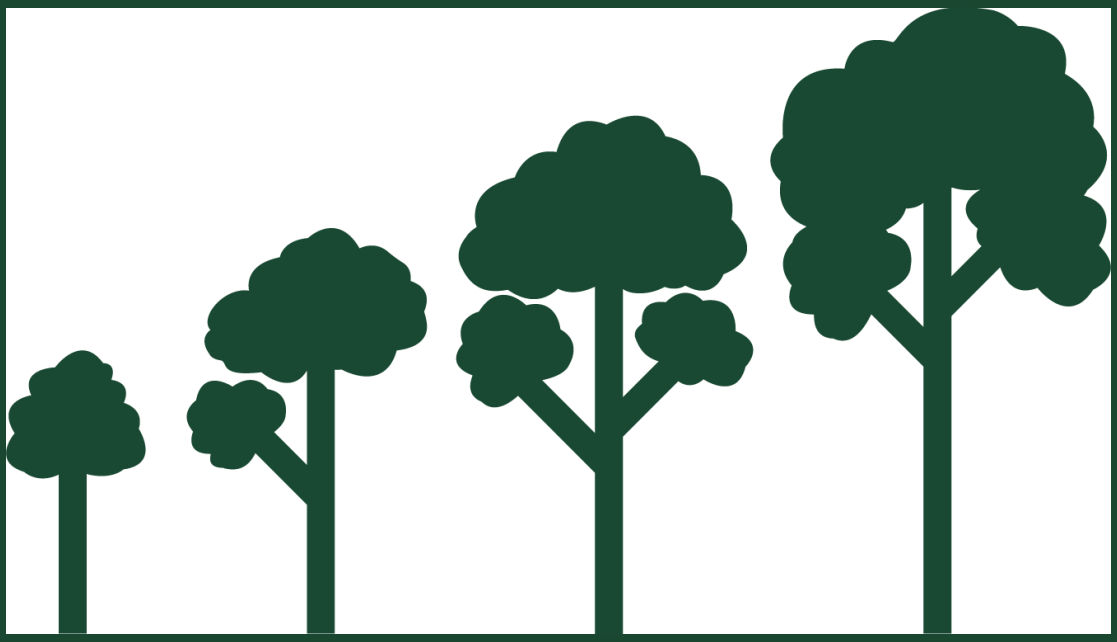
Arboricultural Impact Assessment



14 Victory Street, Belmore
NSW, 2192
3/-/DP347819
16/02/2024

PREPARED BY:

Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd.

William Dunlop: Consulting Arborist
(M. UrbHort, Grad. Dip(Arb), B.Sc).

ISA Member: 290269

TRAQ Qualified

QTRA User: 4847
wdunlop@temporaltreemanagement.com

PREPARED FOR:

The Property Owner(s)

Kon and Sophia Papailiadis

Sophia.Papailiadis@det.nsw.edu.au

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DISCLAIMER and LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared for the Property Owner(s) of 14 Victory Street, Belmore to assess the impact associated with a proposed development on fourteen trees positioned within and adjacent to the property boundaries of the subject site.

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 01/24/2024. 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 or advanced testing was undertaken as part of this assessment. 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.

16th February 2024

1. Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide an Arboricultural Impact Assessment for the trees located inside and five metres of the the property boundaries of 14 Victory Street, Belmore. Fourteen trees were included in this assessment. An assessment of the trees within and adjacent to the subject site was undertaken by William Dunlop of *Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd* on 12/02/2024.

Trees 1 and 13 were determined to be of High Retention Value within the surrounding landscape. The retention of these two trees must be prioritised for the proposed development. Trees 2, 3, 6 and 7 were determined to be of Moderate retention value. These four trees should be retained and protected if feasible. Trees 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14 were determined to be of Low retention value. The retention of these eight trees should not obstruct or require alteration of the development.

Trees 2 and 14 will sustain major TPZ encroachments under the proposed development. These major encroachments are likely to have a severe impact on the viability of these two trees. The impact of the major encroachments sustained by Trees 2 and 14 cannot be suitably mitigated without amendment to the design of the proposed development. Tree 3 will sustain a minor TPZ encroachment that is likely to have a Low impact on its viability. This encroachment is considered to be acceptable.

Trees 2 and 14 will require removal to facilitate the proposed design plan. It is also recommended that Trees 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, which were determined to be of Low retention value, are removed and replaced as part of the proposed development. Trees 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 are exempt from the protection controls outlined in *Chapter 2.3 'Tree Management' of the Canterbury Bankstown DCP (2023)* due to their small size or potential invasiveness. These eight trees may therefore be removed without prior consent from the Canterbury-Bankstown Tree Management Officer. Tree 2 is protected under *Chapter 2.3 'Tree Management' of the Canterbury Bankstown DCP (2023).* Prior consent from Canterbury-Bankstown Council must be obtained prior to commencement of any removal works for Tree 2.

Trees 1, 3, 6, 7 and 13 are suitable for retention as part of the proposed development. Three fenced protection zones compliant in design with *Section 4.3 of AS4970 (2009)* must be installed for Tree 1, Tree 3 and Trees 6 and 7 prior to the commencement of practical works. Tree 13, which is positioned within the neighbouring property, can be suitably retained without the installation of protection measures.

2. Location

2.1. Site Location

The subject site for this Arboricultural Impact Assessment is 14 Victory Street, Belmore (3/-/DP347819). The subject site is approximately 700 square metres in area. This report has relied upon the following plans and documents:

- *Architectural Plan Package,* as prepared by *Masterton*, Job No: 2018920, Rev. 1, drawn 19.10.2023.
- *Proposed Site Plan* as prepared by *Masterton*, Job No: 2018920, Sheet No. 01.00, Rev. 1, drawn 19.10.2023.

2.2. Relevant Policy Controls

This property is located within the Canterbury-Bankstown local government area. The property is part of an R3 Medium-density Residential zone (Planning NSW 2024) (**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 *Chapter 2.3 'Tree Management'* of the *Canterbury Bankstown DCP (2023)* and *the City of Canterbury-Bankstown Council Tree Management Manual* (City of Canterbury-Bankstown Council 2024). 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). This policy control aligns with and supports the policy controls outlined in the Canterbury-Bankstown Local Environmental Plan (*CBLEP 2023*). *Part 5.9 of the Canterbury LEP (2012)* previously governed the management of trees within this part of the Canterbury-Bankstown LGA. This planning control was repealed circa. 2017

The subject site is not part of a listed Heritage item and is not within a Heritage Conservation Area (Planning NSW 2024) (**Appendix A**). The subject site does not contain any threatened species. The subject site is positioned close to but not within an identified Threatened Ecological Community (SEED NSW 2024).

2.3. Tree Locations

An assessment of the trees within and adjacent to the subject site was undertaken by William Dunlop of *Temporal Tree Management P/L* on 12/02/2024. All trees inside and within 5 metres of the property boundaries of the subject site were assessed. As stipulated in *Chapter 2.3 'Tree Management'* of the *Canterbury Bankstown DCP (2023),* woody vegetation is prescribed as a 'tree' if it was measured to have a height of or greater than 5 metres (Canterbury-Bankstown Council 2024). Fourteen trees were included in this assessment.

The ownership of the trees included in this assessment varied. Tree 1 is a street tree positioned in the Victory Street grassed verge outside the western boundary of the subject site. Trees 3 and 13 are positioned outside the southern boundary within the neighbouring property (16 Victory Street). Trees 6 and 7 are positioned outside the northern boundary within the neighbouring property (12 Victory Street). The remaining trees are positioned within the subject site. Tree 2 is positioned on the western side of the existing dwelling while Trees 4, 5, 8-12 and 14 are positioned on the eastern side (Figure 1). Photographs of each tree are provided in **Appendix F.**

Figure 1. Position of fourteen assessed trees within and adjacent to the property boundaries of the subject.

3. Site Development Plans

The planned development within the subject site proposes the demolition of the existing dwelling and ancillary structures. Construction of a new two-storey dwelling is proposed (Figure 2). A new alfresco area is proposed to be built on the eastern side of the proposed dwelling. The existing vehicle crossing and driveway are proposed to be demolished and repositioned 1.5 metres in the southern direction.

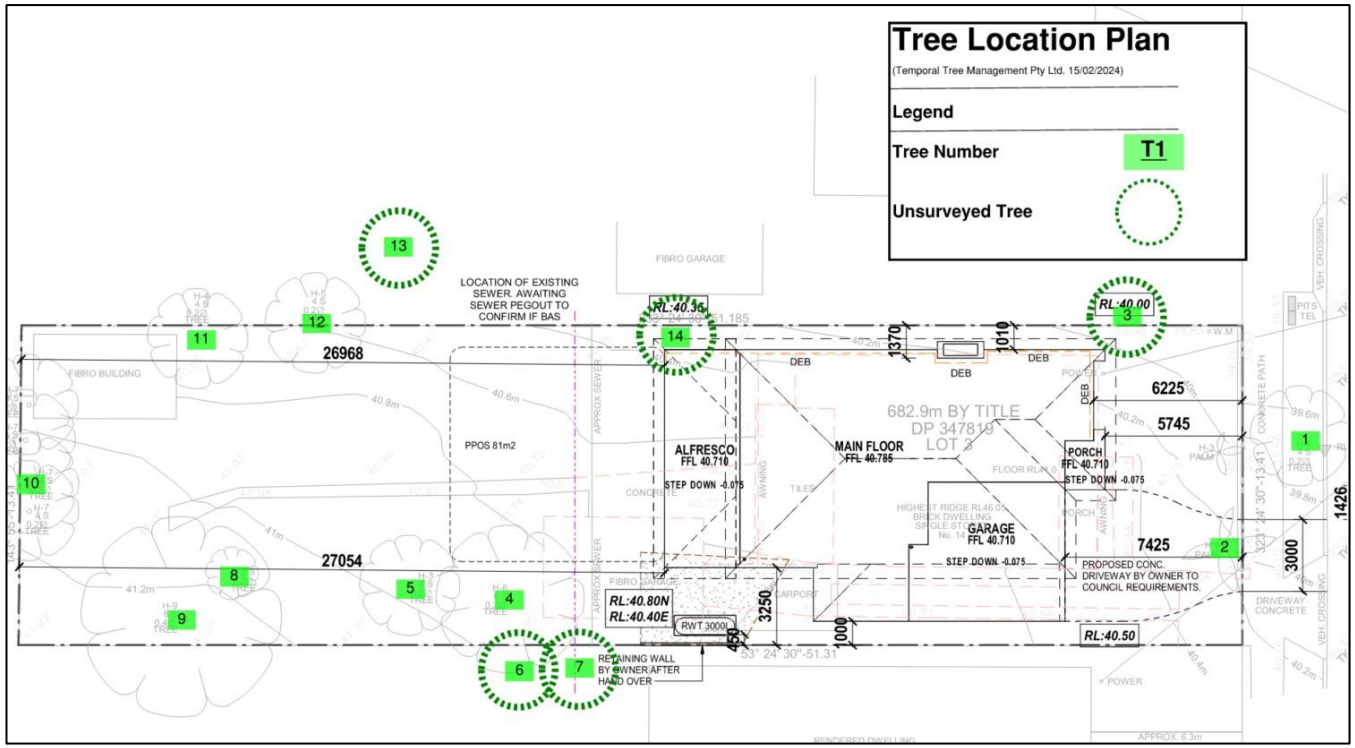


Figure 2. *Proposed Site Plan* as prepared by *Masterton*, Job No: 2018920, Sheet No. 01.00, Rev. 1, drawn 19.10.2023.

4. Preliminary Assessment

4.1 Assessment Methodology

A ground-based visual assessment of Trees 1-14 was undertaken by William Dunlop of *Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd* on 12/02/2024. The data collected includes:

Ø Tree Number: Tree schedule determined in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

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 Canopy Width: Diameter of canopy Estimated in **metres** as an average in metres of two directional planes (north-south and east-west).

Ø Height: Estimated in **metres**.

Ø Diameter at Breast Height (DBH): DBH was measured at 1.4 metres height in **centimetres** using a diameter tape at the height of the trees' root flare and is described in centimetres. DBH was estimated for Trees 3, 6, 7 and 13 due to restricted access into neighbouring properties.

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 3, 6, 7 and 13 due to restricted access into neighbouring properties.

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 3). The retention and protection of trees determined to be of **High** retention value should be prioritised for any proposed development within the subject site. Trees determined to be of **Moderate** retention value should be retained and protected if feasible. The retention of trees determined to be of **Low** retention value should not obstruct any proposed development within the subject site. Tree determined to be of **Very Low** retention value should be removed as part of any development within the site. A framework for the Retention Value priorities is provided in **Appendix C** (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							

Figure 3. Tree retention values assessment methodology. Matrix modified by A. Morton (2011) Tree Retention Values Table Footprint Green Pty Ltd, Sydney

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 structural integrity. 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):

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

4.1 Tree Data

Table 1. Data collected on 12/02/2024 for fourteen 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	Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	Semi mature	7	2	20	24	Good	Good	Long	Very High	High	2.4	1.8	Maturing street tree of native species significance observed to be in good condition.
2	Archontophoenix alexandrae	Alexandra Palm	Semi mature	7	4	25	25	Good	Good	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	3.0	N/A	Maturing Palm of reduced species significance poisoned within southern boundary adjacent to existing driveway. Smaller size and reduced species value render palm of Moderate Landscape Significance.
3	Lagerstroemia indica	Crepe Myrtle	Semi mature	4	3	14	17	Good	Fair	Medium	High	Moderate	2.0	1.6	Smaller tree of reduced species significance positioned outside north-western boundary within neighbouring property. External ownership renders tree of High landscape significance. Stem becomes codominant at ground level. Stem growth impacting exisiting boundary fence.
4	Morus alba	Mulberry	Semi mature	7	4	14	20	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	2.0	1.7	Maturing tree of low species value observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem becomes codominant at ground level.
5	Psidium guajava	Guava	Mature	3	4	15	22	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	2.0	1.8	Small specimen of low species value.
6	Mangifera indica	Mango	Mature	6	3	20	25	Good	Poor	Medium	High	Moderate	2.4	1.8	Smaller tree positioned 0.5 metres outside western boundary within neighbouring property. External ownership renders tree of High retention value. Canopy has been lopped. Poor canopy structure underpinned trees reduced ULE estimate.
7	Mangifera indica	Mango	Mature	6	4	20	25	Good	Poor	Medium	High	Moderate	2.4	1.8	Smaller tree positioned 0.5 metres outside western boundary within neighbouring property. External ownership renders tree of High retention value. Canopy has been lopped. Poor canopy structure underpinned trees reduced ULE estimate.
8	Citrus limon	Lemon	Mature	2	4	10	10	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	2.0	1.3	Small specimen of low species value.
9	Ligustrum lucidum	Privet	Mature	8	7	42	61	Poor	Fair	Short	Low	Low	5.0	2.7	Large specimen of potentially invasive species. Canopy with signs of dieback. Hazardous deadwood in upper and mid canopy.
10	Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Laurel	Semi mature	8	2	15	20	Good	Poor	Short	Low	Low	2.0	1.7	GROUP of 4 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species. Trees of potentially invasive species.
11	Prunus persica	Peach/Nectarine	Mature	3	3	15	25	Good	Fair	Medium	Low	Low	2.0	1.8	Small tree of reduced species significance. Stem positioned 1.2 metres from existing shed.

Table 1. Data collected on 12/02/2024 for fourteen 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
12	Ligustrum lucidum	Privet	Mature	4	3	22	37	Fair	Fair	Short	Low	Low	2.6	2.2	Small tree of potentially invasive species. Canopy with minor signs of dieback.
13	Pistacia chinensis	Chinese Pistachio	Mature	8	6	24	31	Good	Good	Long	High	High	2.9	2	Maturing tree positioned 3 metres outside eastern boundary within neighbouring property observed to be in good condition. External ownership renders tree of High landscape value. Good condition underpinned Long ULE estimate.
14	Lagerstroemia indica	Crepe Myrtle	Semi mature	4	4	12	22	Good	Poor	Short	Moderate	Low	2.0	1.8	Small tree of exotic species. Tree position within subject site adjacent to eastern boundary fence. Stem growth has impacted fence. Smaller size underpinned reduced landscape significance. Poor position underpinned short ULE.

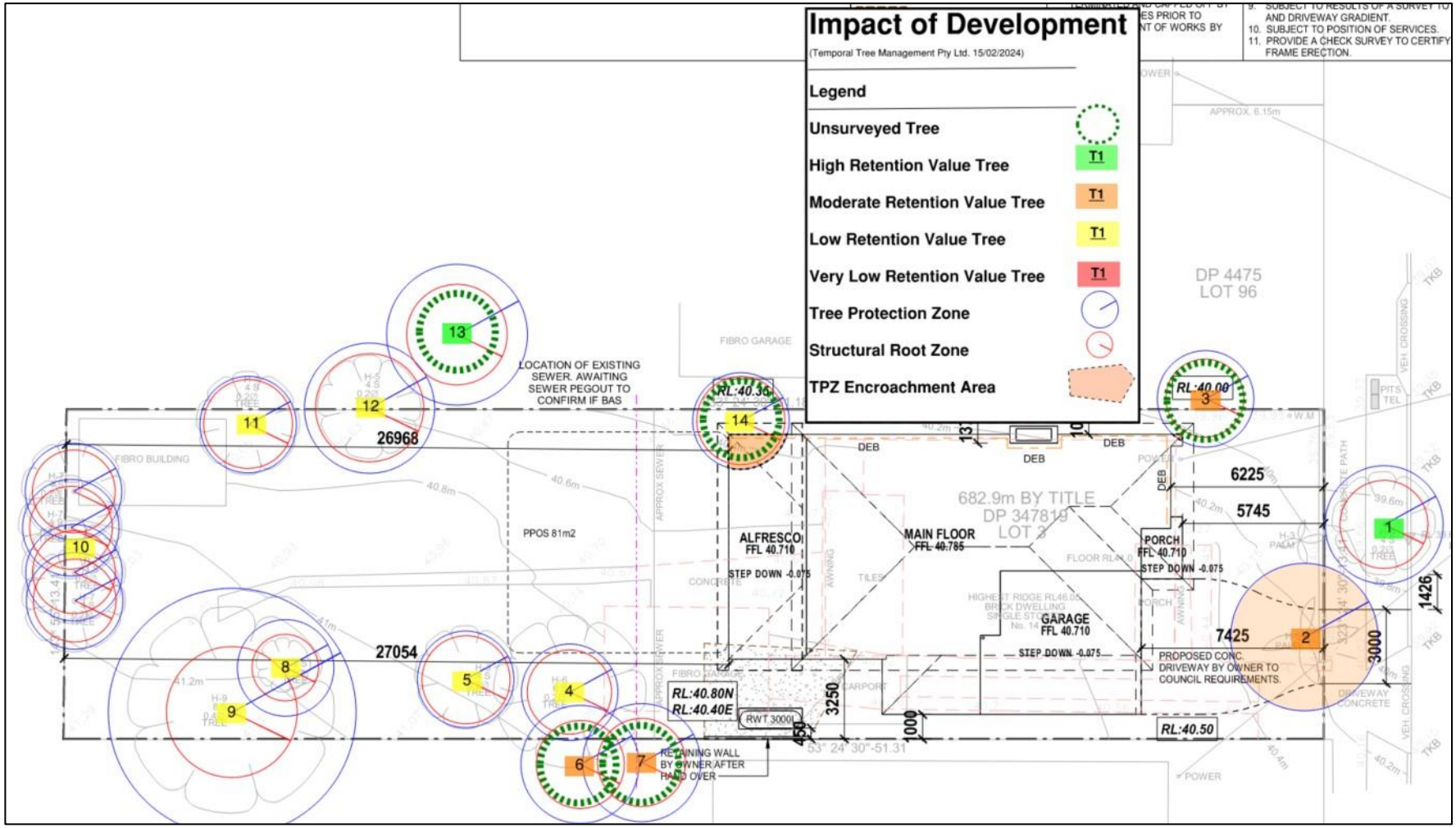


Figure 4. Retention values, TPZs, SRZs and Encroachments for fourteen trees positioned within the subject site. *Proposed Site Plan* as prepared by *Masterton*, Job No: 2018920, Sheet No. 01.00, Rev. 1, drawn 19.10.2023. Annotated by Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd. (15.02/2024).

5. Tree Data Summary

Table 2. Summarised retention value data for fourteen trees assessed on 12/02/2024 within the subject site.

Retention Values Determined for Fourteen Assessed Trees			
Very Low	Low	Moderate	High
N/A	Trees 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14	Trees 2, 3, 6 and 7	Trees 1 and 13

Trees 1 and 13 were determined to be of High retention value within the surrounding landscape. The public ownership of Tree 1 underpinned the Very High landscape significance determined for it, while its external ownership underpinned the High landscape significance determined for Tree 13. The good condition observed for these two trees underpinned their Long ULE estimates. The retention of Trees 1 and 13 must be prioritised as part of the proposed development. Protection measures compliant with *the Australian Standard for the Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS4970 2009)* must be established for these trees.

Trees 2, 3, 6 and 7 were determined to be of Moderate retention value. Trees 3, 6 and 7 were determined to be of High retention value due to their external ownership. Tree 2 was determined to be of Moderate landscape significance due to its smaller size and reduced species value. The confined position and / or poor canopy structure underpinned the shortened ULE estimates determined for these four trees. Trees 2, 3, 6 and 7 should be retained as part of the proposed development if reasonably practicable. These four trees are suitable for removal and replacement as part of the proposed development if design alterations to the proposed development to facilitate their retention is unfeasible.

Trees 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14 were determined to be of Low retention value within the surrounding landscape due to their smaller size, low species significance and poor position. The retention of these eight trees should not obstruct or require alteration to the proposed development plans for this property.

6. Tree Protection Zones (TPZs)

6.1. Tree Protection Zones

Tree Protection Zones aim to prevent soil compaction, contamination and physical damage to trees above and below ground through the exclusion of all development activity from within the specified radius (Matheny and Clark 1994). The tree protection zone radius (R_{TPZs}) and structural root zone radius (R_{SRZs}) were calculated as *per Section 3 of AS4970 (2009)* (Figure 5). TPZ and SRZ radii for Trees 1-14 are provided in Table 1 and Figure 4.

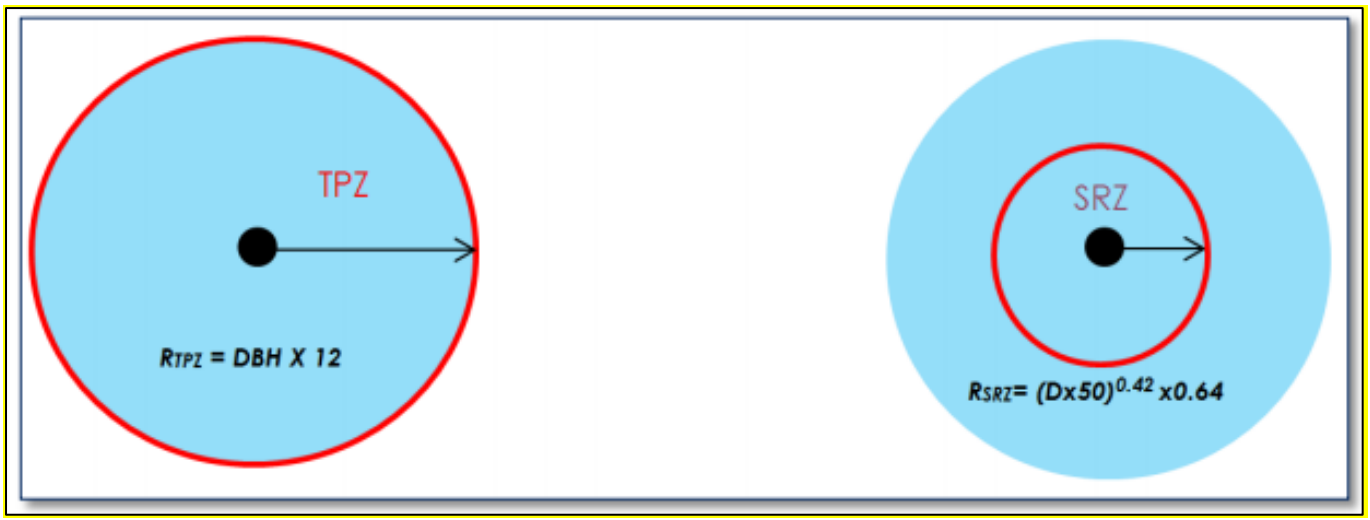


Figure 5. TPZ and SRZ radial measurement equations.

6.2. 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 defined as Low in this assessment.

The impact on the viability of tree with a major TPZ encroachment that is between 10-20% is defined as Moderate in this assessment. TPZ encroachments of 10-20% are 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 and there is an equal compensation of protected area elsewhere adjacent to the TPZ. Mitigation strategies including tree protection measures and / or design alterations should be utilised to reduce the impact associated with major encroachments within this range.

Major encroachments of between 20-30% are likely to have a High negative impact a tree's viability. Retention under a High impact major TPZ encroachments requires a Root Mapping Assessment to show that the affected tree will remain viable or the modification of the design to the encroaching structure to mitigate the potential impact and avoid root cutting. There must also be an equal compensation of protected area elsewhere adjacent to the TPZ. The impact of a major TPZ encroachment that is between 20-30% is defined as High in this assessment.

Major encroachments of greater than 30%, or any encroachment that breaches a tree's SRZ, are likely to impact a tree's health and the structural integrity of their root plate. Retention under such encroachments is unacceptable unless that trees viability can be shown through a Root Mapping Assessment and significant mitigation of the impact. The impact on the viability of tree with a major TPZ encroachment that is between greater than 30% is defined as Severe in this assessment. Instances where a tree's stem is positioned within the footprint of a proposed structure is in this assessment determined to be a 100% TPZ encroachment that will have a Severe impact.

Existing structural features that will remain unchanged were not included in the encroachments calculated for Trees 1-14.

6.3. Impact of Proposed Works on Assessed Trees

Table 3. Summarized impacts of TPZ encroachments associated with the proposed development calculated for Trees 1-14.

Tree	SRZ Encroachment	Encroachment (%)	Impact	Mitigation	Proposed Management
1	No	0	Severe	Tree will not be directly impacted by the proposed development	**Retain**. Install tree protection measures compliant with *AS4970 (2009).*
2	N/A	100	Severe	Palms stem is positioned within the footprint of the proposed driveway. This palm cannot be retained under the proposed design.	**Remove**. Tree should be replaced within subject site as part of proposed development.
3	No	1	Severe	Tree will sustain minor encroachment wihtin edge of TPZ. Good health suggests this small tree will suitably tolerate this minor encroachment. Undisturbed southern portion of TPZ will suitably compensate for encroached area. No further mitigation is required.	**Retain**. Install tree protection measures compliant with *AS4970 (2009).*
4	No	0	Severe	Tree will not be directly impacted by the proposed development. Tree is of a potentially noxious species that is exempt from the protection controls outlined in Chapter 2.3 'Tree Management' of the Canterbury Bankstown DCP (2023).	**Remove.** Low retention value tree is suitable for removal and replacement as part of the landscape plan for the proposed development.
5	No	0	Severe	Tree will not be directly impacted by the proposed development. Tree is less than 5 metres in height and is therefore exempt from the protection controls outlined in Chapter 2.3 'Tree Management' of the Canterbury Bankstown DCP (2023).	**Remove.** Low retention value tree is suitable for removal and replacement as part of the landscape plan for the proposed development.
6	No	9	Low	Tree will not be directly impacted by the proposed development	**Retain**. Install tree protection measures compliant with *AS4970 (2009).*
7	No	0	Severe	Tree will not be directly impacted by the proposed development	**Retain**. Install tree protection measures compliant with *AS4970 (2009).*
8	No	0	Severe	Tree will not be directly impacted by the proposed development. Tree is less than 5 metres in height and is therefore exempt from the protection controls outlined in Chapter 2.3 'Tree Management' of the Canterbury Bankstown DCP (2023).	**Remove.** Low retention value tree is suitable for removal and replacement as part of the landscape plan for the proposed development.
9	No	0	Severe	Tree will not be directly impacted by the proposed development. Tree is of a potentially noxious species that is exempt from the protection controls outlined in Chapter 2.3 'Tree Management' of the Canterbury Bankstown DCP (2023).	**Remove.** Low retention value tree is suitable for removal and replacement as part of the landscape plan for the proposed development.

Table 3. Summarized impacts of TPZ encroachments associated with the proposed development calculated for Trees 1-14.

Tree	SRZ Encroachment	Encroachment (%)	Impact	Mitigation	Proposed Management
10	No	0	Severe	Trees will not be directly impacted by the proposed development. Trees are of a potentially noxious species that is exempt from the protection controls outlined in Chapter 2.3 'Tree Management' of the Canterbury Bankstown DCP (2023). All four trees were measured to be less than 10 metres in height.	**Remove.** Low retention value trees are suitable for removal and replacement as part of the landscape plan for the proposed development.
11	No	0	Severe	Tree will not be directly impacted by the proposed development. Tree is less than 5 metres in height and is therefore exempt from the protection controls outlined in Chapter 2.3 'Tree Management' of the Canterbury Bankstown DCP (2023).	**Remove.** Low retention value tree is suitable for removal and replacement as part of the landscape plan for the proposed development.
12	No	0	Severe	Tree will not be directly impacted by the proposed development. Tree is of a potentially noxious species that is exempt from the protection controls outlined in Chapter 2.3 'Tree Management' of the Canterbury Bankstown DCP (2023).	**Remove.** Low retention value tree is suitable for removal and replacement as part of the landscape plan for the proposed development.
13	No	0	Severe	Tree will not be directly impacted by the proposed development	**Retain**. Install tree protection measures compliant with *AS4970 (2009).*
14	Yes	7	Severe	Tree will sustain a minor encroachment within the north-western portion of its TPZ during the excavation for the proposed alfresco area. Encroachment will breach this small tree's SRZ, which may have a Severe impact on its viability. Design amendment to the alfresco area to allow for this tree's retention is not recommended due to its Low retention value. Tree is less than 5 metres in height and is therefore exempt from the protection controls outlined in Chapter 2.3 'Tree Management' of the Canterbury Bankstown DCP (2023).	**Remove.** Low retention value tree is suitable for removal and replacement as part of the landscape plan for the proposed development.

7. Tree Protection / Removal Plan

7.1. Proposed Tree Removal / Pruning

The stem of Tree 2 is within the footprint of the proposed driveway. This palm will require removal to facilitate the proposed development. Tree 14 will sustain an encroachment that will breach its SRZ and is likely to have a severe impact on its viability. It is recommended that Tree 14 is also removed as part of this development. Tree 14 was determined to be of Low retention value in Section 4.2 of this report and is suitable for removal. Tree 2 was determined to be of Moderate retention value in Section 4.2 of this report. The removal of this smaller palm to facilitate the construction of the new driveway is supported in this assessment only if it is suitably replaced as part of the proposed development.

Trees 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 are trees positioned within the subject site that were determined to be of Low retention value in Section 4.2 of this report. The removal and replacement of these seven trees with specimens of more suitable native species is supported in this assessment.

Trees 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 are exempt from the protection controls outlined in *Chapter 2.3 'Tree Management' of the Canterbury Bankstown DCP (2023)* due to their small size or potential invasiveness. These eight trees may therefore be removed without prior consent from the Canterbury-Bankstown Tree Management Officer. Tree 2 is protected under *Chapter 2.3 'Tree Management' of the Canterbury Bankstown DCP (2023).* Prior consent from Canterbury-Bankstown Council must be obtained prior to commencement of any removal works for Tree 2.

If approved, recommended tree removal works must be undertaken by a qualified arborist (minimum AQF Level 3) and in compliance with the *Work Safe Guide to Managing Risks of Tree Trimming and Removal Work (2016).*

It is recommended that nine replacement specimens for Trees 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 are planted as part of the proposed development. Replacement trees should be selected from appropriate native species and be capable of growing to a mature height of no less than 8 metres. The replacement specimen must be positioned within the subject site to ensure its ULE is entirely fulfilled (Table 3). The replacement tree must come in a 45L pot and be grown under conditions compliant 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 6). 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 6. Protection fencing should be erected around the specified perimeter of TPZs in accordance with Section 4.3 of *AS4970 (2009).* Figure 11 a. depicts correctly installed steel or plywood fence panelling (1 and 2) with mulch inside the protection area (3). Figure 11 b. shows depicts 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 7).

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 7). 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.

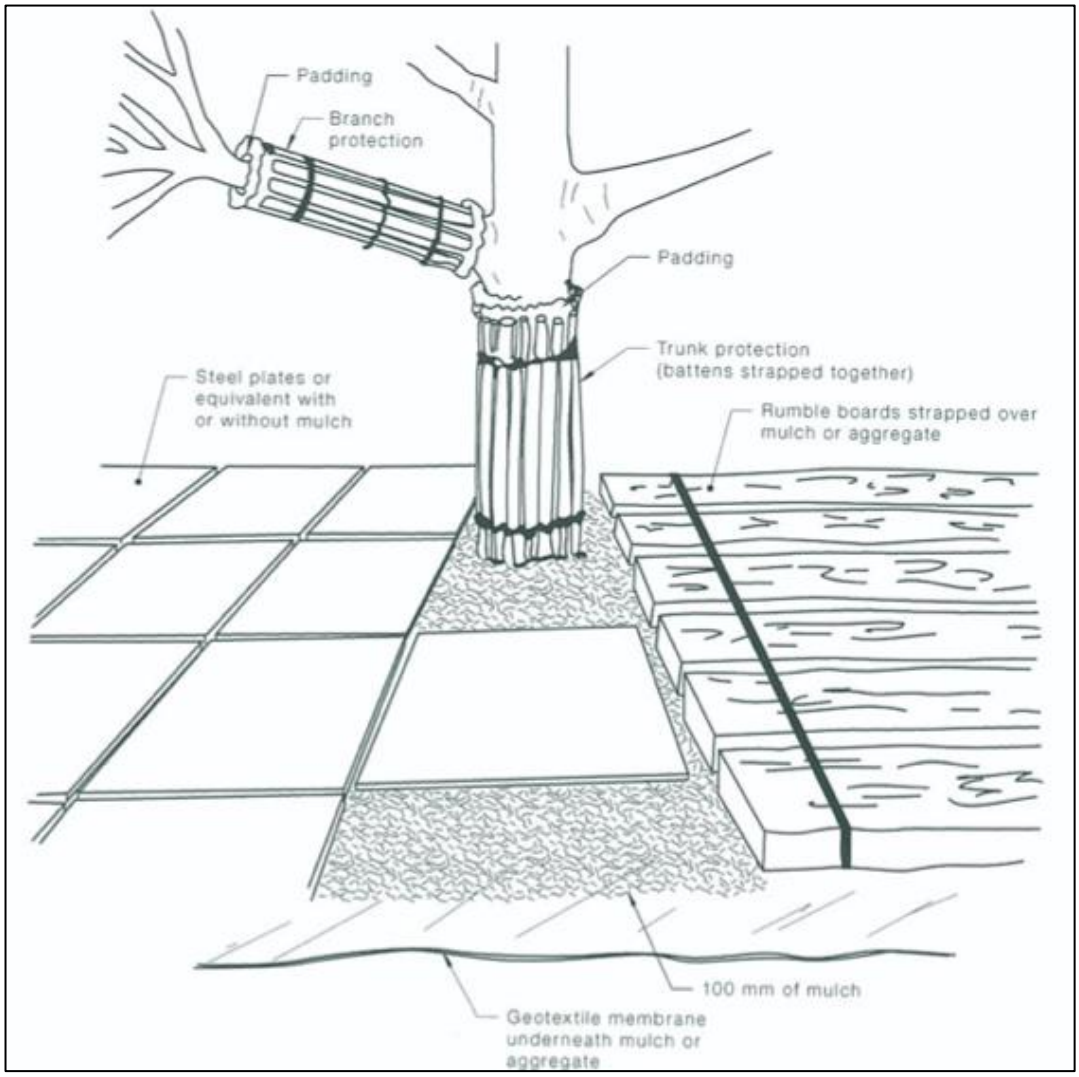


Figure 7. Stem and ground protection measures specified in Section 4.5.3 of *AS4970 (2009)* for temporary access within a fenced protection zone. Steel plates or rumble boards are shown to be suitable for ground protection over mulch and geotextile fabric.

7.3. Tree Protection Plan

The impact of the minor encroachment sustained by Tree 3 was determined to be acceptable while Trees 1, 6, 7 and 13 will not be impacted under the proposed design plan as discussed in Section 6.3 of this report. The retention of these five trees as part of the development is supported providing the following protection measures are in implemented:

7.3.1. Prior to Commencement of Practical Works

- A fenced protection zones compliant in design with *Section 4.3 of AS4970 (2009)* must be installed around Tree 1 (Figure 6 and Figure 8). The edge of the grassed verge must be used as the eastern and western edges of these protection zones. The tree's R_{TPZs} must be used to establish the northern and southern edges.
- A fenced protection zones compliant in design with *Section 4.3 of AS4970 (2009)* must be installed in front of Tree 3 (Figure 6 and Figure 8). The tree's R_{TPZ} must be used to establish the eastern, western and north-western edges of this protection zone. The north-eastern edge must be established no more than 500mm from the corner of the proposed dwelling.
- A fenced protection zones compliant in design with *Section 4.3 of AS4970 (2009)* must be installed in front of Trees 6 and 7 (Figure 6 and Figure 8). The trees' R_{TPZs} must be used to establish the eastern, western and southern edges of this protection zone.
- The TPZ of Tree 13 is retained within the neighbouring property (Figure 8). This tree can therefore be suitably retained without the installation of any tree protection measures.
- TPZ signage compliant with *Section 4.4 of AS4970 (2009)* must be installed on each panel of the protection zone (Figure 7).
- Fenced protection zones and stem protection measures must be installed and inspected by the Project Arborist prior to the commencement of practical works.

7.3.1. During Construction Works

- No access is permitted within the fenced protection zone for the duration of practical works.
- Any required access into a fenced protection zone must be certified by the Project Arborist prior to commencement. Supervision and certification of any excavation required within a fenced protection zone must be provided by the Project Arborist.
- Utility services must not be located within the Tree Protection Zone of any retained tree.

7.3.1. Post Construction - Landscaping

- It is recommended that Trees 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 are each replaced with specimens of an appropriate native species and be capable of growing to a mature height of no less than 8 metres. The replacement specimens must be positioned within the subject site to ensure its ULE is entirely fulfilled. The replacement trees must come in a 45L pot and be grown under conditions compliant with *the Australian Standard for Tree Stock for Landscape Use (AS 2303 2015).*
- Where required, excavation for planting within a retained Tree's TPZ is to be undertaken manually, to prevent damage to structural roots. Existing soil grades should be maintained.

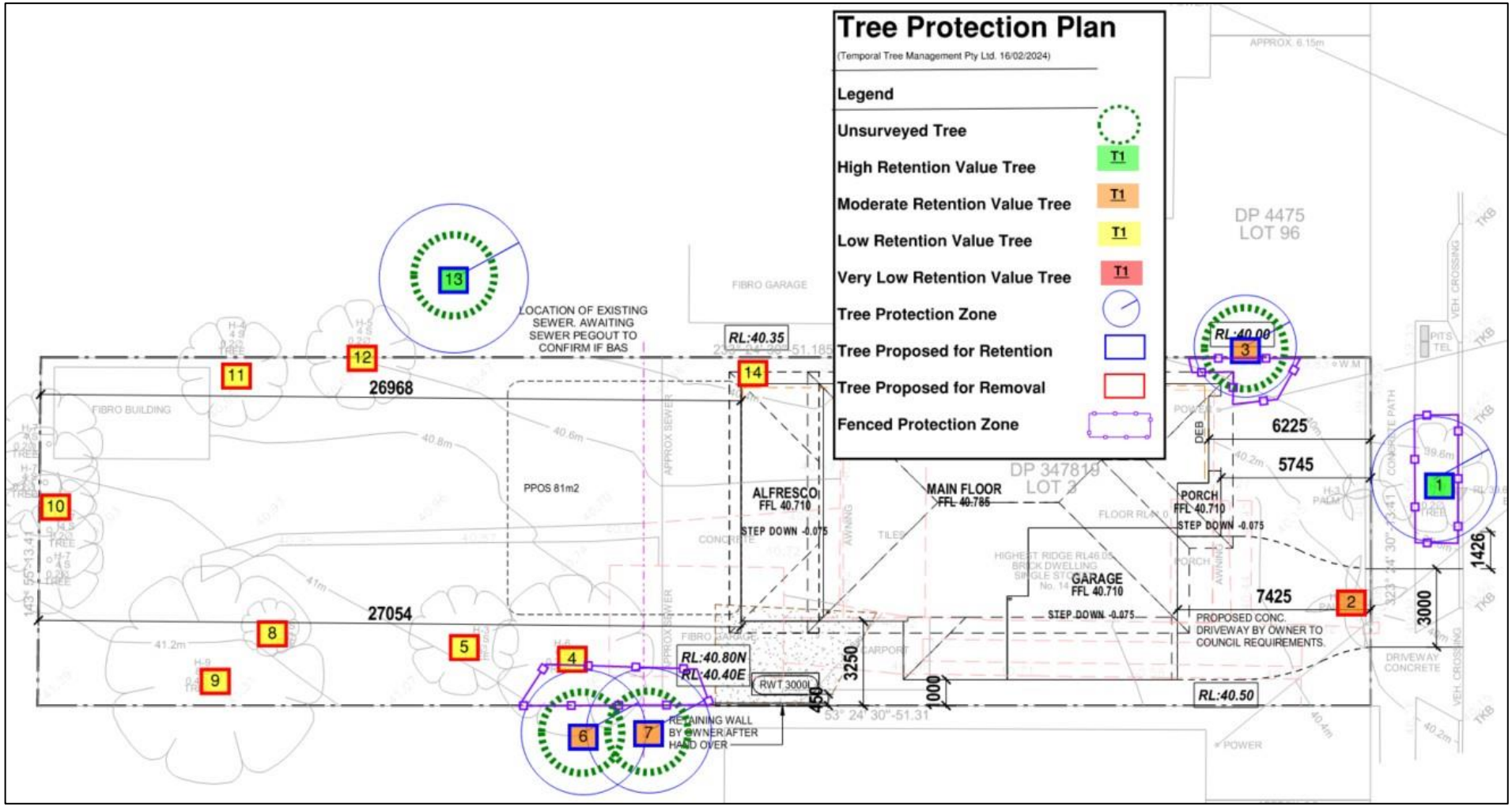


Figure 8. Tree Protection / Removal Plan for proposed development. *Proposed Site Plan* as prepared by *Masterton*, Job No: 2018920, Sheet No. 01.00, Rev. 1, drawn 19.10.2023. Annotated by Temporal Tree Management Pty Ltd. (16.02/2024).

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).* A Project Arborist must be appointed for the duration of this development to ensure compliance with the requirements outlined in Section 7 of this report.

· Tree Removal –Inspection and clear marking of only Trees 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 using pink spray paint by the Project Arborist. Clear marking of these nine trees must be undertaken and certified by the Project Arborist prior to their removal.

· Installation of Tree Protection Measures – Inspection and certification by the Project Arborist of the fenced protection zones 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 Zone – Inspection and certification by the Project Arborist of any required entry within the fenced protection zone.

· Monitoring of Fenced Protection Zones– Regular inspection and certification by the Project Arborist of condition of retained trees and regular maintenance of fenced protection zone as required.

· 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.

References:

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

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

City of Canterbury-Bankstown Council (2024) Chapter 2.3 'Tree Management' of the Canterbury Bankstown DCP (2023). Accessed via: chrome-https://www.cbcity.nsw.gov.au/development/planning-control-policies/canterbury-bankstown-development-control-plan-2023 (15/02/2023)

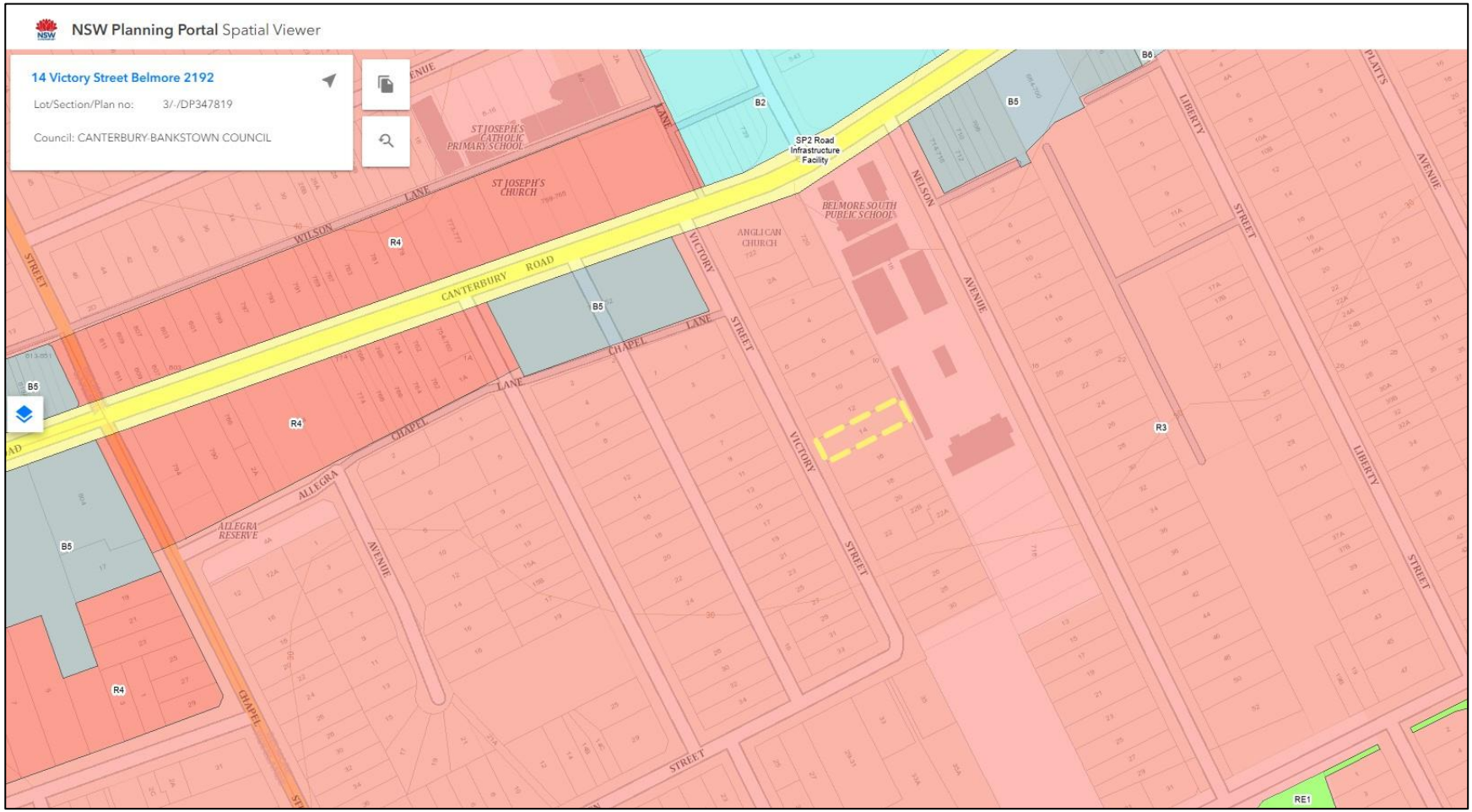
Johnstone, D., Tausz, M., Moore, G. and Nicolas, M. (2012) Chlorophyll florescence of the trunk rather than leaves indicates visual vitality in *Eucalyptus saligna.* Published online via Springer; Trees.

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 (14/02/2024

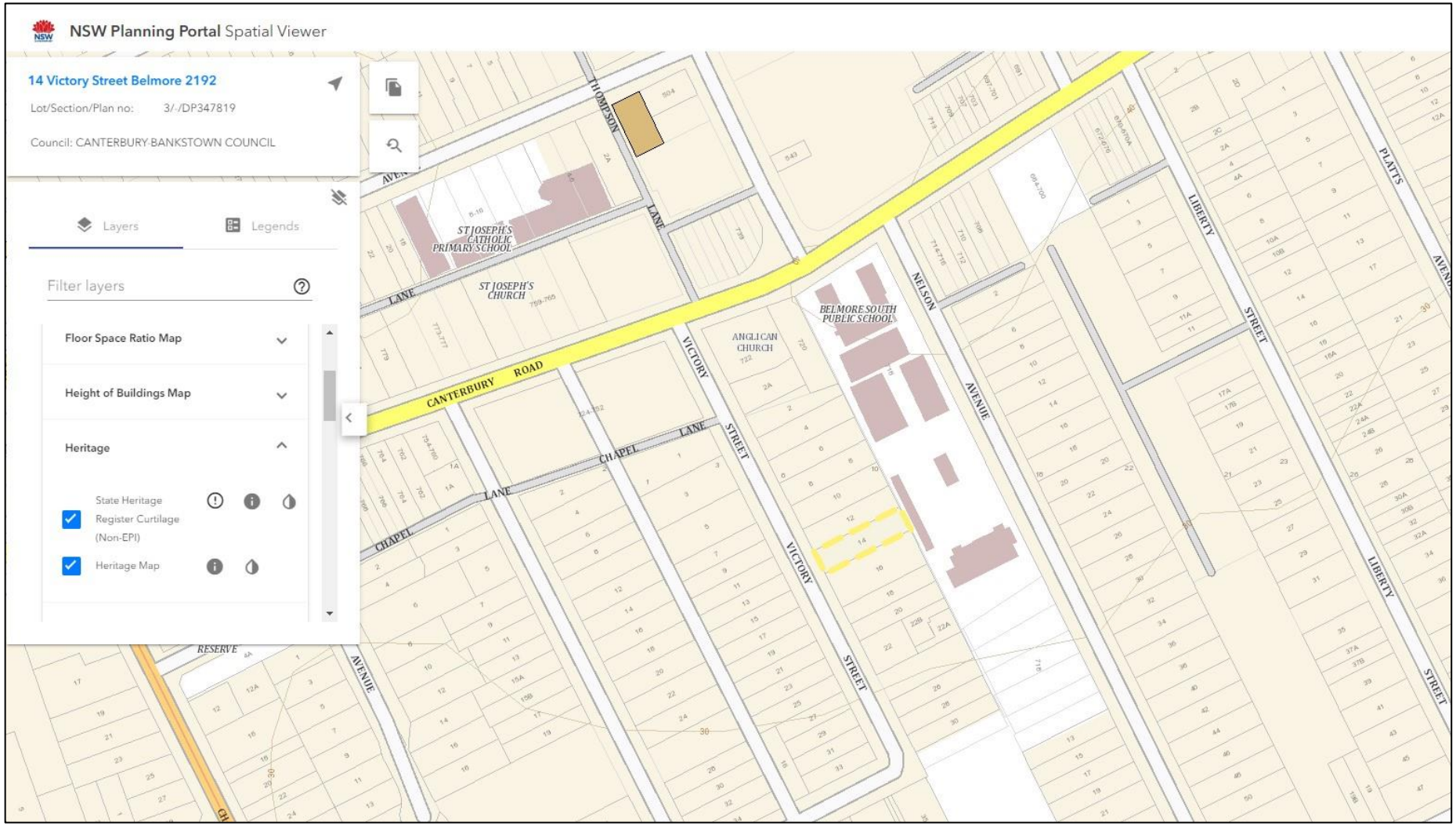
NSW Government SEED Initiative (2024) The Central Resource for Sharing and Enabling Environmental Data in NSW. Accessed from: https://geo.seed.nsw.gov.au/Public_Viewer/index.html?viewer=Public_Viewer&locale=en-AU (08/02/2024).

Planning New South Wales (2024). Property Portal. Accessed from https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/find-a-https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/spatialviewer/#/find-a-property/address (14/02/2024).

Appendix A: Site Location Maps



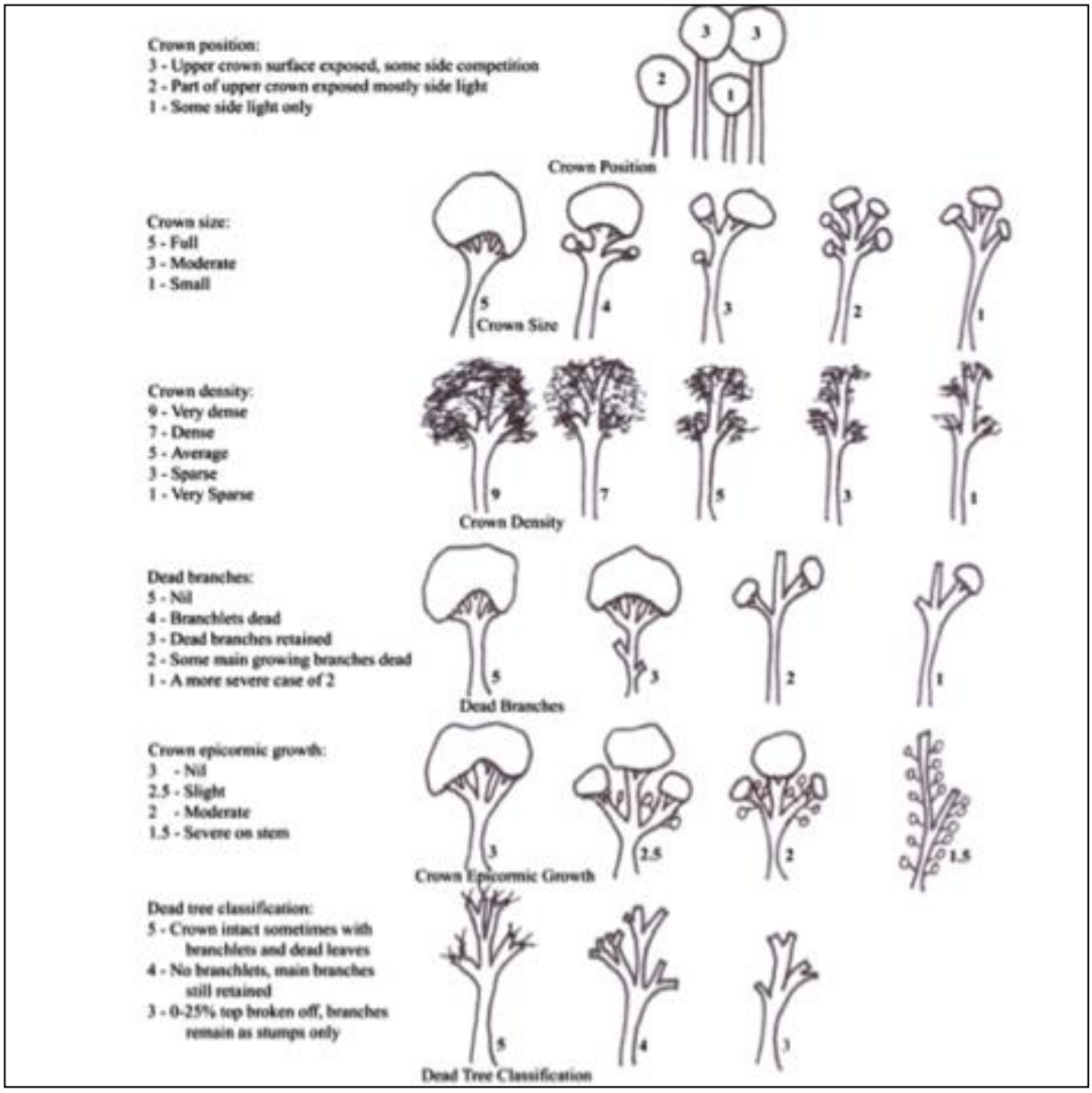
Subject site (Yellow boundary) positioned within R3 Medium-density Residential zone. Image sourced from Planning NSW (2024).



Subject site (Yellow boundary) does not contain any Heritage Items (annotated as a Brown polygon) and is not within a Heritage Conservation Area (annotated as Red hashed polygon). Image sourced from NSW Govt. SEED Mapping Tool (2024).

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 1-14

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

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

Tree Summary Report

February 15, 2024 |
Total Tree Count: 14

Filters Applied

Client Site Filter:
(Client Site=WD-2024.02.12_14VictorySt)

Turpentine Primary ID #1055885

14 Victory Street

Tree Details

Tree Id:	1
Scientific Name:	Syncarpia glomulifera
Common Name:	Turpentine
Health:	Good
DBH [cm]:	20
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	7
Risk Rating:	
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	2
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Maturity:	Semi mature
Structure:	Good
Retention Value:	High
Tree Work:	
Last Modified:	11/02/2024
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Maturing street tree of native species significance observed to be in good condition.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.091167
Latitude:	-33.925574
Address:	14 Victory Street
City:	Belmore

Photos Street View Map View

Alexandra Palm Primary ID #1055886

12 Victory Street

Tree Details

Tree Id:	2
Scientific Name:	Archontophoenix alexandrae
Common Name:	Alexandra Palm
Health:	Good
DBH [cm]:	25
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	7
Risk Rating:	
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	4
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Maturity:	Semi mature
Structure:	Good
Retention Value:	Medium
Tree Work:	
Last Modified:	11/02/2024
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Maturing Palm of reduced species significance poisoned within southern boundary adjacent to existing driveway. Smaller size and reduced species value render palm of Moderate Landscape Significance.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.091171
Latitude:	-33.925529
Address:	12 Victory Street
City:	Belmore

Photos Street View Map View

Crepe Myrtle Primary ID #1055887

14 Victory Street

Tree Details

Tree Id:	3
Scientific Name:	Lagerstroemia indica
Common Name:	Crepe Myrtle
Health:	Good
DBH [cm]:	14.14
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Risk Rating:	
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	3
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Maturity:	Semi mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Medium
Tree Work:	
Last Modified:	11/02/2024
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Smaller tree of reduced species significance positioned outside north-western boundary within neighbouring property. Stem becomes codominant at ground level. Stem growth impacting exisiting boundary fence.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.091258
Latitude:	-33.925596
Address:	14 Victory Street
City:	Belmore

Photos Street View Map View

Mulberry Primary ID #1055888

12 Victory Street

Tree Details

Tree Id:	4
Scientific Name:	Morus alba
Common Name:	Mulberry
Health:	Good
DBH [cm]:	14.14
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	7
Risk Rating:	
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	4
Useful Life Expectancy:	10-20 years
Maturity:	Semi mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	
Last Modified:	11/02/2024
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Maturing tree of low species value observed to be in mostly good condition. Stem becomes codominant at ground level.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.091497
Latitude:	-33.925378
Address:	12 Victory Street
City:	Belmore

Photos Street View Map View

Guava Primary ID #1055889

12 Victory Street

Tree Details

Tree Id:	5
Scientific Name:	Psidium guajava
Common Name:	Guava
Health:	Good
DBH [cm]:	15
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	3
Risk Rating:	
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	4
Useful Life Expectancy:	10-20 years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	
Last Modified:	11/02/2024
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Small specimen of low species value.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.091532
Latitude:	-33.925362
Address:	12 Victory Street
City:	Belmore

Photos Street View Map View

Mango Primary ID #1055890

12 Victory Street

Tree Details

Tree Id:	6
Scientific Name:	Mangifera indica
Common Name:	Mango
Health:	Good
DBH [cm]:	20
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	6
Risk Rating:	
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	3
Useful Life Expectancy:	10-20 years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Poor
Retention Value:	Medium
Tree Work:	
Last Modified:	15/02/2024
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Smaller tree positioned 0.5 metres outside western boundary within neighbouring property. External ownership renders tree of High retention value. Canopy has been lopped. Poor canopy structure underpinned tree's reduced ULE estimate.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.091447
Latitude:	-33.925369
Address:	12 Victory Street
City:	Belmore

Photos Street View Map View

Mango Primary ID #1055891

12 Victory Street

Tree Details

Tree Id:	7
Scientific Name:	Mangifera indica
Common Name:	Mango
Health:	Good
DBH [cm]:	20
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	6
Risk Rating:	
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	4
Useful Life Expectancy:	10-20 years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Poor
Retention Value:	Medium
Tree Work:	
Last Modified:	11/02/2024
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Smaller tree positioned 0.5 metres outside western boundary within neighbouring property. External ownership renders tree of High retention value. Canopy has been lopped. Poor canopy structure underpinned tree's reduced ULE estimate.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.091426
Latitude:	-33.925382
Address:	12 Victory Street
City:	Belmore

Photos Street View Map View

Lemon Primary ID #1055892

12 Victory Street

Tree Details

Tree Id:	8
Scientific Name:	Citrus limon
Common Name:	Lemon
Health:	Good
DBH [cm]:	10
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	2
Risk Rating:	
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	4
Useful Life Expectancy:	10-20 years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	
Last Modified:	11/02/2024
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Small specimen of low species value.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.091573
Latitude:	-33.925344
Address:	12 Victory Street
City:	Belmore

Photos Street View Map View

Privet Primary ID #1055893

12 Victory Street

Tree Details

Tree Id:	9
Scientific Name:	Ligustrum lucidum
Common Name:	Privet
Health:	Poor
DBH [cm]:	42
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	8
Risk Rating:	
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	7
Useful Life Expectancy:	1-5 years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	
Last Modified:	15/02/2024
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Large specimen of potentially invasive species. Canopy with signs of dieback. Hazardous deadwood in upper and mid canopy.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.091597
Latitude:	-33.925328
Address:	12 Victory Street
City:	Belmore

Photos Street View Map View

Camphor Laurel Primary ID #1055894

12 Victory Street

Tree Details

Tree Id:	10
Scientific Name:	Cinnamomum camphora
Common Name:	Camphor Laurel
Health:	Good
DBH [cm]:	15
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	8
Risk Rating:	
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	2
Useful Life Expectancy:	5-10 years
Maturity:	Semi mature
Structure:	Poor
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	
Last Modified:	15/02/2024
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	GROUP of 4 closely positioned specimens of the same size and species. Trees of potentially invasive species.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.091671
Latitude:	-33.925371
Address:	12 Victory Street
City:	Belmore

Photos Street View Map View

Peach/Nectarine Primary ID #1055895

14 Victory Street

Tree Details

Tree Id:	11
Scientific Name:	Prunus persica
Common Name:	Peach/Nectarine
Health:	Good
DBH [cm]:	15
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	3
Risk Rating:	
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	3
Useful Life Expectancy:	10-20 years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	
Last Modified:	11/02/2024
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Small tree of reduced species significance. Stem positioned 1.2 metres from existing shed.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.091638
Latitude:	-33.925425
Address:	14 Victory Street
City:	Belmore

Photos Street View Map View

Privet Primary ID #1055896

14 Victory Street

Tree Details

Tree Id:	12
Scientific Name:	Ligustrum lucidum
Common Name:	Privet
Health:	Fair
DBH [cm]:	22
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Risk Rating:	
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	3
Useful Life Expectancy:	1-5 years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Fair
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	
Last Modified:	11/02/2024
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Small tree of potentially invasive species. Canopy with minor signs of dieback.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.091608
Latitude:	-33.925433
Address:	14 Victory Street
City:	Belmore

Photos Street View Map View

Chinese Pistachio Primary ID #1055897

14 Victory Street

Tree Details

Tree Id:	13
Scientific Name:	Pistacia chinensis
Common Name:	Chinese Pistachio
Health:	Good
DBH [cm]:	24
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	8
Risk Rating:	
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	6
Useful Life Expectancy:	40+ years
Maturity:	Mature
Structure:	Good
Retention Value:	High
Tree Work:	
Last Modified:	15/02/2024
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Maturing tree positioned 3 metres outside eastern boundary within neighbouring property observed to be in good condition. External ownership renders tree of High landscape value. Good condition underpinned Long ULE estimate.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.091547
Latitude:	-33.925489
Address:	14 Victory Street
City:	Belmore

Photos Street View Map View

Crepe Myrtle Primary ID #1055898

14 Victory Street

Tree Details

Tree Id:	14
Scientific Name:	Lagerstroemia indica
Common Name:	Crepe Myrtle
Health:	Good
DBH [cm]:	12.25
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	4
Risk Rating:	
Priority:	None
Canopy Width (m):	4
Useful Life Expectancy:	5-10 years
Maturity:	Semi mature
Structure:	Poor
Retention Value:	Low
Tree Work:	
Last Modified:	11/02/2024
Observations:	
Tree Comments:	Small tree of exotic species. Tree position within subject site adjacent to eastern boundary fence. Stem growth has impacted fence. Smaller size underpinned reduced landscape significance. Poor position underpinned short ULE.

Tree Location

Longitude:	151.091440
Latitude:	-33.925508
Address:	14 Victory Street
City:	Belmore

Photos Street View Map View