



Services Ltd

TREE INSPECTION & ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

Relating to

The Maples
Victoria Drive
Bognor Regis
West Sussex
PO21 2TQ



TIARTF REV01 06-12-18

TREELINE SERVICES LIMITED
UNCONTROLLED DOCUMENT WHEN PRINTED
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Tree Inspection Schedule with recommended works

APPENDIX 2

Tree Inspection Plans (not to scale)

APPENDIX 3

Firstport Retirement Property Services Instruction Letter

Produced for:

**The Maples Care of Firstport Retirement Property Services
Mr Edward Cooper
The Maples
Victoria Drive
Bognor Regis
West Sussex
PO21 2TQ**

Prepared by:

**Treeline Services Ltd
Tom Southgate**

**Surveyed by:
Tom Southgate**

**Reviewed by:
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Brief. We have been instructed by Mr Edward Cooper as the House Manager on behalf of Firstport Retirement Property Services to carry out a Tree Inspection of all the trees on site in accordance with the specification set out in their letter, appendix 3. The Tree Inspection was carried out for Health & Safety purposes and in order to make recommendations for appropriate tree work.
- 1.2 The purpose of this Report is to ensure that the owners of the site have taken reasonable steps to prevent injury to residents/staff/visitors or damage to property by the subject trees. The Owners' & Occupiers' Liability Acts 1957 and 1984 state the person responsible for trees has a 'Duty of Care' to carry out regular tree inspections in order that sufficient care is taken to avoid foreseeable harm or damage by the trees under the individual's control.

2.0 TREE INSPECTION METHOD

The trees within the specified areas which could cause injury or damage to people or property due to structural instability were inspected on Wednesday 30th September 2020 and the weather conditions were overcast but warm with fair visibility. Each tree has been assessed from ground level in line with Visual Tree Assessment guidance (VTA). A nylon sounding mallet was used when decay was suspected combined with a metal probe to aid diagnosis.

- 2.2 The height, stem diameter and crown spread of the trees were estimated as the accuracy of these measurements is generally not critical to the decision-making process when recommending necessary tree works.
- 2.3 Trees that require assessing in accordance with the instruction have been tagged with tree tags (0229 – 0283) and marked on a Tree Inspection Plan. All tree tags are attached to the trees at approx. 1.5m from ground level and are facing the main building. Details of the tree works are provided in the Tree Inspection Schedule with recommended tree works.
- 2.4 Each tree is given a Zone classification as High, Moderate or Low based on its location and the likelihood and consequence of any potential damage. This should be used as guidance in the prioritisation of any works.

3.0 LEGAL STATUS

- 3.1 Prior to any tree work being undertaken, your contractor should verify whether there are any Tree Preservation orders, Conservation Area status or Planning Restrictions affecting the works. Should any or all of these be the case, formal Local Authority Planning Consent should be obtained in writing unless the works are deemed to be of an exempt nature where a separate notice may apply. For further information please visit <https://www.treeline.co.uk/legislation>

4.0 GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

- 4.1 The site in question is situated within the administrative jurisdiction of The London Borough of Croydon Council. www.croydon.gov.uk

5.0 TREE APPRAISAL

- 5.1 All trees on site within the scope of our instruction have been indicated on the Tree Survey Schedule with recommended tree works as Appendix 1 and the Tree Inspection Plan as Appendix 2.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 As shown on Appendix 1, we have identified 18/56 trees onsite that require some work in our opinion, these are mentioned in the list below:

0229- We recommend that this tree is crown lifted over the driveway to meet to meet highway standards (a clearance of 5.5M) so that delivery vehicles can enter without hindrance.

0232+ 0233- we recommend that the lowest branches are removed over the driveway for the reasons stated above.

0238- We recommend that the ivy is severed at the tree's base and the tree is crown lifted over the driveway to meet highway standards.

0241- This Alder tree is not in good condition as it is bleeding black liquid, we suspect that is a phytophthora infection, Phytophthora is an oomycetes Genus which is pathogenic and usually fatal for most trees infected. For this reason we suggest that it be felled and removed from site, both in order to limit the spread of infection and prevent the tree becoming a likely health and safety hazard later on.

0242- This tree we believe is also infected by phytophthora and well as additionally having a species of fungus called *Kretschmaria deusta*, growing on its base, this fungus causes white rot in the underground root system. Therefore we strongly recommend that this tree be felled on grounds of safety.

0244- Investigate how much retaining wood remains as this tree is hollow in certain sections, but also has high ecological value.

0245-We recommend this tree is crown lifted over the drive to meet highway standards

0247- We recommend that this tree is crown lifted over the driveway to meet highway standards.

0248- We recommend that the decayed limb over hanging the garden of the adjacent property with an external cavity measuring approximately 2m X 20cm be removed for safety reasons.

0249- We recommend that this Oak tree is crown lifted over the drive to meet highway standards and additionally has the major dead wood removed from the crown, to remove risk to the driveway and the adjacent garden.

0252- This Sycamore has included bark in the fork where the stem bifurcates into 2. This is a potential weak point where the tree could fail, to make this less likely, we suggest reducing the crown by 2-2.5m in order to reduce the wind-sail area.

- 0255- Again with this sycamore we consider the fork where the tree bifurcates into 2 stems to be a potential weak point so we recommend that the crown be reduced by 2—2.5 metres in order that the wind-sail area is reduced.
- 0256- This Norway Maple “purpurea” is also bleeding black liquid so is suspected to be infected with phytophthora, to limit the spread of this infection we recommend that the tree is removed from site.
- 0257- - Again with this sycamore we consider the fork where the tree bifurcates into 2 stems to be a potential weak point so we recommend that the crown be reduced by 2—2.5 metres in order that the wind-sail area is reduced.
- 0258-- Again with this sycamore we consider the fork where the tree bifurcates into 2 stems to be a potential weak point so we recommend that the crown be reduced by 2—2.5 metres in order that the wind-sail area is reduced.
- 0263- This Oak tree next to the carpark has some significant pieces of deadwood in, so we recommend that all the major pieces of deadwood be removed to prevent damage to parked cars. Additionally this tree is very close to the offsite building to the west, so we recommend that it be cut back from the building to provide 2M clearance.
0265. This Sycamore is also very close to the adjacent building so we recommend it be cut back to provide 2m clearance.
- 0266- . This Sycamore is also very close to the adjacent building so we recommend it be cut back to provide 2m clearance.
- 0269- This sycamore is likely infected with phytophthora, as evident by the bleeds of dark liquid and sections of dead bark. We strongly recommend that this tree is removed before it becomes a safety hazard or the infection spreads further.
- 6.2 It is recommended that the work is undertaken by an Arboricultural Association Approved Contractor. All works should conform to British Standards (BS) 3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work and to current Arboricultural best practice.
- 6.3 Recommended inspection re-visits from a Health & Safety perspective are shown in Appendix 1, the inspection frequency is set in accordance with the instruction letter appendix 3, as every two years unless we feel it necessary to revisit more frequently.
- 6.4 The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by The Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000) and The Habitat Regulations 1994 place a legal obligation on the owners and Arboricultural Contractors working on their behalf to protect wildlife species and their habitats. In particular, care should be taken to avoid disturbing all wild birds, bats and badgers (including nests, roosting sites and setts). This normally dictates that pruning and felling should not be carried out during bird nesting season (from March to October) unless safety is an issue. This may have a significant impact on the timing and methodology of the tree works and the client will be made aware of this.

7.0 THIRD PARTY TREES

- 7.1 In the event that work is recommended to a third party owned tree (off site), the persons requiring the work to be carried out has a legal responsibility to offer the arising's from any cutting operations back to the owner prior to any works being carried out, the above applies to cutting back third party trees working from within your own property. If access is required onto third party land to carry out work over your own property or pruning is required beyond the boundary then written permission for access and working on third party trees would be required from the owner prior to any work being carried out.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The agreed areas have been Inspections and recommendations have been made for appropriate works. These works should be carried out in full in accordance with the given timeframes. It is advised that this Inspection should be reviewed at intervals of two years.

9.0 LIMITATION

- 9.1 The assessments are based on professional experience and expert observation at the time of the inspection. No liability can be assumed to rest with Treeline Services limited should site conditions or features alter after our inspection.
- 9.2 **Validity Period:**
The conclusions and recommendations in this report are valid for a period of one year from the date of survey. Trees are living organisms subject to change; this validity period may be reduced should changes in condition occur to the subject(s) of the report or surrounding area. All recommendations are given in the context of the site's current usage; any change would dictate a re-inspection.

10.0 GLOSSARY

- 10.1 **Definitions:** In the context of tree management services, the following meanings apply:

Survey: A general assessment of trees from ground level as specified by the instructing party and plotting of trees individually or in groups on a Tree Schedule and recording of observations on a tabulated schedule (Appendix. 1). Trees are surveyed and assessed only from land in the clients ownership, management or public land, access from neighbouring private land is not sought other than by special arrangement with the instructing party.

Inspection: A detailed examination of a tree or trees to determine the state of their health or mechanical integrity or both as might be specified by the instructing party, or to determine the cause of an effect such as damage to a structure in relation to a tree or trees. Trees will be surveyed, assessed and inspected only from land in the clients ownership or public land, access from neighbouring private land will not be sought other than by special arrangement with the instructing party.

Target: A target is anything of value (persons or property), which could be harmed in the event of tree failure.

10.2 EXPLANATION OF MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

Management Prescription	Explanation
Bracing Work Required	Installation of modern, industry standard tree bracing system (e.g. Cobra System) to mitigate risk of union failure. Steel Bracing may also be recommended in certain circumstances.
Coppice	Felling of the main stem(s) (usually of a previously coppiced tree or species that is commonly coppiced) to ground level, promoting regrowth of fresh shoots.
Crown Lift	Removal of the lowest branches or parts of these branches (secondary growth) which extend below a particular height, usually to necessitate access. Removal of branches greater in diameter than one third the diameter of the stem from which they are removed should be avoided.
Crown Reduce	A crown reduction is a very common arboricultural operation performed to reduce the height and/or spread of a tree by selectively cutting back smaller/secondary branches. This can be done to help prevent damage to the tree caused by 'wind-loading', but more commonly is performed when a tree is outgrowing its confines, or for purely cosmetic reasons. Crown reductions are specified as a reduction of a specific meterage both in height & lateral spread. Reductions of greater than 30% of crown volume should be avoided except in exceptional circumstances as this can be detrimental to the health of the tree. The branch removed should not leave a wound diameter greater than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the diameter of the parent branch from which it has been cut at the pruning point.
Crown Thin	Crown thinning involves the removal of some of the branches and leaf area of the tree with the intention of creating an even and balanced tree structure. This may include the removal of damaged, crossing and crowded branches. As with reductions, removal of more than 30% of the leaf area should be avoided and the branch removed should not leave a wound diameter greater than a $\frac{1}{3}$ of the diameter of the parent branch from which it has been cut, at the pruning point.
Decay Detection	Decay detection by invasive or non-invasive measures is recommended if it is suspected that the tree is afflicted by decay fungi and may be structurally unsound.

Epicormic Growth Removal	Epicormic growth is the proliferation of young shoots around the stem and branches from adventitious buds present beneath the bark.
Acoustic Test	The trunk is sounded with a non-damaging instrument, such as a broad-headed mallet made of nylon. The tree risk assessor strikes the tree trunk in multiple places and listens for tone variations that may indicate hollows or dead bark.
Fell To Near Ground Level	Complete removal of the tree leaving a stump near to ground level
Fell Tree and Treat Stump	Complete removal of the tree leaving a stump, which is then poisoned to prevent regrowth.
Formative Prune	Formative pruning is an operation usually completed early in the life of a tree to promote good form and reduce the possibility of defects forming in later life.
Hanger Removal	Removal of a partially or completely loose branch which presents a hazard, especially in high wind.
Sever Ivy	Severing ivy at the base of the tree to kill off growth in the canopy. A section of ivy approximately 100cm should be removed to prevent ivy from re-grafting together and continuing to grow. This should be carried out using hand tools only.
Ivy Removal	Complete removal of ivy.
Monolith to Safe Level	Removal of all side branches and tree top leaving a standing trunk at a given height which may then be left to decay and fall apart usually for ecological reasons.
Pollard to Original Points	Pollarding involves cutting back the crown of the tree back to the trunk and allowing new branches to sprout from the cuts and is, strictly speaking, the correct term only when a tree has been previously pollard and there are already pollard points present. Pollarding to original points is to make a new series of cuts at the same position as the cuts of the previous cycle.
Remove Basal Growth	Removal of shoots from around the base of the stem of a tree

Removal of Deadwood	Removal of all or a specified diameter of dead or dying and damaged branches.
Stub Removal	Pruning cuts should be made in accordance with the recommendations in BS3998 2010 – cuts should be made at the appropriate place neither flush cutting, nor leaving stubs.
Stump Removal	Removal of the stump either through excavation by hand, or by grinding out with a mechanical stump grinder.
Undertake Climbing Inspection	A climbing inspection may be deemed necessary to inspect features in the crown which are not sufficiently visible from the ground. A written report of the relevant findings should be produced.

This Report has been prepared for the sole use and benefit of the Client. Any liability of Treeline Services Limited shall not be extended to any third party.

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REF NO. 37125 REV01 30-09-2020

TREE INSPECTION REPORT

QUOTATION NO:

37125

SITE ADDRESS:

The Maples, Victoria Drive, Bognor Regis, West Sussex, PO21 2TQ

DATE & WEATHER CONDITIONS:

Wednesday 30th Sept 2020 Weather: Overcast, warm with good visibility

Tree No. on Plan	Species	Age Class	Height (Mts)	Spread (Mts)	Stem Diameter mm	Vigour	Life Expectancy	B.S. grade	Physiological Condition/ Remarks	Recommendations	collected by Rob Spring		
											Risk Zone	Work Priority	Inspection Frequency
0229	Sycamore Group of 3 offsite	Y	5	3.5	300	A	10-20		Pruned hard in recent past. Could not view tree bases as trees are located in adjacent property. percussion tests not possible on day of survey	Crown lift to meet highway requirements	2	3	5
0230	Sycamore	EM	8	4	400	G	10-20		Appears in good condition, No fruiting bodies visible Percussion test not required.	None	2		5
0231	Sycamore	EM	8	4	400	A	Less than 10		Main stem bifurcation at approx. 1.5 metres. Appears in good condition, no fruiting bodies present, and percussion test not required.	none	2		5
0232	Sycamore	EM	8	3	350	A	Less than 10		Pruning wound at approximately 2m sized approx. 15 x 15 cm in diameter. No fruiting bodies present, no percussion test required.	Remove lowest branch over driveway	2	3	5
0233	Sycamore	EM	8	4	350	A	10-20		Appears in good condition No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required	Remove lowest limb over drive	2	3	5

0234	Sycamore	EM	8	3.5	400	G	10-20		Appears in good condition No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required	None	2		5
0235	Sycamore	EM	8	4	450	G	10-20		Appears in good condition No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required	None	2		5
0236	Sycamore	EM	8	3.5	300	G	10-20		Appears in good condition No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required	None	2		5
0237	Sycamore	y	7	4	250	G	10-20		Appears in good condition No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required Tree is shaded so displays horizontal phototropic growth	None	2		5
0238	Sycamore Twin Stemmed	M	19	8	500	G	20-40		Appears in good condition No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required	Crown lift to highway standards over driveway. Sever 1m section of lvy on stem furthest from driveway.			
0239	Elder	EM	4	2	200	G	Less than 10		Appears in good condition No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required.	None	2		5
0240	Norway Maple	EM	7	2.5	250	G	20-40		Appears in good condition No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required	None	2		5

0241	Alder	EM	8	4-5	450	A	Less than 10		Stem Trifurcation at approx. 1.2 M with included bark unions. Weeping black/red liquid from bleeds at approx. 2m high, suspected Phytophthora infection. (This genus of oomycetes includes many pathogenic species which are usually fatal for plants.) Surface roots present extending towards drive. Percussion test did not reveal hollow sounding areas.	Fell to Ground level to attempt to limit spread of infection.	2	3	4
0242	Sycamore Twin stemmed	EM	8	4.5	400	A	Less than 10		Weeping bleeds present at approximately 1.2M, suspected Phytophthora infection. Kretzschmaria Deusta present at tree base Percussion test revealed hollow sounding area at approx. 0.5M on N side	Fell to ground level	2	3	4
0243	Portuguese Laurel	M	4	3.5	400	A	10-20		No fruiting bodies present Dead and flaking bark on N side at base. Percussion test did not reveal hollow sounding areas	none	2		5

0244	Oak	V	19	6	700	A	40+		Large Cavity at approximately 1m high. There are 4 entrance holes to this cavity, the largest of these is approx. 30x20cm in diameter cavity extends approx 45cm deep from entrance, cavity extends upward inside tree for approximately 1.2M re-emerging as external cavity again higher up for around 1m. cavity also present in crown, approximately 4.5 m High and around 1.5m long x about 20cm wide	Investigate amount of retaining wall remaining with Resistigraph	1	3	4
0245	Sycamore	EM	18	5	500	A	10-20		Stem Trifurcation at approx. 1.5m with included bark present, no fruiting bodies present and no percussion test required.	Reduce crown in size by approx. 2m to limit sail area	2	3	5
0246	Sycamore	EM	19	5	500	G	20-40		Appears in good condition No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required	None	2		5
0247	Sycamore	EM	19	5	500	G	20-40		Appears in good condition No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required Tree is leaning towards driveway	Crown lift to highway standards over driveway.	2		5
0248	Sycamore	M	20	8	600	A	40+		Cavity in limb over adjacent property on S side, approximately 2M long x 20cm wide, woodpecker hole present.	Remove decayed limb	2	3	5

0249	Oak	M	20	8	600	A	40+		Leaning towards client's property. Major dead wood present. Pruning wound at 4M approx. 15 x 15cm in diameter No FBs present. Percussion test did not reveal hollow sounding areas	Crown lift over driveway to highway standards	2	3	5
0250	Sycamore	EM	14	5	450	A	10-20		Appears in good condition No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required	None	2		5
0251	Sycamore	Y	12	4	400	A	10-20		No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required Appears in good condition	none	2		5
0252	Sycamore	Y	15	5	500	A	40+		No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required Stem bifurcation present at 1.8M with included bark and reaction growth evident below union on western side.	Reduce crown in size by 2-2.5 metres, to limit sail area.	2	3	5
0253	Sycamore	Y	4.5	4	250	A	Less than 10		No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required Tree has poor growth form as a result of phototropic growth.	None	3		5
0254	Sycamore	EM	13	5	300	A	10-20		No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required Appears in good condition Leaning away from client's property.	None	2		5
0255	Sycamore	EM	18	5	500	A	20-40		No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required Stem bifurcation at approx 2m	Reduce crown in size by approx 2m to reduce sail area	2	3	5

0256	Norway Maple "purpurea"	Y	2.5	1	100	L	Less than 10		No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required Tree is oozing black liquid from tree tag at 1.3m. Bark is dead and flaking at base. Suspected phytophthora infection.	Fell to ground level to limit spread of pathogen	1	3	5
0257	Sycamore	EM	13	5	450	G	40+		No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required Appears in good condition	Reduce crown in size by approx 2m to reduce sail area	2	3	5
0258	Sycamore	EM	12	4	350	G	20-40		No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required Appears in good condition	Reduce crown by approx. 2m to reduce sail area.	2	3	5
0259	Sycamore	EM	15	5	450	G	20-40		No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required Tree appears in good condition.	None	2		5
0260	Elm	Y	5	2	200	G	uncertain		No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required Tree in average condition	None	1		5
0261	Oak	Y	15	6	300	G	40+		No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required Tree appears in good condition Leaning towards carpark and bin storage building.	None	2		5
0262	Sycamore	EM	18	5	350	G	40+		No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required Appears in good condition	None	2		5

0263	Oak	EM	18	5	400	G	40+		No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required Pruning wound at 2.5M approx. 15 x 18cm in diameter.	Remove dead wood and cut back from the building to provide 2m clearance.	1	3	5
0264	Bay Triple stemmed	Y	4	1.5	200	G	20-40	10- 20	No fruiting bodies present Percussion test not required Appears in good condition	None	2		5
0265	Sycamore	EM	14	4	300	G	20-40		dog leg in stem no fruiting bodies present no percussion test needed Appears in good condition	Cut back from building to clear to provide clearance of 2m	1	3	5
0266	Sycamore	EM	18	6	350	G	10-20		Leaning towards car park No fruiting bodies present Appears in good condition Percussion test not required	Cut back from building to provide 2 metres clearance	1	3	5
0267	Sycamore	Y	11	4	250	G	10-20		No fruiting bodies present Appears in good condition Percussion test not required	None	2		5
0268	Prunus	Y	10	1	80	A	Less than 10		Struggling to access light as overshadowed by neighbouring trees	None	2		5
0269	Sycamore	Y	15	4	350	L	Less than 10		Dead and flaking bark on E and W side of stem from base up to 1.5M. Bleeding dark coloured liquid, suspected phytophthora infection.	Carefully fell to ground level	2	3	4
0270	Fig Multi- stemmed	Y	2.5	4	100	A	10-20		Growing out of base of wall Appears in good condition Percussion test not applicable No fruiting bodies present	None	1		5
0271	Holly	Y	2.5	0.5	90	A	10--20		No fruiting bodies present Appears in good condition Percussion test not required	None	1		5

0272	Holly	Y	2.5	1	80	G	20-40		No fruiting bodies present Appears in good condition Percussion test not required	None	1		5
0273	Sycamore	Y	3.5	1	200	A	10-20		No fruiting bodies present Appears in good condition Percussion test not required	None	1		5
0274	Sycamore	Y	4	1	250	A	10-20		No fruiting bodies present Appears in good condition Percussion test not required	None	1		5
0275	Sycamore	Y	4	1	200	A	10-20		No fruiting bodies present Appears in good condition Percussion test not required	None	1		5
0276	Sycamore	Y	4	1	250	L	Less than 10		No fruiting bodies present Cavity at 1M approx. 15x 8cm in diameter Percussion test revealed hollow sounding area on W side at 1 M	None	1		5
0277	Rowan	Y	4	2	200	A	Less than 10		No fruiting bodies present Appears in good condition Percussion test not required Stem Trifurcation at approx. 1.2m with included bark	None	1		5
0278	Rowan	Y	4	2	200	A	Less than 10		No fruiting bodies present Appears in good condition Percussion test not required Minor deadwood present	None	1		5
0279	Rowan	Y	3	1	90				No fruiting bodies present Appears in good condition Percussion test not required Minor deadwood present	None	1		5

0280	Rowan	Y	3	1	90	A			No fruiting bodies present Appears in good condition Percussion test not required Minor deadwood present	None	1		5
0281	Rowan	Y	2	1	80	A			No fruiting bodies present Appears in good condition Percussion test not required Minor deadwood present	None	1		5
0282	Rowan	Y	3	1	90	A			No fruiting bodies present Appears in good condition Percussion test not required Minor deadwood present	None	1		5
0283	cherry	Y	2	1	90	A			No fruiting bodies present Appears in good condition Percussion test not required Minor deadwood present	None	1		5

<i>Age Class:</i>	<i>Additional Comments:</i>	<i>Vigour</i>	<i>Life Expectancy</i>	<i>British Standard Grade</i>	<i>Inspection Frequency</i>	<i>Risk Zone</i>	<i>Work Priority:</i>
Y = Young EM= Early Mature SM = Semi-mature M = Mature OM = Over-mature V = Veteran		G = Good A = Average L = Low D = Dead	Less than10 10 - 20 20 - 40 40 +	A = High B = Moderate C = Low U = Dangerous	1. Monthly 2. Annually 3. Biannually 4. Every3 yrs.	1. High 2. Moderate 3. Low	1 = <i>Urgent</i> 2 = <i>Within 1 month</i> 3 = <i>Within 6 months</i> 4 = <i>Within 12 months</i> 5 = <i>Within 24 months</i>



APPENDIX 3

SPECIFICATION FOR RISK ASSESSMENTS ON TREES

General

The Risk Assessment is to be a detailed report of the trees. This is to include:

- ❖ Details of the Site, which is the full address and post code.
- ❖ Details of the person carrying out the inspection and their qualifications.
- ❖ Date of the inspection.
- ❖ Method as how they will carry out the inspections.

Specification of Works

- ❖ Inspect all trees from ground level.
- ❖ Mark all trees on a site layout and assign them ID numbers.
- ❖ Provide Physiological conditions/ Remarks of the tree.
- ❖ Make any observation about the trees.
- ❖ Recommend any Arboricultural or other works to the trees to procure the continuing health and safety of the tree.
- ❖ Provide a timescale in which the works are to be completed.
- ❖ Trees to be inspected by an Arboriculturalist every two years as a minimum unless otherwise stated within appendix 1.

Limitations and Exclusions

- ❖ Tree inspections are valid for a limited period only. Trees are subject to change as they are living organisms and are affected by the environment in which they live.
- ❖ There is no such thing as a completely safe tree. Trees can fail as a result of exceptional weather conditions even if they are in good condition.

Method of Inspection

- ❖ The trees are to be visually inspected from ground level only.

Information to be provided on report

- ❖ Tree ID – The number to be given to each tree and marked on the site layout.
- ❖ Tree type - Common name of the tree.
- ❖ Young – Establishing, usually with good vigour.
- ❖ Early Mature – Established, Usually vigorous and increasing in height.
- ❖ Semi Mature - Fully established, around half their species life expectancy, generally good vigour and achieving full height potential but crown still spreading.
- ❖ Mature – Moderate vigour, no additional height expected and growth rate slowing.
- ❖ Over Mature – Fully mature, in last quarter of life expectancy, vigour decreasing.
- ❖ Veteran – An ancient tree with veteran features and that is of interest biologically, culturally or aesthetically because of its age or condition.
- ❖ Height - The height of the tree in meters.
- ❖ DBH (Stem Diameter at Breast height) - The diameter of the stem/s in millimetres at 1.5 meters above ground level.
- ❖ Overall Condition – The Vigour of the tree.
- ❖ G = Good - Tree in healthy condition or with minor defects of no significance.
- ❖ A = Average - Trees with some defects but which can be rectified without removing the tree completely or those that may require more frequent inspections.
- ❖ L = Low - Trees with one or more significant defects.
- ❖ D = Dead - Trees which show no sign of life.
- ❖ Physiological Condition / Remarks - Any relevant comments about the tree.
- ❖ Recommendations - Any Arboriculture recommendations necessary from a safety, amenity or tree health point of view.
- ❖ 01 – Urgent - recommended works to be carried out as soon as possible.
- ❖ 02 – High - recommended works to be carried out within one month.
- ❖ 03 – Moderate - Recommended works to be carried out within six months.
- ❖ 04 – Low - Recommended works to be carried out within one year.
- ❖ 05 – Advisory works - Recommended works to be carried out within two years.
- ❖ Next Survey - The months within which the following survey should be carried out.



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