PEAKE ARBORICULTURE

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Lot 52/-/DP9745

11a, Monash Crescent, Clontarf NSW 2089

Prepared on: 07/11/2025

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) was requested by Amy Eccles of Corben Architects on the 29th of October 2025. This AIA is to address the potential impacts upon surrounding trees from the proposed development of Lot 52/-/DP9745, 11a Monash Crescent, Clontarf NSW 2093 (the subject site)

5 trees located within and adjacent to the subject site were assessed during the preparation of this report.

Following a detailed assessment of construction impacts (available in section 6 of this report) it is concluded and recommended that;

The appointment of a site arborist (AQF Level 5) for the duration of the project, shall be made prior to the commencement of any site works including demolition, to implement tree protection measures recommended below and in the Tree Protection Specification.

It is recommended that the NRZ's of Trees 1,2 & 3 are protected with Tree protection fencing for the duration of the development. Specifications for signage and fencing are provided in sections 9.5 & 9.6 of this report. The specific location of tree protection fencing is to be determined by the project arborist following a review of all construction drawings and consideration of site access requirements.

The project arborist is to supervise any excavation or demolition within the NRZ's of trees 1 & 2. Any tree roots exposed during excavation with a diameter greater than 40mm within the TPZ of a retained tree must be assessed by the site arborist. Recommendations for root pruning, design change or tree removal must then be made (any remediation required to offset damage from root pruning must also be made.) Any tree roots exposed during excavation with a diameter of less than 40mm within the TPZ must be cut cleanly with a sharp blade in accordance with the guidelines provided in section 9 of AS4373 – 2007 Pruning of Amenity Trees (Standards Australia, 2007).

The removal of trees 4 & 5 (exempt species) will be required to facilitate the proposed development. It is recommended that 2 small replacement trees are included in proposed landscaping to offset canopy loss.

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION & AIMS

1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) was requested by Amy Eccles of Corben Architects on the 29th of October 2025. This AIA is to address the potential impacts upon surrounding trees from the proposed development of Lot 52/-/DP9745, 11a Monash Crescent, Clontarf NSW 2093 (the subject site). The subject site can be seen in figure 1 below.

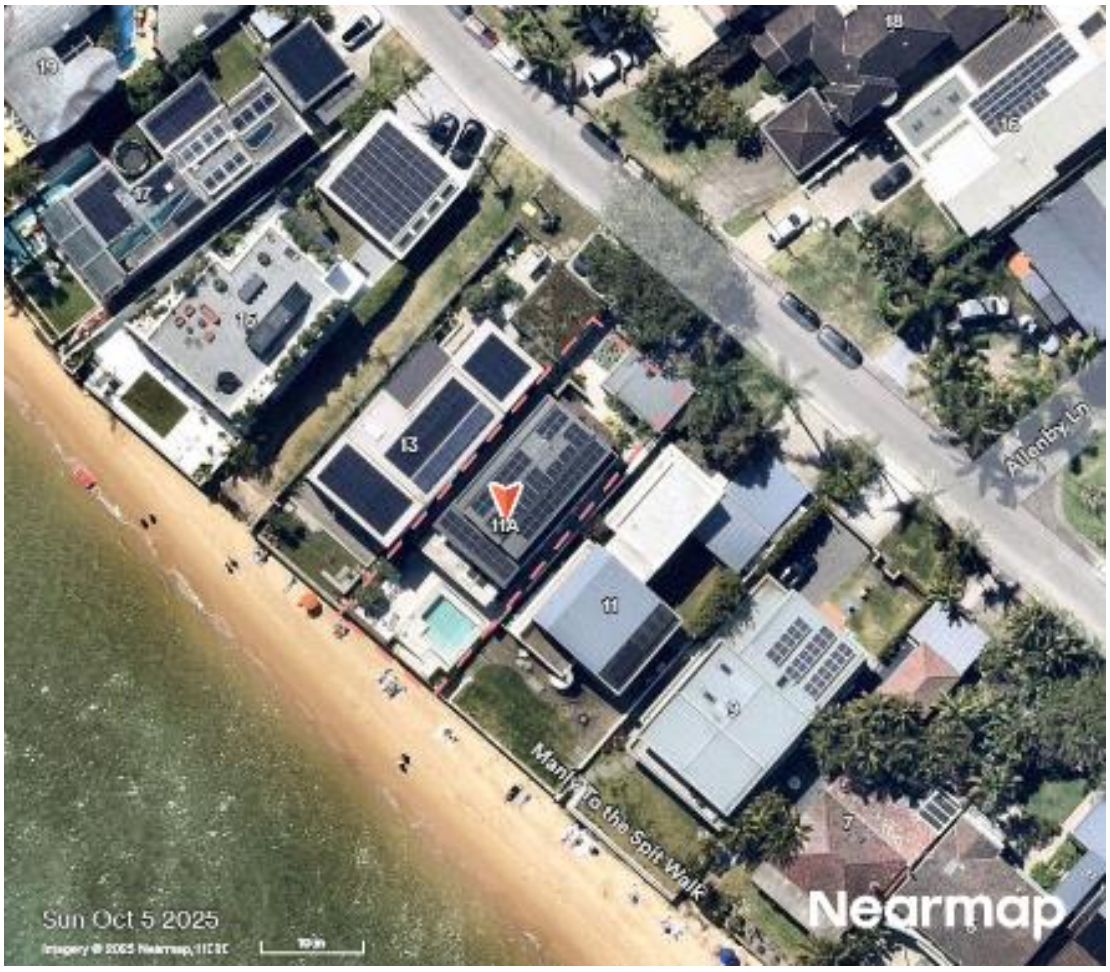


Figure 1: The subject site, site boundary shown in red. (Nearmap, 2025)

1.2 The aim of this report is to:

- Examine Councils policies in regard to application requirements needed for the preparation of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment.
- Visually assess and identify the subject trees & the environment in which they grow.
- Assess construction impacts for each subject tree through the revision of plans for the proposed development.

2 DEVELOPMENT CONTROLS AND RELEVANT LEGISLATION

2.1 Lot 52/-/DP9745, 11a Monash Crescent, Clontarf NSW 2093 is zoned C3 – Environmental Management, and is located within the Local Government Area of Northern Beaches Council (NSW Government, n.d.)

2.2 Manly Development Control Plan 2013 Amendment 11, specifically part 3.3.2 – Landscape/Tree Preservation (Northern Beaches Council, 2017) has been considered in the preparation of this report

2.3 Schedule 4 – Trees of the Manly Development Control Plan 2013 Amendment 11 (Northern Beaches Council, 2017) contains information required for the preparation of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment. Schedule 4 includes;

- Part A - Removal of Tree Tests
- Part A1 - Tree Retention Assessment
- Part A2 - Class 2-9 Buildings
- Part A3 - Tree Protection Plan
- Part B - Native Tree Selection
- Part C - Plant selection for energy efficiency

2.4 Chapter 2 – Vegetation in non-rural areas of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity & Conservation) 2021 (NSW Government, 2021) has been considered in the preparation of this report. The aims of the chapter are to;

- *"(a) to protect the biodiversity values of trees and other vegetation in non-rural areas of the State, and*
- *(b) to preserve the amenity of non-rural areas of the State through the preservation of trees and other vegetation."*

2.5 Section 6.5 – Biodiversity, of the Manly Local Envrionmental Plan 2013 (Manly Council, 2013)

3 METHOD

3.1 The trees and site were visually assessed from ground level on the 4th of June 2025, using methods developed by the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) process (Claus Mattheck, 2006). No detailed inspections as described in the VTA process have been undertaken. The genus and species of the trees was recorded as well as the dimensions for diameter at standard height (DSH), diameter above buttress (DAB) and canopy width. Height and age of the trees were estimated. The trees were given a Health / Vigour rating and signs and symptoms of pests and diseases were looked for. Structural defects and comments were recorded.

3.2 Calculations have been made using guidelines supplied in AS4970-2025 Protection of Trees on Development Sites (Standards Australia, 2025) for the;

- Notional Root Zone (NRZ),
- Structural Root Zone (SRZ),
- Live Crown Ratio (LCR),
- Live Crown Size (LCS),

3.3 The trees have been allocated a landscape significance rating of Low, Medium or High using the *IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System* (STARS)© (IACA, 2010). Stars assessment criteria includes:

- Condition and Vigour
- Form, species specific
- Provenance, age and botanical significance
- Heritage and Ecological significance
- Size, shape, and local amenity value
- Restrictions to tree growth

Appendix A contains the assessment criteria in full.

3.4 The trees have been given a Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) rating, categorised as either;

- Long – 40+ years
- Medium – 15-40 years
- Short – 5-15 years
- Consider for removal - <5 years

4 OBSERVATIONS

4.1 Listed in Table 1 below are observations from the subject trees relating to;

- Health and vigour. (Dead, Senescent, Poor, Fair, Good, Excellent)
- Structure / Form. (Poor, Fair, Good, Excellent)
- Any signs/symptoms of pest and disease attack.
- Previous pruning or wounds.

Tree No.	Genus/Species & Common Names	Health Vigour	Structure	Structural Defects/ Comments	Pests/ Disease	Pruning/ Wounds
1	*Harpephyllum caffrum* Kaffir Plum	Fair	Fair	Sap exudation on main trunk. Epicormic shoots.	Possum browsing. 35% defoliated at time of assessment.	Previously canopy raised.
2	*Melaleuca quinquenervia* Broad-leaved Paperbark	Good	Fair	Diameter measured at 1m above ground level.	None visible	None visible
3	*Syagrus romanzoffiana* Cocos Palm	Good	Good	Council tree.	None visible	None visible
4 & 5	*Citrus spp.* Citrus trees	Good	Good	Exempt species	None visible	None visible

Table 1: Tree Observations

4.2 Listed in Table 2 below are measurements from the subject trees relating to;

- Diameter at standard height (DSH).
- Diameter above buttress (DAB).
- Canopy spread – measured to the North, East, South and West (N, E, S, W).
- Tree height.
- Lowest scaffold branch.

Tree Number	Species	Maturity	Height (m)	Lowest Scaffold (m)	Spread (m)				DSH / Multi (cm)	DAB (cm)
					N	E	S	W		
1	*Harpephyllum caffrum*	Mature	12	4	8	6	6	7	94	98
2	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Mature	7	0.5	2	2	1	2	42	48
3	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Mature	8	7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	30	NA
4 & 5	*Citrus spp.*	EXEMPT SPECIES								

Table 2: Tree Measurements

4.3 Listed in Table 3 Below are calculations from the subject trees relating to:

- Notional Root Zone (NRZ)
- Structural Root Zone (SRZ)
- Live Crown Ratio (LCR)
- Live Crown Size (LCS)

Tree Number	Species	NRZ (m)	SRZ (m)	Live Crown Size (m2)	Live Crown Ratio (%)
1	*Harpephyllum caffrum*	11.28	3.28	108	67%
2	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	5.04	2.43	23	93%
3	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	2	NA	5	13%
4 & 5	*Citrus spp.*	EXEMPT SPECIES			

Table 3: Calculations from the subject trees

5 TREE RETENTION VALUES

5.1 Trees have been allocated a retention value using the priority Matrix in the *IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System* (STARS)© (IACA, 2010). The Matrix uses the Landscape Significance rating combined with the Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) to determine a retention value of either;

- Priority for Retention (High) – All measures must be taken to retain and protect these trees. If the guidelines set out in AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites cannot be used to protect the trees, design modification or re-location of the proposed development should be considered.
- Consider for Retention (Medium) – Retention of these trees should remain a priority. If the trees are adversely affecting the proposed development and all protection measures have been considered but are not viable, removal can be considered.
- Consider for Removal (Low) – Retention of these trees is not important. No modification to design should be considered for their retention.
- Priority for Removal – Trees in an irreversible decline, weed species or hazardous trees. These trees should be removed.

Tree Number	Species	Landscape Significance Rating	Useful Life Expectancy	Retention Value
1	*Harpephyllum caffrum*	Medium	Medium (15-40)	Medium
2	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	Medium	Medium (15-40)	Medium
3	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Low	Medium (15-40)	Low - Medium
4 & 5	*Citrus spp.*	High	Long (>40)	Low (Exempt)

Table 4: Tree Retention Values

6 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

All trees discussed below can be located on the attached Tree protection plan.

6.1 Tree 1 has works proposed within approximately 13% of the notional root zone. Due to this being a moderate encroachment and existing structures within this area that will be removed and replaced, no long-term detrimental impacts are expected from the proposed development.

6.2 Tree 2 has works proposed within approximately 13% of the notional root zone. Due to this being a moderate encroachment and existing structures within this area including a boundary fence being retained (separating T2 from the proposed works), no long-term detrimental impacts are expected from the proposed development.

6.3 Tree 3 has works proposed within >10% of the notional root zone. Due to this being a minor encroachment and existing structures within this area that will be removed and replaced, no long-term detrimental impacts are expected from the proposed development.

6.4 Trees 4 & 5 (exempt species) are proposed to be removed to facilitate the garage extension.

7 DOCUMENTS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT

7.1 Listed in table 6 below are documents used in the preparation of this report.

Document type	Source/ Author	Title	Date
Plan	C.M.S. Surveyors Pty Limited	Level, Feature & Contour Survey	11/10/2024
Plan	Corben Architects	Site Analysis Site & Roof Plan Demolition Plan - Ground Level Demolition Plan - Level 1 Basement Plan Ground Floor Plan Level 1 Plan North-East Elevation South-West Elevation South-East Elevation North-West Elevation Street & Seawall Elevation Section AA Section BB	29/10/2025
Plan Overlay	Peake Arboriculture	Tree Location, TPZ & SRZ Plan.	07/11/2025

Table 5: Documents used in the preparation of this report.

8 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 The appointment of a site arborist (AQF Level 5) for the duration of the project, shall be made prior to the commencement of any site works including demolition, to implement tree protection measures recommended below and in the Tree Protection Specification.

8.2 It is recommended that the NRZ's of Trees 1,2 & 3 are protected with Tree protection fencing for the duration of the development. Specifications for signage and fencing are provided in sections 9.5 & 9.6 of this report. The specific location of tree protection fencing is to be determined by the project arborist following a review of all construction drawings and consideration of site access requirements.

8.3 The project arborist is to supervise any excavation or demolition within the NRZ's of trees 1 & 2. Any tree roots exposed during excavation with a diameter greater than 40mm within the TPZ of a retained tree must be assessed by the site arborist. Recommendations for root pruning, design change or tree removal must then be made (any remediation required to offset damage from root pruning must also be made.) Any tree roots exposed during excavation with a diameter of less than 40mm within the TPZ must be cut cleanly with a sharp blade in accordance with the guidelines provided in section 9 of AS4373 – 2007 Pruning of Amenity Trees (Standards Australia, 2007).

8.4 The removal of trees 4 & 5 (exempt species) will be required to facilitate the proposed development. It is recommended that 2 small replacement trees are included in proposed landscaping to offset canopy loss.

9 TREE PROTECTION SPECIFICATION – AS PER AS4970 – 2025

Tree Protection will be undertaken in the three stages listed below. Certification from the project arborist is required at/during each stage.

9.1 PRE – DEVELOPMENT STAGE

- Prior to any tree removal an AQF level 5 arborist must be engaged as site arborist to oversee all arboricultural aspects of the project, including tagging all trees and identifying trees for removal.
- Tree protection should be installed by a minimum AQF level 3 arborist and be supervised by an AQF level 5 arborist in accordance with the guidelines from AS4970-2025 Protection of trees on development sites (Standards Australia, 2025), and the information provided in this report.
- All trees to be retained must be visually assessed and their current health and condition recorded. The minimum assessment categories are provided below.
  Visual assessment benchmark
  - Health and Vitality (Good/Fair/Poor/Dead)
  - Leaf Damage
  - Pests and Diseases
  - Deadwood percentage
  - Dieback Percentage.
  - Mechanical Damage
  - Recent Pruning
- Certifying of Pre-Construction Tree Protection by the site arborist will conclude the pre-construction phase of development. Construction must not commence until Pre-Construction tree protection has been certified by the site arborist.
- The project manager is to be made aware of Tree Protection requirements for the duration of the project.

Pre-development Arboricultural Certification

	Pre-Development requirement met. (Y/N)	Project Arborist Signature	Date
All trees tagged. Trees for removal identified by project arborist.			
All tree protection measures have been correctly installed.			
A pre-development visual inspection of all trees to be retained has been undertaken by the project arborist			
The project manager has been made aware of all tree protection measures required for the duration of the project.			

9.2 DEVELOPMENT STAGE

- Tree protection measures must remain in place during this stage. They cannot be removed intermittently for access and any modifications to Tree Protection Fencing Locations as shown in the tree protection plan, must be authorised, recorded and carried out by the site arborist.
- The project arborist is to be present for all arboricultural supervision within TPZ's of retained trees, as recommended by the arboricultural impact assessment(AIA) and tree protection plan.
- The site arborist will conduct regular visits (every two months) in accordance with AS4970-2025 to visually assess and record the health and condition of the trees being retained.
- Tree protection measures will also be assessed regularly to ensure they are functioning correctly. Any maintenance required for Tree Protection measures will be performed.
- A stop work notice will be issued to the project manager if any Tree Protection Measures are not found to be complying with the Tree Protection Plan.
- Any incidents relating to retained trees must be reported immediately to the site arborist to be documented and a plan for remediation put in place.

Development Stage Arboricultural Certification.

	Development requirement met. (Y/N)	Project Arborist Signature	Date
Tree protection measures have remained in place for the duration of the development.			
Tree Health and vitality has not deteriorated during the development.			
Arboricultural supervision has been undertaken as required by the AIA and Tree Protection Plan			
Incidents relating to retained trees have been reported to the project arborist.			
Remediation has been implemented as necessary for the successful retention of retained trees.			

9.3 CONCLUSION OF DEVELOPMENT

- Final visit from the site arborist to report on the health and condition of the trees that have been retained and the removal of tree protection. Incidents documented during the development stage will be included in this report.
- Any remedial work necessary upon the completion of development will be recommended in the final report.
- Replacement trees are to be planted before the project arborists final inspection.

Conclusion of Development Arboricultural Certification.

	Development requirement met. (Y/N)	Project Arborist Signature	Date
Tree protection measures have remained in place for the duration of the development.			
Tree Health and vitality has not deteriorated during the development.			
All documentation from site inspections/supervision has been compiled.			
Remediation has been implemented as necessary for the successful retention of retained trees. Any remediation to be continued has been recommended in the final report.			
Replacement tree planting has been undertaken and all replacement trees have been planted correctly.			

9.4 TREE PROTECTION ZONE REQUIREMENTS

Tree Protection Zones (TPZs), will be set out before the commencement of construction works.

According to AS 4970-2025, activities excluded from the TPZ include but are not limited to-:

(a) Excavation, cultivation or disturbance of the soil, including scraping of the surface.

(b) Equipment and material storage.

(c) Preparation of chemicals, including preparation of cement products.

(d) Movement or parking of vehicles and plant.

(e) Dumping of waste.

(f) Spreading or stockpiling of fill.

(g) Refuelling.

(h) Washing down and cleaning of equipment or hard surfaces.

(i) Fires.

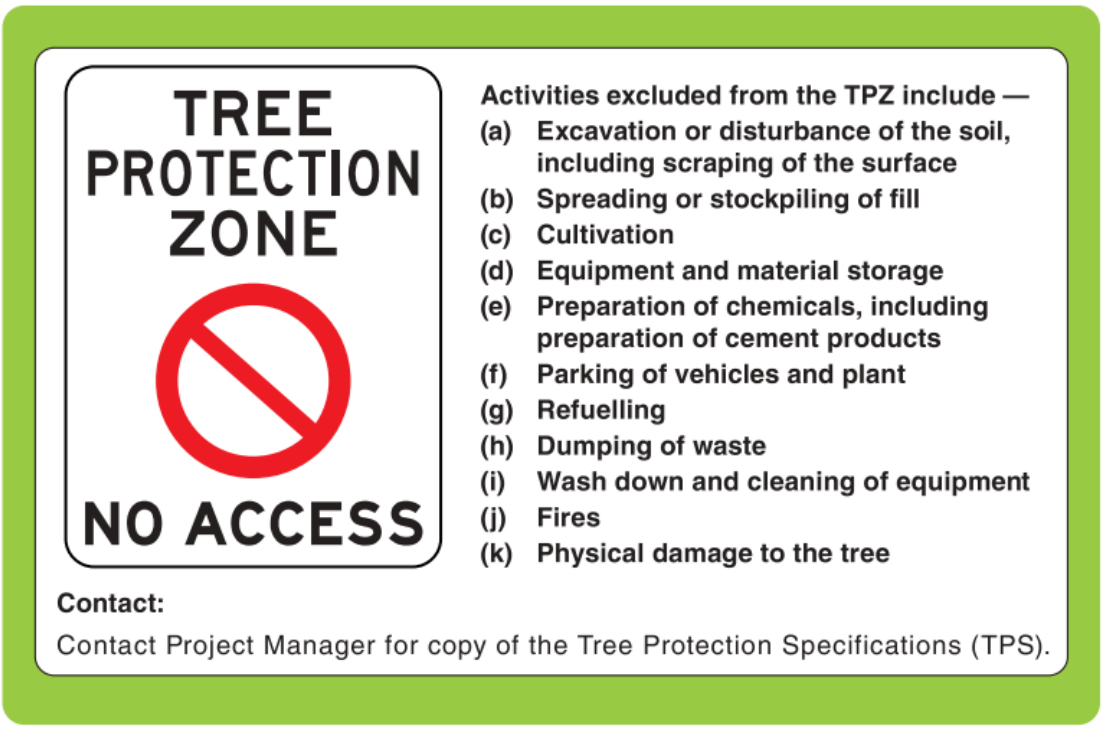
(j) Physical damage to the tree.

Activities specified in items (a) to (e) may be permitted with appropriate protection measures, as detailed in the TPS and TPP.

Source Australian Standard *AS 4970-2025 Protection of trees on development sites*.

9.5 TREE PROTECTION ZONE SIGNAGE

A tree protection zone sign must be affixed to all Fenced Tree Protection Zones. (Example Below)



An Example of a TPZ sign. Source, *Australian Standard AS 4970-2025 Protection of trees on development sites*

9.6 Tree Protection Fencing Requirements

Tree protection Fencing must be a minimum of 1.8 metres in height and be held in place with locking clamps and concrete feet between each panel, see Figure 2 below.

An Example of Temporary Fencing

10 REFERENCES

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11 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Age class:

Young – planted recently.
Semi Mature – Reached less than 20% of expected life span.
Mature – Between 20-80% of expected life span.
Over Mature – Past 80% of expected life span.

Health and Vigour:

0 – Dead tree.
1 – Advanced state of decline. Significant deadwood visible. <20% live foliage cover.
2 – Declining. Dieback and deadwood visible. 20-60% live foliage cover.
3 – Low to average vigour. Dieback or visible. 60-90% live foliage cover.
4 – Good vigour. Small amount of dieback visible. 90-100% live foliage cover.
5 – Excellent vigour. No dieback or deadwood visible. 100% live foliage cover.

Crown:

Measured from the top of the tree to the lowest branch, comprising of leaves and branches.

Deadwood:

Dead branches found in a trees crown. An entirely dead branch or stem.

Dieback:

The death of portions of the crown. The death of branches or shoots from the tips inward.

Defect:

A feature of a tree that affects the health or structure in an adverse manner.

Decay:

The process of micro-organisms breaking down woody tissue.

Cavity:

A void in a woody stem, usually created by decay. This can be open or closed.

Soil Texture:

The amounts of sand, silt and clay in a soil.

Soil pH:

A figure expressing the acidity or alkalinity of a soil.

DSH:

Diameter at Standard Height refers to the tree trunk diameter measured at breast height or 1.4 metres above ground level.

DAB:

Diameter Above the Buttress refers to the tree trunk diameter measured above the root buttress and is used to calculate the radius of the SRZ.

NRZ:

Notional Root Zone. The radius of the NRZ is calculated for each tree by multiplying the DSH x 12.

SRZ:

Structural Root Zone. The radius of the SRZ is calculated using the following formula:r (SRZ) = $(Dx50)^{0.42}$ x 0.64 where D is the DAB measured in metres. It is the area around a tree that is required for tree stability and is usually applied on constructions sites after there has been a major encroachment of the NRZ.

LCR:

Live Crown Ratio. The height of a trees crown, relative to the total height of the tree. Often used as an indicator of overall stability.

LCS:

Live Crown Size. The area of the crown as viewed from one aspect.

H/D:

Height over Diameter ratio. An indicator of failure due to slenderness. 30 is the optimum ratio. Greater than 50 is considered hazardous

12 RELEVANT APPENDICES

12.1 APPENDIX 1 – S.T.A.R.S.© (IACA 2010)

Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System* (IACA 2010) – S.T.A.R.S. ©

The landscape significance of a tree is an essential criterion to establish the importance that a particular tree may have on a site. However, rating the significance of a tree becomes subjective and difficult to ascertain in a consistent and repetitive fashion due to assessor bias. It is therefore necessary to have a rating system utilising structured qualitative criteria to assist in determining the retention value for a tree. To assist this process all definitions for terms used in the *Tree Significance - Assessment Criteria* and *Tree Retention Value - Priority Matrix*, are taken from the IACA Dictionary for Managing Trees in Urban Environments 2009.

This rating system will assist in the planning processes for proposed works, above and below ground where trees are to be retained on or adjacent a development site. The system uses a scale of *High*, *Medium* and *Low* significance in the landscape. Once the landscape significance of an individual tree has been defined, the retention value can be determined. An example of its use in an Arboricultural report is shown as Appendix A.

Tree Significance - Assessment Criteria

High Significance in landscape

- The tree is in *Good condition* and *Good vigor*;
- The tree has a form typical for the species;
- The tree is a remnant or is a planted locally indigenous specimen and/or is rare or uncommon in the local area or of botanical interest or of substantial age;
- The tree is listed as a Heritage Item, Threatened Species or part of an Endangered ecological community or listed on Councils significant Tree Register;
- The tree is visually prominent and visible from a considerable distance when viewed from most directions within the landscape due to its size and scale and makes a positive contribution to the local amenity;
- The tree supports social and cultural sentiments or spiritual associations, reflected by the broader population or community group or has commemorative values;
- The tree's growth is unrestricted by above and below ground influences, supporting its ability to reach dimensions typical for the taxa *in situ* - tree is appropriate to the site conditions.

Medium Significance in landscape

- The tree is in *Fair-Good condition* and *Good* or *Low vigor;*
- The tree has form typical or atypical of the species;
- The tree is a planted locally indigenous or a common species with its taxa commonly planted in the local area
- The tree is visible from surrounding properties, although not visually prominent as partially obstructed by other vegetation or buildings when viewed from the street,
- The tree provides a fair contribution to the visual character and amenity of the local area,
- The tree's growth is moderately restricted by above or below ground influences, reducing its ability to reach dimensions typical for the taxa *in situ*.

Low Significance in landscape

- The tree is in fair-poor condition and good or low vigor;
- The tree has form atypical of the species;
- The tree is not visible or is partly visible from surrounding properties as obstructed by other vegetation or buildings,
- The tree provides a minor contribution or has a negative impact on the visual character and amenity of the local area,
- The tree is a young specimen which may or may not have reached dimension to be protected by local Tree Preservation orders or similar protection mechanisms and can easily be replaced with a suitable specimen,
- The tree's growth is severely restricted by above or below ground influences, unlikely to reach dimensions typical for the taxa *in situ* - tree is inappropriate to the site conditions,
- The tree is listed as exempt under the provisions of the local Council Tree Preservation Order or similar protection mechanisms,
- The tree has a wound or defect that has potential to become structurally unsound.

Environmental Pest / Noxious Weed Species

- The tree is an Environmental Pest Species due to its invasiveness or poisonous/ allergenic properties,
- The tree is a declared noxious weed by legislation.

Hazardous/Irreversible Decline

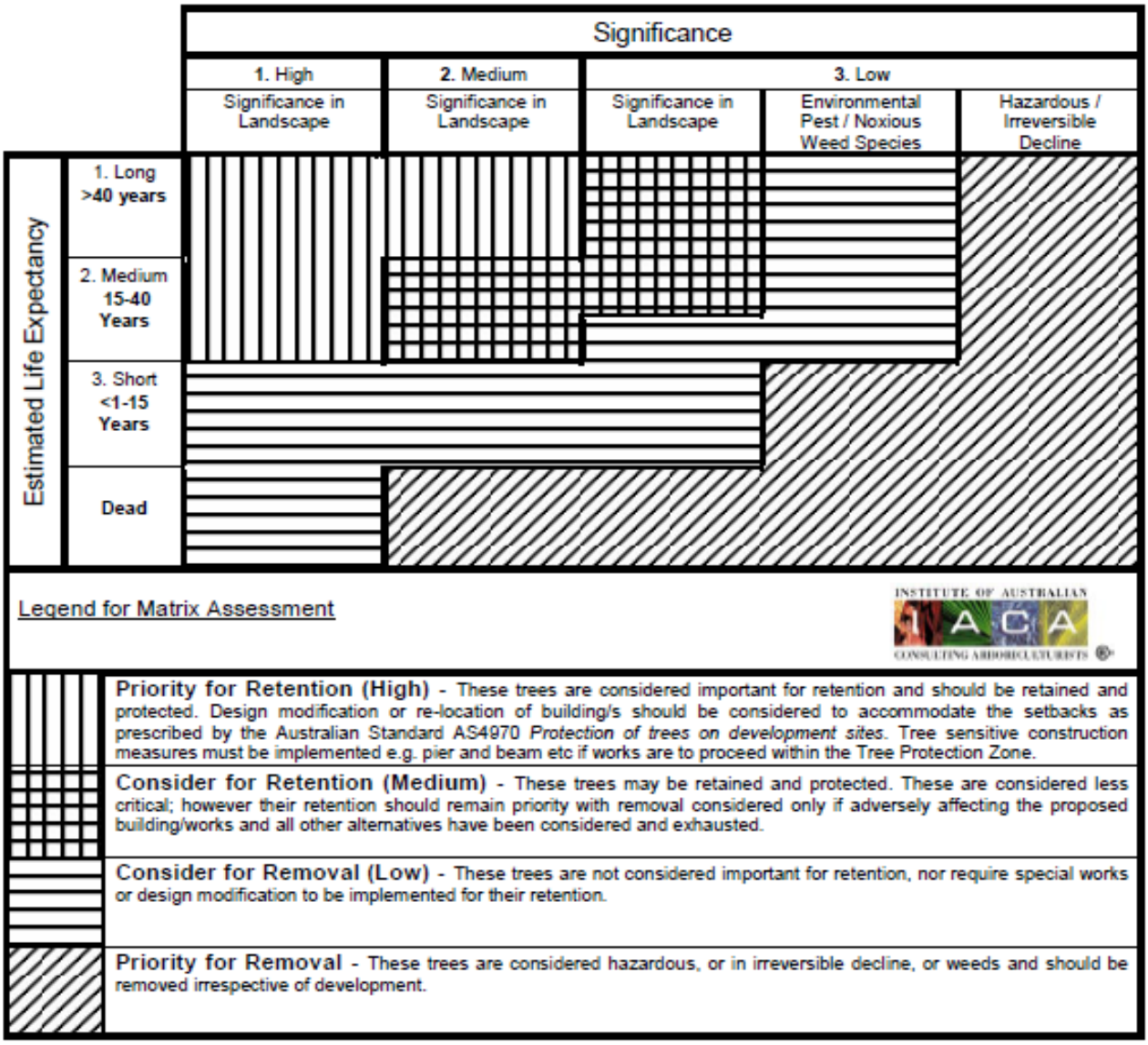
- The tree is structurally unsound and/or unstable and is considered potentially dangerous,
- The tree is dead, or is in irreversible decline, or has the potential to fail or collapse in full or part in the immediate to short term.

The tree is to have a minimum of three (3) criteria in a category to be classified in that group.

Note: The assessment criteria are for individual trees only, however, can be applied to a monocultural stand in its entirety e.g. hedge.

Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists (IACA 2010), *IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS)*, www.iaca.org.au

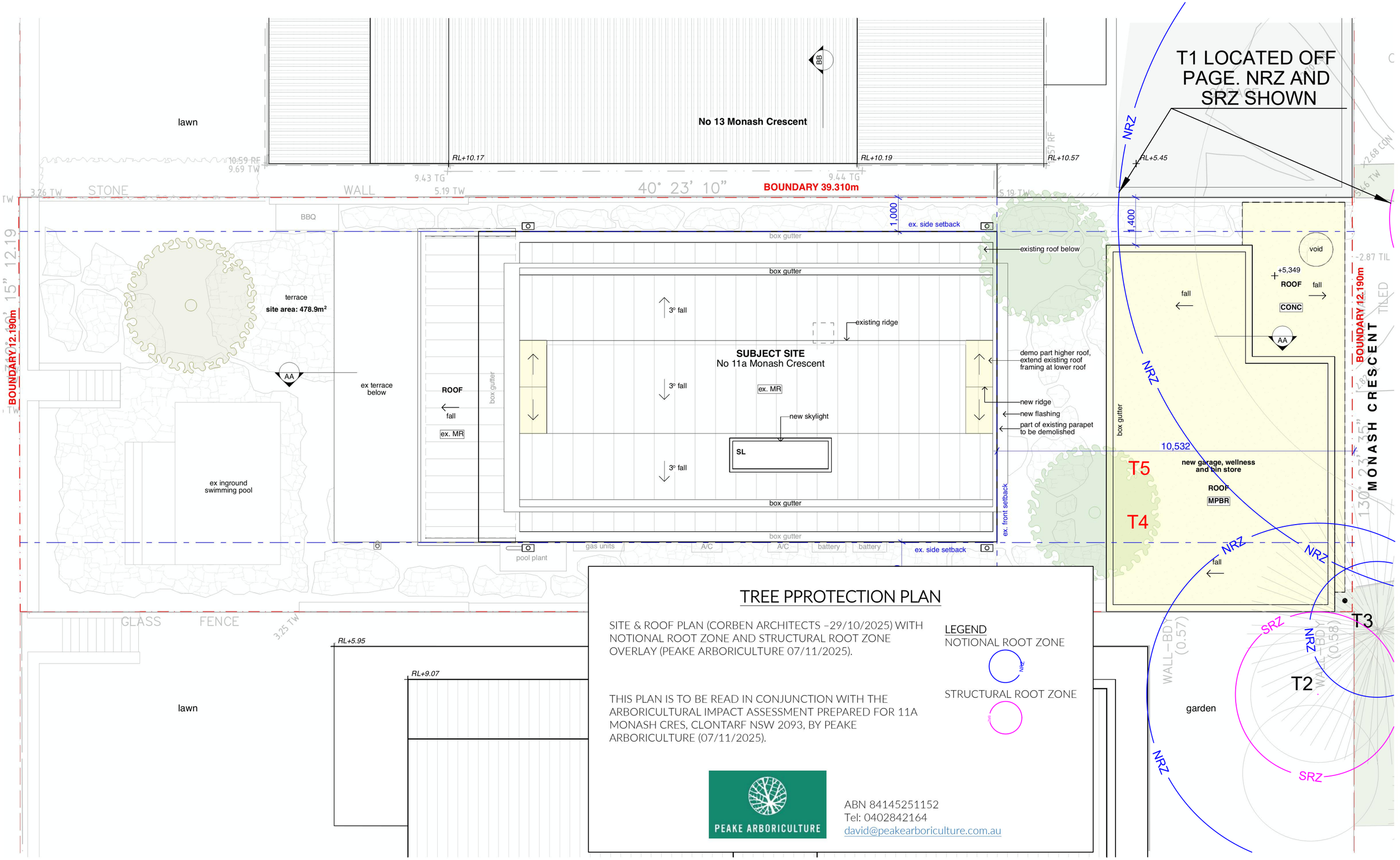
Table 1.0 Tree Retention Value - Priority Matrix.



USE OF THIS DOCUMENTAND REFERENCING The IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS) is free to use, but only in its entirety and must be cited as follows:

IACA, 2010, *IACA Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS)*,Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists, Australia, www.iaca.org.au

REFERENCES Australia ICOMOS Inc. 1999, *The Burra Charter –The Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, International Council of Monuments and Sites, www.icomos.org/australia Draper BD and Richards PA 2009, *Dictionary for Managing Trees in Urban Environments*, Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturists(IACA), CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia. Footprint Green Pty Ltd2001, *Footprint Green Tree Significance & Retention Value Matrix*, Avalon, NSW Australia, www.footprintgreen.com.au



TREE PPROTECTION PLAN

SITE & ROOF PLAN (CORBEN ARCHITECTS –29/10/2025) WITH NOTIONAL ROOT ZONE AND STRUCTURAL ROOT ZONE OVERLAY (PEAKE ARBORICULTURE 07/11/2025).

THIS PLAN IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PREPARED FOR 11A MONASH CRES, CLONTARF NSW 2093, BY PEAKE ARBORICULTURE (07/11/2025).

LEGEND

NOTIONAL ROOT ZONE

STRUCTURAL ROOT ZONE

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- Any discrepancies to be brought to Architect's attention
- Use figure dimensions in preference to scaling
- Only scale under direction from Architect
- Builder to examine site and verify conditions and dimensions
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revisions

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
A	29/10/2025	Development Application

notes

ex structure to be retained
ex structure to be demolished
new works

MCHC - DA

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project	Alterations & Additions	**title**	Site & Roof Plan
address	11a Monash Crescent Clontarf NSW		
client	Courtney Smith & Dan Brooks	**issue**	Development Application

job no.	MCHC	**dwg no.**	DA002
drawn	PF/MM		
checked	AE	**revision**	A
scale	1:100@A3		