

ATTACHMENTS

LOCAL PLANNING PANEL MEETING

Thursday 31 August 2023 at 4:00pm



TABLE OF CONTENTS

LOCAL PLANNING PANEL

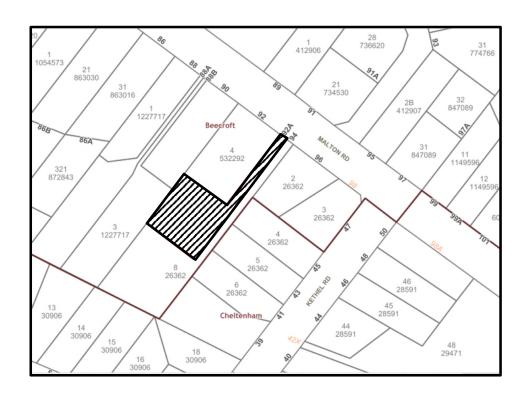
1	LPP31/23	DA/531/2023 - Construction of a Swimming Pool and Covered Deck - 92A Malton Road, Beecroft					
	Attachment 1:	Locality Plan	2				
	Attachment 2:	Architectural Plans	3				
	Attachment 3:	Arborist Report v2	12				

ATTACHMENT/S

REPORT NO. LPP31/23

ITEM 1

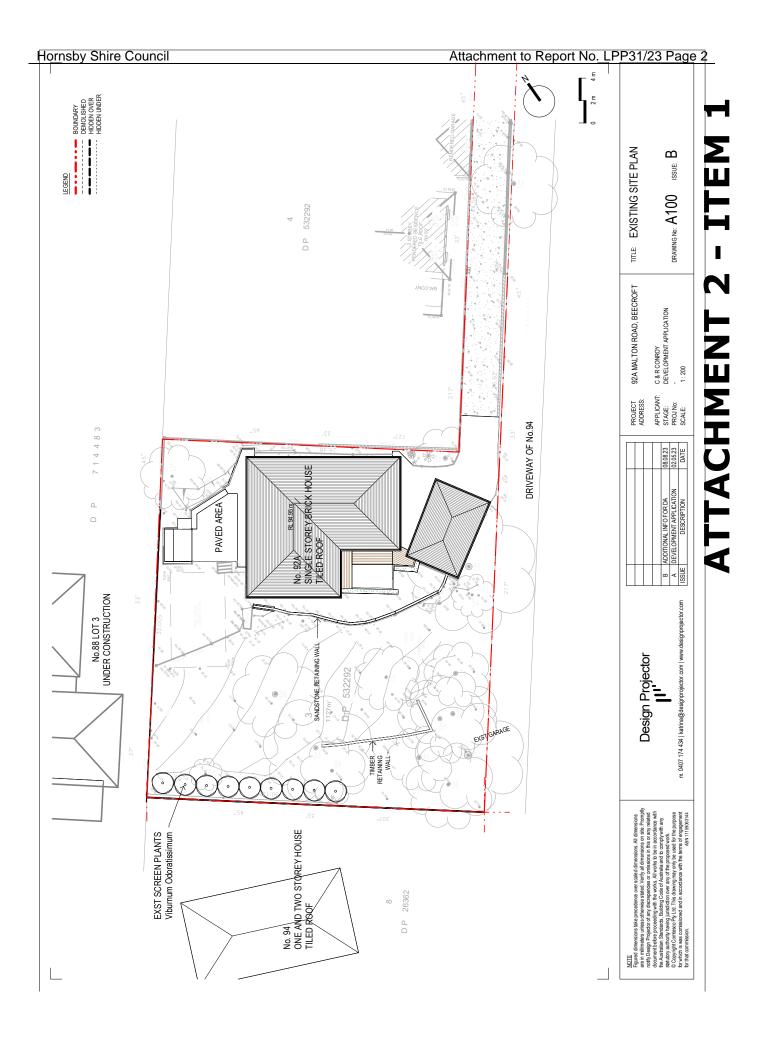
1. LOCALITY PLAN
2. ARCHITECTURAL PLANS
3. ARBORIST REPORT V2

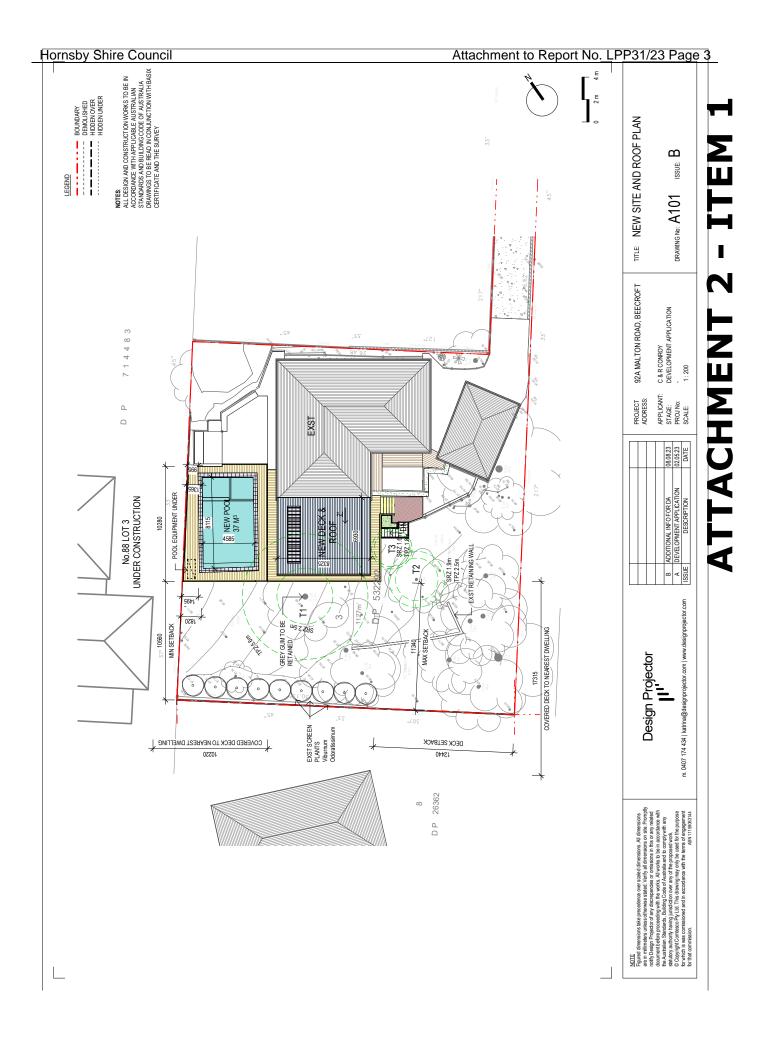


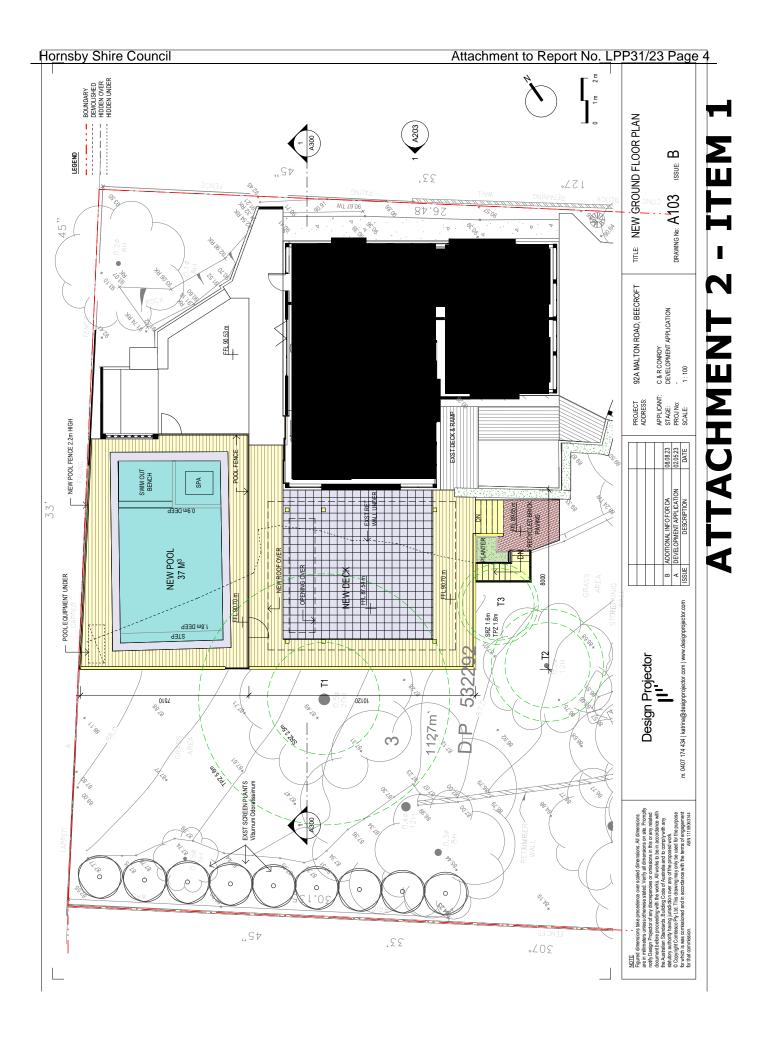
LOCALITY PLAN

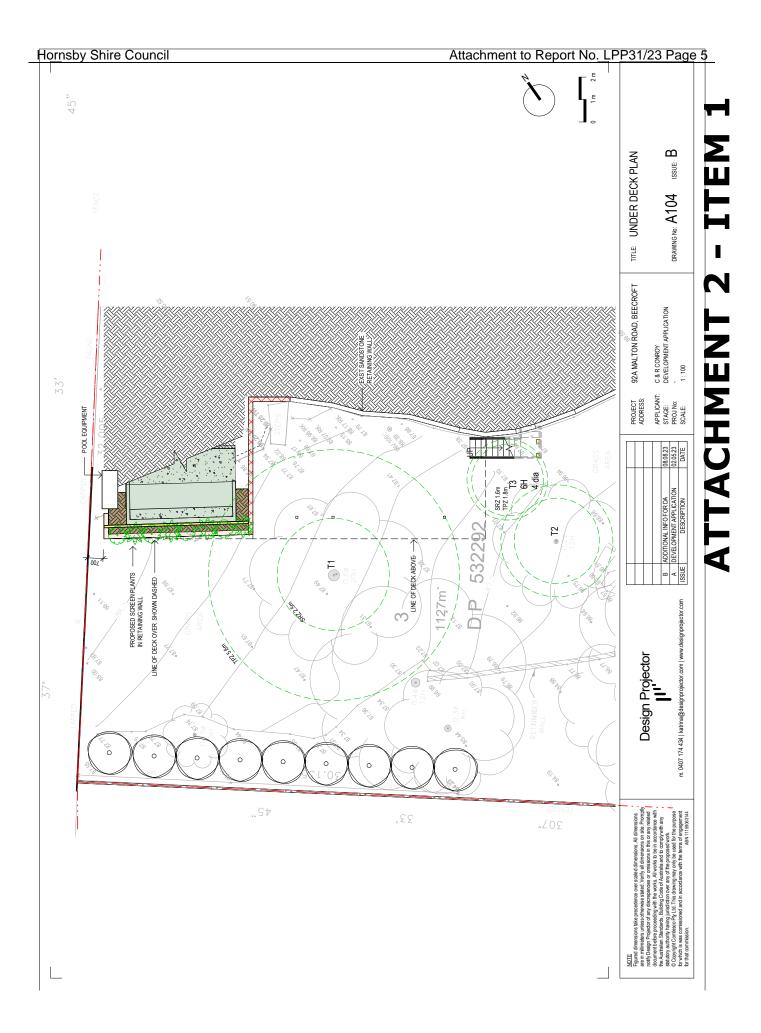
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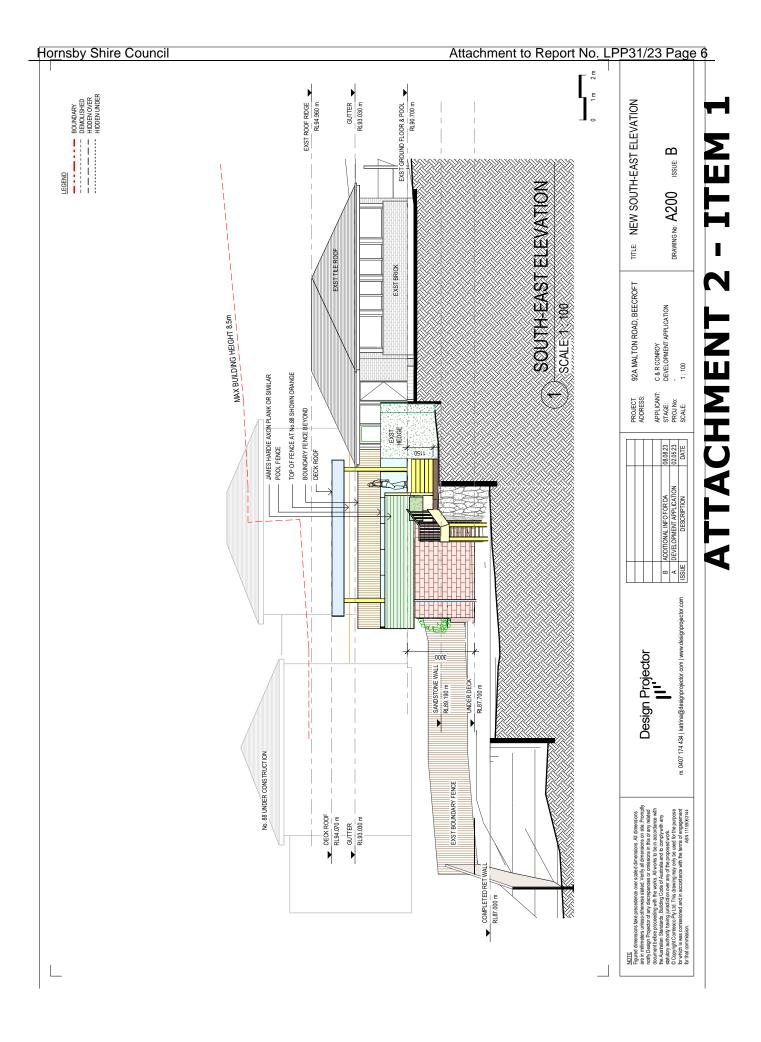
No. 92A Malton Road, Beecroft

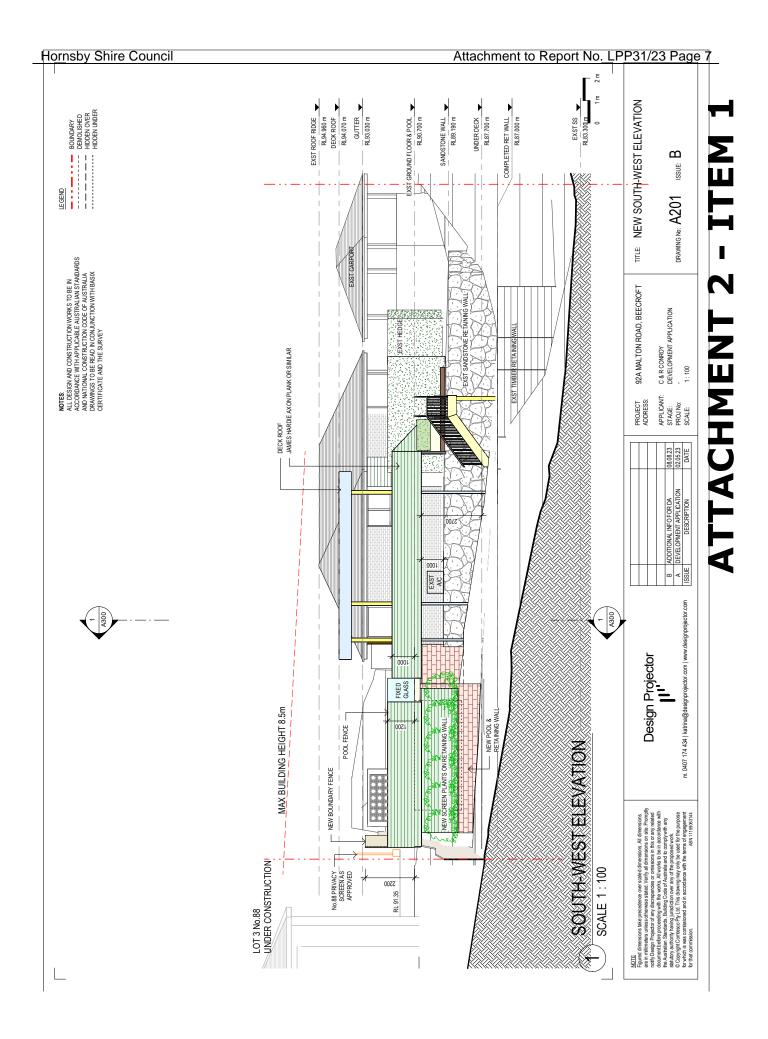


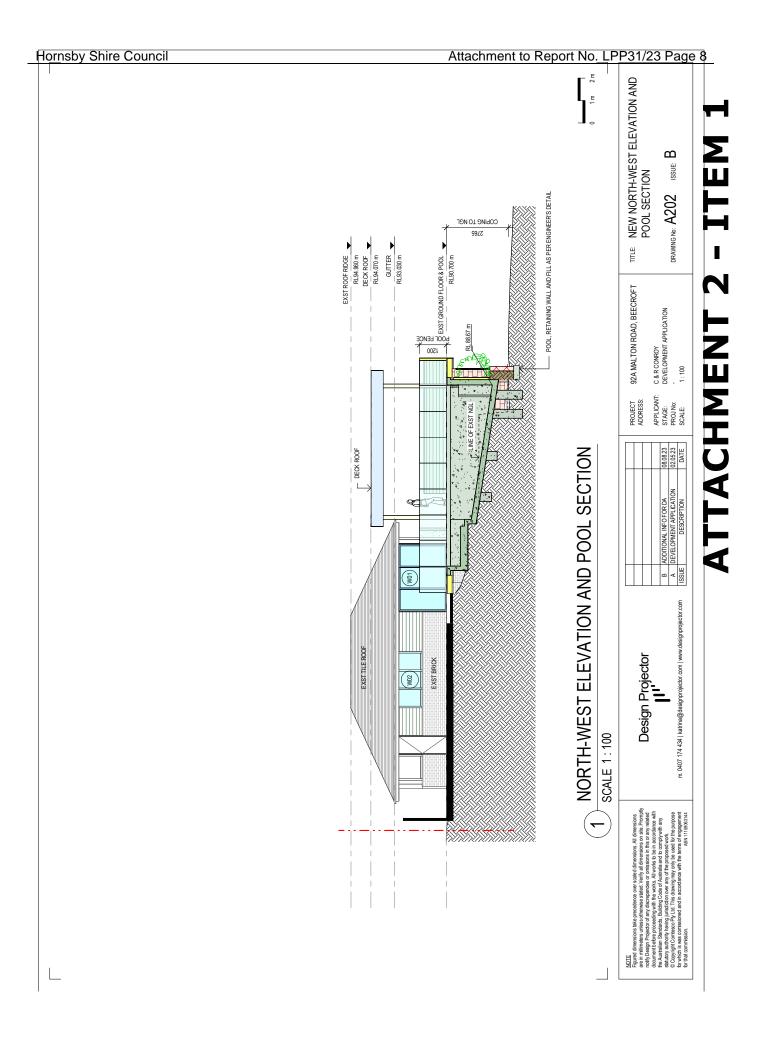


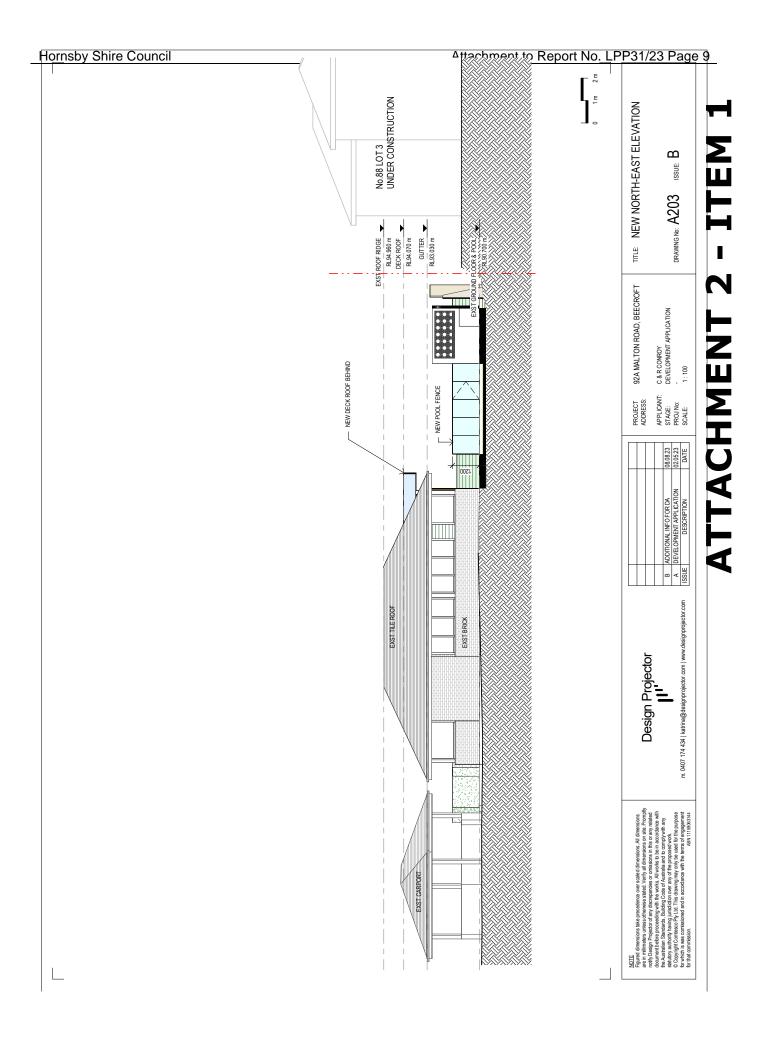


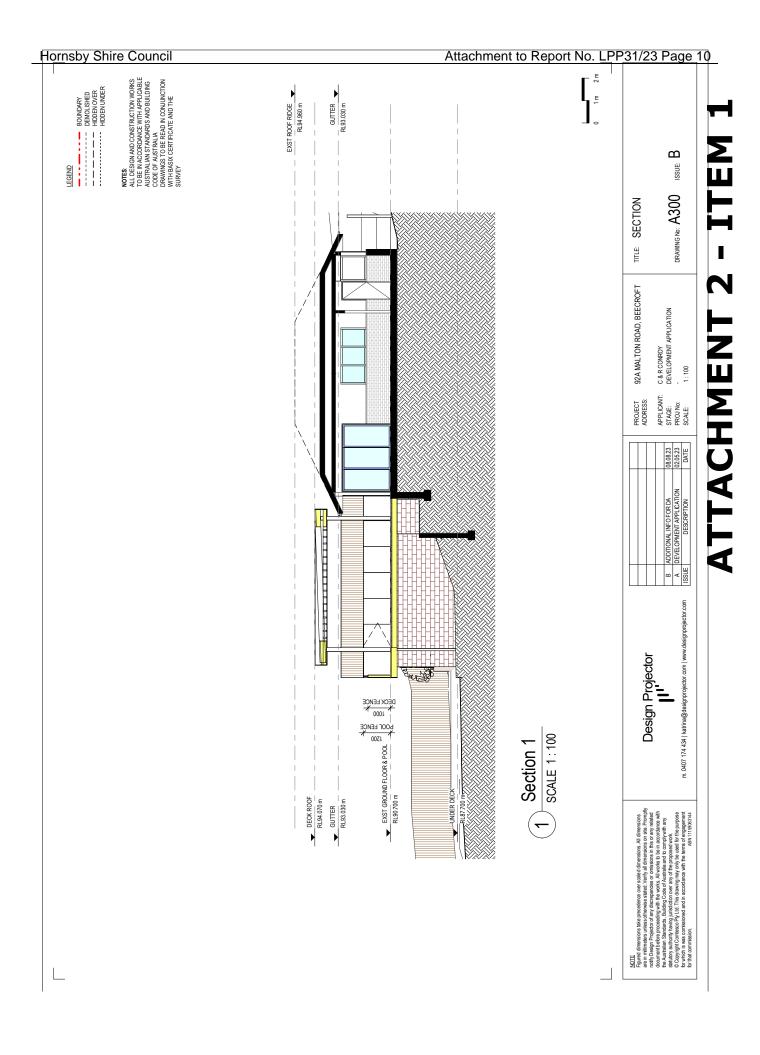














ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prepared For: Mr. & Mrs. Conroy

Site Address: 92A Malton Road,

BEECROFT, NSW, 2119

Inspection Dates: 16th June 2023 Report Date: 21st June 2023

Amended Date: 9th August 2023 (Version 2)



Image 1: The site as visible via Aerial Imagery (NearMap)

Prepared by Gordon Blues

Diploma (Arboriculture) AQF5

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1		Contents	
1	Intr	oduction	1
	1.1	Background	1
	1.2	Definitions & Abbreviations:	2
	1.3	Change log:	2
	1.4	Disclaimers:	2
2	Met	thodology	3
	2.1	Visual Tree Assessment	3
3	Res	ults	4
	3.1	Desktop Research	4
	3.2	The Site	5
	3.3	The Development	5
	3.4	The Trees	6
	3.5	Construction impacts to the trees:	7
4	Con	clusion	8
5	Rec	ommendations:	9
	5.1	Trees for removal	9
	5.2	Trees for retention:	9
	5.3	Construction Recommendations:	10
6	Tre	e Protection Plan:	11
	6.1	Protective Fencing:	13
	6.2	Trunk Armouring	14
	6.3	Signage	. 15
	6.4	Ground Protection	15
Αŗ	pendi	x 1 – Tree Data Summary	. 16
Αŗ	pendi	x 2 - Tree identification and incursion potentials	17
р			



1 Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Blues Brothers Arboriculture has been engaged by the owners to inspect and report trees for development purposes. Alterations and additions are proposed.
- 1.1.2 The scope of works includes the assessment or identification of thirteen trees, located within the vicinity of proposed development.
- 1.1.3 Information supplied and relied upon in the preparation of this report included:
 - Architectural suite of plans produced by Design Projector; Issue B, Dated 08/08/2023 inclusive:
 - o Integrated detail survey of unknown author or date.
 - o Floor Plans,
 - o Elevations.
 - o Sections.
 - Dial Before You Dig (DBYD); Job 34455925, Requested 21/06/2023.
 - Planning portal property report, Accessed 21/06/2023.
- 1.1.4 The use of these documents / sources is acknowledged with thanks.
- 1.1.5 The NSW Rural Fire Service online tool for determining eligibility under the '10/50' legislation was interrogated for the purposes of this report. As at the date of this report, the property is eligible under the code of practice, but is noted to contain exclusions and restrictions. Any use of the 10/50 Code is subject to further approvals.

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1.2 Definitions & Abbreviations:

- 1.2.1 **The Standard** refers to the Australian Standard AS4970:2009 *Protection of trees on development sites.*
- 1.2.2 *The site* refers to the land within the proposed development site.
- 1.2.3 An *Exempt Tree* is a tree that is exempt from planning controls due to meeting Council's definition of exempt vegetation or trees. Exempt Trees may be removed irrespective of development and at any time without Council approval.
- 1.2.4 *A significant root* is defined as any woody root with a diameter of 25mm or larger.
- 1.2.5 AGL Above Ground Level
- 1.2.6 **LGA** Local Government Area.
- 1.2.7 **DBH** Diameter at Breast Height; Approximately 1.4 metres above ground level measured in metres.
- 1.2.8 **DGL** Diameter at Ground Level; Measured above the root flare / collar measured in metres.
- 1.2.9 TPZ Tree Protection Zone. Calculated per the standard: $TPZ \ radius = 12 \times DBH$
- 1.2.10 **SRZ** Structural Root Zone. Calculated per the standard: $SRZ\ radius = (DGL \times 50)^{0.42} \times 0.64$
- 1.2.11 FFL- Finished Floor Level.
- 1.2.12 *RL* Reduced Level.
- 1.2.13 **SEPP** State Environmental Planning Policy.
- 1.2.14 **BYDA** Before You Dig Australia (formerly Dial Before You Dig)

1.3 Change log:

- 1.3.1 Version 1 Original.
- 1.3.2 Version 2 Updated Plans following Council RFI / Commentary.

1.4 Disclaimers:

1.4.1 This report is considered limited to what could reasonably be seen from ground level only and expresses no commentary on changes which may have, or will, impact the trees or their environment outside the scope of works.

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2 Methodology

2.1 Visual Tree Assessment

- 2.1.1 Trees were visually inspected from ground level only in accordance with VTA (Visual Tree Assessment); a methodology derived by Mattheck and Breloer (1994).
- 2.1.2 Canopy Assessment included foliage condition (volume and colour); the presence of pests and diseases, dieback, deadwood and epicormic growth.
- 2.1.3 Tree condition included assessment of structural stability, previous pruning and any damage/disturbance which may have occurred.
- 2.1.4 No destructive or aerial investigations occurred to the tree.
- 2.1.5 Hollows, where found or suspected, were probed to ascertain their size and extent to assist in calculating ratios of notional cavity size and useful life expectancy.
- 2.1.6 Access to neighbouring properties was not sought.
- 2.1.7 A rudimentary tree numbering schedule was hand-drawn on hardcopies of supplied architectural plans. Existing numbering was adopted with remaining trees assigned numbers for reference within this report. Tree tagging did not occur.
- 2.1.8 Tree data is displayed in Appendix 1.
- 2.1.9 Appendix 2 Arboricultural mark-up including Tree identification, TPZ and SRZ zones and the degree of encroachment proposed by the development.
- 2.1.10 Tree height and canopy width were estimated with the assistance of a Leica Disto X4 (Laser Distometer).
- 2.1.11 A forestry Diameter tape was utilised in the measuring of trunk diameters of accessible high significance trees.
- 2.1.12 Tree significance values were derived from the IACA S.T.A.R.S Methodology for determining tree significance.

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3 Results

3.1 Desktop Research

- 3.1.1 Research from the NSW Planning portal revealed the following information for the properties:
 - Zoning: R2 Low Density Residential.
 - Heritage: "Beecroft, Cheltenham Heritage Conservation Area" of Local significance.
- 3.1.2 In accordance with published directives Hornsby Council¹ a protected tree is defined as:
 - a long-lived woody perennial plant with one or relatively few main stems with the potential to grow to a height greater than 3 metres.
- 3.1.3 Exempt works include:
 - Removal of dangerous trees as deemed by Council.
 - Tree works where the stem of the tree at ground level is within 3 metres
 of the foundation of an approved building (excluding detached garages,
 carports, and other buildings ancillary to a dwelling house).
 - The removal of species listed under the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015.
- 3.1.4 The above exemptions do not apply to:
 - All lands mapped as Biodiversity within the Terrestrial Biodiversity map.
 - Threatened species or land that contains native vegetation which is habitat for threatened species.
 - Any work to a tree that forms part of a heritage item or heritage conservation area.
- 3.1.5 The Beecroft area is known to contain vegetation forming part of the Critically Endangered Ecological Community (CEEC) known as "Sydney Turpentine Ironback Forest" (STIF).

According to the NSW office of Environment & Heritage (OEH), STIF is heavily fragmented with only 0.5% of its original extent remaining intact.

STIF is known to typically contain tree species including, but not limited to:

• Syncarpia glomulifera Sydney Turpentine

Eucalyptus punctata Grey Gum
 Eucalyptus saligna Sydney Blue Gum
 Pittosporum undulatum Sweet Pittosporum

https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/environment/flora-and-fauna/tree-management/private-trees/faqs/private-trees

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¹ Source: Hornsby Council DCP 2013 – Accessed 21/06/2023:



3.2 The Site

- 3.2.1 Located in the Eastern extents of Beecroft, the previously developed battle-axe site presented with a terraced westerly aspect in a locality presenting with a moderate-to-strong southerly aspect.
- 3.2.2 A single dwelling was located east of the the site. Private outdoor spaces were found to the rear of the property including areas of open lawn.
- 3.2.3 Landscaping on the site was limited to the rear garden. Retained areas of Lawn occupied much of the ground coverage and featured interspersed shrubs & smaller trees. Larger trees were found around the lower site perimeter.
- 3.2.4 Vegetation generally appeared in good health and condition. The vegetation was seen with varying states of landscape significance.
- 3.2.5 The site presents access restrictions for heavy plant & goods vehicles accessing the site due to existing structures and trees.

3.3 The Development

- 3.3.1 The scope of development includes alterations and additions to the existing dwelling including new:
 - Partially in-ground pool,
 - Covered decking with FFL proposed at RL90.70
 - Stairs linking the main living area to the lower yard, proposed of lightweight construction.
 - Associated retaining walls.
- 3.3.2 Sections provided indicate much of the proposed development will be undertaken above existing grade with excavation limited to that required for edge beam footings.
- 3.3.3 No trees are proposed for removal on the supplied plans.

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3.4 The Trees

- 3.4.1 Thirteen trees were assessed as part of the scope of works due to their location with respect to the proposed development. All trees were located within the site perimeter.
- 3.4.2 Many of the trees were of a species commonly found in the STIF CEEC. Despite state government mapping indicating the site is <u>not</u> within the STIF footprint, the Arborist deems the site contains many STIF-significant trees worthy of retention.
- 3.4.3 Tree 1 was a Grey Gum standing with moderate health and condition. This tree was observed in a state of retrenchment featuring a sparse canopy, cambium injuries to the basal flare and trunk along with signs of longicorn impact.

The tree appears to have been the subject of a termite attack at some point, evidenced by various flight cuts around the trunk to a height of 3m.

Weed-matting (or other plastic-based fabric) was noted to be constricting the base of the tree.

At the time of assessment, the Arborist considered this tree a candidate for removal irrespective of the development due to poor health.

- 3.4.4 Tree 2, an Illawarra Flame, appeared in good health despite an unusual lack of canopy development to the north of the tree. Foliage on this tree was somewhat chlorotic, but still considered healthy.
 - It is likely that the tree's canopy development has resulted from crown-shyness with the canopy of another tree during juvenile life.
- 3.4.5 Trees 4 & 6 were seen in a nearly deceased state. The Pittosporum & Mulberry respectively, were sighted with approximately 90% of the canopy appearing dead. Both were considered as candidates for removal irrespective of the development as it is unlikely the trees will recover.
- 3.4.6 Tree 13 was noted to contain signs of kino staining of the lower trunk to approximately 2 metres above ground level. The tree, with trunk lean slightly to the west, appeared to be mostly stable despite evidence of root cuts at the base of the tree & a reduced soil volume for future growth.
- 3.4.7 Other trees on the site, detailed within appendices 1 and 2, appeared healthy and true to form. These trees did not warrant specific commentary with regard to the development.

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3.5 Construction impacts to the trees:

- 3.5.1 Despite the development proposal within the TPZ and SRZ of the tree, constituting *Major Encroachment*, the proposed scope of construction is located entirely above existing grade.
 - Actual incursion of the TPZ and SRZ area is limited to that required for the construction of up to 6 isolated footings resulting in **low impacts**.
 - The tree is not considered to form a constraint on the development despite its existence in the STIF profile due to the observations of declining health.
- 3.5.2 *Major encroachment* of the TPZ (and SRZ) area of Tree 3 is proposed on plan view. Similar to Tree 1, actual incursion of the TPZ and SRZ area is limited to isolated footings for the stairs with **low impact** likely. This tree should not form a constraint on the development.
- 3.5.3 Trees 12 & 13, whilst not within an area of proposed development, are located such that **minor impacts** from development are possible due to the passage of workers, machinery & construction materials associated with the development.
- 3.5.4 Trees otherwise located on the site are unlikely to be impacted by the development due to respective locations to construction and existing retaining walls.
- 3.5.5 Other impacts pertaining to the development (such as drainage services) has not been assessed as information pertaining to these features was not available to the Arborist. Such features should be located outside of the TPZ areas of trees to be retained to minimise impacts. Where this is not possible, Arboricultural addendums may be required.

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4 Conclusion

- 4.1.1 Thirteen trees were assessed or identified as part of the scope of works, with all seen to be in mostly good health.
- 4.1.2 The proposed development will impact up to four of the assessed trees to a least minor degree. The supplied design appears to be sympathetic of trees to be retained due to the small scale of development.
- 4.1.3 Trees assessed outside the site perimeter are unlikely to be impacted to any discernible level other than indicated.
- 4.1.4 Two trees in poor health should be considered for removal irrespective of the development.
- 4.1.5 The Arborist supports the proposed development from an Arboricultural perspective.

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5 Recommendations:

Refer to section 3.5 for further discussion relating to development impacts.

5.1 Trees for removal

- 5.1.1 It is recommended that Tree 1 is removed as part of the development application due to the poor health of the tree. As assessed, this tree is a candidate for removal irrespective of the development.
- 5.1.2 It is recommended that Trees 4 and 6 are removed due to poor scores of health and the assessment that the trees are unlikely to recover from their senescent state.
- 5.1.3 The Arborist notes that there is no obligation to remove any of the above trees approved for removal in the Conditions of Consent. The Arborist does not accept any liability resulting from development impacts for a tree recommended for removal.

5.2 Trees for retention:

- 5.2.1 All remaining trees not mentioned above are recommended for retention and protection throughout the development.
- 5.2.2 Following from Council correspondence regarding Tree 3, a pruning allowance of up to 25% of the trees canopy should be permissible as a once-off pruning allowance for the purposes of formative pruning and the provision for construction, and later pedestrian clearance.

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5.3 Construction Recommendations:

5.3.1 It is recommended that that construction of isolated piers be excavated by manual or hydraulic (vacuum truck) excavation. This is to reduce the likelihood of root damage.

Where significant roots are found, footings must be relocated to preserve the root(s).

- 5.3.2 It is recommended that associated landscaping for the project includes a replacement planting strategy of species commonly found within the STIF CEEC. It is recommended that replacement planting should occur on *at least* a one-for-one basis for trees approved for removal.
- 5.3.3 It is recommended that the construction management plan considers likely paths of access to the site for tradespersons, building materials, and waste products. These paths should avoid TPZ areas where possible.

The tree protection plan provides an 'arborist preferred' approach for site access should the neighbouring driveway be used for site access. In such case where this option is utilised, tree protection measures <u>must</u> be established and maintained for the life of the project in this area.

- 5.3.4 It is recommended that as no point shall any area of the site be utilised for the washing down of equipment, concreting plant, etc other than in an approved, fully bunded receptacle for offsite treatment. Soil contamination from these products is likely to cause significant impacts to trees within the vicinity if it allowed to enter the ground.
- 5.3.5 It is recommended that works within the TPZ area of all trees to be retained are cautious of *significant roots* (1.2.4) which may exist below ground. These roots shall be protected as much as possible in accordance with the standard (1.2.1) and advice from an AQF5 Arborist.
- 5.3.6 It is recommended that the tree protection plan (next section) is implemented prior to the commencement of works (demolition or otherwise).

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6 Tree Protection Plan:

- 6.1.1 A Tree Protection Plan (TPP) is recommended for this project.
- 6.1.2 The appointment of a project arborist is not required for this project.

6.1.3 The following table summarises the most appropriate tree protection devices required for the life of the project where trees are retained:

Tree ID	Fencing Required	Trunk Armouring Required	Ground Protection Required	Signage Required	
1	Yes, 3m radius (at least)	If not fenced	No	Yes	
2	No	Yes, 2.5m	Preferred	Yes	
3	No	Yes, 2m	No	No	
5	Preferred, TPZ offset	If not fenced (2m above upper level)	No	Yes	
7-11	Yes, as indicated	No	No	Yes	
12	Yes, as indicated	Preferred: exposed flank at carport level	No	Yes	
13	Preferred, Edge of existing driveway	If not fenced, 2.5m above ground	No	Yes	

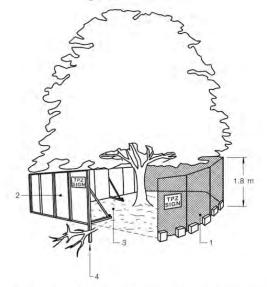


- 6.1.4 Protective fencing for trees 7-12 is to be installed in a manner which creates an exclusion zone around these trees as indicated. The installation of fencing must be executed as indicated due to the high significance values of STIF trees.
- 6.1.5 Scope is provided to accommodate the use of a neighbouring driveway in the event of its use. The straw-hatched 'access-road' is proposed between the TPZ areas of Trees 11 & 12 with a width of 2.5m.
 - Should this road be used, ground protection (detailed below) shall be installed and maintained for the life of the project. The reconfiguration of Tree Protective Fencing is permitted as part of this process as indicated.
- 6.1.6 Where landscaping works (or otherwise) are required within the TPZ area, landscaping should occur by manual methods following consultation with an AQF5 qualified Arborist.
- 6.1.7 Where ambiguity or questions present regarding Tree Protection, a Project Arborist (or otherwise suitably qualified person) must be contacted in the first instance for advice. This clause is not a recommendation for the appointment of a project arborist.
- 6.1.8 Recommendations provided above are the minimum specification required for compliance. Additional protection zones should be afforded to the trees where possible.
- 6.1.9 Tree protection is a vitally important part of the development. Damage that occurs during construction is, in most cases, permanent. Consideration of living with unsightly scarring should occur before any works commence.
- 6.1.10 **Tree protection devices must be installed prior to demolition** and maintained throughout the life of the project.
- $6.1.11\ \ Refer to the following sections for details of the implementation of tree \ protection.$



6.1 Protective Fencing:

- 6.1.1 Protective fencing shall consist of standard temporary fencing panels enclosing all soft areas (turfed /exposed soil etc) beneath the canopies of trees to be retained. A radial offset from trunk centre may be stipulated for specific trees; however, Fencing shall ideally be located at the edge of the TPZ unless otherwise advised by the site arborist.
- 6.1.2 Fencing shall be erected in a manner that prevents worker or plant access during all phases of construction and demolition. Fencing may integrate with existing fences on the site. Protective fencing may also be the site perimeter fencing.
- 6.1.3 Signage (referred below) shall be affixed to the outer faces of the fence to maintain worker awareness.
- 6.1.4 The project arborist shall be contacted prior to any contractor entering the restricted area or upon discovery of unauthorised entry / interference. No exceptions to this clause are permitted.



LEGEND:

- 1 Chain wire mesh panels with shade cloth (if required) attached, held in place with concrete feet.
- 2 Alternative plywood or wooden paling fence panels. This fencing material also prevents building materials or soil entering the TPZ.
- 3 Mulch installation across surface of TPZ (at the discretion of the project arborist). No excavation, construction activity, grade changes, surface treatment or storage of materials of any kind is permitted within the TPZ.
- the TPZ.

 Bracing is permissible within the TPZ. Installation of supports should avoid damaging roots.

FIGURE 3 PROTECTIVE FENCING

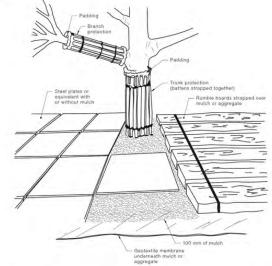
Figure~1: An~example~of~Tree~Protective~Fencing.~Diagram~Copyright~of~Standards~Australia~(AS4970:2009~-~Protection~of~Trees~on~Development~Sites.)

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6.2 Trunk Armouring

- 6.2.1 Trunk armouring is the temporary affixing of battens around a tree's trunk (including root flare) and or branches. Trunk armouring requires three main components:
 - Porous, readily draining materials such as hessian or Geo-Textile fabric shall be used for padding limbs to be armoured. Duct tape or gaffer's tape can be used to temporarily affix padding during installation.
 - Timber battens with a minimum size of 40x80mm are to be arranged around the trunk & branches to be protected. Battens shall be spaced <u>no further</u> than 100mm apart.
 - Battens and padding can be secured using either galvanised builders strapping (preferred) or nylon tie-down straps (both ratchetting, and cambuckle styles are acceptable).
- 6.2.2 Nylon straps may be beneficial in temporarily supporting timber battens during installation.
- 6.2.3 The use of 25mm (or thicker) plywood board may be used in conjunction with cushioning and battens around the root flare of trees to be protected.
- 6.2.4 <u>Under no circumstance</u> may the tree be physically harmed during the installation of trunk armouring. This means the tree shall not be drilled, nailed, or otherwise used to support powerlines, stays, guys etc.



- NOTES:
- 1 For trunk and branch protection use boards and padding that will prevent damage to bark. Boards are to be strapped to trees, not nailed or screwed.
- 2 Rumble boards should be of a suitable thickness to prevent soil compaction and root damage.

FIGURE 4 EXAMPLES OF TRUNK, BRANCH AND GROUND PROTECTION

Figure 2: An example of trunk armouring and ground protection. Diagram Copyright of Standards Australia (AS4970:2009 - Protection of Trees on Development sites.)

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6.3 Signage

6.3.1 Fenced areas shall be appropriately signposted prominently with the appointed project arborist's contact details and the wording:

"Tree Protection Zone No access without prior approval of the Project Arborist"

6.3.2 Trunk armouring devices shall be appropriately signposted with the appointed project arborist's contact details and the wording:

"TREE PROTECTION DEVICE
DO NOT INTERFERE WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE PROJECT ARBORIST"

6.4 Ground Protection

- 6.4.1 Ground protection is the installation of devices which reduce soil compaction and root damage.
- 6.4.2 Ground protection shall consist of a woodchip mulch layer distributed evenly over the indicated areas having a minimum thickness of 100mm.
- 6.4.3 The mulched area is then covered with commercially available load distribution boards, road plates or plywood sheeting (with a minimum thickness of 25mm.)
- 6.4.4 Areas indicated for ground protection shall not be utilised for the stockpiling of materials or vehicular parking throughout the life of the project. Likewise, these areas must not be used for washing down or cleaning of any equipment or plant due to the risk of soil contamination and tree impact.

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16

ATTACHMENT 3 -

AIA REPORT 92A MALTON RD, BEECROFT

Appendix 1 - Tree Data Summary

REPORT DATE: 21^{ST} JUNE 2023 VERSION: $2 - 9^{TH}$ AUGUST 2023

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	SRZ (M) Radius	2.5	1.9	1.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.3	3.6	2.7	2.6
Tree Data Summary - 92A Malton Rd, Beecroft - Assessed 16/06/2023	TPZ (M) Radius R	5.6	2.5	1.8	0:0	2.0	0:0	4.2	3.7	6.5	4.4	4.0	0.9	5.4
	Re													
	Notes	Tree appearing in state of active retrenchment with sparse canopy. Flight cust (termite) noted on lower trunk to 3m. Cambium injuries to trunk around basal flare & to 3m. Basal flare constriction by weedmatting (or other plastic-based fabric) Moderate 5-10% Moderate Longicon impacts	Tree presents with unusual canopy development with a distinct lack of branching to the northern flank. Foliage sighted appearing slightly chlorotic, but still within the realms of "good health" for the season.	Tree plotted by arborist. Located within planter box with limited soil volume.	Very Low Tree appearing 90% dead. Consider removal irrespective of development		Very Low Tree appearing 90% dead. Consider removal irrespective of development	Tree appearing true to form, unlikely to be impacted by development.	Tree appearing true to form, unlikely to be impacted by development.	Tree appearing true to form, unlikely to be impacted by development.	Two trees with similar attributes. TP2 & SR2 shown in Appendix 2 represents each tree (not aggregated). Both trees appearing true to form.	Likely to have fused trunks below grade. Tree in surprisingly good health compared with other specimens in vicinity	Limited access to undertake DBH/DGL measurements. Tree exists in-situ of carport with ample clearance.	Kino staining of trunk noted to 1.8m AGL. Evidence of previous root cuts(*) & pavement over roots. O-5% Moderate Tree exists in area of reduced soil volume.
essed	Significance value	Moderate	low	Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	High	High	High	High	low	High	Moderate
- Ass	Canopy deadwood	5-10%	%5-0	%5-0		%5-0		%5-0	%5-0	%5-0	%5-0	%5-0	%5-0	0-5%
eecroft	Vigour	Moderate	Poob	Good		Moderate		poog	poog	9009	poog	boob	Poob	Good
Rd, Bo	Stability	Mostly Stable	Appears Stable	Appears Stable		Appears Stable		Appears Stable	Appears Stable	Appears Stable	Appears Stable	Appears Stable	Appears Stable	Mostly Stable*
Maltor	Bainuny tse9	Lower	Minor throughout	Appea Not evident Stable		Not evident		Not evident	Not evident	Not evident	Not evident	Not evident	Lower Limbs (Historical)	Lower Limbs
y - 92A	Canopy Balanced	Balanced	Balanced	Balanced		Yes		Bias WSW	Bias WNW	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ummar	Trunk lean	Upright	Upright	Upright	Bias west	Upright		Bias WSW	Bias WNW	Upright	Upright	Spreading (Mallee)	Upright	Bias West
ata S	Lunk type			Single U	Single B				Single B		Single U	S Triple (I	Single U	ingle B
ree D	YtinuteM	Mature S	Mature S	Mature S	Mature S	Mature S		Mature Single	Mature S	Mature Twin	Mature S	Mature T	Mature S	Mature Single
	Foliage noitibnoo	52 Moderate Mature Single	l poo			21 Moderate Mature Single	Poor							
	(wɔ) Der	52 M	26 Good	18 Good	Pc	21 M	P.	40 Good	37 Good	75 Good	42 Good	125 Good	poo5 09	55 Good
	(cm)	47	21	15	0	17	0	35	31	54	37	33	20	45
	Canopy dims n/s in metres	15	9	4		4		12	11	80	11	12	20	8
	tdgiəH (m)	18	14	9		5		16	15	18	15	9	20	7
	Species	Eucalyptus punctata (Grey Gum)	Brachychiton acerifolius (Illawarra Flame)	Banksia integrifolia (Coastal Banksia)	Pittosporum undulatum (Sweet Pittosporum)	Pittosporum undulatum (Sweet Pittosporum)	Morus sp. (Mulberry)	Eucalyptus pilularis (Blackbutt)	Angophora costata (Smooth Bark Apple)	Syncarpia glomulifera (Sydney Turpentine)	Syncarpia glomulifera (Sydney Turpentine)	Pittosporum undulatum (Sweet Pittosporum)	Corymbia citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum)	Banksia integrifolia (Coastal Banksia)
	Tree	17	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	17	T8	6 1	T10	T11	T12	T13

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17

ATTACHMENT 3 -

AIA REPORT 92A MALTON RD, BEECROFT

REPORT DATE: 21^{ST} JUNE 2023 VERSION: $2 - 9^{TH}$ AUGUST 2023 Appendix 2 - Tree identification and incursion potentials THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK. PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE.

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Local Planning Panel meeting 31 August 2023

Attachments Page 31



Image 2: The rear yard of the site as seen. Tree 1 featured [centre].



Image 3: Flight cuts and cambium injury to Tree 1.

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AIA REPORT
92A MALTON RD, BEECROFT



Image 4: The base of Tree 1 as seen with constriction.



Image 5: Existing features of the site. Tree 2 [right], Tree 3 [Front, Centre-right], Tree 12 [centre-rear].





Image 6: Trees 2 & 7-11, located in the southern corner of the site.



Image 7: Tree 12 as seen from the rear yard. No impacts are likely to occur throughout construction.





Image 8: Tree 13 as seen. The protection of this tree may prove to be a challenge.