



Tree Safety & Condition Survey xxxxxxxx

Alan Randall of The Blue Tree Company

Client: xxxxxxxxxx

Instruction: Following an instruction from xxxxxxxx I have conducted an arboricultural survey of the trees at xxxxxxxx. The client requires a visual assessment of condition and safety of the trees at the aforementioned property. The inspection took place on 7th and 8th December

Regulatory framework: This survey has been carried out according to HSE SIM 01/2007/05 (HSE, 2007) & Common sense risk management of trees (Forestry Commission, 2011).

Techniques: Visual Tree Assessment (VTA; Lonsdale, 1999), desk-based enquiries (TPO / CA status, geological survey, mapping), THREATS analysis (Forbes-Laird, 2010).

Limitations: 1. The contents are intended for the sole use of the client and the property owner. No liability is accepted for their use by any other parties to advance an argument or claim (including legal or financial) without prior consent. 2. No liability is accepted for defects hidden from view by soil, vegetation or other obstacles to access. 3. Formal assessment of topography, drainage, service conduits, & soil conditions have not been made and are beyond the scope of this report. 4. Specific laboratory investigations of soil properties (plasticity index, moisture content, soil suction pressure) have not been made and are beyond the scope of this report. 5. This report considers only the potential for the tree to cause damage or injury under normally expected weather conditions. No liability for damage arising from any other source or mechanism is accepted. 6. This report will be deemed to be invalid if a history of vegetation related subsidence damage in this or surrounding properties exists but has not been made known to the surveyor. 7. This report considers risk mitigation measures, as opposed to risk elimination. Thus, if the tree is retained, a level of risk will remain. 8. It is understood that any risks associated with these limitations are accepted by the clients.

Weather conditions: Overcast, wind force 3. **Access:** Access was unhindered. **Validity:** Plants are biological organisms & change with time. Assessment remains valid for 12 months from the date of inspection, or until a major storm (Wind Force 6 +) is experienced.

Background information: The site is not in a conservation area and the trees are not subject to TPO's

Situation: The property stands at an elevation of 106m in a countryside setting towards the south of xxxxxxxx (OS Maps 2016). Ground undulates locally into a series of low hills with occasional small streams. Surface deposits are of sands and gravels overlying chalk rock (BGS 2016). Soil type is described as Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (LandIS 2016). The site therefore has low wind exposure, complex (non-laminar) windflows, drains relatively well and has high fertile soil. Conditions are therefore good for tree growth.

References: British Geological Survey (2016). Geology of Britain Viewer 1:50,000. BGS, Keyworth, Nottingham. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> British Standards Institute (2010). BS3998:2010 – Standards for Tree Work. BSI Publications, London. Forbes-Laird, J. (2010). THREATS tree hazard assessment system. <http://www.flac.uk.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/07/THREATS-GN-June-2010.pdf> LandIS (Land information system; Soilscape viewer). Cranfield University. <http://www.landis.org.uk/index.cfm> Lonsdale, D. (1999). Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management. The Stationery Office, London. Ordnance Survey (2016). OS Maps service at <https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/osmaps/> Ordnance Survey, Southampton.



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Assessment							THREATS				Action	
Ref No	species	Age Class	DBH (CM)	Height (M)	Spread N, S, E, W (M)	Condition	Failure	Target	Impact	Score	Recommendation	Time frame
1	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	M	1m	27	10,6,10,8	Good. Root plate slightly raised on the south side. Main union at 5m is slightly included but stable. crossing limbs at 7m on the south side. Crown bias to the north east	0.8	20	6	96	No work at present but may need to reduce as a result of the work to T2 and T24	Resurvey after work to T2 and T24 has been completed.
2	Horse chestnut <i>Asculus hippocastanum</i>	M	1m	20	6,8,9,5	Poor. Large open decay cavity on the east side-probed to 12cm in to the main stem and 30cm+ in to the root plate. Honey fungus noted on the ground and on the main stem. Old prune wounds throughout the crown are now decaying.	8	40	10	3200	Pollarding will only be a temporary solution due to the extent of the decay and honey fungus at the base. Fell to ground level and replant with similar species such as Walnut.	1 Months
3	Yew <i>Taxcus baccata</i>	M	Multi stem 1m+	6	5,6,6,6	Good. Multi stem. Well-formed unions and crown.					None at time of survey	Resurvey 15 months
4	Cherry <i>Prunus spp</i>	EM	20	5	3,3,3,0	Reasonable. Early signs of canker of cherry.					Gentle lift to 2.5m over the road.	24 Months
5	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	M	1m	25	9,8,10,8	Reasonable. Beech bark disease (<i>neonectria coccinea</i>) noted at ground level on the south side. Signs of stabilized longitudinal cracks on the main stem. Bracket fungus <i>Ganoderma applanatum</i> noted at 5m on the East side from an old failed limb.	2	15	10	300	A Sonic tomography (PICUS) scan at the site of the bracket fungus and a climbing inspection should be completed before any recommendations can be made.	3 Months then resurvey and recommend work (if any) in conjunction with scan results
6	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	Multi stem 1.5m	18	0,8,8,0	Good. Multi stem (7) with included bark unions at the base. Central stems are crossing and rubbing. Some decay in stems on the south side at 6-8m	0.8	15	6	60	Crown reduce by up to 2.5m to relive weight and sail effect	12 Months
7	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	90	23	2,12,8,5	Good. Some lower limbs on the south side becoming over extended. Minor dead wood throughout the crown.					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 months
8	Horse chestnut <i>Asculus hippocastanum</i>	M	1m	22	3,12,8,5	Poor. Longitudinal crack from ground level to 6m on the west side. Old unidentifiable fungal growth at 30cm on the south side. Historic major limb loss on the north side at 6-7m- now a large open decay cavity. Major limb loss near the top of the tree and significant die back noted.	2	7	10	140	Pollard to 12m. if the tree is to be retained a survey should be completed annually	6 Months
9	Yew <i>Taxcus baccata</i>	M	Multi stem 70	6	5,5,5,5	Good. Multi stem (5)					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 months
10	Horse chestnut <i>Asculus hippocastanum</i>	EM	10	8	2,2,2,2	Good.					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 months

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Ref No	species	Age Class	DBH (CM)	Height (M)	Spread N, S, E, W (M)	Condition	Failure	Target	Impact	Score	Recommendation	Time frame
11	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	EM	47	18	3,8,6,3	Good. Historic main stem removal on the East side. Minor deadwood in crown.					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 months
12	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	77	24	4,9,6,6	Good. Some large dead wood in the crown.					Dead wood to be retained as habitat.	Resurvey 15 months
13	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	80	26	6,8,3,6	Good. Bifurcation at 8m. some significant dead wood					Remove dead wood	12 months
14	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	70	23	8,2,9,0	Poor. Large decay cavity at the base that extends well in to the root plate. Unidentified fungal and bacterial infections. Significant crown die back.	8	7	10	560	Fell at the earliest convenience	3 Months
15	Horse chestnut <i>Asculus hippocastanum</i>	EM	10	6	2,2,2,2	Good.					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 months
16	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	70	23	8,3,4,4,	Good. Some minor dead wood in the crown.					May need to be reduced to reduce the sail effect after the felling of T14	Resurvey after felling of T14
17	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	55	23	7,0,0,6	Good					May need to be reduced to reduce the sail effect after the felling of T14	Resurvey after felling of T14
18	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	65	20	4,9,6,8	Good. Ivy Starting to envelop					Sever Ivy at base.	24 Months
19	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	EM	60	5	4,4,4,4	Good					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 months
20	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	OM	103	22	8,8,4,14	Reasonable. Exposed roots at ground level. Unidentified fungal growth within the buttress on the south side. Main stem has grown in a slightly helical fashion. Major historical limb loss to the north at 6m and south at 12m. Numerous crossing limbs and dead wood throughout. Tree is leaning significantly to the west.	2	15	10	300	Crown reduce by up to 3.5m to reduce load and sail effect. Unidentified fungal growth should be monitored through the next 12 month for a positive ID.	12 Months
21	Holly x 2 <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	EM	15	8	3,3,3,3	Good					Gently reduce over parking spaces	24 Months

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22	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	M	80	22	6,6,6,6	Good. Pronounced graft join at 40cm otherwise healthy.					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 months
23	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	EM	40	7	4,4,4,4	Good					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 months
24	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	M	1m+	24	6,6,6,6	Poor. Decay fungus <i>Meripilus giganteus</i> noted at least 7 different location around the root zone and buttress. Historical major limb loss at 10m which is now a large decay cavity. The major limb probably equated to half the crown in the past.	8	25	10	2000	Fell at the earliest convenience.	1 Month
25	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	65	22	7,3,6,6	Good. Ground surrounding the main stem is compact. Crown bias to the North. Bifurcates at 10m.					Decompact soil using a layer at least 60mm thick of well-rotted mulch	12 Months
26	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	EM	20	8	1,2,2,2	Good					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 months
27	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	EM	20	12	0,6,4,4	Good. Crown bias to the South					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 months
28	Norway spruce <i>Picea abies</i>	EM	20	14	0,3,0,3	Good					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 months
29/30	Sweet chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	EM	24	14	0,4,3,3,	Good					Gentle reduce over car park	24 Months
31	Monky puzzle <i>Araucaria araucana</i>	EM	25	14	1,1,1,1	Good					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 months
32/33	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	50	18	5,6,5,5	Good					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 Months
34	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	M	1m	25	9,9,9,9	Good. Pronounced graft join at 40cm otherwise healthy.					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 Months

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Ref No	species	Age Class	DBH (CM)	Height (M)	Spread N, S, E, W (M)	Condition	Failure	Target	Impact	Score	Recommendation	Time frame
35	Cedar <i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	M	1m+	24	1,11,0,15	Good. Crown bias to the West. Historical major limb loss.					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 Months
36/37	European larch <i>Larix decidua</i>	M	25	18	5,5,5,5	Good					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 Months
G1 (5)	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	EM	10-30	5-15		Good. Tree closest to foot path has a bark wound at ground level. Hammer tap= sound					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 Months
38	Stump		1m	10	1,1,1,1	Dead. Fantastic Habitat. Woodpecker and invertebrate holes throughout. Main union now decayed significantly.	8	15	6	720	Reduce to just below main union.	3 Months
39	Corsican pine <i>Pinus nigra</i>	M	70	22	0,12,8,7	Good. Significant lean to the East (toward the main building) Lowest limb at 14m are over extended.	2	40	10	800	Crown reduce by up to 2.5m and lowest limb by 4m	3 Months
40	Corsican pine <i>Pinus nigra</i>	M	55	22	1,10,7,7	Good. Significant lean to the East (toward the main building) Lowest limb at 14m are over extended.	2	40	10	800	Crown reduce by up to 2.5m and lowest limb by 4m	3 Months
41	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	Twin 2m	24	10,8,10,7	Reasonable. Heavily Included Bark union at 1m with "elephant ear" incremental support growth. Significant dead wood throughout.	2	40	10	800	Crown reduce by up to 2.5m. Install Cobra bracing to connect the two main structural stems.	3 Months
42	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	70	14	6,6,6,6	Poor. Large open decay cavity at the base on the south side. The decay extends deep in to the root plate. Lean towards the north away from public areas.	2	0	10	0	Heavy crown reduction of up to 4m	24 Months
43	Scots Pine. <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	M	60	19	3,3,3,3	Standing dead. Old honey fungus fungi at the base. There is no significant decay around the base of the main stem so a habitat pole is recommended which can be retained until it is deemed unsafe	8	25	10	2000	Fell to 13m to leave a habitat pole. Leaving a habitat pole is entirely at the client's discretion and can be felled to ground level if required.	3 Months
44	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	M	60	21	8,6,7,5	Reasonable. Minor decay at the base and early signs of beech bark disease. Stabilised longitudinal crack on the south side. Bifurcates at 10m. Foreign object (wire) protruding from 8m. Significant crown die back with significant dead wood present.	8	25	10	2000	Remove all major dead wood and reduce the remaining crown by up to 2.5 meters.	3 Months.

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G2	Group of 8. Horse chestnut/sycamore and ash	Y	0-20	20		Reasonable.					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 Months
45	Pine spp	M	51	22	4,4,4,4	Good. Minor cavity at ground level. Hammer tap and probe all sound					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 Months
46	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	60	15	6,4,5,3	Reasonable. Cavity at 0.5m on the east side. Hammer tap and probe are sound. Significant dead wood throughout crown.	0.8		10	0	Remove dead wood and lower epicormic growth.	12 Months
G3	Group of 5. Prunus, sycamore, Willow, Hawthorn	EM	20	8		Good. Growing over septic tank.					Gentle prune back to fence line	24 Months
47	Cherry Spp	EM	19	5	3,3,3,3	Good.					Light prune every 3-4 years to maintain current size	24 Months
48	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	EM	56	19	6,6,6,6	Good					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 months
49	Horse chestnut <i>Asculus hippocastanum</i>	M	1m+	19	7,6,8,5	Reasonable. Bleeding canker noted at the base. Cavity on south side at 2m appears to be filled with concrete. Hanging limb at 3m on the south side with signs of bacterial wet wood. Historical major limb loss throughout crown.	2	7	6	84	Crown reduce by up to 2.5m to reduce load and sail effect. Remove all dead wood and hanging limbs.	3 months for hanging limb and 12 months for the reduction
50	Scots Pine. <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	M	64	21	5,5,5,5	Good					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 Months
51	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	55	19	5,6,6,5	Good					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 Months
52	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	M	45	8	6,6,6,6	Good					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 Months

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53	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	EM	20	14	5,5,4,3	Good					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 Months
54	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	M	1m+	10	8,12,6,6,	Good					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 Months
55	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	M	60	20	7,6,6,7	Poor. More than 50% of the bark and cambium layer is dead or in decline due to a bacterial infection that is still spreading. Heavy crown die back throughout.	8	7	10	560	Fell to 13m to leave a habitat pole. Leaving a habitat pole is entirely at the client's discretion and can be felled to ground level if required.	3 Months.
56	Scots Pine. <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	M	60	22	5,9,4,4	Reasonable. Large strip of dead bark and cambium from ground level to 15m. probably caused by a lightning strike. Woodpecker holes. Crown seams healthy.					A Sonic tomography (PICUS) scan at 5,10,15m and a climbing inspection should be completed before any recommendations can be made.	3 Months
57	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	M	45	14	6,4,6,4	Good					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 Months
58	Holm oak <i>Quercus ilex</i>	M	Twin 2m	18	8,6,5,5	Reasonable. Bifurcates at 1m. open wound on south side at 1m. Major crossing limbs. Large open wound on north east side hammer tap and probe are sound.					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 Months
59	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	M	35	16	6,6,6,2	Poor. Large open wound from ground level to 2m.					Due to its location, no action is required	Resurvey 15 Months
60	Scots Pine. <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	M	30	18		Dead.	8	0	4	0	Fell to 13m to leave a habitat pole. Leaving a habitat pole is entirely at the client's discretion and can be felled to ground level if required	3 Months
61	Holm oak <i>Quercus ilex</i>	M	80	18	6,4,6,6	Reasonable. Open cavity at the base. Hammer tap and probe are sound					Due to its location, no action is required	Resurvey 15 Months
62	Oak <i>Quercus</i>	M	1m	25	8,8,8,8	Good					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 Months
63	Holm oak <i>Quercus ilex</i>	M	60	10	0,13,9,6	Reasonable. Excessive lean to the south.	0.8	7	10	56	Reduce by up to 2m to reduce load	24 Months

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Ref No	species	Age Class	DBH (CM)	Height (M)	Spread N, S, E, W (M)	Condition	Failure	Target	Impact	Score	Recommendation	Time frame
64	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	40	18	0,8,6,0	Poor. Wounds at base. Extensive bacterial infection and decay on main stem. Significant crown dieback.	2	7	6	84	Fell to ground level.	24 Months
65	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	EM	40	8	3,6,4,4	Good.					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 Months
66	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	EM	25	9	3,3,3,3	Poor. Extensive crown dieback due to bacterial infection and hanging dead wood.					Remove all dead wood.	12 Months
67	Cedar <i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	M	1.5m	20	12,4,12,12	Good. Bifurcates at 10m with a well-formed crown.					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 Months
68	Oak <i>Quercus</i>	EM	54	18	3,6,6,4	Good. Somewhat repressed by adjacent trees but in good condition.					Remove dead wood	12 Months
G4	Mixed group of 7	EM	10-30	4-15		Good.					None at time of survey	Resurvey 15 Months
69	Leyland Cypress <i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	M	56	18	3,3,3,3	Good.					None at time of survey	Resurvey 15 Months
70	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	M	70	22	5,5,5,5	Poor. Large basal cavity. Decay starts in the root plate and up to 1.5m.	8	0	10	0	Pollard to 12-14m for habitat	24 Months
71	Hornbeam <i>Carpinus Betulus</i>	M	45			Fallen and hanging in adjacent Yew trees.	50	0	10	0	Fell to ground level and stack on site.	3 Months
72	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	55	17	5,5,5,5	Reasonable. Significant dead wood throughout the crown.	8	0	6	0	Remove dead wood.	24 Months
73	Leyland Cypress x2 <i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	M	56	18	3,3,3,3	Good.					None at time of survey	Resurvey 15 Months
74	Corsican pine <i>Pinus nigra</i>	M		23	3,3,3,3	Unable to complete due to Ivy.					Sever Ivy at base and resurvey	12 Months

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75	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	EM	30	16	5,5,5,5	Poor. Bacterial infection all around the base.					Due to location, no action is required.	Resurvey 15 Months
76	Oak <i>Quercus</i>	EM	50	16	6,6,6,6	Good. Root girdling on the West side.					None at time of survey	Resurvey 15 Months
77	Horse chestnut <i>Asculus hippocastanum</i>	M	2m	24	8,8,8,8	Reasonable. Significant dead wood. Moderate crown dieback not unusual for a tree of this age and size.					None at time of survey	Resurvey 15 Months
78	Lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	M	90	22	6,6,7,6	Good.					None at time of survey	Resurvey 15 Months
G5	Group of 6 Yew and Holly	EM	20-40	5-8		Good.					None at time of survey	Resurvey 15 Months
79	Weeping Willow <i>Salix x pendulina Wend</i>	OM	Twin 1m	14	1,4,6,2	Reasonable. Historic old pollard and historic major limb loss.	8	7	6	336	Pollard to 6m.	24 Months
80	Weeping Willow <i>Salix x pendulina Wend</i>	OM	Twin 1m	17	1,5,3,7	Ivy covered. Historic major limb loss.	8	7	6	336	Sever Ivy at base. Pollard to 8m.	24 Months
G6	Group of 7 Leyland Cyrpress	EM	30	9	2,2,2,2	Good.					None at time of survey	Resurvey 15 Months
G7	Group of 6 Ash and Sycamore	EM	30	10		Good.					None at time of survey	Resurvey 15 Months
G8	Group of 8 Sycamores	EM	30	10		Good.					None at time of survey.	Resurvey 15 Months
81	Wellingtonia <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	EM	2m	25	4,4,4,4	Good.					None at time of survey	Resurvey 15 Months
82	Scots Pine. <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	OM	68	15		Dead. Retain as habitat.					Retain as habitat.	Resurvey 15 Months

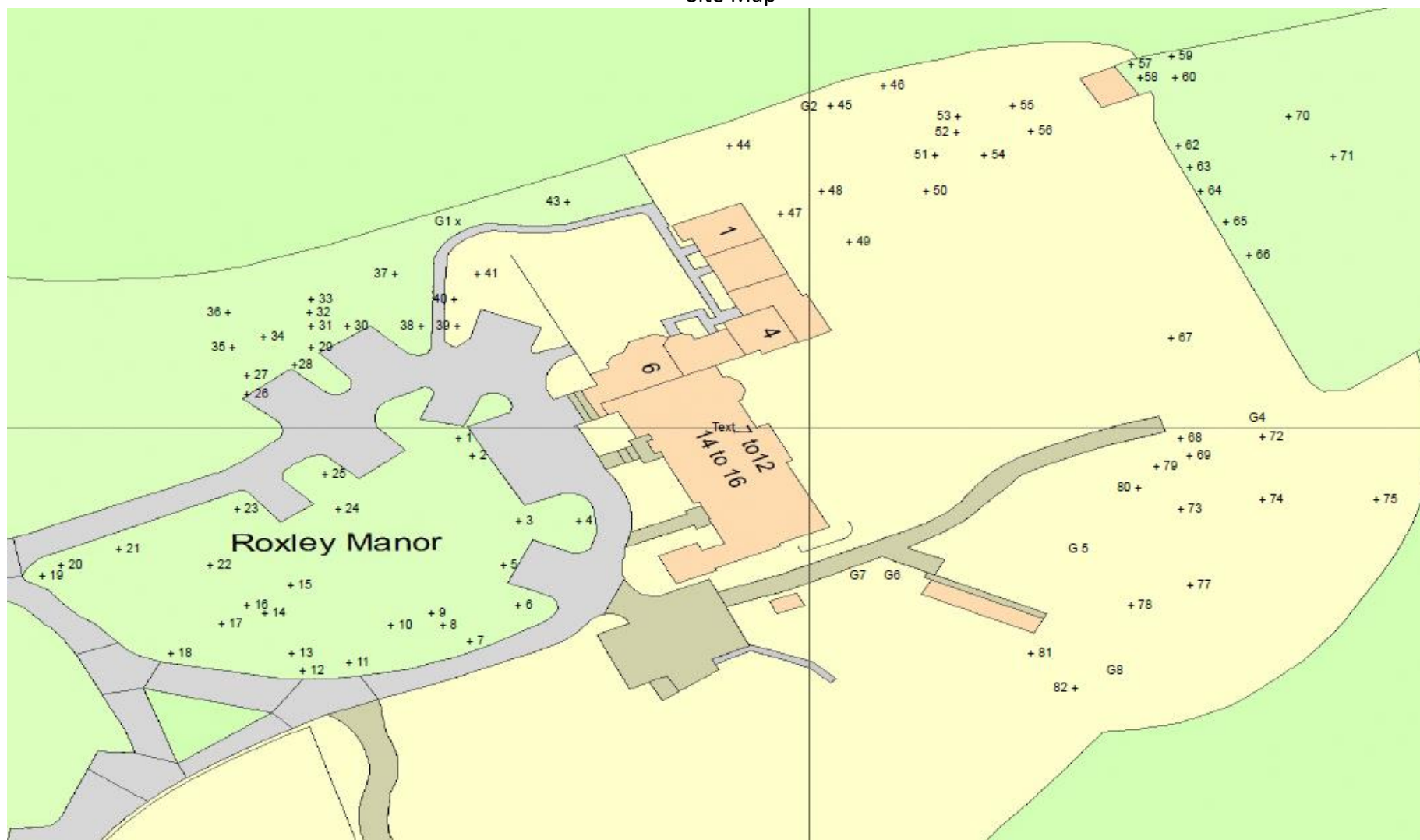
Tree Safety Survey			
Worklist			
Ref No	Tree Species	Recommendations	Time Frame
2	Horse chestnut <i>Asculus hippocastanum</i>	Pollarding will only be a temporary solution due to the extent of the decay and honey fungus at the base. Fell to ground level and replant with similar species such as Walnut.	1 Months
24	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Fell at the earliest convenience.	1 Month
5	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	A Sonic tomography (PICUS) scan at the site of the bracket fungus and a climbing inspection should be completed before any recommendations can be made.	3 Months then resurvey and recommend work (If any) in conjunction with scan results
14	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Fell at the earliest convenience	3 Months
38	Stump	Reduce to just below main union.	3 Months
39	Corsican pine <i>Pinus nigra</i>	Crown reduce by up to 2.5m and lowest limb by 4m	3 Months
40	Corsican pine <i>Pinus nigra</i>	Crown reduce by up to 2.5m and lowest limb by 4m	3 Months
41	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Crown reduce by up to 2.5m. Install Cobra bracing to connect the two main structural stems.	3 Months
43	Scots Pine. <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Fell to 13m to leave a habitat pole. Leaving a habitat pole is entirely at the client's discretion and can be felled to ground level if required.	3 Months
44	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Remove all major dead wood and reduce the remaining crown by up to 2.5 meters.	3 Months.
49	Horse chestnut <i>Asculus hippocastanum</i>	Crown reduce by up to 2.5m to reduce load and sail effect. Remove all dead wood and hanging limbs.	3 months for hanging limb and 12 months for the reduction
55	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Fell to 13m to leave a habitat pole. Leaving a habitat pole is entirely at the client's discretion and can be felled to ground level if required.	3 Months.
56	Scots Pine. <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	A Sonic tomography (PICUS) scan at 5,10,15m and a climbing inspection should be completed before any recommendations can be made.	3 Months
60	Scots Pine. <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Fell to 13m to leave a habitat pole. Leaving a habitat pole is entirely at the client's discretion and can be felled to ground level if required	3 Months
71	Hornbeam <i>Carpinus Betulus</i>	Fell to ground level and stack on site.	3 Months
8	Horse chestnut <i>Asculus hippocastanum</i>	Pollard to 12m. if the tree is to be retained a survey should be completed annually	6 Months

Tree Safety Survey

Worklist

6	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Crown reduce by up to 2.5m to relive weight and sail effect	12 Months
13	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Remove dead wood	12 months
20	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Crown reduce by up to 3.5m to reduce load and sail effect. Unidentified fungal growth should be monitored through the next 12 month for a positive ID.	12 Months
25	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Decompact soil using a layer at least 60mm thick of well-rotted mulch	12 Months
46	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Remove dead wood and lower epicormic growth.	12 Months
66	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Remove all dead wood.	12 Months
68	Oak <i>Quercus</i>	Remove dead wood	12 Months
74	Corsican pine <i>Pinus nigra</i>	Sever Ivy at base and resurvey	12 Months
4	Cherry <i>Prunus spp</i>	Gentle lift to 2.5m over the road.	24 Months
18	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sever Ivy at base.	24 Months
21	Holly x 2 <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Gently reduce over parking spaces	24 Months
29/30	Sweet chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	Gentle reduce over car park	24 Months
42	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Heavy crown reduction of up to 4m	24 Months
G3	Group of 5. Prunus, sycamore, Willow, Hawthorn	Gentle prune back to fence line	24 Months
47	Cherry Spp	Light prune every 3-4 years to maintain current size	24 Months
64	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Fell to ground level.	24 Months
70	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Pollard to 12-14m for habitat	24 Months
72	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Remove dead wood.	24 Months
79	Weeping Willow <i>Salix x pendulina Wend</i>	Pollard to 6m.	24 Months
80	Weeping Willow <i>Salix x pendulina Wend</i>	Sever Ivy at base. Pollard to 8m.	24 Months

Site Map



Pictures of T2 Showing extensive decay at the base and into the root plate (left picture). Right picture showing fruiting bodies of *Armillaria mellea* (Honey fungus). Honey fungus is a pathogenic fungus that can colonise healthy tissue but typically works as a secondary coloniser of already weakened trees.



Pictures of T5. The picture on the right is of the fruiting body of decay fungi *Ganoderma applanatum* which is normally associated with already damaged wood but can extend into health tissue resulting in mechanical failure.

The picture on the right at the base of T5 is of *Neonectria coccinea* (Beech bark disease.) This fungal pathogen kills the cambium layer beneath the bark and in extreme cases can cause the ultimate demise of the tree. In health trees, it will normally stay fairly localised and cause minimal damage but can worsen significantly if the tree is under attack from other pathogens or stressed from factors such as drought/water logging.



Pictures of T24 showing old fruiting bodies of *Meripilus giganteus* (Giant polypore). Giant polypore causes significant decay to the root system, particularly the underside of main support roots leaving the tree unstable and prone to windthrow. The appearance of the surface roots is often misleading as the decay is normally underground.

