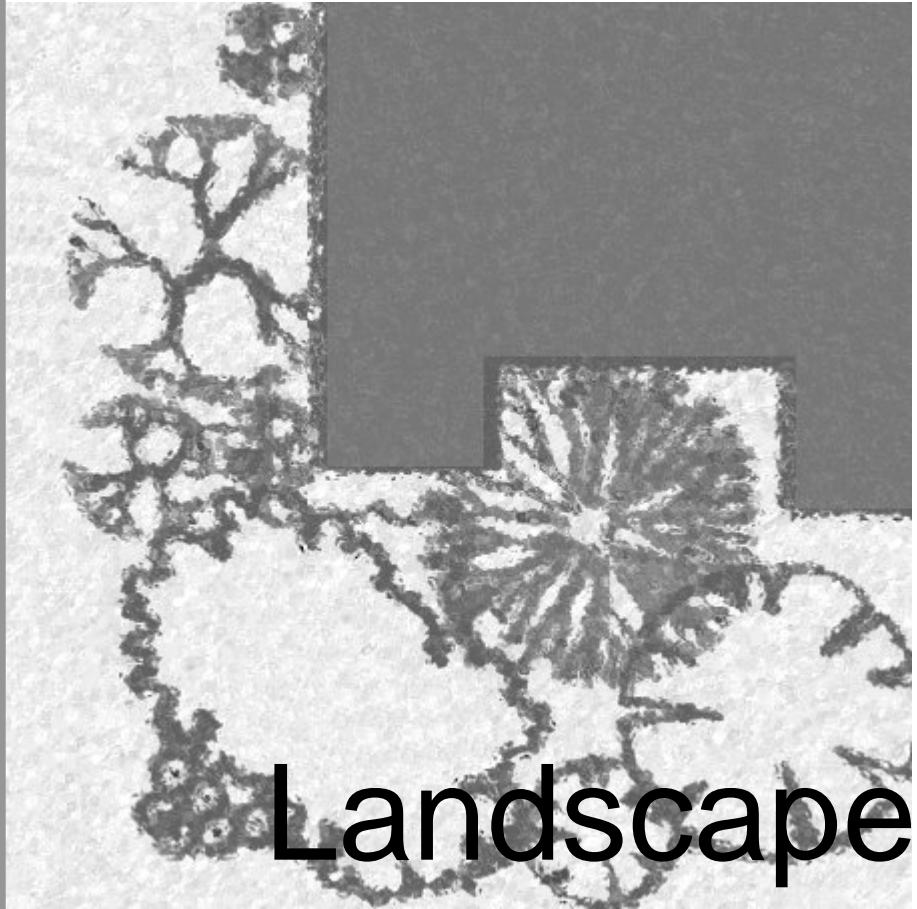


Development Control Plan



Landscape

Sutherland
Shire
Council



9.3/10
edition 3

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- A. Tree Preservation Order

1. Where does the Plan Apply?

This plan sets objectives and standards for the protection and enhancement of the natural and built environment in and around development sites in all areas of the Sutherland Shire.

This plan applies to all development, that requires the consent of Council.

The plan applies to all development on land in the Sutherland Shire to which the following plans apply:

- (a) Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan 2000,
- (b) Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan-Menai Town Centre 1992,
- (c) Land at Sandy Point administered under the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme being Sandy Point Suspension Area, and
- (d) Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No.17-Kumell Peninsula (1989).

2. What is the Purpose of the Plan?

The Sutherland Shire is endowed with a diversity of vegetation and landscape types including heathland, Eucalyptus and Angophora forest, subtropical, temperate and littoral rainforest, mangrove and saltmarsh. The Shire contains some 1000 species of indigenous plants, including several rare or threatened species and vegetation communities.

In addition to the distinctive indigenous vegetation and its associated native fauna, the Shire features a variety of waterways that include beaches, bays, rivers and creeks, around which much of the community lifestyle is focussed.

As the consent authority for development within the Shire, Council recognises its responsibility to ensure that the environmental quality and residential amenity currently enjoyed by residents is maintained and enhanced.

This plan has been prepared to assist developers, builders, designers, the general public and Council staff in understanding and achieving Council and community objectives with regard to the preservation and improvement of the environment within the Sutherland Shire.

This is to be achieved by:

- fostering an integrated approach to site design, where landscape issues are considered at the initial design stage;
- identifying the landscape submission requirements for development applications;
- facilitating thorough and consistent assessment of proposals by assessment staff; and
- establishing a standard for landscape outcomes.

Specific design controls for the landscape treatment of various types of development are included in Council's development-specific Development Control Plans (DCPs), e.g. Medium Density and Dual Occupancy Housing, Industrial and Commercial Developments. These development specific DCPs should be read in conjunction with this Plan.

3. What are the Objectives of the Plan?

The objectives of this plan are to:

- Preserve and enhance the existing natural environmental character and ecology of the Sutherland Shire.
- Promote, conserve and enhance the Shire's tree canopy.
- Protect natural geological features including escarpments and sandstone outcrops.
- Improve the visual quality of local areas.
- Encourage landscaping that is appropriate to the natural, cultural and heritage characteristics of its locality.
- Improve the relationship between the built and natural environments.
- Minimise impacts from development on natural site features to facilitate long-term improvements to the landscape of the Shire.
- Promote ecologically sustainable development and viably functioning ecosystems with high levels of biodiversity.
- Ensure that landscape submissions and landscape construction works for development sites are of an acceptable standard.

4. How does this Plan Relate to Other Plans?

Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan, 2000 (SSLEP 2000) establishes objectives, land use controls and standards for development in the Shire.

This plan reinforces the objectives of SSLEP 2000 relating to landscaped area, environmental protection, ecological sustainability and aims at preserving the quality of life in the Shire.

Other DCPs and Council policies relating to landscape matters include the following:

4.1 Tree and Bushland Vegetation Preservation Order

The Tree and Bushland Preservation Order (TBPO) (Appendix A) applies to all land in the Sutherland Shire and is established for the protection of all valuable trees and bushland. Trees and bushland on development sites cannot be removed or pruned without consent being granted for a proposed development which specifies trees to be removed, unless the species proposed for removal is listed in the TBPO as being able to be removed without consent.

4.2 Urban Tree Policy 1991

The Urban Tree Policy identifies the range of tree species that are found within the public footpath area of different parts of the Shire. This policy is used by Council to select species for replacement or additional trees in footpath areas.

4.3 Environmental Site Management DCP

The Environmental Site Management DCP aims to minimise the impact on residential properties, public spaces and the environment and to ensure public safety is not threatened during the construction of developments. Environmental Site Management is critical for the retention of soil and trees on development sites.

4.4 Development Specific DCPs

Council has Development Control Plans which are specific to particular types of development, e.g. dual occupancy housing, townhouses and industrial development.

These DCP's provide specific controls for landscape treatment of developments.

4.5 Greenweb Strategy

Council has adopted a Greenweb Strategy for the Sutherland Shire that plans for the long term conservation of the Shire's bushland and biodiversity. The Strategy identifies key habitat areas and wildlife corridors within the Shire critical to achieving this objective. Planting of native vegetation and retention of existing bushland within these identified areas is a Council priority.

The Greenweb strategy must be considered as part of a development in these areas.

4.6 Landscaped Area

Council has prepared a best practice guideline for calculating landscaped areas of development sites. When preparing a development application where a minimum landscaped area is required it is recommended that this document be considered when preparing the landscape submission.

4.7 Bushfire DCP

The Bushfire DCP establishes the requirements for infill development in bushfire prone and bushfire interface areas. The DCP places restrictions on certain types of development in bushfire prone and bushfire interface areas, including developments where:

- Occupants could be highly vulnerable to bushfires, or
- The intensity of land use exposes more people than is necessary to the bush fire risk,

4.8 Wetland DCP

The Wetland DCP aims to protect the Sutherland Shire's wetlands from degradation by preventing and/or regulating developments that have the potential to fragment, pollute, disturb or diminish the values of wetlands. The DCP aims to protect, restore and maintain ecological processes, natural systems and biodiversity within wetlands.

5. Definitions

Arborist is a person with current membership of the National Arborists Association of Australia at a grade of General Member, Affiliate Member or Life member; or, alternatively, a person who has obtained a TAFE Certificate in Horticulture (Arboriculture) level 2 or higher.

Archeological Site means a site described in Schedule 1 of *Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan 2000*.

Bushfire Interface Area has the same meaning as in clause 5 of *Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan 2000*.

Bushfire Prone Area has the same meaning as in clause 5 of *Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan 2000*.

Bush Regenerator is a person eligible for membership of the Australian Association of Bush Regenerators.

Deep Soil Planting Area is that part of the site which is landscaped area but not located on a podium.

Development has the same meaning as in Section 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and includes works to minimise hazards eg bush fire, weed control, flood mitigation, etc.

Dripline means the outer edge of a tree canopy.

Fire Protection Zone is an area of reduced vegetation adjacent to a bushland area that provides a progressive reduction of fuel between a bushfire hazard and the development.

Heritage Item has the same meaning as in clause 5 of *Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan 2000*.

Horticulturalist is a person eligible for membership of the Australian Institute of Horticulture.

Indigenous species are those that originate naturally in a region.

Landscape Architect is a person eligible for Associate membership of the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA).

6. Making a Landscape Submission

Landscape Buffer Zone is an area of planting between a development and a bushland area that utilises locally indigenous vegetation to minimise detrimental impacts of development on the bushland area.

Landscape Contractors are members of accredited organisations that maintain a professional standard of landscape construction. Accredited landscape construction organisations include The Landscape Contractors Association of NSW.

Landscape Designer is a person eligible for membership of the Australian Institute of Landscape Designers and Managers.

Landscape Area has the same meaning as in clause 5 of *Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan 2000*.

After reviewing this document it is recommended that intending applicants consult directly with Council's Environmental Assessment staff prior to preparing detailed development plans. Pre-application consultation with assessment staff is encouraged.

Most development applications will need to be accompanied by a landscape submission. To determine whether a landscape submission is required and what elements must be included in a landscape submission, reference must be made to Figure 6 Landscape Submissions Requirements. (refer to section 6.8). The elements of a landscape submission include the following:

6.1 Site Survey

A Site Survey is a plan of a site and its immediate surrounds that identifies all existing natural and built features and their relative levels. A Site Survey must be prepared by a registered surveyor, and must include the following information:-

- Location and height of all existing structures on the subject site and within ten metres on adjacent properties (including structures to be demolished);
- Location and height of windows on existing site buildings to be retained and on adjacent properties facing the site boundary;
- Location of boundaries, paths, driveways, fences, utility services, retaining walls and other structures;
- Location and level of utility services and stormwater drainage lines within the property and on the footpath area ;
- Contours at one metre maximum intervals related to Australian Height Datum;
- Location of rock outcrops and other natural features, including trees and bushland;
- Location, canopy spread, height, trunk girth and indicative species of all trees on and adjacent the site; and
- Location of Mean High Water Mark, where applicable.

6.2 Site Analysis

A Site Analysis is an investigation of site constraints and opportunities that includes a description of the site, the immediate locality and the broader environment in relation to natural and built elements. A Site Analysis is a prerequisite for effective site planning and the design process. It is also essential to Council's assessment of a development application.

The amount of information that needs to be provided on the Site Analysis will be dependent upon the locality and context of the site. The minimum components of the Site Analysis are:

- Site location, orientation and north point;
- Identification of any natural, built, cultural, archaeological and/or heritage characteristics of the locality;
- Description of streetscape and its predominant elements;
- Details of all private open space and other recreation areas on the subject property and adjoining properties;
- Piped drainage, open channels, overland flow-paths and location of any features that may impact on surface and subsurface flows. It shall also include easement boundaries.
- Potential constraints relating to overshadowing, overlooking, views, building bulk, landscaping and screening;
- Views to and from the site (both pleasant and unpleasant);
- Noise sources at and external to the site (railway lines, arterial roads, etc);
- Prevailing wind direction(s) and other climatic conditions;
- Geology and soils (this shall include areas of potential contamination, acid sulfate soils, stability, etc);
- Extent and location of any environmentally sensitive areas including erosion and slip areas, bushfire interface and bushfire prone areas, bushland containing threatened species, nature reserves, National Parks, Aboriginal sites etc;
- Proximity to water courses and identified flood prone areas; and

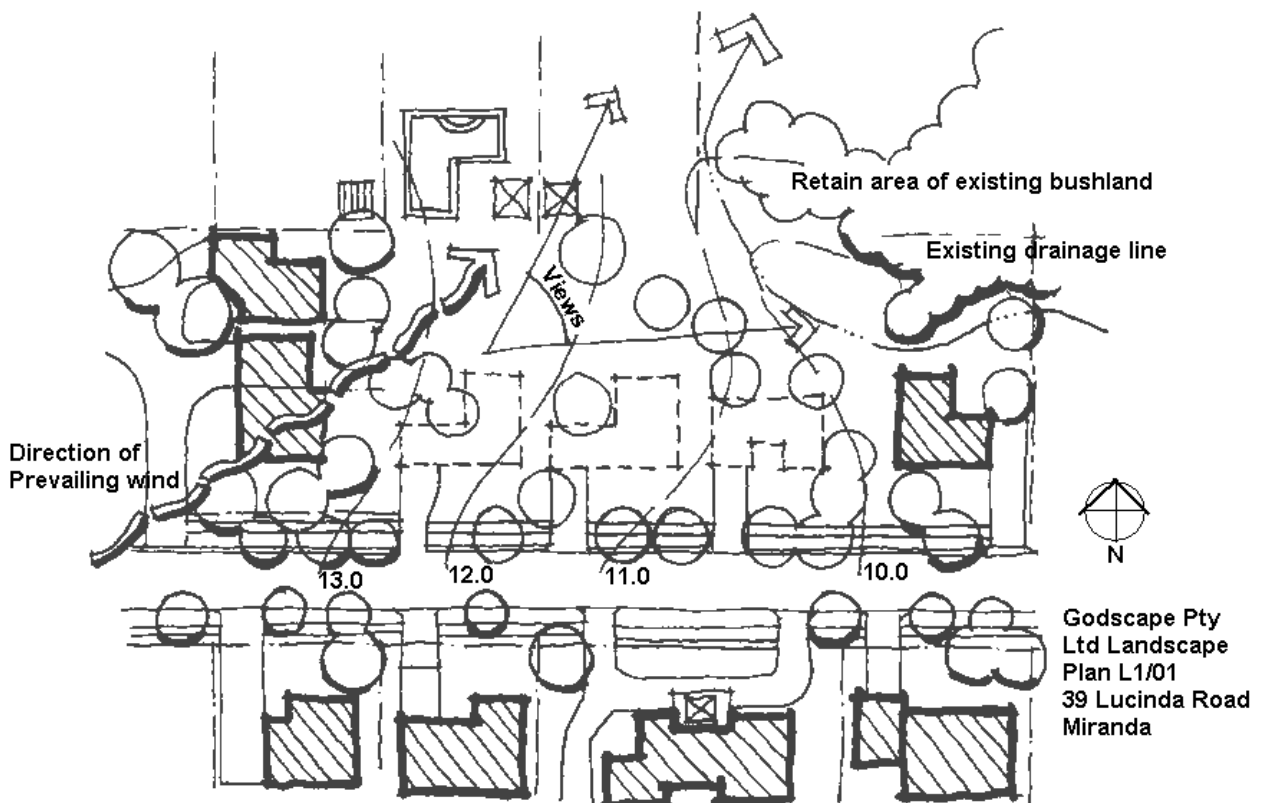


Figure 1 Example of Site Analysis

6.3 Statement of Environmental Effects

A Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) is a document that demonstrates how the proposed development shows consideration for the opportunities and constraints of a site.

Where a concept or detailed landscape plan is required with the application, the SEE shall include a section describing the overall intent of the landscape design.

The SEE shall refer to the Site Analysis and any other element of the landscape submission.

6.4 Vegetation Survey

A Vegetation Survey is a detailed survey of all existing trees, bushland and other vegetation on site indicating:

- Accurate location of trees and understorey vegetation;
- Height of trees and shrubs;
- Spread of canopies;
- Trunk diameter (45cm above ground level) of trees and shrubs;
- Species names (botanical and common name) of all trees and understorey vegetation;
- Vegetation proposed to be removed, retained, transplanted and/or pruned; and
- Reduced level at the base of trees utilising Australian Height Datum.

The tree/vegetation survey shall be prepared by an appropriately qualified person (e.g. Arborist, Horticulturalist, Bush Regenerator) and shall utilise the site survey prepared by a registered surveyor.

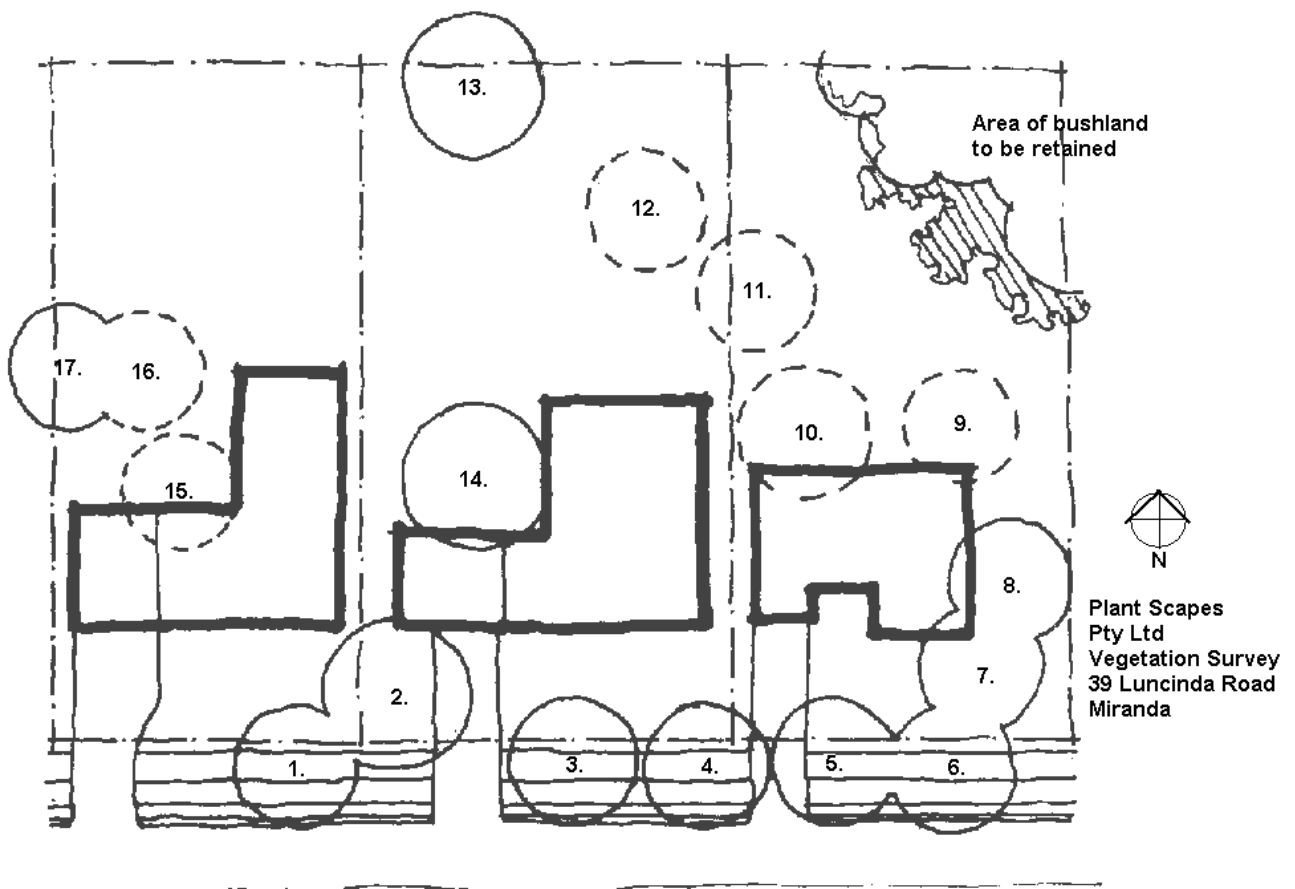


Figure 2 Example of Vegetation Survey

Tree No.	Species Name	Common Name	Reduced Level at base of tree (AHD)	Diameter (450mm above ground level)	Canopy Spread	Recommendation
1.	Angophora costata	Sydney Red Gum	RL 11.90	450mm	3m	Retain
2.	Eucalyptus paniculata	Grey Ironbark	RL 11.80	650mm	8m	Retain
3.	Eucalyptus piperita	Sydney Peppermint	RL 11.00	460mm	5m	Retain
4.	Eucalyptus haemastoma	Scribbly Gum	RL 10.90	350mm	5m	Retain
5.	Angophora costata	Sydney Red Gum	RL 10.50	350mm	5m	Retain
6.	Eucalyptus paniculata	Grey Ironbark	RL 10.40	340mm	6m	Retain
7.	Syzygium paniculata	Small leaved pilly	RL 10.35	250mm	3m	Retain
8.	Eucalyptus piperita	Sydney Peppermint	RL 10.10	450mm	4m	Retain/Prune
9.	Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple	RL 10.00	200mm	2m	Transplant
10.	Eucalyptus paniculata	Grey Ironbark	RL 11.00	800mm	5m	Remove
11.	Eucalyptus piperita	Sydney Peppermint	RL 11.95	300mm	5m	Remove
12.	Eucalyptus piperita	Sydney Peppermint	RL 11.30	500mm	5m	Remove
13.	Angophora costata	Sydney Red Gum	RL 12.10	350mm	7m	Remove
14.	Eucalyptus haemastoma	Scribbly Gum	RL 11.90	650mm	7m	Retain/Remove
15.	Howea forsterana	Kentia Palm	RL 12.60	220	2m	Transplant
16.	Eucalyptus haemastoma	Scribbly Gum	RL 12.80	370mm	4m	Retain
17.	Eucalyptus haemastoma	Scribbly Gum	RL 13.10	250mm	4m	Remove

Figure 3 Example of Vegetation Survey Table

6.5 Arborist's Report

An Arborist's Report is a report that provides technical comment on issues relating to individual trees, particularly with regard to their age, health, condition and significance.

The Arborist's report generally contains the following information:

- Description of assessment techniques employed;
- Site plan showing location of all trees on the subject site and on adjacent properties;
- Botanical and common name of each tree;
- Tree height, canopy spread, trunk diameter (measured 1.4m above ground level), approximate age, form and habit;

Detailed description of the health and life expectancy of each tree;

- Photographs to support the documentation;
- Safety rating of trees;
- Recommendations as to the retention or removal or transplanting of trees; and
- Detail of the treatment and alternatives for the retention of trees including development redesign, root pruning and barriers.

6.6 Concept Landscape Plan

A Concept Landscape Plan describes the general design intent of a landscape proposal and is indicative of the overall scheme. A Concept Landscape Plan includes, but is not restricted to, the following:

- North point and scale (ratio or bar scale – the landscape concept plan should be at the same scale as the architectural plans).
- Existing site information: site boundaries, buildings/structures, fences, underground/overhead services, easements, and rights-of-way.
- Location of and proposed buildings and structures, roadways, carparks, podium's, walls, fences and footpaths, and their reduced levels.
- Trees to be retained/removed/transplanted including street trees.
- The outline of any major tree or building adjacent to the development.
- Basic design levels of both hard and soft landscape areas including existing and proposed contours, spot heights and finished levels.
- Proposed surface treatment for all open space areas (including balconies, podium areas, roof gardens, internal courtyards and play areas).
- Location of footpath within the road reserve if applicable.

- Basic indication of planting design and plant species to be used ,listing botanical and common names, mature height and spread, and number of plants to be utilised. The list should separate trees, shrubs and ground cover plants.
- Drainage details ie: location of pits, lines and water detention systems and overland surcharge paths. This information must be consistent with drainage engineer's design.
- The name of the landscape designer or company, contact details, professional qualifications, date and plan number.

The Concept Landscape Plan must be prepared by a professionally qualified and experienced Landscape Architect, Landscape Designer or Horticulturalist.

The Concept Landscape Plan forms part of the development consent and will be issued as part of the approved plans. It is essential that the Landscape Concept Plan be an accurate indication of the applicants intended design

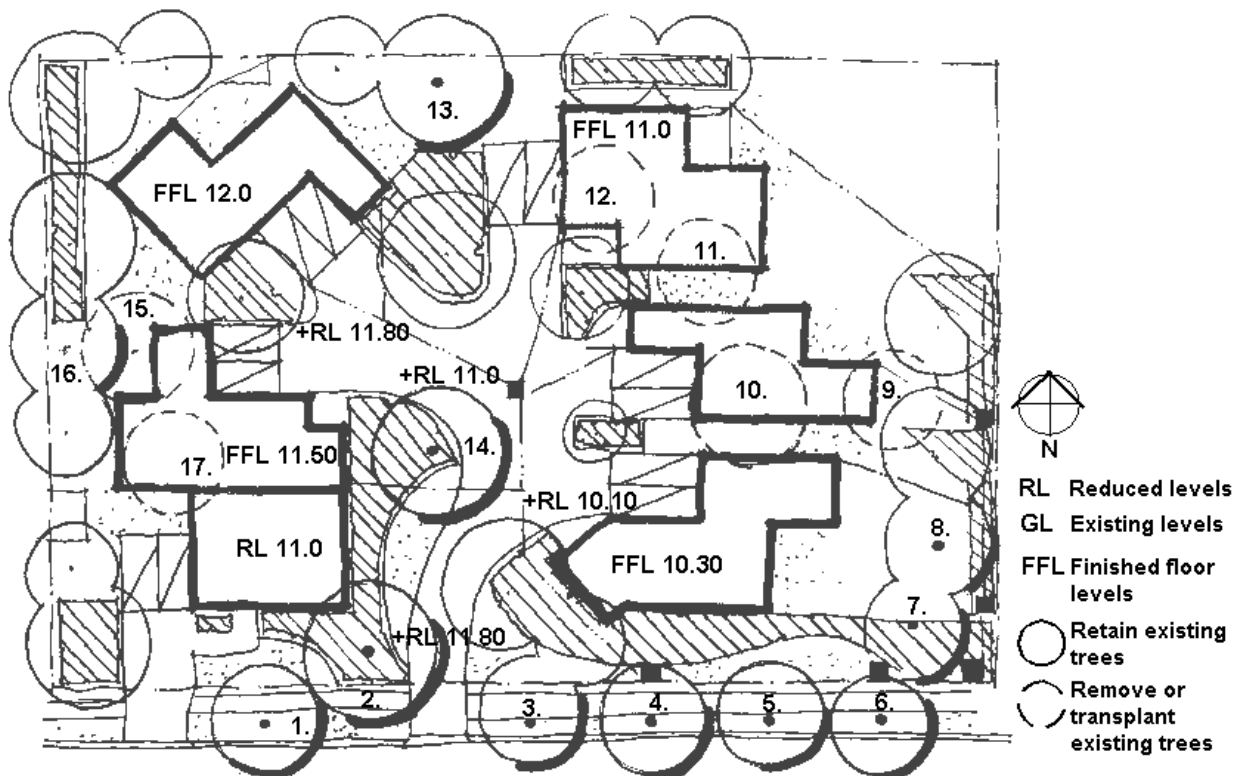


Figure 4 Example of Concept Landscape Plan

6.7 Detailed Landscape Plan

A Detailed Landscape Plan contains sufficient information to enable it to be issued for construction purposes.

It should include, but is not restricted to, the following information:

- Species, location, height and spread of all vegetation proposed for retention, removal or relocation;
- Location, height and finished floor levels of all existing and proposed buildings and structures including retaining walls, roads, driveways, parking areas and footpaths;
- Existing and proposed contours and spot levels;
- Location of buildings and vegetation adjoining the proposed development.
- Location of underground and overhead services, easements, drainage and collection pits and rights-of-way;
- Details of all existing and proposed surface and edge treatment and material finishes;
- Location of service areas and associated screening details;

- Location of all proposed planting with associated planting schedule listing botanical and common names, container sizes, staking and tying requirements, etc;
- Irrigation layout and/or tap location and details of sprinklers etc (water efficient).
- Location and details of lighting.
- Standard construction and detail drawings such as sections through mass planting beds, tree planting details and retaining wall details.
- Planting specifications.

The Detail Landscape Plan must be prepared by a professionally qualified and experienced landscape architect or landscape designer.

If the Detail Landscape Plan is submitted at the Construction Certificate Application stage, the plan must be consistent with the Concept Landscape Plan approved with the Development Consent and must address all conditions of the Development Consent. (Substantial modification to the approved Concept Landscape Plan will require submission of either a new Development Application or an application for modification of the Development Consent under Section 96 of the EP&A Act).

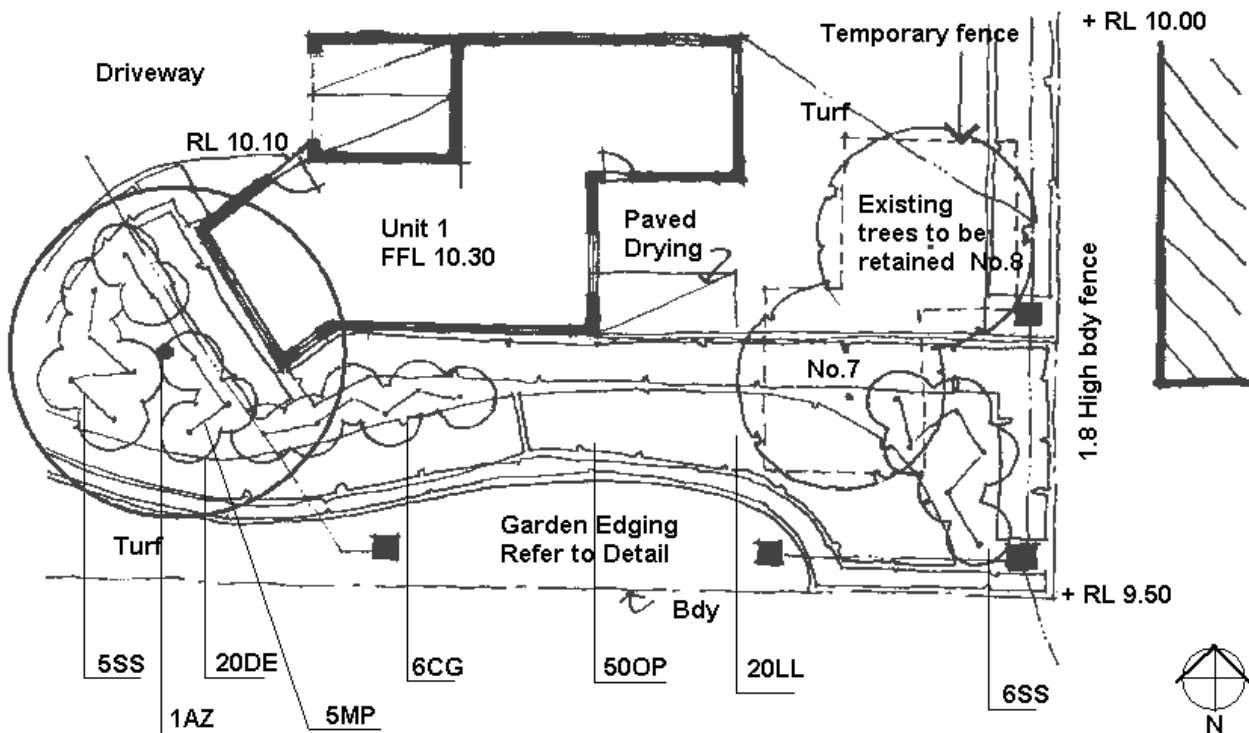


Figure 5 Sample of Detailed Landscape Plan

6.8 Landscape Submissions Requirements

Development Type \ Landscape Submission Requirements	Site Survey	Site Analysis	Statement of Environmental Effects	Vegetation Survey	Arborist Report	Site Management Plan	Concept Landscape Plan	Detailed Landscape Plan
Additions to a Dwelling House	<input type="checkbox"/>	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
Aged Care Development	DA	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ancillary Development to a Dwelling House	<input type="checkbox"/>	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
Cluster Housing	DA	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial Construction	DA	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dual Occupancies	DA	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dwelling House – single storey (if not complying development)	DA	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
Dwelling House – more than one storey	DA	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
Foreshore Development	DA	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heritage Listed Site	DA	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DA	-	DA&CC
Industrial Premises	DA	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Residential Flat Building	DA	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shopping Centre	DA	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DA	-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Subdivision – Torrens Title	DA	DA	DA	DA	-	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Swimming Pools	<input type="checkbox"/>	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	DA	-
Tourism	DA	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Townhouses	DA	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Villas	DA	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Waterfront Development	DA	DA	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DA – A submission is required with the application for Development Approval

CC – A submission is required with the application for Construction Certificate

- A submission may be required at either DA or CC stage, depending on the type or detail of the application or the extent and/or quality of vegetation on the site.

Note 1: Submission requirements for any development type not referred to in the above table will be at the discretion of Council.

Note 2: All plans included in the landscape submission are to be the same scale as the Site Survey and the Architectural Plans.

Figure 6 Landscape Submissions Requirements

6.9 Environmental Site Management Plan

The Environmental Site Management Plan must be prepared in accordance with Sutherland Shire Council's Environmental Site Management Development Control Plan. It shall include a drawing or set of drawings showing how the environmental impact of the development will be minimised during construction of a development. It includes measures to protect all trees to be retained on site during construction.

7. Landscape Controls

The landscape controls contained in this plan are not specific to any particular type of development. Rather, they are generic requirements applicable to different types of development in all localities of the Sutherland Shire. The controls have been formulated to ensure the objectives of this plan are achieved. They are grouped into the following five areas:

- Environmental Protection;
- Scenic and Visual Quality;
- Local Amenity;
- Cultural Site Features; and
- Bushfire Protection.

7.1 Environmental Protection

The construction of development in an uncontrolled manner can threaten the natural environment of the Sutherland Shire, including the loss of trees, wildlife, soil erosion and siltation of waterways.

Sutherland Shire Council requires development to be designed and carried out in a manner that minimises environmental damage. Trees and vegetation shall be retained across the Shire to preserve wildlife habitats and corridors. Construction is to be managed to prevent the movement of topsoil off the site and to protect existing natural features on the site.

Objectives

- The retention and protection of vegetation to maintain biodiversity;
- Appropriate landscape design to complement existing environmental conditions;
- Preservation of natural features (such as escarpments and rock outcrops), particularly along foreshores and waterways;
- Elimination of noxious and environmental weeds.
- Preservation and enhancement of viable and useful habitat for native fauna; and
- Appropriate site management to prevent environmental damage

Tree Age	Tree vigour	Trunk diameter (mm)	Minimum distance (m)
Young trees (age less than 1/3 life expectancy)	Normal vigour	<200	2.0
		200 to 400	3.0
		>400	4.0
Young trees	Low vigour	<200	3.0
		200 to 400	4.5
		>400	6.0
Middle age trees (1/3 to 2/3 life expectancy)	Normal vigour	<250	3.0
		250 to 500	4.5
		>500	6.0
Mature trees	Normal vigour	<350	4.0
		350 to 750	6.0
		>750	8.0
Mature trees and over mature trees	Low vigour	<350	6.0
		350 to 750	9.0
		>750	12.0

NOTES:

1. The location of the tree protection fence should take into consideration the tolerance of individual species to disturbance. This may modify the minimum distance shown in this table
2. This table relates to distances from the centre of the tree to protective fencing
3. With appropriate precautions, temporary site works can occur within the protected area, eg for access or scaffolding

Figure 7 Recommended Distances from Trees to Provide a Tree Protection Zone.

Controls:

7.1.1 Environmental Site Management

- (a) The position and alignment of foundations and underground services shall be designed and located to avoid the severing of tree roots greater than 50mm in diameter.
- (b) Site works shall be planned and conducted in accordance with the Environmental Site Management Plan submitted with the development application.
- (c) Developments are to be designed to ensure that existing natural ground levels within the tree dripline are maintained. Cut and fill within such areas is not permitted.
- (d) To minimise the potential for erosion to occur, on steep land where development is not proposed, existing vegetation, with the exception of weeds, shall not be removed or disturbed in any way.
- (e) Paved areas shall drain naturally onto landscaped areas or into absorption trenches where applicable rather than directly into stormwater drains.

7.1.2 Vegetation/Natural Site Features/Aboriginal Sites

- (a) Where a development proposal may have a detrimental impact on any threatened species, population, ecological community or critical habitat, an eight-part test and Species Impact Statement may be required pursuant to the *Threatened Species Conservation Act, 1995* (NSW).
- (b) All construction works including the installation of services shall be outside the proposed tree protection zone (refer to Figure 7 for the recommended distances) of the trees to be retained unless the applicant can demonstrate that the trees to be retained will not be adversely affected by the proposed works.
- (c) Where no site works are proposed, any existing indigenous undergrowth is to be retained. This is particularly important around drainage lines and watercourses.
- (d) Where stands of remnant bushland are on or adjacent to a development site, a landscape buffer zone shall be established on the development site between the proposed development and the bushland.
- (e) The width and design of the landscape buffer zone shall be determined having regard to the following:
 - (i) The need for a fire protection zone;
 - (ii) Whether any endangered flora or fauna species or communities exist in the bushland;
 - (iii) The location of natural drainage lines.
- (f) Appropriate indigenous plant species shall be used in the landscape buffer zone.
- (g) Appropriate site management practices shall be employed to minimise disturbance to the bushland.
- (h) Planting to protect aboriginal significant sites.

7.1.3 Wildlife Habitat

- (a) Where a site contains remnant bushland, all existing features of that bushland, with the exception of weeds, shall be maintained to preserve wildlife habitat, except where a safety hazard is presented. Such features include dead trees with hollows, fallen logs, rock outcrops, groundcover vegetation and leaf litter.
- (b) Where possible, the development of a site shall provide for the establishment of vegetative linkages between existing stands of indigenous vegetation to provide increased opportunities for wildlife movement and habitat.

7.1.4 Elimination of Weeds

- (a) Should a site contain any noxious or hazardous weeds listed in Appendix B, these weeds shall be removed in such a manner as to ensure that native vegetation is not removed or destroyed and that regeneration of such weeds does not occur.
- (b) On sites with large areas of bushland, a qualified and experienced Bush Regenerator shall be employed to undertake the weed removal.
- (c) Any imported fill or topsoil to be used at the development site shall be free of noxious and hazardous weeds.
- (d) Areas which have undergone weed removal shall be stabilised and rehabilitated to prevent erosion and loss of sediment in accordance with Council's Environmental Site Management DCP.

Note: Prior to the commencement of weed removal, Council must be contacted for clarification of which plant species are weeds and for information regarding the most appropriate method of weed removal.

7.1.5 Planting

- (a) Tree and shrub species selected for landscape designs in environmentally sensitive areas should be indigenous to the locality.
- (b) Planting shall be undertaken in accordance with the Landscape Specification section of this DCP.
- (c) The landscape design shall contain an appropriate mix of canopy trees, shrubs and groundcovers.

7.2 Scenic and Visual Quality

The intrinsic character of the Sutherland Shire is largely a result of the distinctive landforms together with an indigenous tree canopy. Much of the Shire is located around natural water features, including beaches, bays, rivers and creeks. These water features are often surrounded by steeply rising land with tree covered ridgelines.

Street trees are often remnants of the vegetation that covered the Shire prior to development. In addition to the environmental value of the trees on ridgelines and in the streets, it is the visibility of trees from waterways and elevated areas that reflects the unique quality of a green Shire.

Protection and enhancement of the waterways, ridgelines and streetscapes is therefore an essential goal towards maintaining the scenic and visual qualities of the Shire.

Objectives

- Preservation and enhancement of natural foreshore character;
- Preservation and enhancement of natural ridgeline character; and
- Preservation and enhancement of natural streetscape character.

Controls

7.2.1 Foreshore Vegetation

- (a) Vegetation between the MHWL and the FBL, with the exception of weed species, shall be maintained, protected and incorporated into the landscape proposal.
- (b) Land between the MHWL and the FBL shall be enhanced through the mass planting of indigenous vegetation, including native undergrowth and canopy species.
- (c) Development on foreshore slopes, including land above the FBL must be designed to provide for the retention and planting of trees to achieve vegetative banding and building separation as viewed from the water and surrounding areas.
- (d) The use of excessive retaining walls in foreshore areas is not encouraged. Where retaining walls are necessary, they shall have a maximum height of 600mm and shall be constructed of natural rock or materials responsive to the existing landscape.

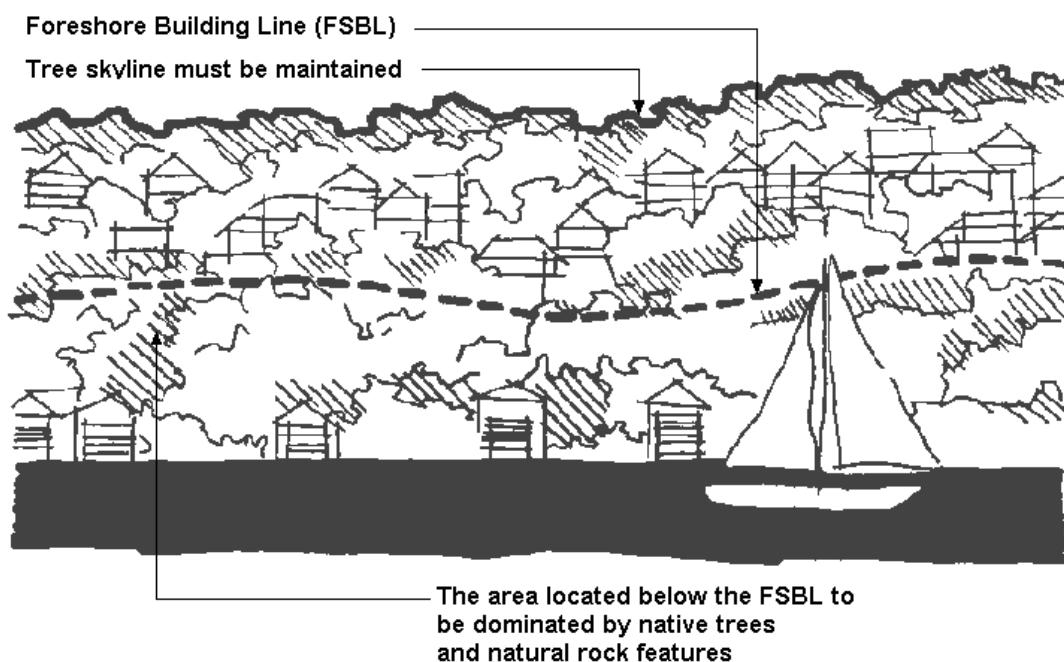


Figure 8 Trees retained within the foreshore provides vegetative banding as viewed from the water.

7.2.2 Ridgeline Vegetation

- (a) Vegetation which forms part of the ridgeline tree canopy, with the exception of weed species, shall be maintained, protected and incorporated into the landscape proposal.
- (b) Ridgelines shall be visually enhanced through the mass planting of additional indigenous vegetation, including native undergrowth and canopy species.
- (c) Landscaping of new developments shall be designed to minimise the visual impact of the built form on the landscape.

7.2.3 Streetscape Character

- (a) Indigenous street trees shall be retained and protected during construction works in accordance with Section 8 of this DCP.
- (b) Where appropriate, additional street trees shall be provided in accordance with the Sutherland Shire Urban Tree Policy and any applicable DCP.
- (c) Vegetation forward of the building line must complement building design in terms of scale and form.
- (d) Vegetation forward of the building line must complement existing street trees and general streetscape character.

7.3 Local Amenity

Landscape elements can assist in ways to improve the amenity of spaces for people. For example, the use of trees with dense canopies in passive recreation spaces provides shade to improve user comfort levels.

Vegetation can also assist in maintaining privacy between adjoining properties and between private and public spaces.

Landscape has an important role to play in the energy efficiency of a dwelling. The planting of dense evergreen trees to the east and north of a dwelling will prevent natural heating of the dwelling. Conversely, deciduous trees or trees with sparse foliage in these locations will provide shade from the summer sun, yet allow the winter sun to penetrate the dwelling.

The perception of safety in a public area can be enhanced or reduced depending on the type of landscape design in public areas. Dense landscaping can block sight lines and can provide an entrapment site. The landscaping of public areas should be designed to assist in reducing the crime risk in public areas.

Objectives

- Use of landscape elements to assist in the maintenance of privacy.
- Use of landscape elements to assist in the maintenance of solar access and to improve energy efficiency.
- Use of landscape elements to provide shade in public areas, including car parking areas.
- Use of landscape elements to assist in the reduction of crime risk in public areas.

Controls

7.3.1 Privacy

- (a) The landscape design of a development must incorporate effective screen planting where required.
- (b) The landscape design must incorporate effective screen planting where private open space areas are located adjacent to each other.

7.3.2 Solar Access and Energy Efficiency

- (a) The landscape design of a development must have regard to the prevailing weather conditions.
- (b) Landscape elements should not result in significant loss of solar access in winter to adjoining properties.
- (c) Landscape elements should not result in significant loss of solar access in winter to private open space areas.
- (d) Landscape elements should assist in the provision of shade in summer to private open space and common areas.

7.3.3 Shade in Public Spaces

- (a) The landscape design of public spaces should have regard to site usage patterns, shade features and existing structures.
- (b) The landscape design of public areas should ensure adequate shade is provided to seating and pathway areas and areas where people gather such as queuing and eating areas.
- (c) Where trees are proposed for the purpose of providing shade to public areas, they should be located to the north and west of the public area.

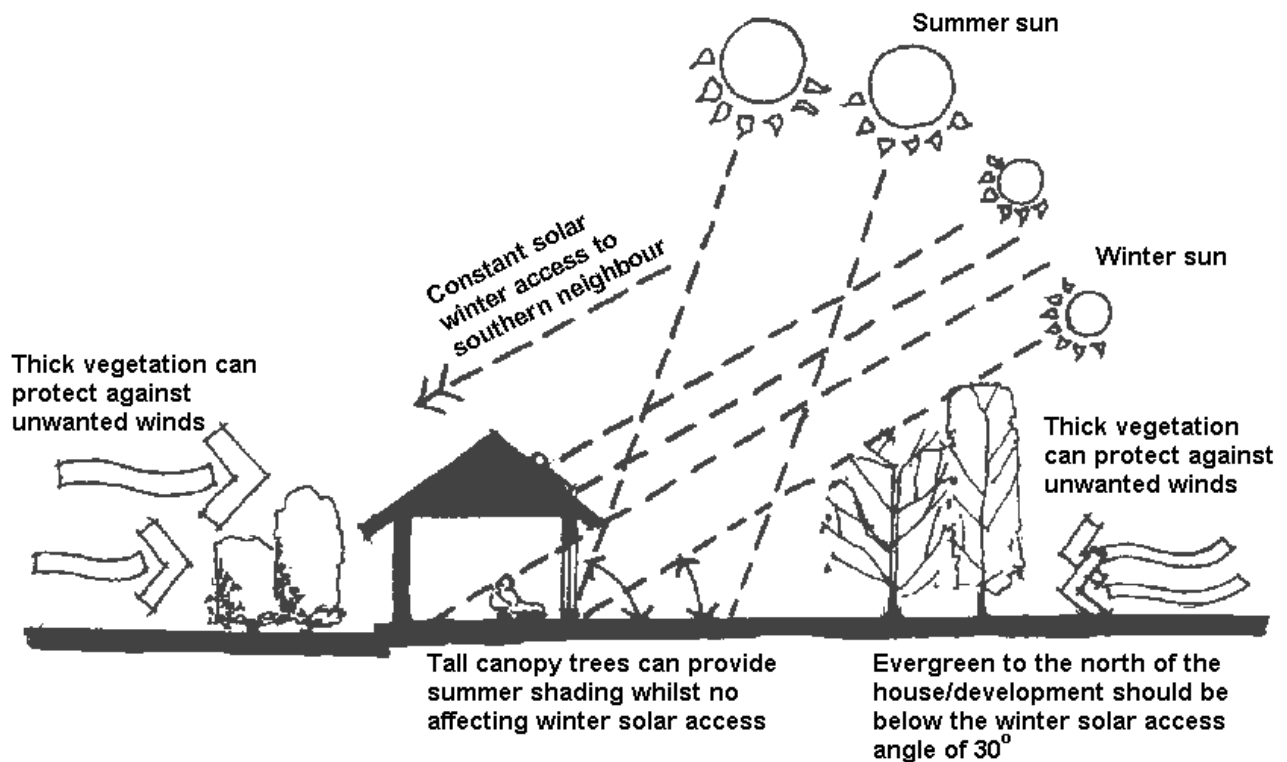


Figure 9 Landscaping to allow solar access and have regard to prevailing winds.

7.3.4 Safety/Crime Prevention

- (a) The landscape design of public spaces should have regard to site usage patterns, maintaining sight lines elimination of potential entrapment sites and the provision of lighting where appropriate.
- (b) The landscape design of public spaces should have regard to the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) as outlined in the “Crime prevention and the assessment of development applications” guidelines issued by the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.

Note: For the purposes of this clause Public spaces include public parks, public malls, footpath areas in business centres, access areas in commercial premises and common landscape areas in multi-unit residential developments.

7.4 Cultural Features

The Sutherland Shire has an extensive history of aboriginal occupation and more recently European settlement. Cultural, historical and archaeological sites are a documented and record the past. Many of these are known and recorded, yet there are, potentially, numerous other sites and artefacts in the Shire yet to be discovered.

In most cases, the landscape setting of the cultural, historical or archaeological site is as important to preserve as the actual item itself.

Objectives

- Acknowledgment and appropriate treatment of aboriginal and archaeological sites located on and in the vicinity of development sites.
- Retention and maintenance of heritage items and their landscape setting.

7.4.1 Aboriginal and Archaeological Sites

- (a) Should the development site contain any aboriginal or archaeological sites (or where the area has had a known aboriginal occupation-) the applicant must consult with the appropriate authority (eg. Aboriginal Land Council, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Heritage Council) prior to the submission of a development application.
- (b) Any development application on a site containing an aboriginal or archaeological site must be accompanied by a report discussing the significance of the site and the means by which the site is to be preserved.

7.4.2 Heritage Items and their Landscape Setting

- (a) Where a site contains a listed heritage item, detailed landscape plans shall be prepared in consultation with a suitably qualified and experienced Heritage Landscape Architect or Heritage Architect and submitted with a development application.
- (b) Landscape proposals on sites containing a heritage item shall demonstrate the means by which the heritage significance of the item and its setting are to be retained and complemented.
- (c) Any proposals for restoration of the landscape setting of a heritage item must be accompanied by a Schedule of Conservation Works prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced Heritage Landscape Architect or a Heritage Architect.

7.5 Bushfire Affected Areas

The Sutherland Shire is bounded to its south and west by National Park. The National Parks consist mainly of eucalypt forest ecosystems that require fire for regeneration and germination of new plants.

Many of Sutherland Shire's residents live adjacent to these national parks and other bushland areas.

Sutherland Shire Council's Local Environmental Plan 2000 defines two types of bushfire affected areas – 'bushfire prone areas' and 'bushfire interface areas'.

The landscape design of development sites in bushfire prone and interface areas plays an important role in minimising the threat to residents from bushfire while maintaining the natural beauty and biodiversity of the area.

Objectives

- Landscape design in bushfire affected areas to assist in preventing the spread of bushfire to buildings.
- Landscape design in bushfire affected areas to assist in ameliorating bushfire activity.

Controls

- (a) When preparing development proposals in bushfire interface and bushfire prone areas (as defined in SSLEP 2000), a bushfire analysis shall be undertaken and submitted with a development application in accordance with Council's Bushfire Development Control Plan .Where a bushfire buffer zone is required, it shall be located completely within the subject property, regardless of the ownership or use of adjoining properties.
- (b) Landscaping in bushfire prone and bushfire interface shall be designed in accordance with the requirements for vegetation management in the bushfire buffer zone as outlined in the Bushfire DCP.

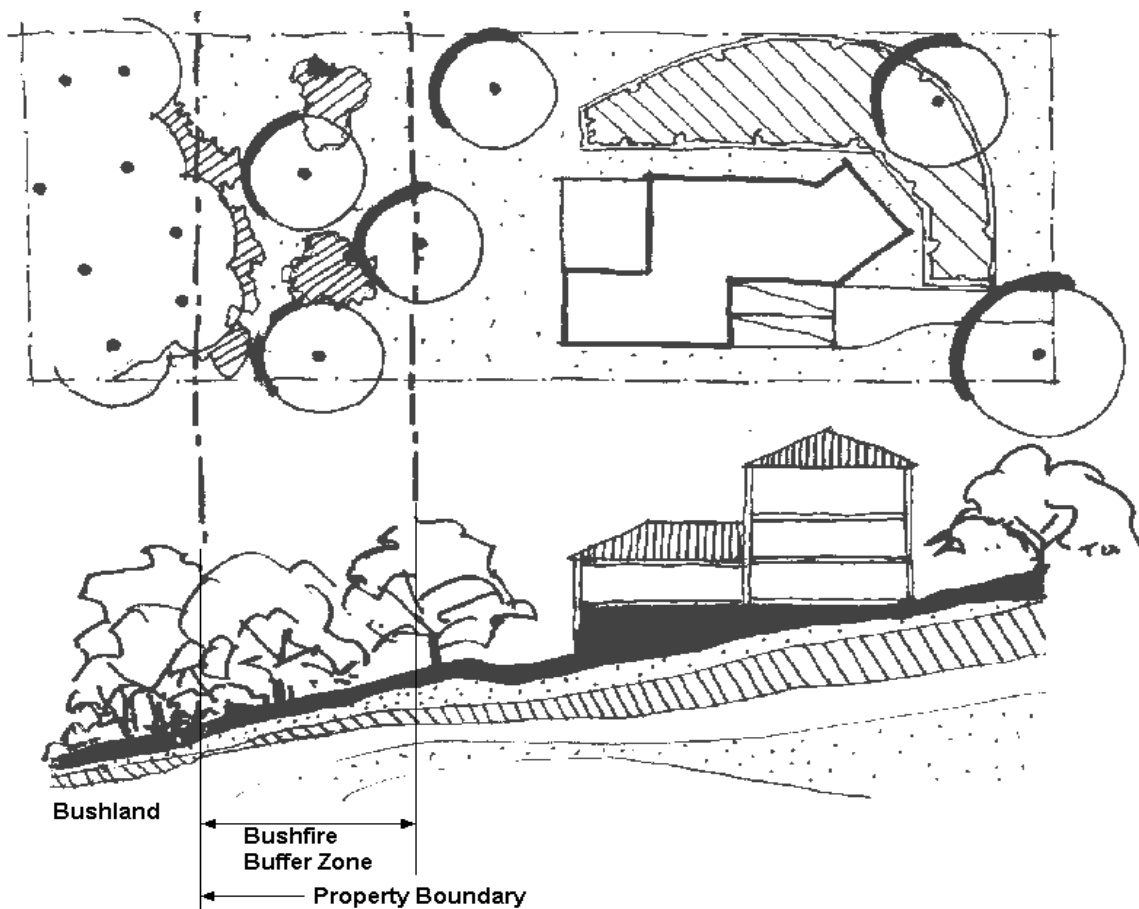


Figure 10 Bushfire Buffer zone to be created and maintained wholly within the property. Refer to the Bushfire Development Control Plan for further details.

8. Landscape Specification

In order to achieve the general objectives of the broader landscape controls set out in the previous section, it is important to ensure that the on-site works comply with the approved plans and specifications.

This section outlines a minimum standard requirement for landscape construction and specification to ensure that all landscape works on a development site are constructed adequately and in accordance with general industry standards and relevant Australian Standards.

It also outlines minimum requirements for the protection of trees and bushland on development sites and explains the need for Tree or Bushland Preservation Bonds to ensure their protection.

The controls are grouped into the following three areas:

- Landscape Site Management
- Landscape Construction and Materials
- Protection of Trees and Bushland

Note:

- All landscape construction shall be carried out by a landscape contractor to ensure that a satisfactory standard of landscaping is achieved.
- Landscape construction which has not been completed to a quality standard will delay the issuing of the Final Occupation Certificate and the release of any landscape bond until works are satisfactorily completed.
- Landscape works must be carried out in accordance with the approved plans. Any significant variations from the original consent must be approved in writing by Council.
- At the end of the maintenance period, the landscape designer shall certify that the works have been executed and maintained in accordance with the approved design and specifications. A copy of this certification shall be provided to Council prior to the release of any landscape bond required by conditions of development consent.

8.1 Landscape Site Management

Objectives

- Ensure that all site management measures are installed prior to the commencement of site works.
- Ensure that all site management measures are retained in place during site works.

Controls

8.1.1 Site Preparation

- (a) Prior to commencement of site works, site management measures shall be implemented in accordance with the approved Environmental Site Management Plan and the Environmental Site Management DCP.
- (b) Proposed garden and lawn areas shall be cleared of all rubbish and debris (including building rubble) prior to the commencement of landscape works.

8.1.2 Bulk Excavation Works

- (a) Bulk excavation works shall be limited to those areas approved on the subject site for cut and fill in order to ensure preservation of natural landforms, natural soil profiles and drainage patterns of the site.
- (b) All areas disturbed as a result of excavation shall be stabilised prior to the carrying out of landscape works.

8.1.3 Temporary Drainage Works

- (a) Stormwater shall be disposed of in accordance with Sutherland Shire Council's Stormwater Design Code.
- (b) Temporary drainage works shall ensure that runoff to adjoining properties and public areas does not occur.
- (c) Temporary drainage works shall ensure that ponding does not occur on the subject property or elsewhere.
- (d) Temporary drainage works shall be implemented so as to avoid degradation of trees and bushland on or adjoining the site. Where appropriate, runoff shall be directed to detention basins to eliminate weed invasion into bushland.
- (e) Temporary drainage works shall be removed following completion of development works and replaced with approved drainage works.

8.2 Landscape Construction and Materials

Objectives

- Construction of all landscape works in a professional and competent manner by a landscape contractor.
- Installation and construction of all landscape works in accordance with current Australian Standards and industry specifications.

Controls

8.2.1 Retaining Walls

- (a) Retaining walls over 600mm in height must be designed and certified by a qualified and experienced Engineer.
- (b) Retaining walls shall utilise materials that are consistent with the building style.

8.2.2 Paved Areas

- (a) Use of semi-permeable or porous interlocking pavers shall be maximised in hard surface areas, particularly those in private open spaces.
- (b) Paving shall be laid on a stable sub-base, eg. concrete, dry sand/cement mixture to avoid slumping.
- (c) All paving shall be laid flat to eliminate trip points.

8.2.3 Edging

- (a) All grassed areas adjacent to garden beds are to be bounded by a mowing strip, preferably of concrete or brick.
- (b) Edging is to be flush with adjoining turf areas.
- (c) Installation of edging shall be in accordance with approved details shown on the landscape plan.

8.2.4 Podium Planting Areas

- (a) Podium planting areas shall have a minimum soil depth of 600mm.
- (b) Turfed areas on podium planting areas shall have a minimum soil depth of 300mm.
- (c) Podium planting areas shall be constructed from masonry and shall be appropriately waterproofed and properly drained.
- (d) Soil utilised in podium planting areas shall be a free draining mix formulated to suit selected plant species.
- (e) Garden beds and turf areas on podium slabs will require a fully automatic irrigation system to maintain plant and turf growth.

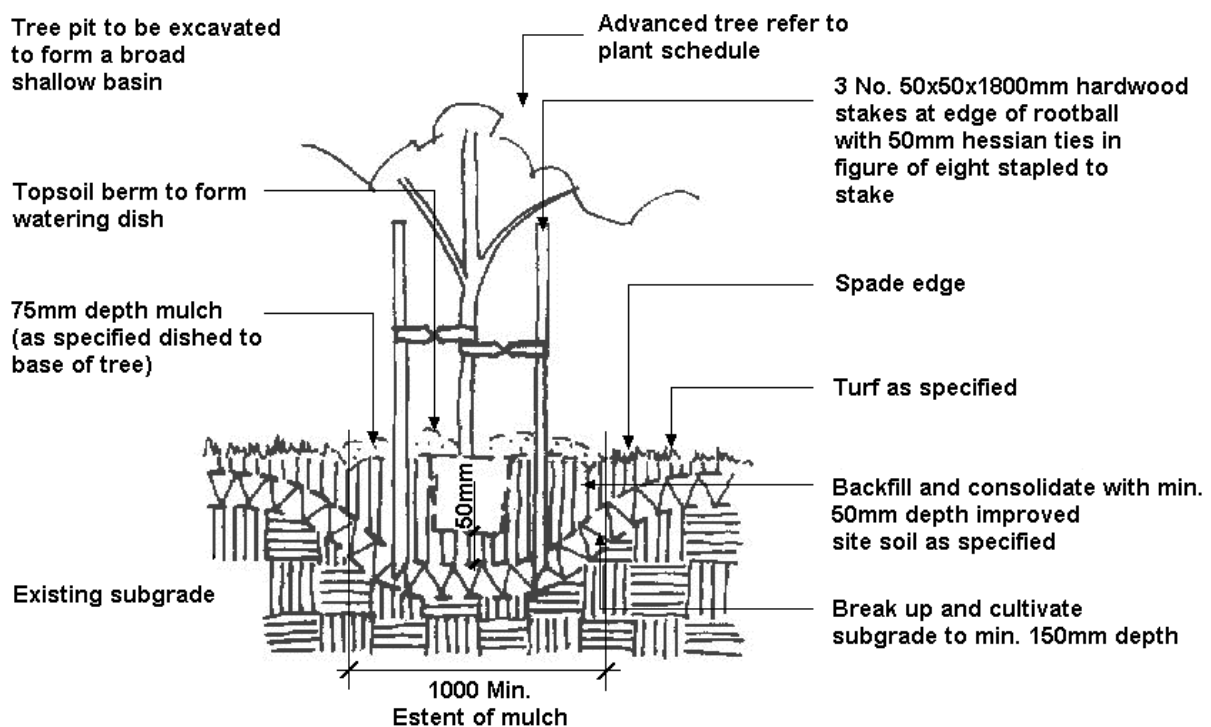


Figure 11 Typical edging, turf and planting bed detail

8.2.5 Turfed Areas

- (a) Subsoil shall be ripped and cultivated to a depth of 150mm.
- (b) 100mm topsoil shall be spread and graded evenly over the prepared subsoil base. Topsoil used in turfed areas shall be free from materials detrimental to plant growth.
- (c) After settlement, turf shall finish flush with adjoining pavements.

8.2.6 Garden Bed Preparation

- (a) Subsoil shall be ripped and cultivated to a depth of 200mm.
- (b) 200mm garden soil mix shall be spread and graded evenly over the prepared subsoil base.
- (c) Soil used in garden beds shall be formulated to suit selected plant species and shall be free from materials toxic to plant growth, stones, clay, weeds, tree roots, pests and disease and other extraneous matter.

8.2.7 Plants and Planting

- (a) Plants utilised in the landscape works shall be those species selected and approved on the final landscape plan.
- (b) Plants shall be healthy, of good form and true to species and size. They shall not be rootbound and shall be free from disease and insect pests.
- (c) The sides and base of planting holes shall be cultivated to a minimum depth of 150mm to ensure pit is free draining prior to backfilling.
- (d) Planting holes shall be backfilled with garden soil mix so that the top of the rootball is flush with the garden bed. The backfilled soil shall be tamped down firmly and watered immediately.

8.2.8 Mulch

- (a) Garden beds shall be mulched to a minimum depth of 75mm utilising woodchips, bark chips, leaf litter, gravels or other suitable mulch material.
- (b) Mulch must be free from extraneous material and shall be composed of particles not greater than 50mm in diameter.
- (c) Mulch shall be spread at an even depth and shall finish flush with garden edges or paving.
- (d) Mulch shall be kept clear of plant stems.

Shrub planting refer to plant schedule

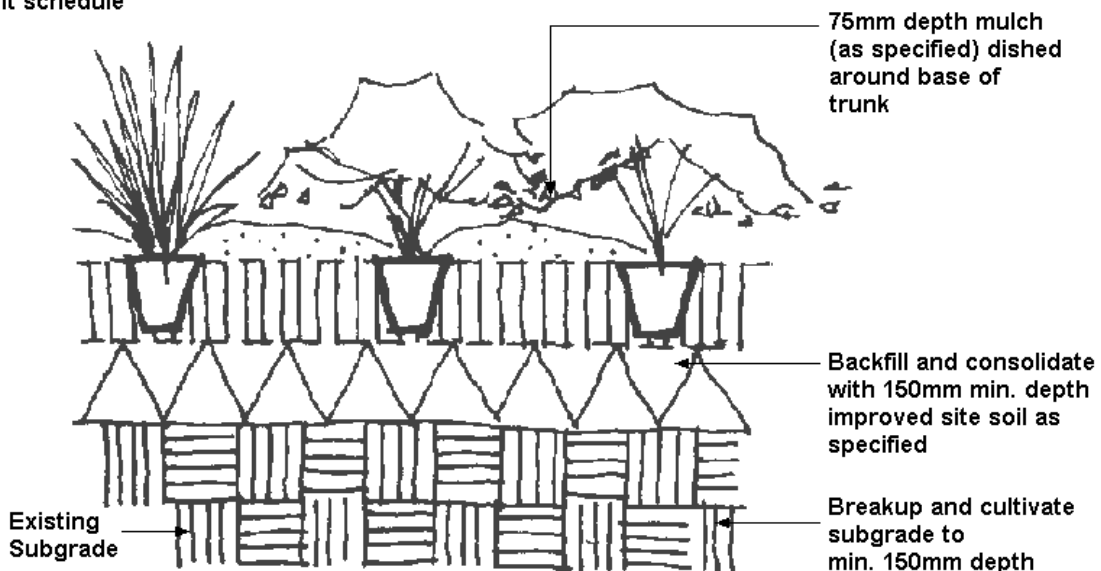


Figure 12 Typical garden planting detail

8.2.9 Fertiliser

- (a) Indigenous plant species are encouraged in landscape designs to minimise the need for fertilising.
- (b) Where planting requires the use of fertilisers, organic fertiliser is preferred.

8.2.10 Staking and Tying

- (a) Where staking is required to provide support to newly planted trees and shrubs, stakes shall be of hardwood timber.
- (b) Stakes shall be driven firmly into the ground as close to the rootball as possible, but shall not penetrate the rootball.
- (c) Trees and shrubs requiring support shall be secured to the stakes using strips of hessian tied in a loose figure of eight and stapled to the stakes.
- (d) The location of small trees and shrubs not requiring support, eg tubestock, should be identified by timber marker stakes.

8.2.11 Maintenance

- (a) All landscaped areas are to be maintained for a minimum period of 6 months following completion of the landscape works or as specified in the conditions of development consent.
- (b) Planting and grassed areas shall be maintained in a healthy and vigorous state.

8.3 Protection of Trees and Bushland

Objectives

- Protection of all trees/bushland to be retained or transplanted as part of a development.
- Protection of all vegetation on adjacent sites.
- Proper pruning of trees and shrubs.

Controls

8.3.1 Development Near Trees and Bushland

- (a) An arborist shall be employed to supervise works on or near areas of bushland or individual trees.
- (b) Temporary fencing and siltation control measures shall be provided between site works and any trees or bushland on or adjacent to the site.
- (c) Site sheds, building and stockpile materials and rubbish shall be excluded from the drip line of all trees and bushland areas to be retained, including street trees.
- (d) Surface and ground water flows to bushland areas and individual trees shall be maintained in their natural state.

8.3.2 Bush Regeneration

- (a) A qualified and experienced Bush Regenerator or Bush Regeneration Consultant shall be employed to supervise bush regeneration works.
- (b) Bush regeneration shall occur utilising a technique recognised by the Australian Association of Bush Regenerators.

8.3.3 Pruning and Tree Surgery

- (a) All approved tree pruning must be undertaken in accordance with AS4373-1996 (Australian Standard - Pruning of Amenity Trees) and with the approval of Council.
- (b) Pruning and tree surgery works shall be carried out by qualified and experienced consultants with accreditation from an organisation such as the National Arborists Association of Australia.

9 Monetary Bonds/Security Deposits

9.1 Tree/Bushland Preservation Bonds

- (a) Applicant's may be required to lodge a security deposit; ie. cash, cheque or Bank Guarantee with Council, to guarantee the protection of individual trees or remnant bushland in accordance with the development consent issued.
- (b) The amount of the bond will be determined by Council utilising the Thyer method.
- (c) Bond monies shall be retained by Council for the duration of the works and a minimum maintenance period of 6 months or such longer period specified in the development consent.
- (d) Bond monies shall be forfeited by the applicant where trees/bushland are not protected or retained in accordance with the development consent.

9.2 Landscape Bonds

- (a) In accordance with the development consent issued, applicants may be required to lodge a security deposit; ie. cash, cheque or Bank Guarantee with Council, to guarantee that landscape works are completed in accordance with this Development Control Plan and in accordance with the approved plans and specifications.
- (b) The amount of the bond will be determined by a percentage of the overall cost of the landscape works.
- (c) Bond monies shall be retained by Council for the duration of the works and a minimum maintenance period of 6 months or such longer period specified in the development consent. Bond monies shall be forfeited by the applicant where landscape works are not certified as complying with this Development Control Plan and the approved plans and specifications

10. Origin

Edition 1:

Action	Date
Council Endorse Plan	11th November 1996 (EHC 125 – 97)
Public Notice (draft)	21st January 1997
Exhibition –Start	21st January 1997
Exhibition Finish	18th February 1997

Edition 2

Action	Date
Council Endorse Plan	17th August 1998 (EHC 044 - 99)
Public Notice (draft)	8th September 1998
Exhibition –Start	8th September 1998
Exhibition Finish	9th October 1998
Council Decision	21st July 1999 (EHC 319 -99)
Public Notice (Final)	27th July 1999
In Effect	3rd August 1999

Edition 3

Action	Date
Council Endorse Plan	24 September 2001 (EHC)
Public Notice (draft)	12 March 2002
Exhibition –Start	11 March 2002
Exhibition Finish	12 April 2002
In Effect	11 June 2002

Sutherland Shire Tree and Bushland Vegetation Preservation Order

1. Where does this Order apply?

The Sutherland Shire Tree and Bushland Vegetation Preservation Order (“this Order”) applies to all land within the Sutherland Shire Local Government Area.

2. What is the purpose of this Order?

This Order specifically prohibits the pruning, ringbarking, chopping, topping, lopping, removal, root damage, poisoning, under scrubbing, clearing, transplanting, injuring or otherwise damaging or wilfully destroying any tree or bushland vegetation described in Clause 4 of this Order unless written consent is obtained in accordance with this Order.

3. What are the objectives of this Order?

The Tree and Bushland Vegetation Preservation Order aims to protect trees and bushland for their environmental, heritage and amenity values to the community.

Preserving vegetation assists in the conservation of bio-diversity and ensures the integrity of our ecosystems. Tree and bushland protection improves the quality of the urban environment by providing shade and aesthetic qualities.

4. Which Trees and Bushland Vegetation are effected by this Order?

The Tree and Bushland Vegetation Preservation Order relates to any tree or bushland vegetation which satisfies any one or more of the following standards:

- i. A single or multi trunked tree with a diameter of 100mm or more measured at 500mm above ground level. For the purpose of this clause, *trees* include native and non-native species except those declared as exempt in Clause 7
- ii. Any bushland vegetation, including mangroves. Bushland vegetation for the purpose of this Order means vegetation which is either a remnant of the natural vegetation of the land or, if altered, is still representative of the structure and floristics of the natural vegetation. For the purposes of this sub-clause, bushland vegetation includes trees of any size, shrubs and all herbaceous species; and
- iii. Any tree and/or riparian vegetation, regardless of the species, with a diameter of 100mm or more growing within 4 metres of a creek or watercourse.

5. When is Council’s consent required?

(a) Public land including council reserves and road reserves

Only Council (or its authorised agents) are permitted to carry out the pruning, ringbarking, chopping, topping, lopping, removal, root damage, poisoning, under scrubbing, clearing, and transplanting any tree or bushland vegetation on land vested in the Council.

Council will only prune trees for essential tree protection or maintenance.

(b) Private land

An application for Consent to carry out carry out the pruning, ringbarking, chopping, topping, lopping, removal, root damage, poisoning, under scrubbing, clearing, and transplanting of any tree or bushland vegetation on private land shall be made on Council's Tree and Bushland Vegetation Preservation Order.

The application is to be made by the owner of the land on which the action is to be carried out, or by any person with the consent in writing of that owner.

Any Consent issued under this Order shall lapse if the actions referred to in, or permitted by, the Consent have not been carried out within 12 months from the date endorsed on the Consent.

A development consent granted pursuant to the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 may also constitute by express words a Consent by Council to Prohibited Actions.

6. When is consent not required for pruning?

Pruning will only be allowed without Consent where:

- i. the tree has been subject to storm damage, and the limb is broken or the tree has fallen; or
- ii. where deadwood is being removed.

Pruning of the trunk, limbs and canopy parts of the tree is to be carried out in accordance with the Australian Standard Pruning of Amenity Trees AS4373 – 1996 Standards Australia.

7. Which trees are exempt from this Order? (excluding land subject to heritage provisions of a relevant plan)

The following trees are identified by their common and botanical name and may be removed without Consent if they are not on land subject to any heritage control in a local environmental plan, regional environmental plan, the Heritage Act 1977 or the Register of the National Estate:

(a) Trees

Common Name	Botanical Name
Fruit Trees	<i>Citrus spp, Prunus spp, & Pomme fruit only</i>
Camphor Laurel	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>
Cocos Palm	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>
Conifer	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa var. tetragona</i> <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera spp</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa Brunniana</i> <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
Coral Tree	<i>Erythrina X sykesii</i>
Large Leaf Privet	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra "Italica"</i>
Rhus Tree	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>
Rubber Tree	<i>Ficus elastica</i>
Small Leaf Privet	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>
Umbrella Tree	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>
Weeping Willow	<i>Salix babylonica</i>

(b) Environmental Weeds

Common Name	Botanical Name
African Love Grass	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>
African Scurf Pea	<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>
Asparagus Fern	<i>Protasparagus aethiopicus</i>
Balloon Vine	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>
Bamboo	<i>Bambusa spp</i>
Bridal Creeper	<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>
Cape Ivy	<i>Delairia odorata</i>
Cassia	<i>Senna pendula var. glabrata</i>
Climbing Asparagus	<i>Protasparagus plumosus</i>
Crested Wattle	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>
Crofton Weed	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>
English or Montpellier Broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
Fish Bone Fern	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>
Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Japanese Knot Weed	<i>Persicaria capitata</i>
Kumell Curse	<i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i>
Large Leaf Privet	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Madiera Vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>
Mist Flower	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>
Morning Glory	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>
Moth Vine	<i>Araujia hortorum</i>
Ochna	<i>Ochna serrulata</i>
Polygala	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>
Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Small Leaf Privet	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>
Turkey Rhubarb	<i>Acetosa sagittatus</i>
Wandering Jew	<i>Tradescantia albiflora</i>

(c) Noxious weeds

Common Name	Botanical Name
Alligator Weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
Asthma Weed	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>
Bitou Bush	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>
Castor Oil Plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
Green Cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>
Lantana Red and Pink flower	<i>Lantana camara</i>
Ludwigia	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia spp</i>
Rhus Tree	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>
Salvina	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Sengal Tea Plant	<i>Gymnocoronis spianthoides</i>
St John's Wart	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichorina crassipes</i>

8. Are other Approvals required?

Separate approvals may be required under other Acts, including the *Native Vegetation Conservation Act (1997)* and the *Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act (1948)*.

9. What is an Offence?

Any person who contravenes or causes or permits this Order to be contravened shall be guilty of an offence under section 125(1) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and is liable for prosecution.

10. Repeal of Previous Tree Preservation Orders

All Tree Preservation Orders previously made by Council in relation to land to which this Tree and Bushland Vegetation Preservation Order applies are repealed.