

A0012 – 2026 – 28 Lakewood Road, Eastleigh

Tree Survey Document

Survey Key - Reference

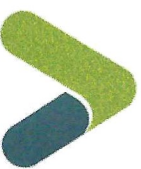
Tree Number	The tree number given by inspector to help identify the site tree stock. Please use the map to identify locations.
Species	Common and Latin names of the tree
Height	Height of the tree in meters.
Crown Spread	The length of branches in each direction, measure or estimated from the stem.
DBH	"Diameter at Breast Height". Measured diameter of the stem wood at chest height.
Age Class	Young A tree classed as in its 1/3 of its estimated life cycle – species dependant. Semi Mature A tree classed as in its 2/3 of its estimated life cycle – species dependant. Mature A tree classed as in its 3/3 of its estimated life cycle – species dependant. Overmature A tree that has exceeded its estimated natural life cycle – species dependant. Veteran A tree that is passed over mature and has features in line with veteran classed trees.
Condition	Good A well-balanced tree in good health with features that are not detrimental for the trees health. Fair A tree that has signs of thinning and / or features that could be detrimental to the trees health. Poor A tree that has clear signs of decline and / or features that show potential failure of parts of the tree. Dead A tree that is no longer alive and cannot rejuvenate.
Observations	General observations made by the inspector using VTA method (Visual Tree Assessment)
Recommended Works	Work to carried out in order to meet the safety specification given by the inspector on the day.
Work Priority	High (Red) Complete work within 3 months. Medium (Yellow) Complete work within 6 months. Low (Green) Complete work within 12 months.



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Tree No.	Species	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	DBH Stem Diameter	Age Class	Condition	Observations	Recommended works	Priority
T1	T1 - Douglas Fir - <i>Pseudotsuga Mezesii</i>	Height 36.8m	N - 8m S - 8m E - 8m W - 10m	1.1 Meters	Mature	Fair	The Client has presented tomograph results from 2011 which at the time indicated an area of localised decay in the vicinity of the northern root buttress. Historical reports of <i>Phaeolus schweinitzii</i> forming on the northeast side of the stem seems to show increased symptoms since the last report. Bleeding on the northeast side of the stem to around 9 m from ground level and on the west side of the stem. Bore holes found within the areas where sap is excreting and remains of fungal brackets at the very base of the tree on the North side of the stem suggests recent fruiting growth. Slight delamination of bark from the cambium at the very base on the North side of the stem. When tapping around this area with the sounding hammer, it is very hollow in one condensed area at the base of the tree. It is very difficult to see the extent of the decay without further investigation. Crown looks healthy with good vitality, deadwood forming within the crown including a snapped-out limb at around 28 meters from ground level on East side. There are small amounts of foliage that is a lighter green but it's still dense forming cones throughout. Low hanging limbs are affecting utility cables within the first 5 m of the base of the tree.	Recommend tomograph for decay extent investigation Remove dead limb and all major deadwood from the crown.	High 3 Months



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Tree No.	Species	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	DBH Stem Diameter (Estimated due to access)	Age Class	Condition	Observations	Recommended works	Priority
T2	T2 - Pedunculate Oak - <i>Quercus Robur</i> *Neighbouring tree - off site	24m	N - 8m S - 8m E - 8m W - 10m	1 Meter	Mature	Good	Tree seems to be in good vitality. Single Straight stem with strong unions at around 12m from ground level. No obvious signs of decay within the stem from the base to 12 m from ground level. Deadwood forming within the crown, in line with the species natural cycle. Foliage remains green and dense throughout with no obvious signs of dieback. Sounding and root inspection not possible due to no access to base of the tree. Old pruning stubs showing decay throughout that could potentially be moving into the stem heartwood at around 13 m on the eastern side. Epicormic growth forming on the main stem to around 12 m in height.	Remove major deadwood and carry out further climbing inspection of the decay pockets to see the extent of decay. Remove the epicormic growth from the stem of the tree. Inspect the base of the tree if possible.	Medium 6 Months



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Tree No.	Species	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	DBH Stem Diameter	Age Class	Condition	Observations	Recommended works	Priority
T3	Douglas Fir – <i>Pseudotsuga Meziesii</i>	33.5M	N - 7m S - 8.5m E - 6m W - 6.5m	1 Meter (estimated)	Mature	Good	Tree seems to be in good vitality. Single Straight stem from ground level with no obvious signs of decay within the stem from the base to the top of the tree observed using binoculars. Relatively even weighting of crown - longer branches to the south but a slight bow in the stem towards the North showing self-optimisation of balance. Deadwood forming within the crown throughout but not an abnormal amount for this size and age of tree. Foliage remains green and dense. Some rubbing branches within the crown, no major limbs affected. Bore holes from beetles (unidentified) around the base of the tree from the base to roughly 3 metres. Dark coloured dust below bore holes no visibly negative effects noted within crown other than production of dead tips throughout crown, especially lower 15 metre portion of the tree. Sounding and root inspection results showed a light knocking sound around the bottom 3 meters of timber, suggesting further investigation may be required due to the beetle presence. Inspection of surface roots found slight decay in south most extruding root, combi spanner showed little resistance of press test and 3-inch insertion of spanner into root area.	Tomograph - further investigation. Deadwood removal if Tomograph report shows sufficient holding wood for the tree to remain in situ	Medium 6 Months



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Tree No.	Species	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	DBH Stem Diameter – 1.1 Meters (Estimated)	Age Class	Condition	Observations	Recommended works	Priority
T4	Coast Redwood - <i>Sequoiadendron sempervirens</i> *Neighbouring tree - off site	26M	N – 5M S – 6M E – 5M W - 6.5m (estimated lengths)		Mature	Good	The tree crown seems to be in good vitality. Single Straight stem with historical recordings of snapped outtop or lightning strike causing damage to leading stem. This removal of the apical meristem seems to have pushed growth out laterally causing a wider growth that one would see in typical examples of the tree. No signs of decline since the breakout. Client has mentioned light being an issue. As mentioned, I do not believe any reasonable use of pruning other than crown lift will add more light to the property. A heavy reduction will only reduce the value that the tree adds and could cause serious damage to the trees health.	Remove major deadwood from the side that overhangs 28 Lakewood Road rear garden and crown raise to 8m above ground level, removing the lowest nine limbs to allow light into the property from beneath the tree.	Low 12 Months



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Site Map

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