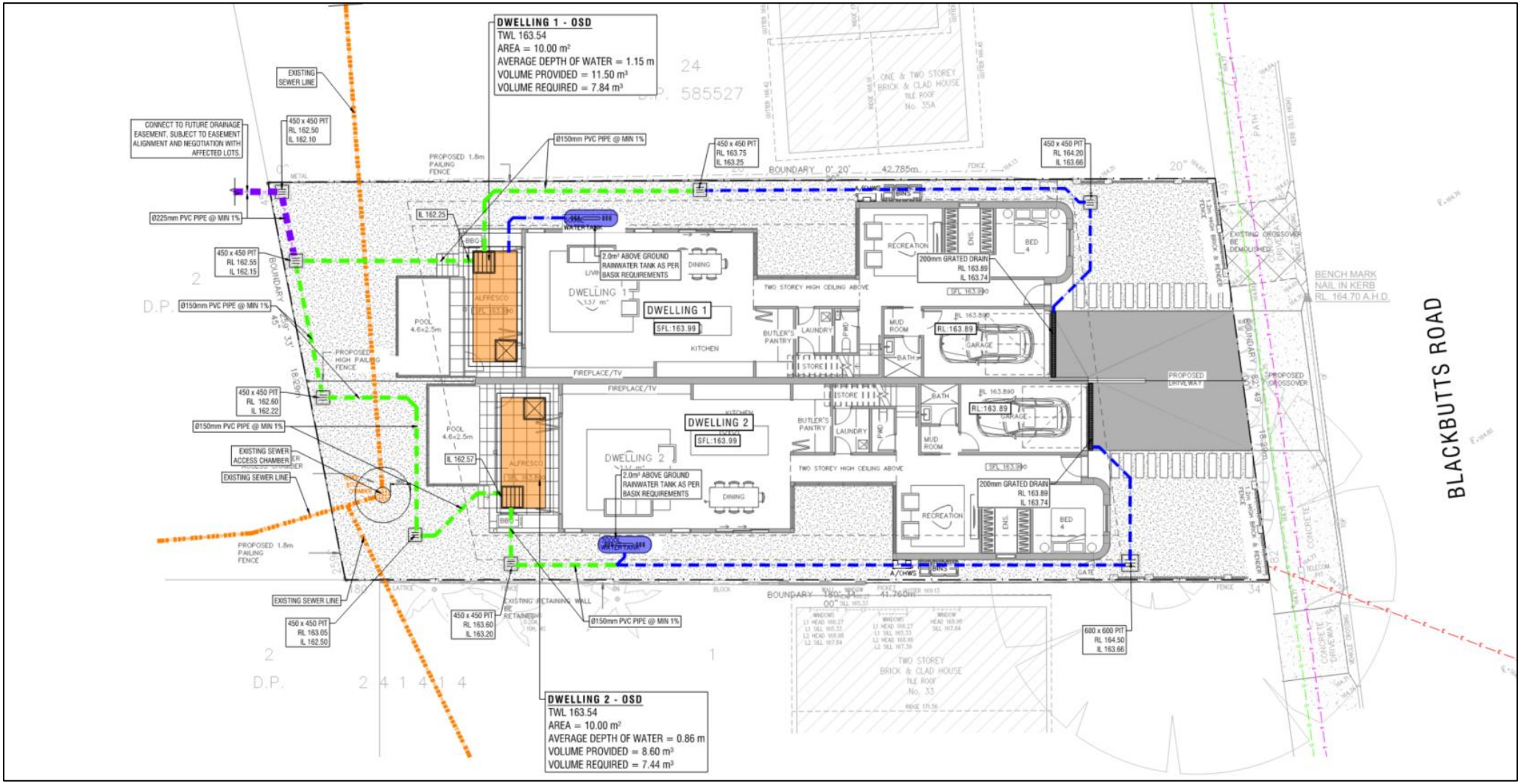

Figure 5. Stormwater Plan, prepared by *Smart Structures Australia* (Project No: 25021, Sheet No: D01, Revision: B, drawn: 10/06/2025).

4. Preliminary Assessment

4.1 Assessment Methodology

A ground-based visual assessment of Trees 1-13 was undertaken by William Dunlop of *Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd* on 17/06/2025. The data collected includes:

Ø Tree Number: Tree groups were formed in situations where multiple specimens of the same size, risk rating and works recommendation / priority were very closely positioned. **Four** tree groups were formed in this assessment (Trees 4, 5, 6 and 7).

Ø Scientific Name: Vegetation was identified and described using botanical names.

Ø Common Name: One common is provided.

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

Ø Height: Measured in **metres** using a Nikon Forestry Pro Laser Height Meter.

Ø Canopy Width: Diameter of canopy measured in **metres** as an average in metres of two directional planes (north-south and east-west) using the step method.

Ø Diameter at Breast Height (DBH): DBH was measured at 1.4 metres height in **centimetres** using a diameter tape at 1.4 metres height. DBH was estimated for Trees 5-7, 11 and 12 due to restricted access into the neighbouring property.

Ø Diameter at Root Flare (DRF): DRF was measured in **centimetres** using a diameter tape at the height of the trees' root flare and is described in centimetres. DRF was estimated for Trees 5-7, 11 and 12 due to restricted access into the neighbouring property.

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) was used.

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 E** (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 D** (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 (Figure 5). 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 and Matrix for the Retention Value priorities is provided in **Appendix C** (Morton 2011).

Ø Tree Protection Zone Radius (R_{TPZ}): This measure provides the principle means of protecting trees on construction sites. A TPZ radius (R_{TPZ}) may be calculated using the equation from the Australian Standard for the Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS 4970 2009):

$$\mathbf{R_{(TPZ)} = DBH \times 12.}$$

A minimum R_{TPZ} measure of 2 metres and maximum R_{TPZ} measure of 15 metres were calculated for this assessment as per Section 3 of AS4970 (2009).

Ø Structural Root Zone Radius (R_{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 (2009).* 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 2009) (Figure 6):

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

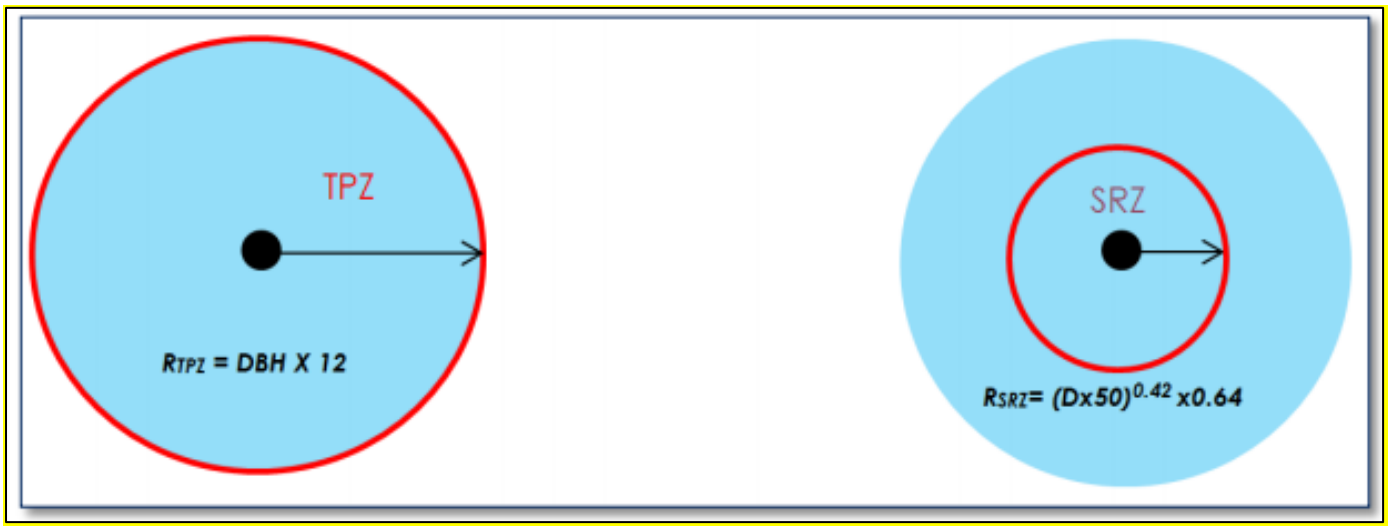

Figure 6. The tree protection zone radius (R_{TPZs}) and structural root zone radius (R_{SRZs}) were calculated as *per Section 3 of AS4970 (2009)*. TPZ and SRZ radii for Trees 1-13 are provided in Table 1 and Figure 7.

4.1 Tree Data

Table 1. Data collected on 17/06/2025 for thirteen assessed trees.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Width (m)	DBH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Significance	Retention Value	R_{TPZ} (m)	R_{SRZ} (m)	Comments
1	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	Jacaranda	Mature	9	8	73	78	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	8.7	3.0	Larger tree of reduced species significance in LGA positioned within eastern boundary of the subject site.
2	*Cupressus sempervirens*	Italian Cypress	Mature	4	4	20	25	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	2.4	1.8	Small tree of reduced species significance in LGA positioned within eastern boundary of the subject site.
3	*Michelia figo*	Port-wine Magnolia	Mature	4	3	18	32	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	2.2	2.1	Small tree positioned within eastern boundary of the subject site.
4	*Thuja occidentalis*	White Cedar	Mature	3	2	15	20	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	2.0	1.7	GROUP of 5 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species positioned within the northern boundary of the subject site. Trees of low species significance within LGA.
5	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	Mature	13	4	20	30	Good	Good	Long	High	High	3.0	N/A	GROUP of 2 closely positioned palms of the same size and species positioned 1 metre outside the eastern boundary within the neighbouring property. External ownership renders palms of High landscape significance. Existing boundary wall and paved area adjacent to boundary will likely to have restricted root growth from palm into subject site.
6	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	Mature	10	4	20	30	Good	Good	Long	High	High	3.0	N/A	GROUP of 2 closely positioned palms of the same size and species positioned 1 metre outside the eastern boundary within the neighbouring property. External ownership renders palms of High landscape significance. Existing boundary wall and paved area adjacent to boundary will likely to have restricted root growth from palm into subject site.
7	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	Semi mature	8	4	15	20	Good	Good	Long	High	High	3.0	N/A	GROUP of 3 closely positioned palms of the same size and species positioned 1 metre outside the eastern boundary within the neighbouring property. External ownership renders palms of High landscape significance. Existing boundary wall and paved area adjacent to boundary will likely to have restricted root growth from palm into subject site.
8	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	Bangalow Palm	Mature	7	7	32	40	Good	Fair	Long	High	High	3.8	2.3	Medium-sized tree of reduced species significance in LGA positioned 4.5 metres outside the north-western boundary within the neighbouring property. External ownership renders tree of High landscape significance. Descending branches within lower eastern canopy will require minor reduction to establish a 3.5 metres outside ground clearance over the vehicle crossing and driveway within the subject site.

Table 1. Data collected on 17/06/2025 for thirteen assessed trees.

Tree	Scientific Name	Common Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Width (m)	DBH (cm)	DRF (cm)	Health	Structure	ULE	Landscape Significance	Retention Value	R_{TPZ} (m)	R_{SRZ} (m)	Comments
9	*Chamaecyparis funebris*	Funeral Cypress	Mature	8	5	25	31	Good	Fair	Long	High	High	3.1	2.0	Medium-sized tree of reduced species significance in LGA positioned 4.5 metres outside the north-western boundary within the neighbouring property. Stem bifurcates ant 0.5 metres. Union with signs of bark inclusion. External ownership renders tree of High landscape significance.
10	*Chamaecyparis funebris*	Funeral Cypress	Mature	7	5	24	32	Good	Fair	Long	High	High	2.9	2.1	Medium-sized tree of reduced species significance in LGA positioned 4 metres outside the north-western boundary within the neighbouring property. External ownership renders tree of High landscape significance
11	*Cedrus deodara*	Deodar Cedar	Mature	14	7	41	47	Poor	Fair	Medium	High	Moderate	4.9	2.4	Larger tree positioned 5 metres outside the south-western boundary within the neighbouring property. Canopy with signs of dieback. External ownership renders tree of High landscape significance.
12	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Privet	Semi mature	6	6	15	25	Good	Poor	Negligible	High	Low	2.0	1.8	Small tree of potential weed species positioned 2 metres outside the south-western boundary within the neighbouring property. External ownership renders tree of high landscape significance. Descending branches in eastern canopy may require minor reduction from over boundary.
13	*Magnolia x soulangeana*	Saucer Magnolia	Mature	4	4	17	24	Good	Fair	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	2.2	2.0	Small tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed by larger neighbouring trees.

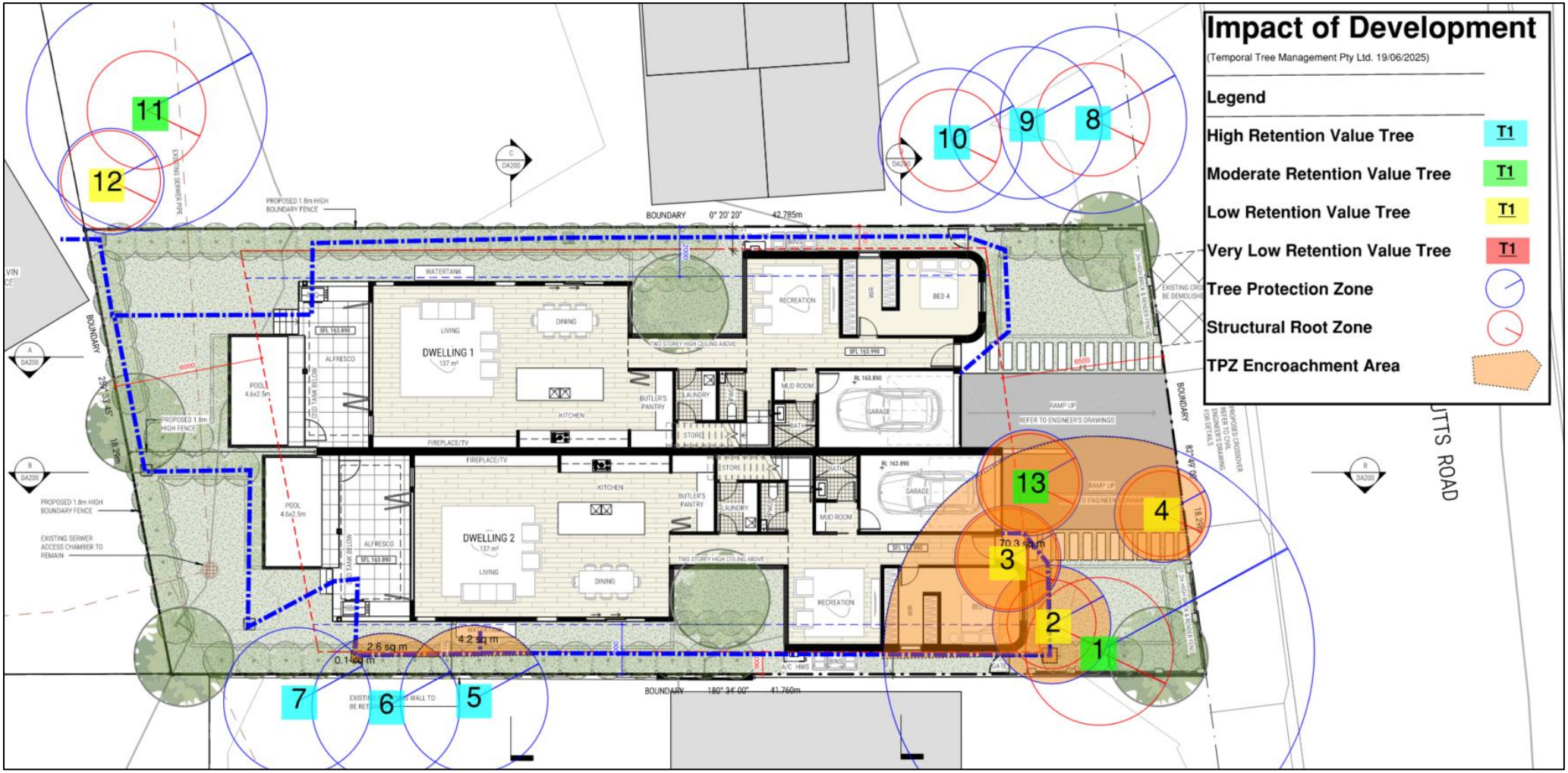

Figure 7. Retention values, TPZs, SRZs and Encroachments for thirteen trees positioned within the subject site. Ground Floor Plan, prepared by *Walsh Architects* (Project No: -, Sheet No: DA100, Revision: 2, Drawn: 26/05/2025). Annotated by Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd. (19/06/2025).

5. Tree Retention Values

Table 2. Summarised retention value data for thirteen trees assessed on 19/06/2025 within the subject site.

Retention Values Determined for Thirteen Assessed Trees			
Very Low	Low	Moderate	High
N/A	Trees 2, 3, 4 and 12	Trees 1, 11 and 13	Trees 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10

Trees 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 were determined to be of High Retention Value within the surrounding landscape. Despite their low species value a High Landscape Significance was determined for these six trees due to their external ownership. The good condition observed for these six trees underpinned the Long ULE determined for them. The retention of Trees 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 must be prioritised as part of any proposed development within the subject site.

Trees 1, 11 and 13 were determined to be of Moderate Retention Value. Trees 1 and 13 are large and medium-sized trees of ornamental species that are positioned within the property boundaries of the subject site. These two trees were therefore determined to be of Moderate Landscape Significance. Tree 1 is an externally owned tree that was determined to be of High Landscape Significance. Observation of dieback within this tree's canopy underpinned the shortened ULE estimate and reduced Retention Value rating determined for it. Trees 1, 11 and 13 should be retained and protected as part of the proposed development if feasible.

The four remaining trees (Trees 2, 3, 4 and 12) were determined to be of Low Retention value within the surrounding landscape. This primarily reflects their small size and low species significance. The protection and retention of Trees 2, 3, 4 and 12 should not obstruct or require alteration of the proposed development.

6. Tree Protection Zones (TPZs)

6.1. TPZ Encroachments

A TPZ encroachment is the proportional area of a tree's TPZ that will be absorbed, disturbed or exposed as part of a development. As defined in *Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 of AS4970 (2009),* minor TPZ encroachments absorb less than 10% of a trees' TPZ area while major TPZ encroachments exceed 10%.

Minor encroachments of less than 10% of the total TPZ area may occur without the site presence of the Project Arborist providing there is an equal compensation of protected area elsewhere adjacent to the TPZ. The potential impact on the viability of tree with a TPZ encroachment that is less than 10% is unlikely to impact the viability of a tree and is defined as Low in this assessment.

Major encroachments of more than 10% of the total TPZ area may occur if it can be demonstrated that the impact of the encroachment is mitigated or won't impact the viability of the affected tree. The impact of a major TPZ encroachment that is between 10-20% is defined as Moderate in this assessment and is 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. The impact on the viability of tree with a major TPZ encroachment that is between 20-30% is defined as High in this assessment. The impact of a major encroachment within this range may compromise the viability of an impacted tree. Retention under a High impact major TPZ encroachment must demonstrate mitigation of impact from existing infrastructure and / or demonstrate it by through a Root Mapping Assessment to show that the affected tree will remain viable. 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 TPZ.

The impact on the viability of tree with a major TPZ encroachment that is greater than 30% is defined as Severe in this assessment. Major encroachments of this magnitude are likely to impact a tree's health and may impact the structural integrity of their root plate. Retention under such encroachments is unacceptable unless there will be significant mitigation of impact from existing infrastructure and / or it can be shown through a Root Mapping Assessment and significant mitigation of the impact. 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.

6.2. Impact of Proposed Works on Assessed Trees

Table 3. Summarized impacts of TPZ encroachments associated with the proposed development calculated for Trees 1-13.

Tree	SRZ Encroachment	Encroachment (%)	Impact	Mitigation	Proposed Management
1	Yes	29	High	Tree will sustain a major encroachment within the western and southern portions of its TPZ during construction of the proposed Dwelling 2, driveway and installation of new stormwater services. This encroachment will breach this the SRZ of this tree. High level of encroachment and its close proximity to the tree's stem are likely to compromise the viability of this tree wihtin the surrounding landscape.	**Remove**. Tree will require removal to facilitate the proposed development.
2	Yes	100	Total	Tree's stem is within the footprint of the proposed stormwater services.	**Remove**. Tree will require removal to facilitate the proposed development.
3	Yes	100	Total	Tree's stem is within the footprint of the proposed Dwelling 2.	**Remove**. Tree will require removal to facilitate the proposed development.
4	Yes	100	Total	Tree's stem is within the footprint of the proposed driveway.	**Remove**. Tree will require removal to facilitate the proposed development.
5	N/A	15	Moderate	Neighbouring palm will sustain a reduced major TPZ encroachment during installation of the proposed stormwater services. Western root growth from this palm has been restricted by the existng boundary wall and concrete pool area. This will significantly mitigate the impact of this major TPZ encroachment.	**Retain**. Palm can be suitably retained and protected by site boundary fencing.
6	N/A	9	Low	Neighbouring palm will sustain a minor TPZ encroachment during installation of the proposed stormwater services. Western root growth from this palm has been restricted by the existng boundary wall and concrete pool area. This will significantly mitigate the impact of this minor TPZ encroachment.	**Retain**. Palm can be suitably retained and protected by site boundary fencing.
7	N/A	1	Low	Neighbouring palm will sustain a minor TPZ encroachment during installation of the proposed stormwater services. Western root growth from this palm has been restricted by the existng boundary wall and concrete pool area. This will significantly mitigate the impact of this minor TPZ encroachment.	**Retain**. Palm can be suitably retained and protected by site boundary fencing.
8	N/A	0	N/A	Neighbouring tree will not be directly impacted by the proposed development.	**Retain**. Tree can be suitably retained and protected by site boundary fencing.
9	N/A	0	N/A	Neighbouring tree will not be directly impacted by the proposed development.	**Retain**. Tree can be suitably retained and protected by site boundary fencing.
10	N/A	0	N/A	Neighbouring tree will not be directly impacted by the proposed development.	**Retain**. Tree can be suitably retained and protected by site boundary fencing.
11	N/A	0	N/A	Neighbouring tree will not be directly impacted by the proposed development.	**Retain**. Tree can be suitably retained and protected by site boundary fencing.
12	N/A	0	N/A	Neighbouring tree will not be directly impacted by the proposed development.	**Retain**. Tree can be suitably retained and protected by site boundary fencing.
13	Yes	100	Total	Tree's stem is within the footprint of the proposed driveway.	**Remove**. Tree will require removal to facilitate the proposed development.

Figure 8. Impact of major encroachment sustained by Tree 5 and minor encroachments sustained by Trees 6 and 7 mitigated by existing boundary wall and concrete within subject site, which have restricted western root growth from these palms.

7. Tree Protection / Removal Plan

7.1. Proposed Tree Removal / Pruning

Five trees (Trees 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13) included in this assessment are for proposed for removal to facilitate the proposed development. The stems of two four specimens (Trees 2, 3, 4 and 13) are within or immediately adjacent to the footprint of the proposed stormwater, Dwelling 2 or driveway (Figure 7) (Table 3). These four trees will require removal to facilitate the proposed development. In addition, Tree 1 is also recommended for removal as it will sustain a major encroachment that will breach its SRZ during excavation for the proposed stormwater, Dwelling 2 and driveway. This major encroachment is likely to compromise this tree's viability.

Trees 2, 3, 4 and 13 were measured to be less than 5 metres in height and are exempt from the protection controls outlined under *the Part E – The Natural Environment, Chapter 1 – Preservation of Trees or Bushland Vegetation* of the Warringah Development Control Plan (WDCP 2011) (Table 1) (Northern Beaches Council 2025). Tree 13 is of a species (*Jacaranda mimmosifolia*) that is listed as exempt from protection under *Part E.1 Table 1 – Exemptions Species of the Warringah DCP (2011)*. Trees 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13 may therefore be removed without prior consent from Northern Beaches Council.

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 Trees 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13 are suitably replaced as part of the proposed Landscape Plan. It is recommended that a minimum of two specimens of native tree species capable of growing to a mature height of no less than 5 metres are planted within the subject site in positions that will ensure their ULEs are 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

Fenced protection zones 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 (2009)* (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 (2009),* the following activities are not permitted inside delineated protection zones:

(a) Machine excavation including trenching;
(b) Excavation for silt fencing;
(c) cultivation;
(d) storage;
(e) preparation of chemicals, including preparation of cement products;
(f) parking of vehicles and plant;
(g) refuelling;
(h) dumping of waste;
(i) wash down and cleaning of equipment;
(j) placement of fill
(k) lighting of fires;
(l) soil level changes;
(m) temporary or permanent installation of utilities and signs, and
(n) physical damage to the tree.

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 Tree Protection Zone, 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 (2009).* 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 (2009)* 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 (2009*) 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.

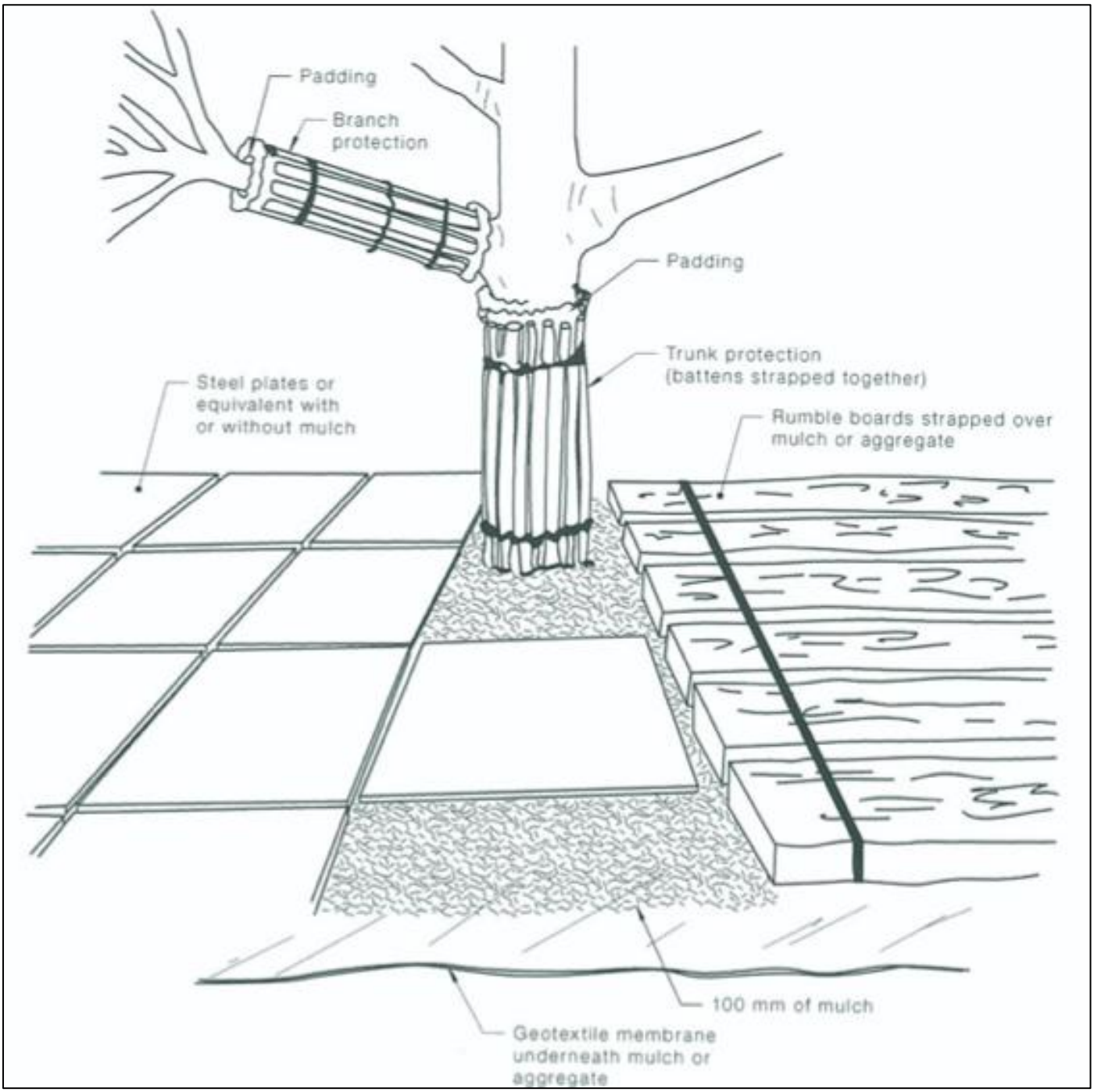

Figure 10. Stem and ground protection measures specified in Section 4.5.3 of *AS4970 (2009)* for temporary access within a fenced protection zone. Steel plates or rumble boards are shown to be suitable for ground protection over mulch and geotextile fabric.

7.3. Tree Protection Plan

Eight assessed trees (Trees 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12) are recommended for retention as part of the proposed development. The impact of the major encroachment sustained by Tree 5 and the minor encroachments sustained by Trees 6 and 7 were determined to be acceptable in Section 6.2 of this report (Table 3). Trees 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 will not be directly impacted under the proposed design. 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.
- Trees 5-12 can be suitably retained and protected for the duration of the proposed development by the installation of site boundary fencing. No additional tree protection measures are required to be installed within the subject site in order to protect these eight trees.
- TPZ signage compliant with *Section 4.4 of AS4970 (2009)* must be installed on the portions of the boundary fence in front of Trees 5-7, Trees 8-10 and Trees 11-12.
- Shade cloth must be installed on the fence panels to mitigate transfer of particulate and liquid contaminants into the tree protection areas.

7.3.2. During Construction Works

- Site boundary fencing must remain in place for the duration of the development. Any required access within one of the fenced protection zones 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 (2009)* (Figure 10).
- There must be no major root (diameter of 40mm or greater) damage or disturbance during excavation within the R_{TPZs} of Trees 5-7.
- 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.

- New utility services are to be located outside the R_{TPZs} of retained trees. Any additional excavation required for service installation within a retained tree's R_{TPZ} must be assessed and certified by the Project Arborist.
- The Project Arborist must be notified prior to any required excavation within the R_{TPZ} of a retained tree. The Northern Beaches Council must approve any unforeseen R_{TPZ} encroachment.

7.3.3. Post Construction – Landscaping

- A minimum of five trees should be planted to suitably replace Trees 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13. Replacement trees must be selected from suitable indigenous or native species and be capable of growing to a mature height of no less 5 metres (Table 1).
- 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).*

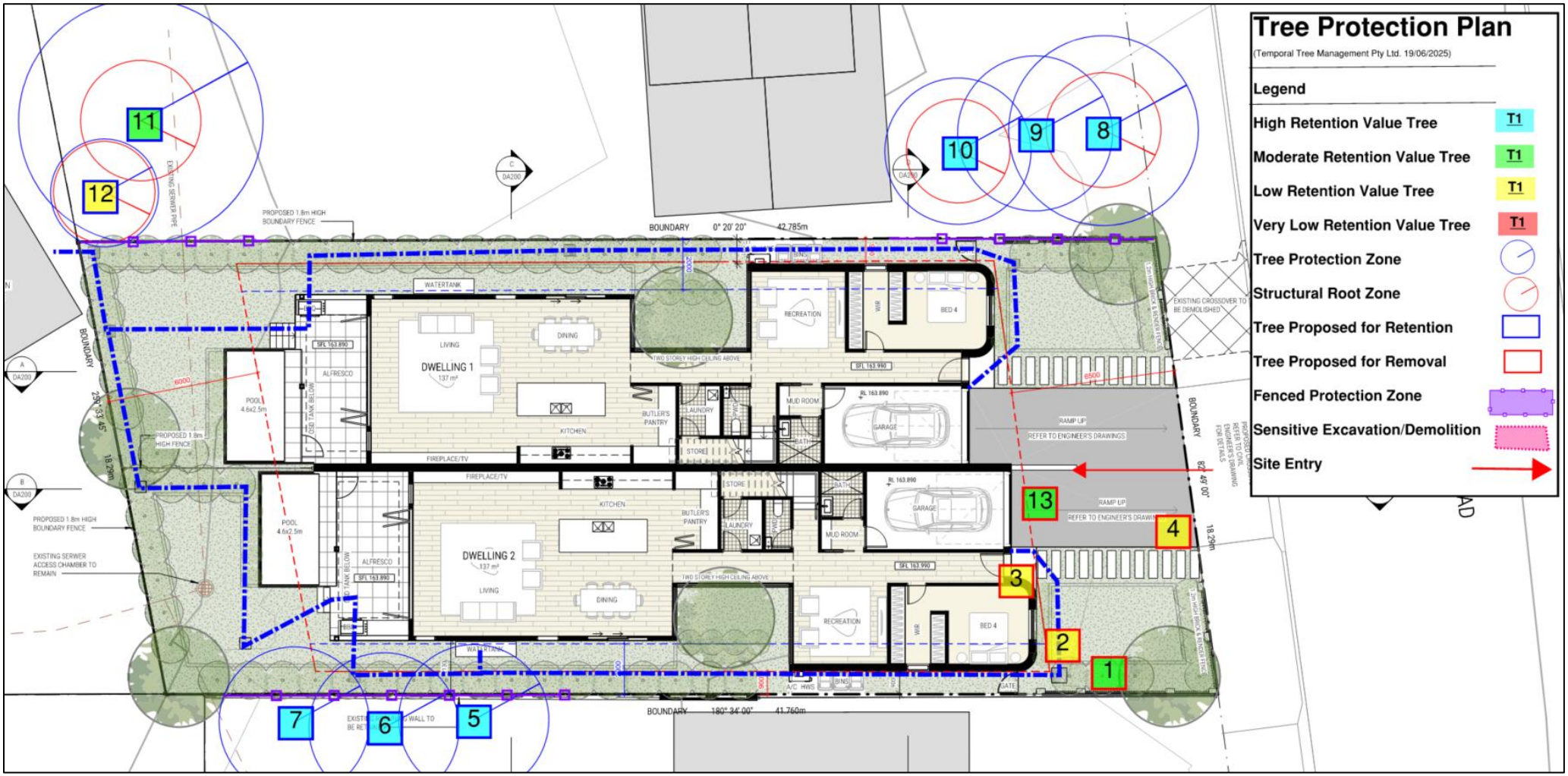

Figure 11. Tree Protection / Removal Plan. Ground Floor Plan, prepared by *Walsh Architects* (Project No: -, Sheet No: DA100, Revision: 2, Drawn: 26/05/2025). Annotated by Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd. (19/06/2025).

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 –Removal of Trees 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13 only must be confirmed by Project Arborist. Trees 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13 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 installation of site boundary fencing with 'Tree Protection Zone' signage in front of Trees 5-7, Trees 8-10 and Trees 11-12 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 plantings for Trees 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13 should be undertaken at this time.

References:

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

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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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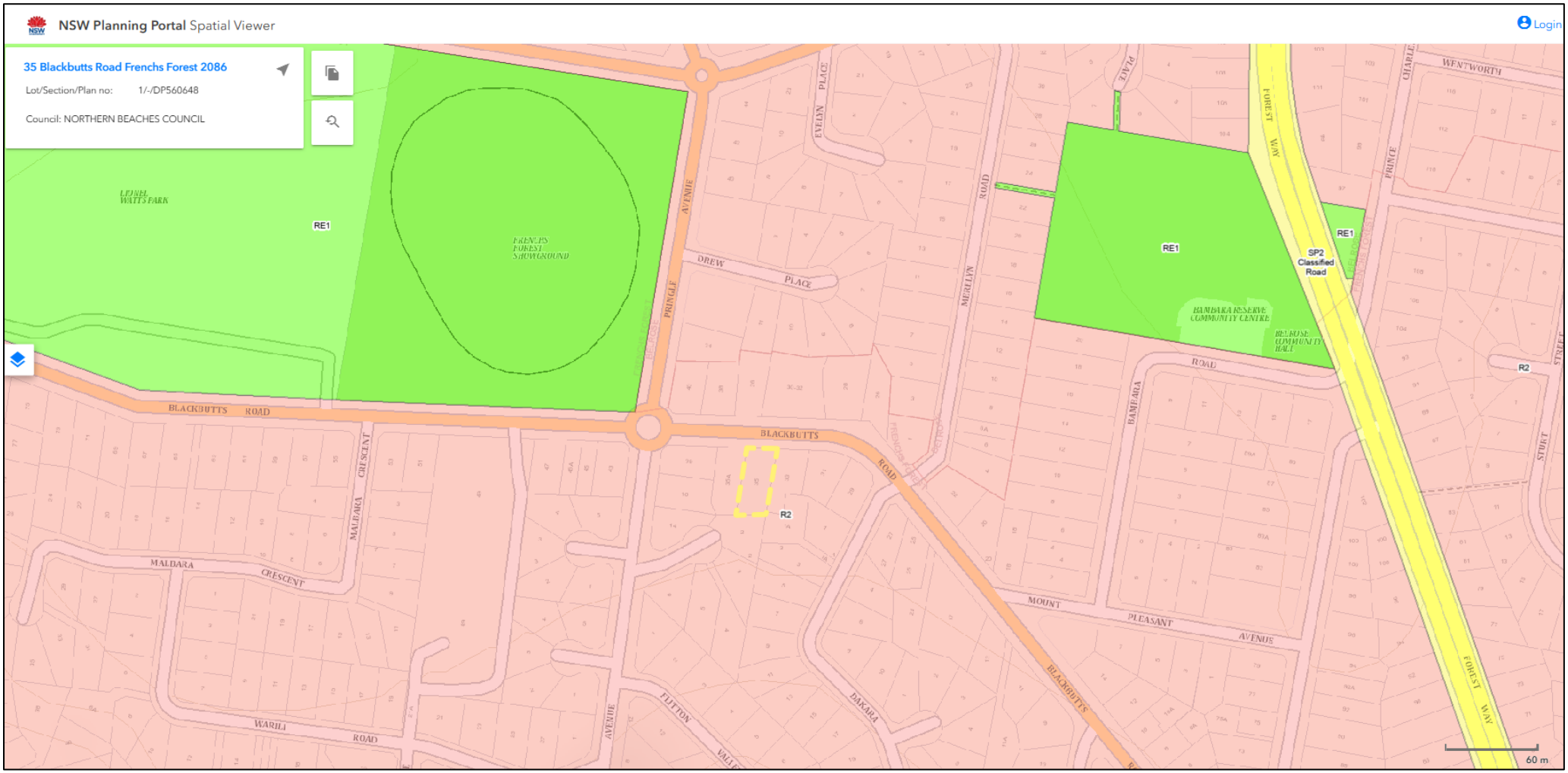
Appendix A: Site Location Maps

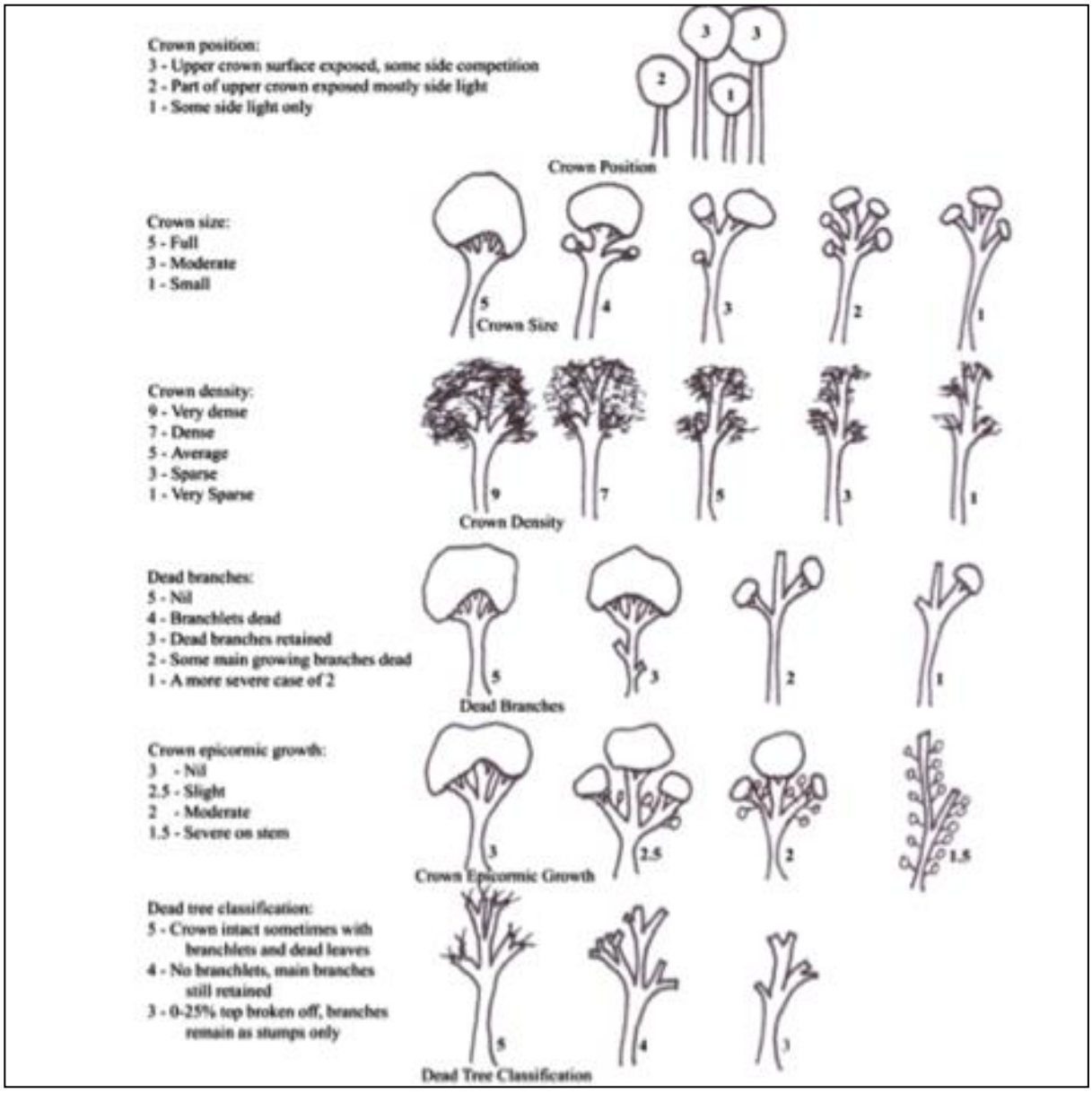


Subject site (YELLOW boundary) positioned within an R2 Low-density Residential zone. Image sourced from Planning NSW (2025).

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 1-13

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

Jacaranda Primary ID #1073157

35B Blackbutts Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	1
Scientific Name:	Jacaranda mimosifolia
Common Name:	Jacaranda
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	72.86
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	9
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	8
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Medium
Tree Work:	Removal
Last Modified:	16/06/2025
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Larger tree of reduced species significance in LGA positioned within eastern boundary of the subject site.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.216802
Latitude:	-33.742026
Address:	35B Blackbutts Road
City:	Frenchs Forest

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
16/06/2025

Italian Cypress Primary ID #1073158

33 Blackbutts Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	2
Scientific Name:	Cupressus sempervirens
Common Name:	Italian Cypress
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	20
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	4
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	Removal
Last Modified:	16/06/2025
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Small tree of reduced species significance in LGA positioned within eastern boundary of the subject site.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.216806
Latitude:	-33.742058
Address:	33 Blackbutts Road
City:	Frenchs Forest

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
16/06/2025

Port-wine Magnolia Primary ID #1073159

33 Blackbutts Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	3
Scientific Name:	Michelia figo
Common Name:	Port-wine Magnolia
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	18
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	3
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	Removal
Last Modified:	16/06/2025
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Small tree positioned within eastern boundary of the subject site.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.216775
Latitude:	-33.742071
Address:	33 Blackbutts Road
City:	Frenchs Forest

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
16/06/2025

White Cedar Primary ID #1073160

35B Blackbutts Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	4
Scientific Name:	Thuja occidentalis
Common Name:	White Cedar
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	15
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	3
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	2
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	Removal
Last Modified:	16/06/2025
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	GROUP of 5 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species positioned within the northern boundary of the subject site. Trees of low species significance within LGA.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.216777
Latitude:	-33.742003
Address:	35B Blackbutts Road
City:	Frenchs Forest

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
16/06/2025

Bangalow Palm Primary ID #1073161

35B Blackbutts Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	5
Scientific Name:	Archontophoenix cunninghamiana
Common Name:	Bangalow Palm
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	20
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	13
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	4
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Good
Retention Value:	High
Tree Work:	No works
Last Modified:	16/06/2025
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	GROUP of 2 closely positioned palms of the same size and species positioned 1 metre outside the eastern boundary within the neighbouring property. External ownership renders palms of High landscape significance. Existing boundary wall and paved area adjacent to boundary will likely to have restricted root growth from palm into subject site.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.216787
Latitude:	-33.742275
Address:	35B Blackbutts Road
City:	Frenchs Forest

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
16/06/2025

Bangalow Palm Primary ID #1073162

1A Dakara Drive

Tree Details

Tree Id:	6
Scientific Name:	Archontophoenix cunninghamiana
Common Name:	Bangalow Palm
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	20
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	10
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	4
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Good
Retention Value:	High
Tree Work:	No works
Last Modified:	16/06/2025
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	GROUP of 2 closely positioned palms of the same size and species positioned 1 metre outside the eastern boundary within the neighbouring property. External ownership renders palms of High landscape significance. Existing boundary wall and paved area adjacent to boundary will likely to have restricted root growth from palm into subject site.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.216788
Latitude:	-33.742315
Address:	1A Dakara Drive
City:	Frenchs Forest

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
16/06/2025

Bangalow Palm Primary ID #1073163

1A Dakara Drive

Tree Details

Tree Id:	7
Scientific Name:	Archontophoenix cunninghamiana
Common Name:	Bangalow Palm
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	15
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	8
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	4
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Maturity:	Semi mature
Structure:	Good
Retention Value:	High
Tree Work:	No works
Last Modified:	16/06/2025
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	GROUP of 3 closely positioned palms of the same size and species positioned 1 metre outside the eastern boundary within the neighbouring property. External ownership renders palms of High landscape significance. Existing boundary wall and paved area adjacent to boundary will likely to have restricted root growth from palm into subject site.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.216769
Latitude:	-33.742354
Address:	1A Dakara Drive
City:	Frenchs Forest

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
16/06/2025

Bangalow Palm Primary ID #1073164

35B Blackbutts Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	8
Scientific Name:	Archontophoenix cunninghamiana
Common Name:	Bangalow Palm
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	31.89
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	7
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	7
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	High
Tree Work:	Canopy lift
Last Modified:	16/06/2025
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Medium-sized tree of reduced species significance in LGA positioned 4.5 metres outside the north-western boundary within the neighbouring property. External ownership renders tree of high landscape significance. Descending branches within lower eastern canopy will require minor reduction to establish a 3.5 metres outside ground clearance over the vehicle crossing and driveway within the subject site.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.216611
Latitude:	-33.742000
Address:	35B Blackbutts Road
City:	Frenchs Forest

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
16/06/2025

Funeral Cypress Primary ID #1073165

35B Blackbutts Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	9
Scientific Name:	Chamaecyparis funebris
Common Name:	Funeral Cypress
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	25.46
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	8
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	5
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	High
Tree Work:	No works
Last Modified:	16/06/2025
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Medium-sized tree of reduced species significance in LGA positioned 4.5 metres outside the north-western boundary within the neighbouring property. Stem bifurcates ant 0.5 metres. Union with signs of bark inclusion. External ownership renders tree of high landscape significance.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.216601
Latitude:	-33.742041
Address:	35B Blackbutts Road
City:	Frenchs Forest

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
16/06/2025

Funeral Cypress Primary ID #1073166

35A Blackbutts Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	10
Scientific Name:	Chamaecyparis funebris
Common Name:	Funeral Cypress
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	24
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	7
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	5
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	High
Tree Work:	No works
Last Modified:	16/06/2025
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Medium-sized tree of reduced species significance in LGA positioned 4 metres outside the north-western boundary within the neighbouring property. External ownership renders tree of high landscape significance

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.216597
Latitude:	-33.742083
Address:	35A Blackbutts Road
City:	Frenchs Forest

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
16/06/2025

Deodar Cedar Primary ID #1073167

2 Colvin Place

Tree Details

Tree Id:	11
Scientific Name:	Cedrus deodara
Common Name:	Deodar Cedar
Health:	Poor
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	41
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	14
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	7
Useful Life Expectancy:	9-20 years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Medium
Tree Work:	Canopy lift
Last Modified:	19/06/2025
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Larger tree positioned 5 metres outside the south-western boundary within the neighbouring property. Canopy with signs of dieback. External ownership renders tree of High landscape significance.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.216529
Latitude:	-33.742373
Address:	2 Colvin Place
City:	Frenchs Forest

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
16/06/2025

Privet Primary ID #1073168

2 Colvin Place

Tree Details

Tree Id:	12
Scientific Name:	Ligustrum lucidum
Common Name:	Privet
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	15
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	6
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	6
Useful Life Expectancy:	1-5 years
Maturity:	Semi mature
Structure:	Poor
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	Canopy lift
Last Modified:	16/06/2025
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Small tree of potential weed species positioned 2 metres outside the south-western boundary within the neighbouring property. External ownership renders tree of high landscape significance. Descending branches in eastern canopy may require minor reduction from over boundary.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.216536
Latitude:	-33.742407
Address:	2 Colvin Place
City:	Frenchs Forest

Photos Street View Map View

image.jpg
16/06/2025

Saucer Magnolia Primary ID #1074330

35B Blackbutts Road

Tree Details

Tree Id:	13
Scientific Name:	Magnolia Xsoulangeana
Common Name:	Saucer Magnolia
Health:	Good
Status:	Alive
DBH [cm]:	17
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Risk Rating:	Low
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	4
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Good
Retention Value:	Medium
Tree Work:	Removal
Last Modified:	19/06/2025
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Small tree of ornamental species observed to be in mostly good condition. Partially suppressed by larger neighbouring trees.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.216774
Latitude:	-33.742048
Address:	35B Blackbutts Road
City:	Frenchs Forest

Photos Street View Map View