Hunter River Trees *Pty Ltd*

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Prepared For:

The Manager,

Anambah Constructions,

Re 106 New Highway,

Rutherford, NSW, 2320.

Prepared By:

Steve Watson

Hunter River Trees Pty Ltd

Arboricultural Consultants

Ref No: 0018a/2017.

Date: 01st August 2017.

Disclaimer

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the Manager, Anambah Constructions (the Client) and Hunter River Trees Pty Ltd.

The author accepts no responsibility for its use by persons other than the Client and Hunter River trees, Pty Ltd or their employees.

The Client acknowledges that this report, its contents and any advice, opinions, recommendations or conclusions that may arise or be expressed there in it, are based solely on information supplied by the Client and information gleaned by analyses, observations, measurement, inspection carried out or obtained by Hunter River Trees Pty Ltd during site survey or inspection.

This report does not identify all structural defects of trees inspected and no responsibility is accepted for faults not identified or predicted.

The client should rely on the contents of this report, only to the extent that some structural faults have been observed, but not all. No responsibility for damage to persons or property is accepted for damage by trees referred to in this report due to unforeseen or extreme environmental events.

This report is produced for the exclusive use of Hunter River Trees Pty Ltd, their arborists and the Client. Hunter River Trees Pty Ltd holds no responsibility in the event of misinterpretation by others.

All photographs, figures and tables are the authors work unless otherwise referenced.

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2.0 Introduction

Anambah Constructions contacted Hunter River Trees and requested an Initial Tree Survey be carried out at premises at 106 New England Highway, Rutherford. This report covers that survey and assessment.

2.1 Brief

The purpose of this report is to survey the trees on site at 106 New England Highway, Rutherford (please refer to figure 1 for boundary of report area).

The Client requested that:

1-The trees on site be identified.

2 –The trees have their location plotted on a plan or image.

3 –That the trees be measured and assessed as per ISA guidelines for Initial Tree Survey.

2.2 Methodology

Hunter River Trees Pty Ltd has performed an on-site inspection on 01st August 2017.

Visual Tree Assessment methodology as described by Mattheck and Breloer (1994) was used on all trees.

Height dimensions were measured using a digital clinometer and Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) dimensions were measured using a diameter tape measure.

Canopy spread was measured by pacing out distances.

Age was estimated by experience of the species. Sustainability was based on current age, estimated life span and by estimation of the difference between the two.

Hollows and cavities were investigated via sounding hammer and probe. Further investigation via Resistograph was used when required and a report included in Appendices if so required.

Observations were made from ground level using binoculars and later using a digital camera.

3.0 Site

3.1 Site Location

The site is located at 106 New England Highway, Rutherford, NSW, 2320 (Google Earth 2016).

Site Location: Please find below figure 1, Google Earth Image of 106 New England Highway, Rutherford, NSW, 2310.

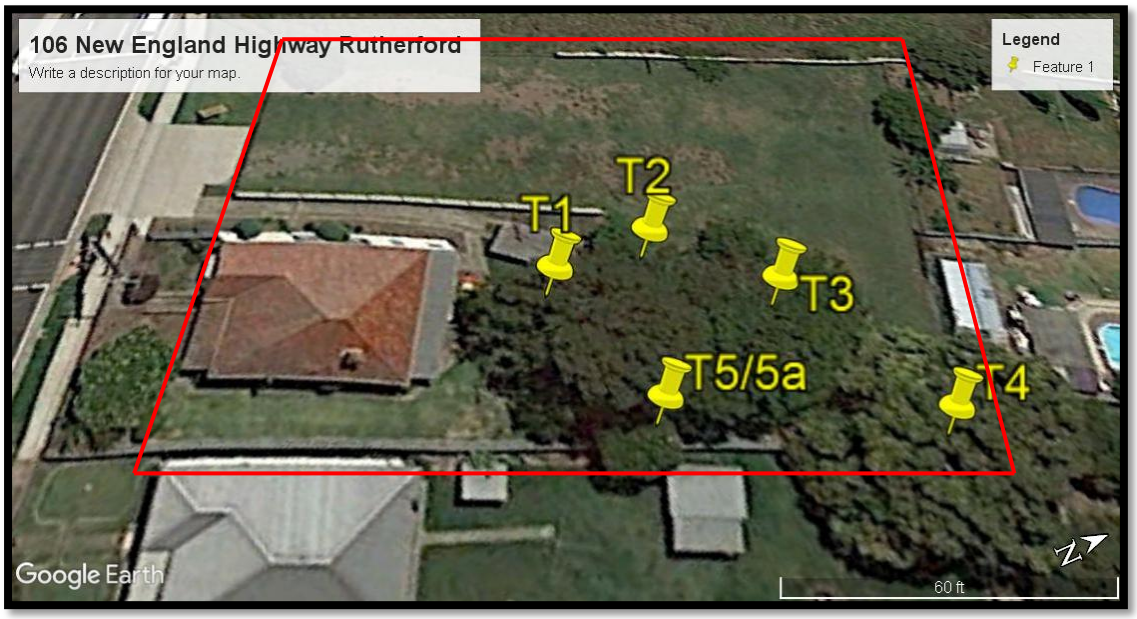

Figure 1 Google Earth image of site with area covered by report outlined in red and the trees mentioned in report numbered Tree 1 to 5/5a (Google Earth 2016).

4.0 Tree Survey Details

No	Botanic Name Common Name	Sustainability	AGE	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Spread				Structure	Health	Comments
						North	East	South	West			
1	*Corymbia maculata* Spotted gum	Greater than 40	Mature	23.2m	740mm	8	6	6	8	Average	Good	OK to be removed
2	*Castanospermum australe* Black Bean Tree	Greater than 40	Mature	8.5m	270mm	2	1	1	2	Average	Good	OK to be removed
3	*Ficus macrophylla* Morton Bay Fig	Greater than 40	Mature	15.6m	1650mm	9	6	7	7	Average	Fair	OK to be removed
4	*Ficus macrophylla* Morton Bay Fig	Greater than 40	Mature	14.2m	1030mm	8	8	11	6	Average	Fair	OK to be removed
5	*Ligustrum ovalifolium* Privott	15-40 years	Mature									Invasive weed species OK to be removed

This is the End of the Report.

5.0 Contact Details and Qualifications

This report has been prepared by Steve Watson on behalf of Hunter River Trees Pty Ltd for Anambah Constructions re 106 New England Highway, Rutherford, NSW, 2320.

Contact Details	Qualifications
Hunter River Trees *Pty Ltd.*	1. Cert. 3 Horticulture (2000)
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7.0 Glossary of Arboricultural Terms

absorbing roots	fine, fibrous roots that take up water and mineral; most absorbing roots are within the top 30 cm of soil
adventitious	shoots and roots that develop other than at their normal positions of origin
aeration	provision of air to the soil to alleviate soil compaction and improve its structure
age class	young – less than 20% of life expectancy mature – 20% to 80% life expectancy over-mature – greater than 80% of life expectancy
allelopathic effect	effect caused by chemical substances produced by some plants that inhibit the growth and development of other nearby plants
bifurcation	natural division of a branch or stem into two or more stems or parts
bracket	fruiting or spore producing body of wood decay fungi, forming on the external surface of the trunk or branch
cambium	thin layer of cells that produces phloem on the outside and xylem on the inside
canopy	converging crowns of two or more trees
chlorotic	leaves turning pale green, yellow or white from lack of chlorophyll, using due to nitrogen deficiency
cleaning / clean out	in pruning – the selective removal of dead dying, diseased, damaged, broken and defective branches
co-dominant	similar to size and importance, usually associated with trunks or scaffold branches, arising from a common junction and lacking a normal branch union
compaction (soil)	compression of the soil, often as a result for vehicle or heavy equipment, that breaks down soil aggregates and reduces soil volume and total pore space, especially the macropores
condition	overall state of the tree; refers to health, vigour and structure rated as excellent, good, fair, poor or dead
crown	the part of the tree comprising the total amount of foliage
DBH	Diameter at Breast height; diameter of the trunk measured at 1.4 metres above ground level

decay	(n.) an area of wood that is undergoing decomposition; (v.) decomposition of organic tissues by fungi or bacteria
decline	gradually diminishing health or condition of a tree
decurrent	the form of a tree with no central leader but with structural scaffold branches forming the basis of a spreading crown, compare with excurrent
defect (structural)	internal or external points of weakness that reduce the stability of the tree
desiccation	drying out, or dehydration, of part of a tree – usually roots or leaves
epicormic	arising from a latent or adventitious bud
evapotranspiration	the process through which plants release water to the surrounding air, dissipation ambient heat
excurrent	the form of a tree with a central leader and symmetric, vertical crown, compare to decurrent
failure	structural collapse in part or full of part of a tree – roots, trunk or branches – often leading to the whole tree or part of the tree falling
fastigiate	having clusters of vertical branches, appearing as a single columnar form
form	the shape and symmetry of a tree
hazard	a condition that predisposes a tree to failure
health	freedom from pests, diseases, ailments, stress – measured as excellent, good, fair, poor or dead
heartwood	inner xylem, consisting of dead cells, does not transport water and minerals
included bark	bark that becomes imbedded in a union between branches, a branch and stem, or co-dominant stems
leader	dominant upright stem, particularly on excurrent trees
live crow ratio	ratio of the height of the crown containing live foliage to the height of the tree
lopping	cutting of branches or stems between branch unions (this practice is generally unacceptable)
phloem	conductive tissue immediately beneath the bark; transports food materials throughout the tree

phototropic	the tendency of a tree to grown towards light
reactive soils	soils with high clay content that expand and shrink due to changes in moisture levels
risk	a combination of the potential for tree failure and the likely consequences if failure does occur
root crown	area where the main root joins the plant stem, usually at or near ground level
sapwood	outer part of the xylem that transports water and minerals
Scaffold branches	permanent or structural branches; arising from the trunk
Structural Root Zone (SRZ)	the area around the tree, usually within 3 to 4 metres from the trunk, in which the structural roots are situated, and which must be protected during construction
Structure	construction and arrangement of parts (roots, trunk, branches) – rated as excellent, good, fair or poor
Target	person, object or structure that could be injured or damaged in the event of tree of branch failure
Topping	cutting the main trunk to reduce the height of a tree (this is an unacceptable practice)
Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)	an area around a tree that is protected by a physical barrier from negative impacts, usually from construction activities
Vigour	capacity to grow, and to resist disease, ailments, pests, stress – categorised as normal, high low and dormant
Xylem	the wood – inside of the cambium layer; transports water and dissolved mineral nutrients from the roots to other parts of the tree; provides strength in trunk and branches