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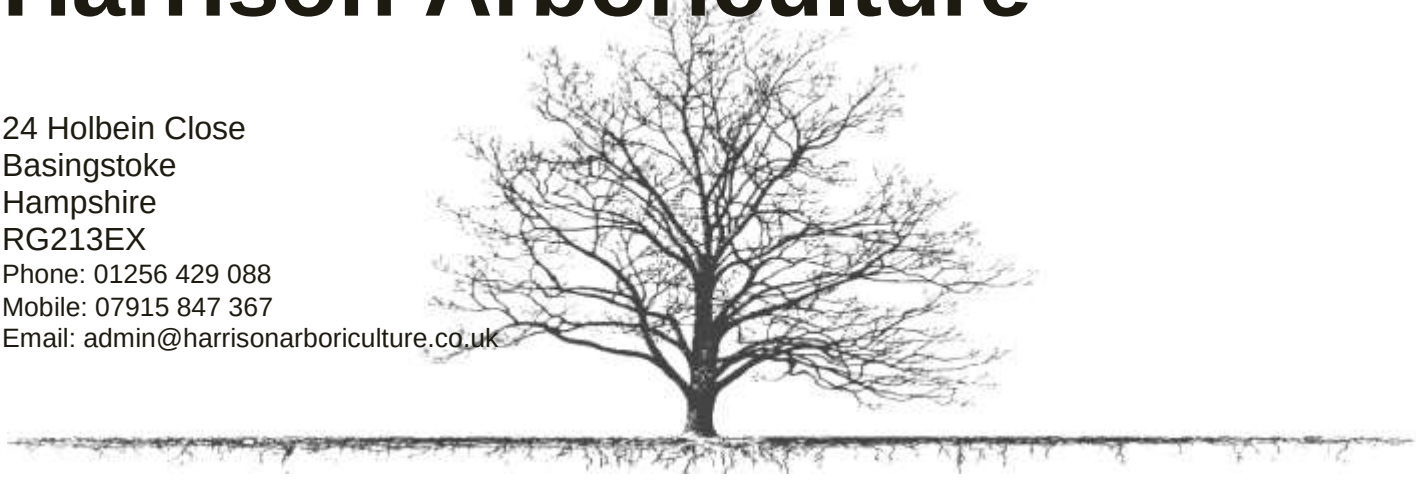

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT IN RELATION TO TREES AT:

THORN KNOLL, SALTERNS LANE, BUSLEDON, HAMPSHIRE

REFERENCE: HA 35/156/260214

18 MARCH 2014

Prepared by M. Harrison NDArb FArborA

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1. INSTRUCTION

This tree survey and report was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Lisby, Salterns Lane, Bursledon by telephone in February 2014 to carry out the inspection and to provide a written report on all significant trees at this address.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

- To assess the health and safety of 16 no. trees situated in the rear garden of the above address. Protected by a preservation order.
- Provide recommendations for the safe retention of the trees.
- Provide an application to the local authority to undertake the works recommended.

3. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE REPORT

1.1 This survey and report are concerned with arboricultural aspects and only report information received about the trees and what was visible on the day of inspection.

1.2 It is based on a ground level tree assessment and examination of external features only — described as the 'Visual Tree Assessment' (Mattheck and Breloer, The Body Language of Trees, DoE booklet Research for Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994). The structural conditions of the trees have been considered and remedial action recommended where possible.

1.3 An internal investigation was carried out on one tree (Red oak) showing fungal fruiting bodies (Ganoderma resinaceum) suggesting the possibility of internal decay. No tissue samples or internal investigations were carried out in relation to the remaining trees.

1.4 No soil samples were taken or soil analyses carried out and the risk of tree-related subsidence to structures has not been assessed. The British Geological Survey classifies the bedrock as: EARNLEY SAND FORMATION - SAND, SILT AND CLAY formation.

1.5 Although considered, no specific wildlife assessment has been carried out. It should be noted that The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees.

4. SURVEY METHOD

1.6 I visited the site to inspect the trees on 5th January 2013.

1.7 The height of the trees was estimated visually.

1.8 The diameter at breast height (DBH) was measured using a diameter tape.

1.9 The crown radii have been measured using a Leica D2 digital laser measure and the canopy dimensions given for each cardinal point.

1.10 The survey is restricted to the trees within the property boundary. These are denoted on the site plan at appendix A. No other trees or shrubs were inspected.

1.11 Investigations of decay present were carried out on T2 and T4 using a tempered steel rod. Further internal investigation of T4 was undertaken and an IML 400 resistograph.

1.12 The inspection data and recommendations can be found at appendix 1 – SURVEY.

5. SITE DETAILS

1.13 The trees are situated in the rear garden with several overhanging or within falling distance of the public highway, access roads and buildings.

1.14 This garden is a mature, landscaped area primarily given over to grass with a gravel drive. It slopes downwards slightly toward the north eastern side of the garden with no evidence of recent soil disturbance within the root areas of the trees.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Survey details can be found at appendix 1

Tree no.	Species	Works	Reason
T1	Aesculus x carnea (Chestnut)	None	
T2	Populus species (Poplar)	Reduce the overall crown by 20% (5m) retaining the shape and habit of the species. Remove the broken hanging branch at 8m north-west	There are a number of cavities throughout the canopy which compromise the trees internal integrity, particularly the large limb to the east of the tree overhanging the neighbouring access drive. The tree has suffered significant branch loss historically. The proposed works will reduce end weight and sail action.
T3	Populus species (Poplar)	Reduce the lowest limb overhanging the neighbouring access drive to the east by 20% (2m max) retaining the shape and habit of the species.	The tree has suffered significant branch loss historically. The proposed works will reduce end weight
T4	Quercus rubra (Oak)	Remove to ground level and grind the stump. Replant with 1no. similar standard tree (14-16 girth)	Ganoderma resinaceum has colonized the tree which is now significantly decayed at the base making retention unviable.

T5	Quercus rubra (Oak)	Remove to ground level and grind the stump. Replant with 1no. similar standard tree (14-16 girth)	Part of a shared canopy, the tree has a poor form which remedial works would not rectify without significantly reducing its amenity.
T6	Oak	None	
T7	Quercus rubra (Oak)	None	
T8	Tilia x europaea (Lime)	Remove major dead wood (>20mm) (excepted from TPO legislation) Removal basal suckers back to source. Thin canopy (10%) - By virtue of epicormic removal, no branches over 30mm diameter are to be removed.	The removal of basal growth will allow a clear view of the stem base for future monitoring. Crown thinning (epicormic removal) will improve the appearance of the tree, reduce sail action and light suppression of lower branches and allow easier monitoring its overall vigour and health.
T9	Tilia x europaea (Lime)	As T8	As T8
T10	Tilia x europaea (Lime)	As T8	As T8
T11	Tilia x europaea (Lime)	Remove major dead wood (>20mm) (excepted from TPO legislation)	
T12	Tilia x europaea (Lime)	None	
T13	Tilia x europaea (Lime)	None	
T14	Quercus robur (Oak)	None	
T15	Betula pendula (Birch)	None	
T16	Quercus robur (Oak)	Sever Ivy at the base (consent not required)	

Signed Mark Harrison Date 20/02/2014



Appendix 1 SURVEY

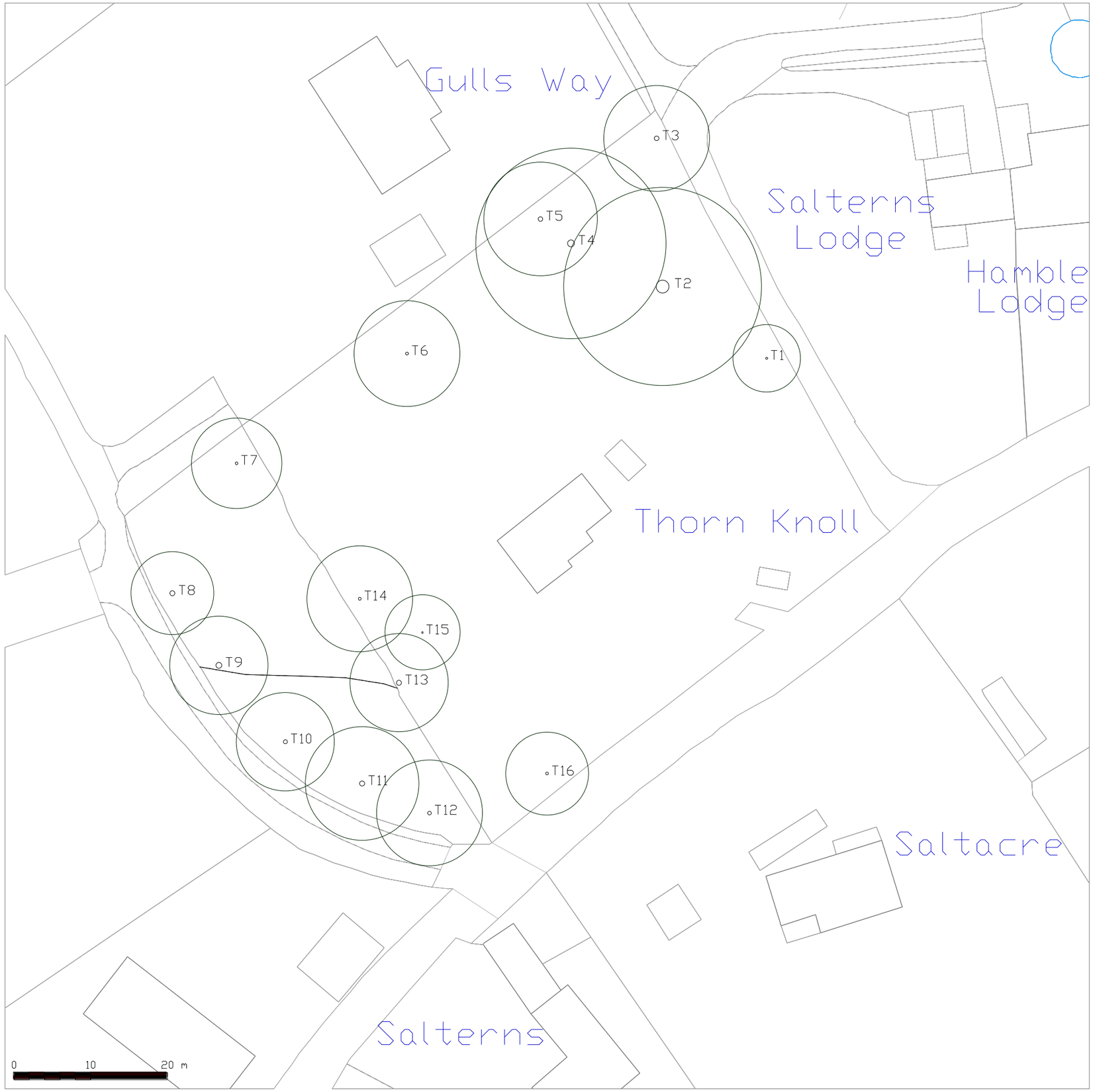
Tree Reference	Species	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Diameter at Breast Height	Site Features	Condition	Recommendations
T1	Aesculus x carnea (Chestnut)	9.0m	9.0m	48cm	Grass surround, Wall or fence within canopy spread	Bird/Bat box installed Bark wound - Old bark wounds on western side of main trunk at ground level to lm -possible pseudomonas canker although no staining evident. Also lifting bark on western side at 1 - 2m. Trunk or branch cankers Crossing/rubbing branch	None recorded
T2	Populus species (Poplar)	25.0m	26.0m	188cm	Grass surround, Wall or fence within canopy spread	Basal decay - Tertiary stem historically removed. Large decay pocket on the north western side at the base. Investigation with steel rod suggests that the decay confined to the wound area. Hanging broken branch - Large limb on western side of the canopy has split and is resting in the adjacent red Oak. Large piece of dead wood hanging in the western side of canopy. Cavity opening on major limb on the eastern side at 5m – Informed by Mrs Lisby that birds are using the cavity suggesting it is significant. Cavity opening on scaffold limb south east at 8m	Reduce the overall crown by 20% (5m) retaining the shape and habit of the species. Remove hanging/broken limb. Continue to monitor the wound area at the base, should any fungal fruiting bodies appear contact an arboriculturalist to re assess.

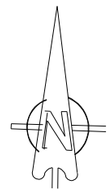
T3	Populus species (Poplar)	22.0m	14.0m	79cm	Grass surround Overhead cables (bt) Road within canopy spread Wall or fence within canopy spread	Historical branch loss - West at 14m approx. 180mm diameter Large, heavy limbs - eastern side overhanging bt cables and access road. Lean - Learns to the north over access road -phototropic. Large pruning wounds - Previously crown lifted over access road	Reduce crown (20%) - Reduce the heavy bombs overhanging the access path to lessen the end weight
T4	Quercus rubra (Oak)	23.0m	25.0m	109cm	Grass surround Wall or fence within canopy spread	Fungal fruiting bodies - Ganoderma resinaceum Major dead wood >50mm - large dead limb west at 8m	Reduce crown (20%) - Reduce the heavy bombs overhanging the access path to lessen the end weight
							Detailed inspection undertaken on 03-03-2014. Results show significant decay at the base of the stem around the fruiting bodies. Resitograph results attached to report.
T5	Quercus rubra (Oak)	19.0m	15.0m	77cm	Grass surround, Wall or fence within canopy spread	Bird/Bat box installed Bark wound - At base on eastern Side. No evidence of decay. Epicormic growth - epicormics on main stem and throughout canopy in the scaffold branches. Major dead wood >50mm - large dead limb west at 8m Old crown reduction - Major lift over the neighbours garden Supressed tree with a shared canopy	Remove to ground level and replant.
T6	Quercus robur (Oak)	18.0m	14.0m	58cm	Grass surround	Bird/Bat box installed Imbalanced crown - Previously shared canopy The adjacent tree has now been removed.	None recorded

T7	Quercus rubra (Oak)	19.0m	12.0m	54cm	Grass surround Wall/fence within falling distance	Bird/Bat box installed Co-dominant stems - Bifurcates at 6m	None recorded
T8	Tilia x europaea (Lime)	23.0m	11.0m	87cm	Grass surround Road within canopy spread - access road Wall/fence within falling distance	Basal/trunk suckers Epicormic growth - Throughout the canopy. Major dead wood >50mm - Throughout the canopy. Old crown reduction - lateral limbs previously reduced. Co-dominant stems - Bifurcates at 3m	Remove major dead wood (>20mm) Removal basal suckers - Remove back to Source to keep stem base clear to allow unhindered view. Thin canopy (10%) - By virtue of epicormic removal.
T9	Tilia x europaea (Lime)	23.0m	13.0m	96cm	Grass surround, Road within canopy spread - access road Wall/fence within falling distance	Basal/trunk suckers Epicormic growth - Throughout the canopy. Major dead wood >50mm - Throughout the canopy. Old crown reduction - lateral limbs previously reduced. Co-dominant stems - Bifurcates at 4m	Remove major dead wood (>20mm) Removal basal suckers back to source to keep stem base clear allowing unhindered view. Thin canopy (10%) - By virtue of epicormic removal.
T10	Tilia x europaea (Lime)	23.0m	13.0m	71cm	Grass surround Road within canopy spread - access road Wall/fence within falling distance	Basal/trunk suckers Epicormic growth - Throughout the canopy. Major dead wood >50mm - Throughout the canopy. Old crown reduction - lateral limbs previously reduced. Co-dominant stems - Bifurcates at 4m	Remove major dead wood (>20mm) Removal basal suckers - Remove back to Source to keep stem base clear to allow unhindered view. Thin canopy (10%) - By virtue of epicormic removal.

T11	Tilia x europaea (Lime)	23.0m	15.0m	85cm	Grass surround Road within canopy spread - access road Wall/fence within falling distance	Major dead wood >50mm - Throughout the canopy. Co-dominant stems - Bifurcates at 2.5m (three major stems)	Remove major dead wood (>20mm)
T12	Tilia x europaea (Lime)	22.0m	14.0m	67cm	Grass surround Road within canopy spread - access road Wall/fence within falling distance	Epicormic growth - Throughout the canopy. Major dead wood >50mm - Throughout the canopy. Narrow forks with included bark - @ 5m Old crown reduction - lateral limbs previously reduced.	Remove major dead wood (>20mm)
T13	Tilia x europaea (Lime)	24.0m	13.0m	85cm	Grass surround Road within falling distance - access road Wall/fence within falling distance	Branch stubs - Branches in lower canopy lifted back to stubs. Ivy or climbing plants Minor dead wood <50mm Narrow forks with included bark (@ base) - Showing reaction wood on eastern side Co-dominant stems - Bifurcates at base 440, 600	None recorded..
T14	Quercus robur (Oak)	18.0m	14.0m	58cm	Grass surround	Bird/Bat box installed Minor dead wood <50mm	None recorded..
T15	Betula pendula (Birch)	18.0m	10.0m	41cm	Grass surround	Cavity (@ base) Lean - suppressed by the adjacent lime - phototropism Minor dead wood <50mm	None recorded..
T16	Quercus robur (Oak)	18.0m	11.0m	58cm	Grass surround	Ivy or climbing plants Minor dead wood <50mm Old crown reduction	Climbing plants - sever the ivy at the base to allow unhindered view of stem.

Appendix 2 – SITE PLAN





CLIENT	Mr and Mrs Lisby
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DATE	24 February 2014
DRAWN BY	M.Harrison

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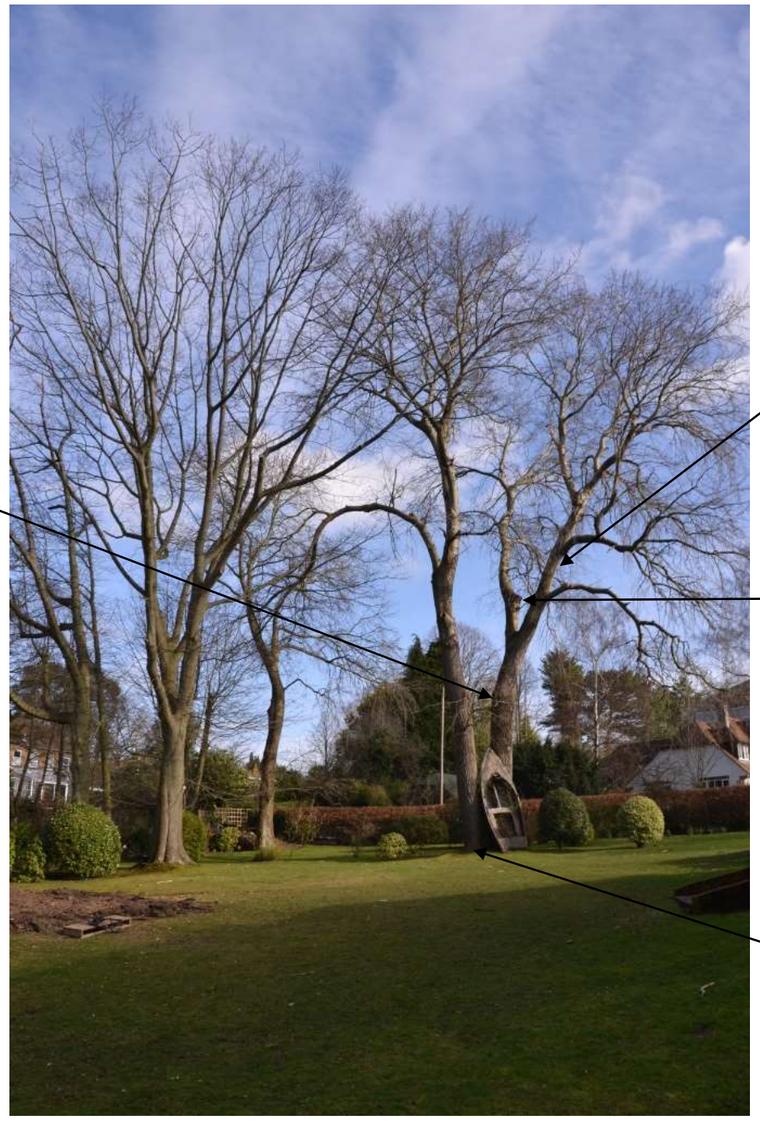
Appendix 2 - PHOTOGRAPHS

T2













T3



T4 and T5









T7 to T15

