

Tree Survey Report

Client	
Site	
Date	
Arboricultural Consultant	
Survey on Plan	Plan # EH/03

Tree Survey

This tree survey has been undertaken to the recommendations of BS 5837:1991 British Standard Guide for Trees in Relation to Construction. In making this assessment, consideration has been given to:

- the health, vigour and condition of each tree
- any structural defects in each tree and its safe life expectancy
- the size and form of each tree and its suitability within the context of the proposed development
- the location of each tree relative to existing site features

Tree Ref	Species	DBH	CROWN HT	CROWN RAD	AGE	VIG	Condition	Category Grading	Comments
16	Quince	1	S	5	20	N	Poor	D	Extensive necrosis.
17	Norway Spruce	0.4	L	7	35	N	Poor	D	Infected with honey fungus, bacterial canker and slime flux
18	Birch	1	M	8	25	N	Fair	D	Infected with honey fungus
19/20	Willows	1.5-2	L	12/12	40-50	N	Good	A	No sign of honey fungus as yet
21/24	Apples	0.5	S	6	20	N	Poor	C	Girdled due to advanced honey fungus infection.
25	Pussy Willow	Multi-bole	M	4	20-30	N	Fair	B	Coppicing required to promote new growth
26	Norway Spruce	1.5	L	8	40	N	Fair	C	No sign of disease but the tree has been poorly maintained.

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See pages 3-5 for key to codes used.

Notes and recommendations

Tree Ref 16 This tree is dying and should be removed.

Tree Ref 17 & 18: Each of these trees is showing signs of honey fungus infection around the base of their trunks and should be felled, with the stumps removed and/or burned.

Tree ref 19 & 20: So far these trees show no sign of honey fungus infection, but given the proximity of other infected trees it is a matter of time before it spreads to them. In the meantime, good maintenance will help them resist infection and it is recommended that the trees are pollarded and dead wood removed and the area around their trunk bases is cleared of competing vegetation.

Trees 21-24: All the apples are showing signs of honey fungus infection and have at best 1-2 years before they succumb fully.

Tree ref 25-26: These trees do not show signs of honey fungus infection but do need routine maintenance to help keep them healthy and may yet develop infection given the prevalence of the fungus close by.

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KEY TO CODES USED

TREE REF Tree number on survey plan

SPECIES Common/English name

HT Height class

S Small (6 m)

M Medium (7<12 m)

L Large (>12 m)

RAD Crown spread radius (metres)

DBH Trunk diameter (centimetres) at breast height (1.5m)

AGE Age class

Y Young - Less than one third life expectancy

MI Middle age - One to two thirds life expectancy

M Mature - More than two thirds life expectancy

OM Over mature - Very limited life expectancy

VIG Vigour

N Normal vigour

L Low vigour

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CATEGORY A: Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (min 40 years). GREEN on plan.

- Trees whose retention is most desirable:
- Vigorous healthy trees, of good form, and in harmony with proposed space and structures;
- Healthy young trees of good form, potentially in harmony with proposed development;
- Trees for screening or softening the effect of existing structures in the near vicinity, or of particular visual importance to the locality;
- Trees of particular historical, commemorative or other value, or good specimens of rare or unusual species.

Trees in this category are the best trees on the site and should be retained where possible.

CATEGORY B: Those of moderate quality and value: in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (min 20 years). BLUE on plan.

- Trees whose retention is desirable:
- Trees that may be included in the high category, but because of their numbers or slightly impaired condition, are downgraded in favour of the best individuals;
- Immature trees, with potential to develop into the high category

CATEGORY C: Those of low quality and value (currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (min 10 years), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. GREY on plan

Trees which could be retained:

- Trees in adequate condition, or which can be retained with minimal tree surgery, but are not worthy of inclusion in category A or B;
- Immature trees or trees of no particular merit.

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Trees in this category should not be retained in isolation but only as part of a group of, preferably, better quality (code A/B) trees. They should only be retained where they are not a significant constraint on development.

CATEGORY D: Fell category: those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which, should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management. RED on plan.

Trees for removal:

- Dead or structurally dangerous trees
- Trees with insecure roothold;
- Trees with significant fungal decay at the base or on the main bole;
- Trees that will become dangerous after the removal of other trees.

Trees in this category must be felled in any event.