Arboricultural Impact Statement for three trees within 48 Timaru Road, Terrey Hills, New South Wales

by

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1.0. Introduction

During 11 May 2020 I made a detailed inspection of three trees within the boundaries of 48 Timaru Road, Terrey Hills, New South Wales (Figs. 1-5). The subject trees were inspected during fine weather without wind.

2.0. Methodology

The trees were inspected from ground level, tree heights, canopy (crown) spread and dbh (diameter at breast height), structure, health, age class, significance as well as other information such as borer and/or termite infestation using most of the features of the VTA methodology.

VTA is an internationally recognised practice in the visual assessment of trees as formulated by Mattheck & Breloer (1994). Principle explanations and illustrations are contained within the publication, *Field Guide for Visual Tree Assessment,* by Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H. *Arboricultural Journal*, 18: 1-23 (1994).

A ULE analysis (Useful Life Expectancy) was also undertaken on the trees. Trees (defined here as being usually more than 15 cm d.b.h. = diameter at breast height) were assessed as per the procedures outlined in my other tree reports (viz. Hawkeswood, 1998-2012). The condition of trees are assessed by arborists using terminology of "good"," medium" or "poor"; good = specimen in good healthy condition, not suffering from high stress, without borer damage, without major dead branches etc; poor = tree is in poor health, under high stress, sickly, with numerous dead branches, losing leaves etc.; medium = condition of tree is somewhere between the other two conditions. In addition, the ULE assessment was also applied to these trees. This is the Useful Life Expectancy which is a tree assessment procedure which gives the length of time that the arborist believes that a particular tree can be retained with an acceptable level of risk based on the information available at the time of the inspection; SULE ratings are Long (i.e. the tree is retainable for 40 years or more with an acceptable level of risk), Medium (i.e. the tree is retainable for 16-39 years), Short (i.e. the tree is retainable for 5-15 years) and Removal (i.e. the tree requires immediate removal due to imminent hazard or absolute unsuitability). Major branch is defined as being 5 cm or more in diameter, minor branch less than 5 cm in diameter.

3.0. Results

The following table of data was obtained (see page 4).

Table 1. Arboricultural information on the three trees assessed in this report.

T no.	Species	Height (m)	Crown (m)	Health	Struct	Age class	Sig	ULE	DBH (cm)	Proposal	Notes
1	Eucalyptus sclerophylla (Scribbly Gum)	8	2	F	F	PM?	L	M-S	16	Remove	Poor vigour, tree leaning towards existing dwelling, few dead branches, borers present in dead branches
2	Magnolia hybrid (Magnolia Little Gem)	10	3	G	G	M	M	M-L	17,12	Remove	Few dead branches
3	Angophora costata (Smooth barked Apple)	12	4	P	P	OM?	L	S-R	26	Remove	Poor vigour, major borer infestations in base of tree and in all major canopy branches, tree is dying, many dead branches

Key: Health & Structure: P= Poor, F= Fair, M= Medium, G= Good, Age Class, UM= Under-mature, M= Mature, OM= Over-mature; Significance: L= Low, M= Medium, H= High; Proposal; R= Removal, RT= Retained.

Fig. 1.Tree 1, *Eucalyptus sclerophylla* (Myrtaceae) which has low vigour and lean. (Photo: T.J. Hawkeswood).

Fig. 2. Tree 2, *Magnolia* hybrid (Magnoliaceae). (Photo: T.J. Hawkeswood).

Fig. 3. Tree 3, *Angophora costata* (Myrtaceae) showing dead branches and necrotic lesions at base of major branches. (Photo: T.J. Hawkeswood).

Fig. 4. Tree 3, *Angophora costata* (Myrtaceae) showing borer affected lower trunk. (Photo: T.J. Hawkeswood).

Fig. 5. Tree 3, *Angophora costata* (Myrtaceae) showing close up of borer exit hole and dead trunk tissue. (Photo: T.J. Hawkeswood).

4.0. Conclusions

All three trees are required to be removed as they are in the way of a proposed house extension in that area. Trees 1 and 2 have low vigour through borer infestations.

Tree 1 (Eucalyptus sclerophylla) leans towards the house and is not a good growth form (Fig. 1).

Tree 2 (Magnolia hybrid) is in good condition (Fig. 2) but still be require removal.

Tree 3 (Angophora costata) is almost dead (Figs. 3-5) as there is widespread borer infestations throughout the tree and the tree is now dangerous through branch failure as a result.

The three trees will be replaced with more suitable native shrubs and small trees as part of the new landscaping.

5.0. Qualifications of the Author

BSc (Hons) in Botany majoring in Tree and Shrub Biology, Anatomy and Physiology, Plant Pathology.
Postgraduate courses in Advanced Horticulture and Mycology/ Plant Pathology.
Rinntech Wood Anatomy, Tree Biology &Tree Risk Assessment Course
Quantified Tree Risk Assessment Course (Quantified Tree Risk Assessor Registration No: 5813)
Member of the International Society of Arboriculture CSID: 290763
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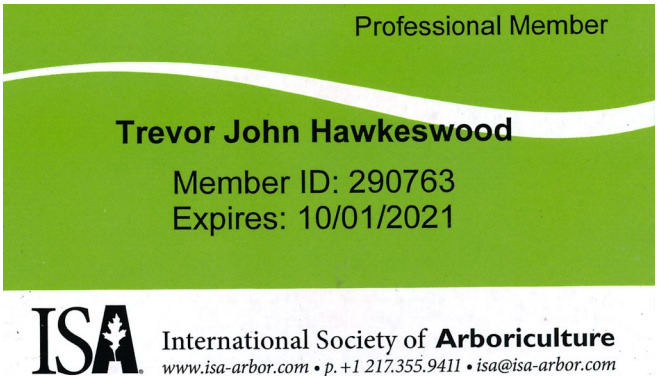

I have undertaken flora and fauna and arborist reports in the Sydney Bioregion since 1997 with over 2100 reports having been completed. I have written over 2500 tree reports as stand alone documents or as part of flora and fauna reports or vegetation management plans (VMP). Over 25,000 trees have been assessed in these reports. In addition another 60,000 + trees have been examined during the course of flora and fauna studies etc. These reports in the main have been accepted without much fuss and ado by the following Councils: Cooma, Parramatta, Holroyd, Bankstown, Camden, Hornsby, Penrith, Hawkesbury, Liverpool, Blacktown, Blue Mountains and The Hills. I have also represented clients successfully against Councils in the Land & Environment Court, where my qualifications and experience have been recognized.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2013). *Tree report for 83a Cattai Ridge Road, Glenorie, New South Wales*: 1-14.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2013). *Further observations on the trees and vegetation of Lots 11 & 12 DP 881728, Orangegrove Road (Cumberland Highway), Liverpool, New South Wales*: 1-14.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2013). *Tree report for Lot 13, DP 27378, 114 Shepherds Road, Wilberforce, NSW*: 1-9.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2013). *Trees to be removed at Lot 42, and 5 purported habitat trees within Lot 42, DP 1165082, 29 Hadden Ridge Road, Wilberforce, NSW*: 1-6.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2013). *Vegetation Management Plan for Lot 22, The Links Road, Leura, New South Wales*: 1-25.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2014). *Tree report for 48 Lindsay Street, Wentworthville, New South Wales*: 1-9.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2014). *Arborist report for Lot 1, DP 774629, 118 Cattai Ridge Road, Glenorie, New South Wales*: 1-30.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2014). *Tree report for 486-488 Victoria Road, Ryde, NSW*: 1-8.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2014). *Arborist report for Lot 2, DP 241932 & Lot 27 DP 834163, 159-171 Samantha Riley Drive, Kellyville, New South Wales*: 1-38.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2014). *SULE (Arborist) report for 28 trees at Lot 16B, DP 8979, 234 Ingleburn Road, Leppington,New South Wales*: 1-10.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2014). *Vegetation Management Plan for Lot 53, DP206637, 29 Powell Street, Blaxland, New South Wales:* 1-19.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2014). *Oak tree (Quercus robur, Fagaceae) at 11 Carinya Road, Girraween, NSW:* 1-3.

Hawkeswood, T.,J. (2014). *Trees at and associated with Lot 230, DP 36743, 3 Marshall Road, Telopea, NSW*: 1-7.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2014). *Arborist report for Lot 36-51 Sec. 31, DP 1480, Hobart Street, Riverstone, New South Wales*: 1-19**.**

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2015). *SULE (Arborist) report for one Jacaranda mimosaeifolia tree at 22 Cross Street, Guildford, NSW*: 1-5.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2015). *Tree report and 7-part Test of Significance for Blue Gum High Forest (BGHF) for Lot 18, DP 206702, 39 Cornwall Avenue, Turramurra, New South Wales*: 1-16.

List of selected and recent tree reports and utilising tree data undertaken by Dr TJ Hawkeswood approved by Councils:

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2009). Tree report for Lot 50, DP 26276, and Lot 1, DP 592729, 8 & 10 New Line Road, West Pennant Hills, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2010). Tree report for Lot 9, DP 247628, 2 Deborah Road (formerly 175-177 Annangrove Road), Annangrove, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2012). Tree report for 5 trees associated with 58 Evans Road, Glenhaven NSW.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2013). SULE (Arborist) report for 8 trees at 11 Curtis Road, Kellyville, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2013). SULE (Arborist) report for 9 trees at 46 Hastings Road, Castle Hill, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2013). Arborist report for trees to be removed at Lot 42, and 5 purported habitat trees within Lot 42, DP 1165082, 29 Hadden Ridge Road, Wilberforce, NSW.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2013). Tree report for 83a Cattai Ridge Road, Glenorie, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2013). Dead trees at Lot 105, DP 752061, Windsor Road, Vineyard, NSW.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2013). Tree report for Lots 7 & 8, DP23741, 33 & 35 Rupert Street, Mt. Colah, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2013). 5 Eucalyptus trees at construction site at Blacktown Hospital, Blacktown, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2014). Arborist report for Lot 3 DP 242138, 3 Bruce Place, Kellyville, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2014). Arborist (tree assessment) report for Lot 2 DP 218959, Lot 1 DP 740520 & Lot 1 DP 221780, 25 Rance Road, Werrington, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2014). Arborist (tree assessment) report for Lot 156 DP 214751, 66 Wattle Crescent, Glossodia, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2014). Trees at and associated with Lot 230, DP 36743, 3 Marshall Road, Telopea, NSW.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2014). Arborist report for Lot 1, DP 774629, 118 Cattai Ridge Road, Glenorie, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2014). SULE (Arborist) report for 9 trees at Lot 35 DP 3305, 21 Westminster Street, Schofields, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2014). Three trees on neighbouring properties to 17 Carinya Road, Girraween, NSW.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2014). Oak tree (Quercus robur, Fagaceae) at 11 Carinya Road, Girraween, NSW.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2014). Tree 2 (Jacaranda mimosaeifolia, Bignoniaceae) near Lot J, DP 23182 & Lot 10, DP 23183, 19-21 Clancy Street, Padstow Heights, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2014). SULE (Arborist) report for 14 trees at/near Lot J, DP 23182 & Lot 10, DP 23183, 19-21 Clancy Street, Padstow Heights, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2015). SULE (Arborist) report for trees within 391 Merrylands Road, Merrylands, NSW.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2015). Arborist report for one Norfolk Island pine tree (Araucaria excelsa, Araucariaceae) at 19 Northcott Street, South Wentworthville, NSW.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2015). SULE (Arborist) report for 5 trees at/associated with Lot 78, 171 Coxs Road, North Ryde, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2015). SULE (Arborist) report for 5 trees associated with 23 O'Connor Street, Guildford, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2015). Arborist report for Lots 116 & 117 DP 775240, 20-22 Mahony Street, Constitution Hill, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2015). SULE (Arborist) report for 21 trees within and associated with 173-175 Beames Avenue, Mt Druitt, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T,.J. (2015). Arborist report for 15 trees within or associated within 10C Morgan Street, Earlwood, NSW.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2015). Arborist report for 4 trees within or associated with 28 Princess Street, Guildford, NSW.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2015). SULE (Arborist) report for 4 trees within 114 Constitution Road, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2015). SULE (Arborist) report for 15 trees associated with a proposed development at 216A Windsor Road, Winston Hills, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2015). SULE (Arborist) report for 5 trees associated with a proposed development at 61 Wisdom Street, Guildford West, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2015). SULE (Arborist) report for two trees at 18 Jesmond Street, Surry Hills, NSW and recommendations for pruning of a Council Kaffir Plum tree.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2015). SULE (Arborist) report for 1 gum tree (Eucalyptus sp., Myrtaceae) within 30 Brown Street, Forestville, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2015). SULE (Arborist) report for 6 cypress pine trees within 35 Ormond Street, Ashfield, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2015). SULE (Arborist) report for one Eucalyptus saligna tree at 22 Highlands Ave, Hornsby, NSW.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2016). SULE (Arborist) report for one Eucalyptus sideroxylon tree at 112 Wicks Road, North Ryde, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood. T.J. (2016). SULE (Arborist) report for 15 trees including several palms within 26 Ferndell Street, South Granville, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2016). SULE (Arborist) report for 16 trees within and adjacent to 101 Fiddens Wharf Road, Killara, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2016). SULE (Arborist) report for one street tree in the front of 8 Crammond Blvd, Caringbah, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2016). Garner Street, St Marys, NSW tree report.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2016). SULE (Arborist) report for 8 trees at or associated with 105 Military Road, Guildford, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2016). SULE (Arborist) report for 8 trees at/associated with 209 Memorial Ave, Liverpool, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2016). SULE (Arborist) report for one Eucalyptus pilularis tree (Black butt) at 9 Willoughby Street, Epping, NSW.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2016). SULE (Arborist) report for 2 trees at 3 Mawson Crescent, Ermington, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2017). Arborist report on 2 trees at 21 Chalmers Crescent, Mascot, NSW.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2017). Arborist report on 1 Liquidambar tree in the backyard of 31 Minnamurra Road. Northbridge, NSW.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2017). Tree report for 16 trees adjacent to Lot 1, DP 582794, 8 Khartoum Road, Macquarie Park, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2017). One Eucalyptus pilularis (Myrtaceae) tree at back yard of 2A Royston Parade, Asquith, NSW.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2017). SULE (Arborist) report for one Eucalyptus citriodora tree overhanging child centre at 17 Bandalong Ave, West Pymble, NSW.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2017). SULE (Arborist) report for 1 Araucaria excelsa (Araucariaceae) tree at 43 Tramway St, West Ryde, NSW.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2017). Certification for trees after construction of Lucas Garden School at 121 Queens Road, Five Dock, NSW.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2017). SULE (Arborist) report for four trees at 185 Carlingford Road, Carlingford, New South Wales.

Hawkeswood, T.J. (2017). SULE (Arborist) report for 3 Casuarina littoralis (Casuarinaceae) trees in 22 Rain Ridge Road, Kurrajong Heights, NSW adjacent to the side fence of 20 Rain Ridge Road.

A further selection of my tree/environmental reports can be found at https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Trevor_Hawkeswood

Appendix 1. Tree Significance Assessment Criteria (STARS assessment matrix)

Tree Significance - Assessment Criteria		
Low	**Medium**	**High**
The tree is in fair-poor condition and good or low vigour. The tree has form atypical of the species The tree is not visible or is partly visible from the surrounding properties or obstructed by other vegetation or buildings The tree provides a minor contribution or has a negative impact on the visual character and amenity of the local area The tree is a young specimen which may or may not have reached dimensions to be protected by local Tree Preservation Orders or similar protection mechanisms and can easily be replaced with a suitable specimen The tree's growth is severely restricted by above or below ground influences, unlikely to reach dimensions typical for the taxa in situ – tree is inappropriate to the site conditions The tree is listed as exempt under the provisions of the local Council Tree Preservation Order or similar protection mechanisms The tree has a wound or defect that has the potential to become structurally unsound. The tree is an environmental pest species due to its invasiveness or poisonous/allergenic properties. The tree is a declared noxious weed by legislation	The tree is in fair to good condition The tree has form typical or atypical of the species The tree is a planted locally indigenous or a common species with its taxa commonly planted in the local area The tree is visible from surrounding properties, although not visually prominent as partially obstructed by other vegetation or buildings when viewed from the street The tree provides a fair contribution to the visual character and amenity of the local area The tree's growth is moderately restricted by above or below ground influences, reducing its ability to reach dimensions typical for the taxa in situ	The tree is in good condition and good vigour The tree has a form typical for the species The tree is a remnant or is a planted locally indigenous specimen and/or is rare or uncommon in the local area or of botanical interest or of substantial age. The tree is listed as a heritage item, threatened species or part of an endangered ecological community or listed on councils significant tree register The tree is visually prominent and visible from a considerable distance when viewed from most directions within the landscape due to its size and scale and makes a positive contribution to the local amenity. The tree supports social and cultural sentiments or spiritual associations, reflected by the broader population or community group or has commemorative values. The tree's growth is unrestricted by above and below ground influences, supporting its ability to reach dimensions typical for the taxa in situ – tree is appropriate to the site conditions.

Appendix 2. Useful Life Expectancy Assessment Criteria

Useful Life Expectancy - Assessment Criteria			
Remove	**Short**	**Medium**	**Long**
Trees with a high level of risk that would need removing within the next 5 years. Dead trees. Trees that should be removed within the next 5 years. Dying or suppressed or declining trees through disease or inhospitable conditions. Dangerous trees through instability or recent loss of adjacent trees. Dangerous trees through structural defects including cavities, decay, included bark, wounds or poor form. Damaged trees that considered unsafe to retain. Trees that could live for more than 5 years but may be removed to prevent interference with more suitable individuals or to provide space for new planting. Trees that will become dangerous after removal of other trees for the reasons.	Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for 5-15 years. Trees that may only live between 5 and 15 more years. Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed to allow the safe development of more suitable individuals. Trees that may live for more than 15 years but would be removed during the course of normal management for safety or nuisance reasons. Storm damaged or defective trees that require substantial remedial work to make safe, and are only suitable for retention in the short term.	Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for 15-40 years. Trees that may only live between 15 and 40 more years. Trees that may live for more than 40 years but would be removed to allow the safe development of more suitable individuals. Trees that may live for more than 40 years but would be removed during the course of normal management for safety or nuisance reasons. Storm damaged or defective trees that require substantial remedial work to make safe, and are only suitable for retention in the short term.	Trees that appear to be retainable with an acceptable level of risk for more than 40 years. Structurally sound trees located in positions that can accommodate future growth. Storm damaged or defective trees that could be made suitable for retention in the long term by remedial tree surgery. Trees of special significance for historical, commemorative or rarity reasons that would warrant extraordinary efforts to secure their long-term retention.