

Tree condition survey
at
10 Kenilworth Drive, Eastleigh, SO50 4PT
for
Mr and Mrs Layland

sapling arboriculture ltd

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Instruction To carry out a tree condition survey of a single birch within the site identified by the client and comment on relationship with trees outside the site. Production of survey report and provision of management recommendations with priorities as appropriate.

The tree condition survey is to be carried out in relation to the landowner's duty under the Occupier's Liability Act 1984 and common law. Presumption for tree management will be in favour of retention of the tree(s) where appropriate.

Limitations The tree condition survey was carried out from ground level using the Visual Tree Assessment process, identifying significant tree features that may have significant bearing upon the condition and management of the tree and giving appropriate recommendations and priorities. Trees were not climbed as part of this survey.

Typical significant defects that are to be identified can be referred to in "Hazards from Trees, a general guide" by David Lonsdale and "The body language of trees" by Claus Mattheck published by the Forestry Commission and the Department of the Environment respectively.

To carry out the tree survey reasonable access around the base of the tree is required. Where this is not feasible, these parts of the tree may not be able to be inspected. If view of the entire structure of the tree(s) is limited, for instance by the properties in private ownership, this is a limitation to the tree survey and some parts of the tree may not be able to be fully surveyed.

Trees are dynamic structures and as such their condition and health may change in a short period of time, particularly in relation to changes in their immediate environment and circumstances, and as such the survey relates only to the visible condition found on the day of the survey. Tree(s) should be re-surveyed on a regular basis so that the change in condition can be identified. An appropriate time period between surveys may be up to 5 years depending upon the species, condition of the trees, their maturity / size and the target(s). Recommendations for the period between surveys will be given.

No soil investigations have been carried out.

Tree positions have been plotted approximately on Ordnance Survey data (licence 10001998) to correlate between the tree condition survey, the site plan, and the individual trees on the site.

No	Species	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)		Age class
T1	Birch <i>Betula pubescens</i>	16.9	N	2.8	Mature
			E	4.7	
			S	4.3	
			W	4.5	

Condition

GOOD

Dominant canopy.

Good vitality shown by twig size, structure and density.

Typical structure with occasional overlong branches and previous historical branch removals.

Previously crown reduced with moderate regrowth

Twist in stem at c4m straightening after.

Typical basal root development with mechanical damage to surface roots.

North: Highway footway and house

East: House and highway carriageway.

South: Highway carriageway.

West: Access drive.

Consideration

The tree is in close proximity to the dwelling. To manage the relationship between the tree and the dwelling it is reasonable to reduce the height and canopy spread of the tree so that the tree does not 'dominate' the dwelling.

Any pruning wounds are to be kept to small diameter branches (less than 60mm diameter) the physiological shock to the tree is reduced and the metabolically active sapwood is more able to respond. Due to the small amount of foliage and branches to be removed to natural target pruning points the impact upon the visual appearance can be minimised.

Low branches over footway to West need to be removed to enable the safe use of the footway.

The tree is subject to Tree Preservation Order and therefore any tree works will require consent prior to implementation.



Recommendations
1. Tree works: ○ Clear building by 2.5m. Reason: to maintain a reasonable relationship between the tree and the adjacent house. ○ Crown reduction to a final height of 12m with a 4m horizontal radial canopy spread. Reason: to manage the proximal relationship between the tree and adjacent dwelling. ○ Crown lift to 3m all round, including over footway. Reason: to create and maintain access around the base of the tree.
Priority
Low / works to be completed by 1st January 2023. The ideal time of year for the tree biology to implement the tree works is August to early October. The worst time for tree works is the time around 'bud burst' in spring and 'leaf fall' in Autumn. Therefore, bearing in mind the time of year the current best opportunity to implement, the works is between August 2022 to September 2022. This is taking into consideration the tree, the site and the circumstances and the potential for failure of the tree or its components.
Resurvey
To be completed by 30th June 2025.

General notes

The tree survey can only be an assessment of the tree at the time of the survey and the tree(s) should be re-surveyed on a regular basis. An appropriate time period between surveys may be up to 5 years depending upon the condition of the trees, their maturity and the target(s). Recommendations for the period between surveys will be given.

As trees are dynamic structures their condition and health may change in a short period of time, particularly in relation to changes in their immediate environment and circumstances. Therefore, the survey is an assessment of the trees at the time of the survey only. If there is a significant change in the immediate environment and circumstances, then this should be brought to the attention of the Arboricultural Consultant so that they may advise accordingly.

I have not checked specifically with the planning authority whether the site is within a Conservation Area or whether the trees are under Tree Preservation Order (TPO). Prior to any tree works confirmation of whether these legal restrictions apply to the site or trees ought to be sought from the planning authority. If the trees stand within a Conservation Area designated under the Town and Country Planning Act the planning authority will normally require 6 weeks notice of intention to carry out any tree works as detailed in the survey. If the trees are under TPO then the planning authority will normally require an application for any tree works. Some tree works are exempt, for instance if the trees are dead or dangerous, and certain works can be carried out without application. It is necessary to give the planning authority at least five days notice prior to carrying out any of these tree works under these exemptions. This survey, with recommendations, can be used to support any such application or notice.

Wildlife issues are of significant concern to the general public. A balance has to be found between the protection of wildlife and the need for managing trees. The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1980) and Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000) give statutory protection to wild birds, bats, mammals, some invertebrates and plants. It is important to ensure that this legislation is properly considered when carrying out any works to trees.

Prior to any works being implemented the tree contractor must identify whether there are any bats or birds using the tree as roost or nest. If such habitation is identified, then the tree contractor must obtain the necessary licence from Natural England (0845 601 4523 www.naturalengland.org.uk) to carry out the works.

Where nesting birds are found, further information should be sought from DEFRA 08459 33 55 77 or helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk.

During the tree works, the contractor should carry out the tree works with bats as an active consideration and follow the current industry best practice, e.g. BS8596 Micro guide to surveying for bats in trees and woodland <https://shop.bsigroup.com/upload/273444/BSI-Bat-Microguide-UK-EN.pdf>

Biosecurity measures: To minimise to potential for contamination of the tree from other tree works it is appropriate to sterilise tools to be used before and after the works are implemented. Appropriate disinfectant includes Propellar or Cleankill Sanitizing spray. Loose debris is to be brushed off prior to treating with disinfectant to ensure appropriate application. See [http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/FCMS028-guidance.pdf/\\$file/FCMS028-guidance.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/FCMS028-guidance.pdf/$file/FCMS028-guidance.pdf) for further information on Biosecurity and <http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-9fjd2d> for disinfectant information.

Key to condition survey sheet

Desig	Designation (T is Tree, G is Group, H is Hedge, W is woodland, S is Stump)	
No	Tree number.	
Species	Species of tree.	
Height	Height measured in metres.	
Canopy spread	Canopy spread in metres is taken at the four cardinal points to derive an accurate representation of the crown.	
Age Class (Age)	Young	A tree considered to be less than approximately 20 years old.
	Middle aged	A tree in approximately the first 1/5th of its normal life span with apical dominance (rapidly growing with a clear main leader) and not yet fully at its environmental potential full height.
	Mature	A tree in its 2/5ths to 5/5ths of its normal life span with apical dominance lost and at its environmental potential full height.
Condition (Physiological and Structural)	Good	A tree of typical physiological and structural condition that requires only general tree works to facilitate its retention in the landscape.
	Fair	A tree of impaired physiological and / or structural condition that may require remedial and general tree works to facilitate its retention in the landscape.
	Poor	A tree of significantly impaired physiological and / or structural condition that will require remedial and general tree works to facilitate its retention in the landscape if feasible.
Recommendations	As per BS3998: 2010 Recommendations for Tree Works.	
Priority	Immediate	Works should be carried out immediately as the probability of harm or damage occurring is likely.
	High	These works are important to carry out as soon as reasonably possible and any budget available for tree management should be spent upon these trees before the moderate and low categories. Works in this category usually will relate to abatement of risk for harm and or damage to occur. Ideally works in this category are anticipated to be carried out within 1 month.
	Moderate	These works are important to carry out as soon as reasonably possible and any budget available for tree management should be spent upon these trees before the low categories. Works in this category usually will relate to abatement of risk for harm and or damage to occur and for the good arboricultural management of the trees. Ideally works in this category are anticipated to be carried out within 3 months.
	Low	Works in this category usually will relate to the good arboricultural management of the trees. Ideally works in this category are anticipated to be carried out within 12 months.
Re-survey	This is the time period in which it is recommended that the tree is surveyed again. This is based upon the condition of the tree, its location, previous, current and future management. It is normally expressed at a time period from the date of the report / survey, whichever is the sooner. If no time period is noted, then the default period is one year.	

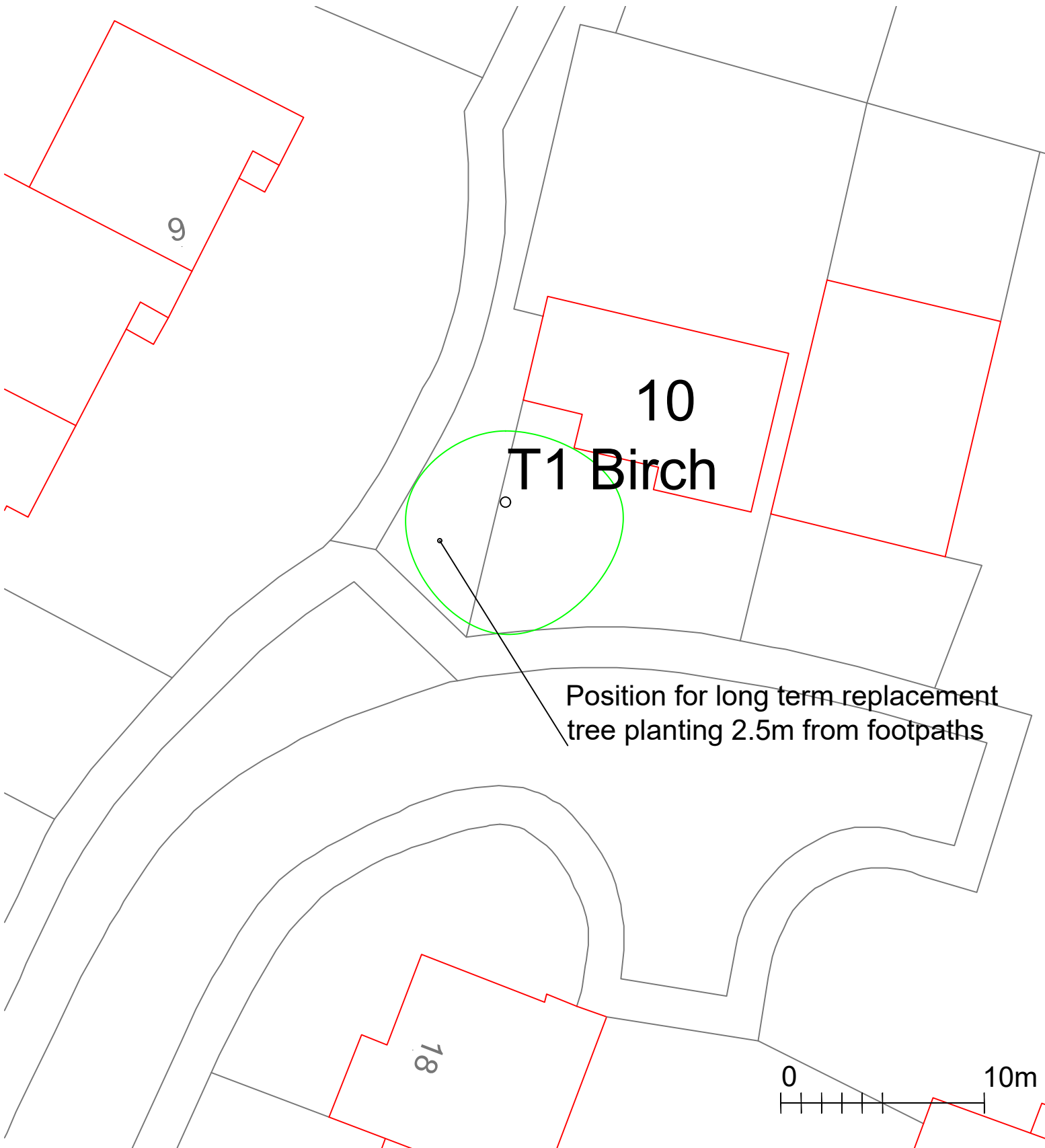
Photographs



SAL1 T1 birch with red line indicating proposed crown reduction.

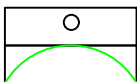


SAL2 Mechanical damage to structural root.



General / Key:

Indicative position
Indicative canopy



Site:
10 Kenilworth Drive, Eastleigh

Data:
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Drawing title:
Tree survey plan

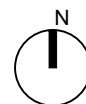
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Scale:
1 to 250 on A4

Sheet:
1 of 1



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