Timber Sorting Matrix*

Grade	Extent of Visual Defects	Nature of Defects	Integrity & Authenticity	Future applications	Value	Example Photographs
1	≤10%	Weathering consistent with age. Localised deterioration around fixings and cut ends only. Timber in good, sound condition	Original or early fabric in intact lengths; original intact assemblies; fabric with desirable historic markings (typically 1898-1960s – numerals date pile, roman numerals mark bent location);	Recycled timber market; Re-use in Replacement Jetty design elements; Other construction projects	Commercial – high grade	
2	≤25%	Weathering consistent with age. Localised deterioration around fixings and cut ends, as well as other wear and tear/ general surface damage; timber generally in good to fair condition	Original or early fabric in intact or slightly modified lengths; timber in sound condition	Other construction or sculptural projects; timber trader market	Commercial – second grade	
3	>25%	Considerable weathering; enlarged recesses and deterioration to exposed surfaces and around fixings and cut ends; timber generally in fair to poor condition	Cut-down or damaged lengths of early fabric; non-original replacement fabric	Small scale domestic and community use; opportunistic salvage. Some of this material may be short lengths suitable for firewood	Community	
4	Defective	Excessive weathering and deterioration. Broken, rotted, splintered timber with structural failure; timber with contamination; timber generally in poor condition	Broken lengths; non-original replacement fabric; contaminated material; material covered in barnacles or which is hollowed out (by termites or teredo worm)	Opportunistic salvage; landfill	Minimal	

* This matrix has been developed specific to the One Mile Jetty project and involves a process of sorting material using a visual assessment procedure as material is being handled by heavy machinery. All four sides of the timber sections/assemblies are observed by the machine operator and ground crew, and if necessary, non-invasive methods of inspection are used to determine the physical characteristics of the timber before it is placed in stacks of like quality and member sizes. For example, the timber structure can be tested for sponginess or dry rot using a handheld screw-driver or similar tool to confirm the integrity of the timber. This is valuable where the external surface of the timber section appears sound, but there is a suggestion of a hollow or drummy interior.