# Tree Pruning Specification

Hammondcare Greenwich Hospital

Prepared by Mark Bury Consulting

21st October 2021

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**21st October 2021**

# Executive Summary

Mark Bury Consulting has been engaged by TSA to prepare an Arboricultural Pruning Specification report in accordance with the requirements of Lane Cove Council and Department of Planning.

This pruning specification will also be provided based upon pruning standards and techniques set out within AS4373-2007- The Pruning of Amenity Trees.

The purpose of this assessment is to provide detailed information on the tree works which would be required to provide sufficient clearance to enable the proposed development to be completed and satisfy department of planning requirements.

Assessment of the trees was undertaken using the framework of the visual tree assessment procedure (VTA) as prescribed by Mattheck & Breloer 1994 (see section 9.1).

Tree Protection Zones and Structural Root Zones were calculated in accordance with AS4970-2009- The Protection of Trees on Development Sites (see section 9.2).

Tree Retention Values were determined using the IACA 'Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS – see section 9.3).

The site is identified as Hammondcare Greenwich Hospital

The existing methodology for construction of the building includes a multi storey development. The machinery required to complete this activity will require space to work to the boundary line and to a height roughly equivalent to the depth required. This means that any branches extending over the buildings are could be impacted upon by this activity.

The specified works to trees are considered as medium and will have no significant long-term impacts upon tree health or structure.

The level of tree works specified for trees 147, 149, 150, 152 and 167 is considered medium with approximately 10-15% of the canopy to be managed during works. The branches would need to be tied back during works to the boundary and any small branchletts or small branches overhanging the boundary pruned. This level of tree works does not carry implications for the long-term viability of the trees with the creation of large wounds and the loss of photosynthetic material.

The trees are currently displaying good health and vigour and the species is generally tolerant of tree works so the trees should be able to recover from the required tree works, however, there will also be negative impacts imposed upon the root system from the encroachment of the building line which will increase the level of impact upon the trees.

The project Arborist is to supervise any approved pruning which must be completed by a practicing Arborist with a minimum AQF 3 certification.

The project Arborist is to provide a letter of certification including photographs certifying that the pruning has been conducted in compliance with the approved pruning works and AS4373-2007- The Pruning of Amenity Trees.

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# 3 INTRODUCTION

Mark Bury Consulting has been engaged by TSA to prepare an Arboricultural Pruning Specification report in accordance with the requirements of Lane Cove Council and Department of Planning

This pruning specification will also be provided based upon pruning standards and techniques set out within AS4373-2007- The Pruning of Amenity Trees.[1] The previous pruning specification to deal with the pruning required for the building line and awnings, has been set aside until a later stage of the development. This pruning specification is to provide information on tree works required to enable the construction of the approved building line and not the awning.

The purpose of this assessment is to provide detailed information on the tree pruning which would be required to provide sufficient clearance to enable the building line of the approved development to be completed and satisfy condition 52 of the approved development application D2018/1128/A.

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*Council condition*

*(a) A 'Pruning Specification Report' prepared by a qualified Arborist (minimum AQF Level 5) must be submitted to and approved by Council's Area Planning Manager prior to the issue of the Construction Certificate. The report must include:*
*(i) Number of branches and orientation, branch diameter, percentage of canopy to be pruned/removed.*
*(ii) Photos with individual branches which are recommended for pruning/removal to be clearly marked. (Please note reports which include photos with a single vertical line as the area recommended for pruning will not be accepted).*
*(iii) A maximum of 10% canopy removal and maximum of 100mm diameter branches will be permitted by Council.*
*(iv) Pruning work must be specified in accordance with Australian Standard 4373–2007, Pruning of Amenity Trees.*
*(v) Tree removal must not be recommended in this report.*

*(b) All approved tree pruning works must be carried out by a qualified Arborist, with a minimum Level 3 AQF in arboriculture and in accordance with Work Cover's Code of Practice – Amenity Tree Industry.*
*(c) Any pruning works carried out under this consent must not result in the death of the tree, the creation of a hazard or in excessive or inappropriate amounts of pruning, which result in the overall shape of the tree becoming unbalanced and/or unstable.*
*(d) This consent does not authorise the applicant, or the contractor engaged to do the tree works to enter a neighbouring property.*
*(e) All tree works must be undertaken from within the subject property unless consent from the neighbour is obtained to enter their property.*

*The consent from Council's Tree Management Officer must be obtained prior to the undertaking of any additional tree pruning works or pruning of any tree roots greater than 40mm in diameter.[3]*

Additional details provided for each tree are as follows—

(a) correct botanical identification and common name.
(b) health & vigour.
(c) structure.
(d) dimensions, height, crown spread and DBH.
(e) age class.
(f) estimated life expectancy.

The subject trees are

1. Tree 147 *Eucalyptus saligna* – Sydney Blue Gum and are located approximately 1m from the centre of the tree to the new building line. The tree has been has had previous branch correctional pruning away from the existing building. The eastern side of the canopy extends towards and over the new building line which will bring some of the branches into conflict with the proposed building line, even without consideration of scaffolding.

2. Tree 149 Eucalyptus saligna *Sydney Blue Gum* - Liquidamber and are located approximately 1m from the centre of the tree to the new building line. The tree has been has had previous branch correctional pruning away from the existing building. The eastern side of the canopy extends towards and over the new building line which will bring some of the branches into conflict with the proposed building line, even without consideration of scaffolding.

3. Tree 150 Liquidambar *styraciflua* - Liquidamber and are located approximately 1m from the centre of the tree to the new building line. The tree has been has had previous branch correctional pruning away from the existing building. The eastern side of the canopy extends towards and over the new building line which will bring some of the branches into conflict with the proposed building line, even without consideration of scaffolding.

4. Tree 152 *Acer negundo* – Box Elder and are located approximately 2m from the centre of the tree to the new building line. The tree has been has had previous branch correctional pruning away from the existing building. The eastern side of the canopy extends towards and over the new building line which will bring some of the branches into conflict with the proposed building line, even without consideration of scaffolding.

5. Tree 167 *Ficus rubiginosa* - Port Jackson and are located approximately 3.2m from the centre of the tree to the new building line. The tree has been has had previous branch correctional pruning away from the existing building. The eastern side of the canopy extends towards and over the new building line which will bring some of the branches into conflict with the proposed building line, even without consideration of scaffolding.

# 4 METHODOLOGY

Assessment of the trees was undertaken using the framework of the visual tree assessment procedure (VTA) as prescribed by Mattheck & Breloer 1994.[4]

The scope of the report was to inspect and assess five (5) trees identified as trees: 147, 149, 150, 152 and 167 within the Arborist report and site documentation.

- No internal diagnostic testing has been completed.
- No sub surface root testing or soil testing has been completed.
- All observations were made from the ground only.
- Tree height, canopy spreads and trunk diameters have been estimated.

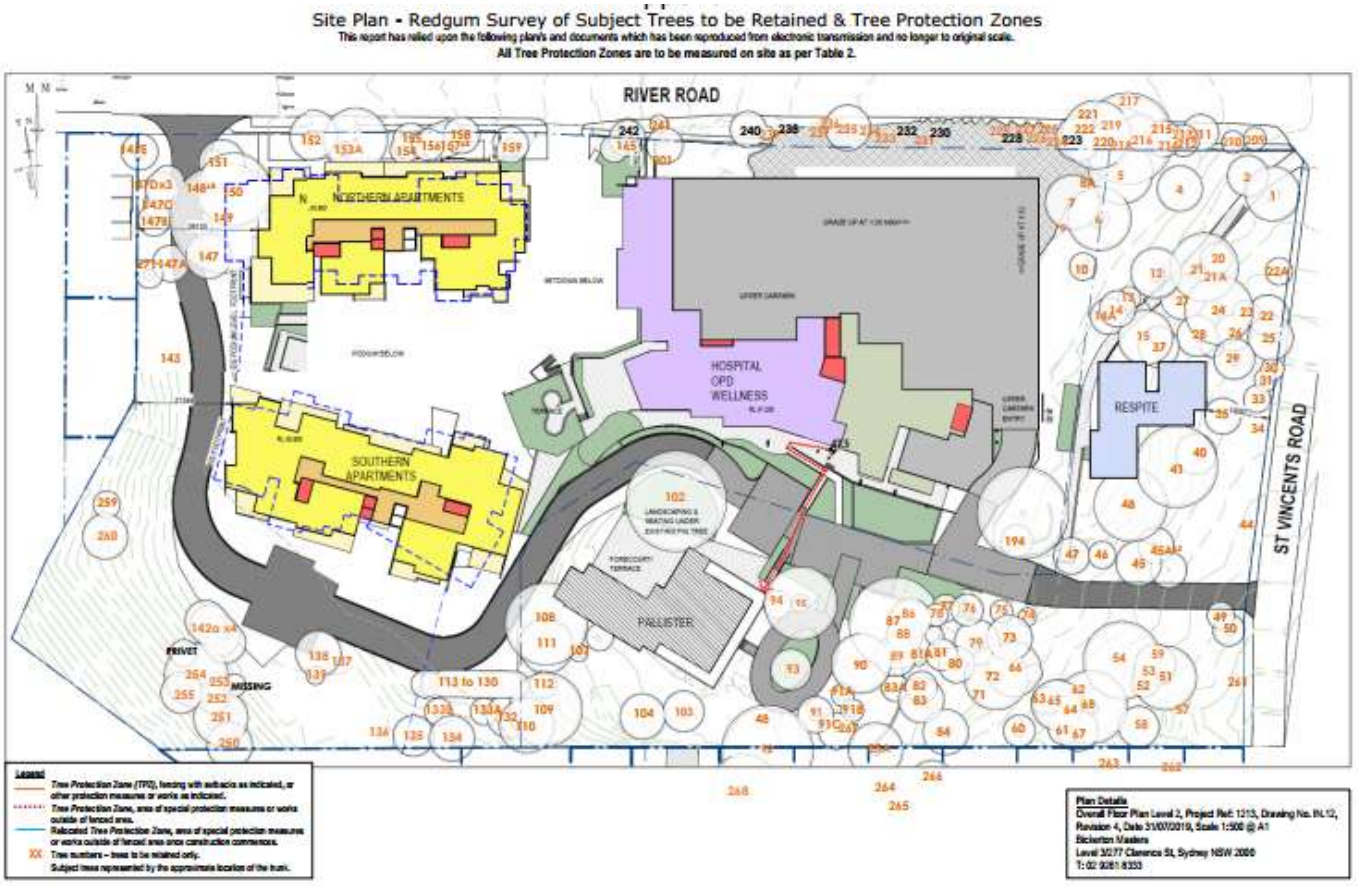
Tree Protection Zones and Structural Root Zones were calculated in accordance with AS4970-2009- The Protection of Trees on Development Sites (see section 9.2).

Tree Retention Values were determined using the IACA 'Significance of a Tree, Assessment Rating System (STARS – see section 9.3).

The methodology for construction of the building includes sheet piling on the property boundary approximately 1.5 metres beyond the existing building footprint and screw piling to a depth of sixteen (16) metres approximately 400mm back from the boundary line. The machinery required to complete this activity will require space to work to the boundary line and to a height roughly equivalent to the depth required. This means that any branches extending over the property boundary are going to be impacted upon by this activity.

# 5 SITE DETAILS

The site is identified as Hammondcare Greenwich



# 6 TREE SCHEDULE

## 6.1 TREE ASSESSMENT

| Tree No. | Species | Height (M) | DBH (mm) | TPZ (M) | Canopy Spread (M) | Health & vigour | Structure | Age Class | Landscape Significance | ELE | Retention Value | Pruning required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 147 | *Eucalyptus saligna* Sydney Blue Gum | 15 | 580 | 7 | 10 | Normal | Fair | Mature | Medium | Medium | Medium | All branches which w ill conflict with the building line on eastern side of tree **Total-Approximately 5-10% of live tree canopy** |
| 149 | *Eucalyptus microcorys* Tallowood | 17 | 900 | 7.2 | 12 | Normal | Fair | Mature | Medium | Medium | Medium | All branches which w ill conflict with the building line on eastern side of tree **Total-Approximately 5-10% of live tree canopy** |
| 150 | *Liquidambar styraciflua-* Liquidamber | 16 | 600 | 7.2 | 16 | Normal | Fair | Mature | Medium | Medium | Medium | All branches which w ill conflict with the building line on eastern side of tree **Total-Approximately 5-10% of live tree canopy** |
| 152 | *Acer negundo* Box Elder | 10 | 800 | 9.6 | 11 | Normal | Fair | Mature | Medium | Medium | Medium | All branches which w ill conflict with the building line on southern side of tree **Total-Approximately 5-10% of live tree canopy** |
| 167 | *Ficus rubiginosa* Port Jackson Fig | 11 | 1800 | 15 | 15 | Normal | Fair | Mature | Medium | Medium | Medium | All branches which w ill conflict with the building line on southern side of tree **Total-Approximately 5-10% of live tree canopy** |

Tree 147 *Eucalyptus saligna*
Sydney Blue Gum
Pruning Cuts and Branches to
be pruned in red

Tree 149
*Eucalyptus microcorys*
Tallowood
Tree to be correctionally pruned
to red line

Tree 150
*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Liquidamber
Tree to be correctionally pruned
to red line

Tree 152
*Acer negundo*
Box Elder
Tree to be correctionally pruned
to red line

Tree 152
*Acer negundo*
Box Elder
Tree to be correctionally pruned
to red line

Tree 152
*Acer negundo*
Box Elder
Extensive decay structural issues

# CONCLUSIONS

The previous pruning specification to deal with the pruning required for the proposed building line, has been set aside until a later stage of the development. This pruning specification is to provide information on tree works required to enable the construction of the proposed building line.

There are a total of five (5) trees which will require tree works to provide clearance of the proposed building line.

**Total-Approximately 5-10% of live tree canopy**

Tree #147 is a mature *Eucalyptus salignus* Sydney Blue Gum, included within the previous tree impact assessment. The tree has branches which will conflict with the proposed building line and would require the following tree works:

All eastern limbs and branches- Prune Braches back to building line where required

**Total-Approximately 5-10% of live tree canopy**

Tree #149 is a mature *Eucalyptus microcorys* Tallowood, included within the previous tree impact assessment. The tree has branches which will conflict with the proposed building line and would require the following tree works:

All eastern limbs and branches- Prune Braches back to building line where required

**Total-Approximately 5-10% of live tree canopy**

Tree #150 is a mature *Liquidamber styraciflua* Liquidamber, included within the previous tree impact assessment. The tree has branches which will conflict with the proposed building line and would require the following tree works:

All eastern limbs and branches- Prune Braches back to building line where required

**Total-Approximately 5-10% of live tree canopy**

Tree #152 is a mature *Acer negundo* Box Elder, included within the previous tree impact assessment. The tree has branches which will conflict with the proposed building line and would require the following tree works:

All southern limbs and branches- Prune Braches back to building line where required

**Total-Approximately 5-10% of live tree canopy**

Tree #152 is a mature *Acer negundo* Box Elder, included within the previous tree impact assessment. The tree has branches which will conflict with the proposed building line and would require the following tree works:

All southern limbs and branches- Prune Braches back to building line where required

# 7 RECOMMENDATIONS

The project Arborist is to supervise any approved tie back of trees during works and any minor pruning of branches back to building line where required This must be completed by a practicing Arborist with a minimum AQF 3 certification

The project Arborist is to provide a letter of certification including photographs certifying that the pruning has been conducted in compliance with the approved pruning works and AS4373-2007- The Pruning of Amenity Trees.

# 8 APPENDIX 1: TREE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

## 9.1 VISUAL TREE ASSESSMENT (VTA)

The VTA system is based on the theory of tree biology and physiology, as well as tree architecture and structure. This method is used by arborists to identify visible signs on trees that indicate good health, or potential problems. Symptoms of decay, growth patterns and defects are identified and assessed as to their potential to cause whole-tree, part-tree and/or branch failure. This system (represented by the image below) is based around methods discussed in `*The Body Language of Trees*'[10].

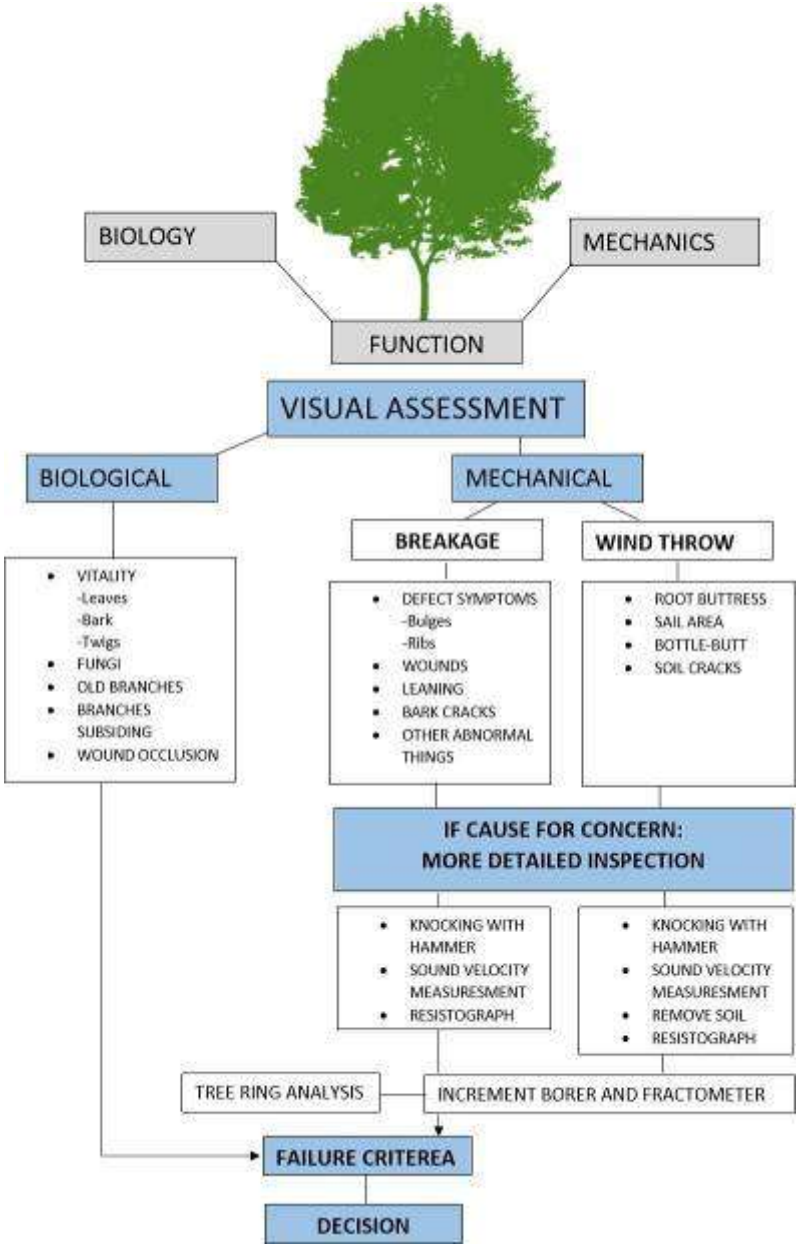



*Figure 4- The Visual Tree Assessment Procedure.*

For the purpose of this report, elements of the VTA system will be used, along with industry standard literature, and other relevant studies that provide an insight into potential hazards in trees. This assessment is a snapshot of what could be reasonably seen or determined from a basic visual inspection. The VTA system is generally used as a means to identify hazardous trees; however it is important to realize that for a tree to be hazardous there must be a target; a hazard poses no risk if there is no exposure to the hazard.

9 Mattheck, C. & Breloer, H. 1994. *The Body Language of Trees.*

### 9.1.1 Health and Vigour Assessment

The health and vigour of a tree are assessed by looking at the tree canopy and how it is performing. Certain indicators provide information on which to base the assessment. Abnormally small leaves, chlorosis (yellowing), sparse crown, wilting, and die-back can be signs of ill-health or decline but may also be related to a temporary imbalance due to drought or pest infestations. Epicormic growth can be a sign of stress and low energy reserves but can also be related to increased light levels through the removal or pruning of adjacent trees. Extension growth can be a good indicator of vigour, but this can vary greatly between species and under differing climatic conditions. For these reasons, each individual symptom or observation needs to be assessed with objectivity and consideration of all available information.

**Brief Qualifications and Experience of Mark Bury**

1. **Qualifications:** Diploma of Horticulture/Arboriculture 2005, Advanced Certificate of Management 1995, Graduate Certificate in Parks Management UTS 2001. Advanced Certificate Horticulture TAFE 1986, Hadlington Certificate of Tree Care 1995 Licensed QTRA Practitioner since 2006. International Society of Arboriculture Tree Risk Assessment Qualification 2014, Completed refresher Course in 2018 and Licensed till 2024 International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist 2014 Licensed till 2020, International Society of Arboriculture Certified Municipal Specialist 2015 Licensed till 2020, currently studying International Society of Arboriculture Board Master Arborist Course

2. **Practical experience:** Twenty five (25) years experience as a consulting arborist, 20 years experience in Local Government as a consulting arborist. A Founding member of the Institute of Australian Consulting Arborist (Resigned 2006) and The Local Government Tree Resources Group which I was Secretary of in 1995.

3. **Continuing professional development:** Member of International Society of Arboriculture (AU0345A). Member of Australian Institute of Horticulture (MXB0615), attended courses by Jeremy Barrell and Claus Matteck. I attended the update of QTRA certification March 2015 and completed course in Visual Tree Assessment in 2015 and Visual Tree Assessment and Estimating the probability of failure in 2015.

4. **Relevant experience** Twenty five (25) Years experience as a consulting arborist and Twenty years experience in tree management in local government. Twenty (20) years experience in Local Government assessing development applications in regards to tree management issues. (Councils; Warringah, North Sydney, Mosman, Manly, Ashfield, Pittwater, Marrickville and Hornsby).

   With my qualifications and experience I am an AQF 5. Furthermore I have written and published books on Trees and Asset Management, Trees and Real Estate, Planning and Trees and Inherent Failure Patterns of Trees in the Greater Sydney Area.
   I have also been a high Level Asset Manager in Local Government for 10 years and have carried out numerous courses in asset management and risk management and developed Council Budgets in this area for a number of years.

   I also have lectured at UTS on Asset Management. I have worked in the Industry for 38 years and have carried out major Asset management inventories including trees for large Local Government Areas and developed financial and operations plans to manage assets. Furthermore I have developed, written and implemented asset tree master plans for Ashfield, Pittwater, Hornsby and Marrickville Councils.

**International Society of Arboriculture Continuing Education Units Completed 2014, 2015 and 2016**

Tree Risk-Strategies for Preserving Heritage Trees
Tree Risk-Mitigation and Reporting
Tree Risk-Structural Defects and Conditions
Tree Risk-Tree Load: Concept
Tree Risk—Loads and Growth Response
Tree Risk-Levels of Tree Risk Assessment
Tree Risk- Sap Rot
Tree Risk- Anchorage: Root Plate Resistance to Failure
Tree Risk- Indicators of Decay in Urban Trees
Tree Risk- Visual Inspection Prior to Dismantling
Urban Forestry-Wildfire and the Role of the Arborist
Urban Forestry-Managing Trees during Construction Part 1 and 2
Urban Forestry-Tree Risk Assessment: A Foundation
Urban Forestry-Tree Inventories Part 1 and Part 2
Trees & Their Environment- Fertilizing Trees & Shrubs Part 1 and Part 2
Urban Forestry-Root Management Challenges on Urban Sites
Urban Forestry-Challenges for the Built Environment
Urban Forestry - The Benefit of Trees
Urban Forestry- Root Planting Friendly Site Design
Urban Forestry- Root Management Challenges on Urban Sites
Urban Forestry- Tree Inventories Part 1
Urban Forestry- Tree Inventories Part 2
Urban Forestry- Tree Risk Assessment a Foundation
Urban Forestry- Managing Trees during Construction Parts 1 and 2
Urban Forestry- Wildfire and the Role of the Arborist
Trees & Their Environment- Soil Properties: Part 1 and Part 2
Trees & Their Environment- Fertilizing Trees & Shrubs Part 1 and Part 2
Trees & Their Environment- Analyse Before You Fertilize
Trees & Their Environment- Back to Basics: Tree Fertilization
Trees & Their Environment- Slow or Controlled Release Fertilizers
Tree Maintenance- Trees & Lightning
Tree Maintenance- Cabling
Tree Maintenance- Pollarding: What Was Old Is New Again
Tree Maintenance- Why Utilities "V-Out" Trees
Tree Maintenance- Pruning Trees Part 1: Principles, Objectives & Pruning Types
Tree Maintenance- Pruning Trees Part 2: How, Where and How Much
Plant Health Care- Plant Health Care
Plant Health Care- Maintaining Tree and Turf Associations
Plant Health Care- Preserving Trees during the Construction Process
Plant Health Care- Mulch
Plant Health Care- Preserving trees during the Construction Process
Plant Health Care- Trees v Turf
Plant Health Care- Resource Allocation Trade Off
Plant Health Care- Root System Care
Safe Working Practices –Innovations in Climbing Techniques and Equipment
Safe Working Practices- Basic Chain Saw Maintenance
Safe Working Practices- Felling Techniques
Safe Working Practices- Engineering Concepts for Arborists
Safe Working Practices- Tree Removals
Safe Working Practices- Chain Saw Cutting Techniques
Tree Science-Palms just not for the Tropics
Tree Science-Damage and Diagnosis Steps to Proper Diagnosis
Tree Science- Plant Traits that Resemble Abiotic Disorders
Tree Science- Adventitious Roots Occurrence and Management in Trees
Tree Science- Cool Trees Surviving Cold Temperatures
Tree Science- Identifying Wood Decay and Wood Decay Fungi in Urban Trees
Tree Science- How Pests use Bark or Wood as Food
Tree Science- How trees get to fat

Tree Science- Kissing under the Mistletoe
Biology-Tree Failure Risk Evaluations
Biology-Tree Growth Rings Formation and Form
Biology- Regulating Tree Growth Keeping the Green Side Up
Biology- How Wind Affects Trees
Biology- Allelopathy in Trees
Biology- Fantasy Facts and Fall Colour
Biology- Blowing in the Wind
Biology-Tree Physiology
Biology-Basic Woody Plant Biology
Diagnosis and Treatment- Plant Health Care and the Diagnostic Process
Diagnosis and Treatment- Want to be a Better Plant Diagnostician
Diagnosis and Treatment- Diagnosing Disease Problems on Trees
Diagnosis and Treatment- How Weather Influences Insect and Mite Populations
Diagnosis and Treatment- Understanding and Diagnosing Scale Insects
Diagnosis and Treatment- Surefire Rules of Diagnosis
Diagnosis and Treatment- Diagnosing Abiotic Disorders
Tree Selection and Planting- A plant by any Other Name
Tree Selection and Planting- Installation and Establishment of Trees and Shrubs
Tree Selection and Planting- Ten Keys to Plant and Site Selection
Tree Selection and Planting- Tree Transplanting
Tree Selection and Planting- Tree Transplanting and Establishment
Tree Selection and Planting- Post Planting Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs
Tree Selection and Planting- Tree Trunk Protection
Tree Selection and Planting- Siting Selecting and Planting Problems
Tree Selection and Planting- Girdling Root Formation in Landscape Trees
Tree Selection and Planting- Right Tree, Right Location
Tree Selection and Planting- Dendrology and Taxonomy
Tree and Development
The Landscape below Ground
General- Arborist Equipment Study Program

**International Society of Arboriculture**
**Continuing Education Units Completed 2017**
Root Pruning Part 2
Palms: Woody Giants of the Monocots Part 2
Biology and Assessment of Callus and Woundwood
Managing Soils That Support Urban Trees Part 1
Palms: Woody Giants of the Monocots Part 1
Tree Injection Part 1
Plant Health Care and Diagnostics
Root Management: An Introduction
Bark Traits are Important to Tree health and Survival
The Cost of Not Maintaining the Urban Forest
Flood Tolerant Trees in the Urban Sphere
Integrated Vegetation Management
Advanced Twig Anatomy
Tree Lightning Protection Systems Part 2
Tree Safety

**Continuing Education Units Completed 2018**

Managing Soils That Support Urban Trees Part Two
Preserving Trees During Construction
Arborists and Wildlife Retaining Trees for Wildlife Habitat
Understanding Tree Responses to Abiotic and Biotic Stress Complexes
Storm Response Part 1 Types of Storms and Their Effects on Trees
Storm Response Part 2 Preparing for Safe and Effective Responses to Storms
Storm Response Part 3 Effective Response to Large and Small –Scale Storm Emergencies
Storm Response Part 4 Unique Aspects :Keeping Employees Safe, Talking to the Media, Saving Damaged Trees, Winding Down, and Lessons Learned
Tree Inventories
Understanding Tree Responses to Stress
Tree Lightning Protection Systems (Part One)
Root Management Challenges on Urban Sites Achieving a Healthy Root Crown Balance
Root Management Challenges on Urban Sites Human Intervention in Root Development
Tree Risk Assessment Structural Defects and Conditions that Affect the Likelihood of Failure
Basic Tree Plumbing Translocation
Tree Injection (Part 2)
Advanced Twig Anatomy Starting Little to Get Big (Part 1)
Biology and Identification of Fungi
Urban Tree Inventory Data
Comparison of Tree Conditions
Roadside Soil Enhancement
Tree Species as Tools for Biodiversity and Phytemediation
Homeowner Interactions with Residential Trees In Urban Areas
Does Modulus of Elasticity Vary
Long Term Fluctuations in Water Status and Crown Die Back
Maximum Size Expectations in Designed Space
The Arboricultural and Economic Benefits of Formative Pruning
Protecting Your Assets
The Management of Tree Roots in Urban and Suburban Settings
The Costs on Not Maintaining and Maintaining Urban Forest
Tree Performance during Early Years and Future Performance
Effects of Urbanisation on Tree Species Composition and Structure
Things Arborist Should Know about Soil Microbes
Wood Chips and Compost Improve Compacted Urban Soil
The Linear Index of Tree Appraisal Model
The Influence of Abiotic factors on street tree condition and mortality in a commercial retail Streetscape
Water Management Strategies in Dry Environments
Comparison of Shading Effectiveness
Vines and Utility Arboriculture
Vegetation and Storm Water Run Off

**International Society of Arboriculture Continuing Education Units Completed 2021**

Wood Decay Fungi Identification and Management
Nursery Production Systems
Core Concepts of Plant Appraisal
Plant Appraisal Data Collection (Part One)
Plant Appraisal Data Collection (Part Two)
The Cost Approach: Methods, Techniques, and Depreciation
Pruning Systems: Best Management Practices
Pruning Cuts: Best Management Practices—Tree Pruning, 3rd Edition
Applications of Biochar for Arboriculture
Arboricultural Operation Safety Standards: A Global Perspective, Part 2
Reducing the Tension Between Promoting Tree Diversity Versus Planting Natives
The Surprising Benefits of Biodiversity
Tree Defect Identification
The Case of the Lamentable
Reports: The Write Way
The Case of the Ailing Avenues
The Case of the Plane Plan
The Case of the Eloquent Elephant
The Case of the Redwood Roots
The Case of the Defiant Ficus
New Zealand Tree Project
The Case of the Movie Star Trees
The Case of the Mysterious Sugar Maple
Understanding Fall Protection
What Does Science Say About Pruning Mature Trees
The Case of the Beach House Beech
The Case of the Perished Pine
Tree-Size Variables for Appraisal Methods
Insect Vectors and Their Role in Disease Transmission Part II
The Case of the Curious Conifer
The Case of the Confounding Clues
The Case of the Frizzled Fronds
The Case of the Lonely Lashing Leader
The Case of the Lamentable Maples
The Reforestation of Chihuahua Mexico
The Case of Justine's Junipers
Wildlife Retention
The Case of the Quercus Calamity
The Case of the Rooftop Restaurant
The Case of the Avocado Aficionado
The Case of the Midsummer Misery
The Case of the Baffling Butternut
The Case of the Beach House Beech
The Case of the Terrifying Twister
The Case of the Perished Pine

## Disclaimer

This assessment has been prepared for the exclusive use of the client and Mark Bury Consulting which accepts no responsibility for its use by other persons.

The client acknowledges that this appraisal, and any opinions, advice or recommendations expressed or given in it, are based on the information supplied by the client and on the data inspections, measurements and analysis carried out or obtained by Mark Bury Consulting and referred to in the assessment. The client should rely on the assessment and on its contents, only to that extent.

This assessment was carried out from the ground, and covers what was reasonably able to be assessed and available to this assessor at the time of inspection. No aerial or subterranean inspections were carried out.

This report is to be utilised in its entirety only. Any written or verbal submission, report or presentation that includes statements taken from the findings, discussions conclusions or recommendations made in this report, may only be used where the whole of the original report (or a copy) is referenced in, and directly attached to that submission, report or presentation. This report must be revised for use in the Land and Environment Court and permission sorted from the owner for its use in court.

Care has been taken to obtain information from reliable sources. All data has been verified were possible, however, Mark Bury Consulting can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.

Information contained in this report covers only the trees that were examined and reflects the condition of the trees at the time of inspection, furthermore the inspection was limited to a visual examination of the subject trees without dissection, excavation, probing or coring. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the subject tree may not arise in the future. This report cannot be used in a court of law until it is revised and referenced.