TGB TREE CONSULTING

TREE SURVEY - COMPREHENSIVE

VISUAL TREE ASSESSMENT INSPECTION

Site Address:
Afon House, Worthing Road, Horsham, RH12 1TL

Client:
Pearce & Co

Ref No:
TGB263.V1.0

Inspection Date:
8th of May 2024

Prepared by:
Tom Butterfield BSc(HONS) DipArb L4 TechArborA
13th of May 2024

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1.0 Bibliography

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TREE SURVEY INSPECTION

Client	Pearce & Co
Inspection Date	8th of May 2024
Site Location /s	Afon House, Worthing Road, Horsham, RH12 1TL
Inspected by	Tom Butterfield BSc (Hons), DipArb L4, TechArbor A

2.0 Instructions From Client:

2.1 Instructions for a site Tree Survey were received from Mr Jack Savas on behalf of Pearce & Co on the 19th of April 2024.

3.0 Brief:

3.1 To conduct a "Comprehensive" style tree survey inspection of all mature trees within the agreed boundary larger than 150mm in stem diameter to assess their condition, with particular consideration for assessing Public Health and Safety risks.

3.2 Prepare a written report, including a Tree Location Plan (TLP) and a Tree Survey Schedule (TSS), detailing remedial tree works that are prioritised for future management based on the grounds of Health and Safety.

3.3 Carry out a Tree Protection Search.



Figure 1 - Tags

4.0 The Scope of the Report

4.1 The trees were assessed from ground level using Visual Tree Assessment (Mattheck, et al. 1993) with binoculars and a sonic resonation device (mallet) where deemed necessary.

4.2 No invasive techniques were employed to assess the structural integrity of the trees, and no soil samples were taken.

4.3 All trees larger than 150mm stem diameter at 1.5 meters above ground level (or prominent trees) were tagged (Figure 1), recorded in the TSS, plotted on the Tree Location Plan TLP and recommendations made.

4.4 Dimensions are approximate but give a fair reflection of the size of trees and stem diameter.

4.5 Trees that share a canopy may have been referred to as groups in the context of this report.

4.6 The approximate position of the trees have been plotted on the TLP.

4.7 Maps have been sourced from www.emapsite.com.

5.0 Limitation of Report

5.1 It is important to understand that trees are ever-changing living organisms and are highly susceptible to climatic and environmental changes.

5.2 Tree Owners/Managers have a **Duty Of Care** (under Common Law & Occupiers` Liabilities Act 1984) to ensure their liabilities (trees) do not cause harm to a 3rd person or property damage. That duty dictates that reasonable measures be taken to ensure risk is suitably mitigated.

5.3 It is recommended that a tree survey is carried out every 24 months or sooner if specific trees require it.

5.4 It is always recommended that trees are inspected following periods of severe weather, irrespective of when the next inspection is due.

5.5 The findings and recommendations in this report are only valid for 24 months from the date of this report.

5.6 The assessments in this report are based on professional experience and expert observations on the date of the inspection. No liability can be assumed to rest with TGB Tree Consulting should site conditions or features change after the inspection.

5.7 **Risk Assessment:**

- The risk to individuals passing under a tree during failure is low but present, especially in heavily trafficked areas like footpaths, gardens, and roadways. In locations with static structures, the risk is constant, necessitating an assessment of potential damage from tree failure.

5.8 **Un-assessable risks:**

- With trees, there is always the potential risk of stem or crown fracture that cannot be predicted, especially in extreme weather conditions (Even healthy trees can sustain damage). For example, there is a common phenomenon known as `summer branch drop`, where even healthy trees have been known to drop limbs on calm days for no discernible reasons. It should be acknowledged as a risk that cannot be entirely mitigated.

5.9 **Tree Owner's Responsibilities & Managing Risk:**

5.10 The Common Law Duty of Care (extract):

- "To take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions which you can reasonably foresee would likely injure your neighbour."

5.11 The Occupiers` Liabilities Act 1984 Duty of Care (extract):

- "To take such care as in all the circumstances is reasonable to see that the visitor is reasonably safe in using the premises for which he is invited or permitted by the occupier to be there."

6.0 The Site



Figure 2 – Googe Earth 2024

6.1 The site is located within the administrative jurisdiction of Horsham District Council (LPA) and consists of a business office block with associated car parking to the front and rear and bins stores to the South of the building.

6.2 The site is bordered by the River Arun to the North, private residential properties to the East and South and the road to the West.

6.3 The site conditions on the day of the survey were dry and sunny.

7.0 Tree Protection Status

Protection Type	Constraints/Details
Tree Preservation Order	✓ Reference number: TPO/0272
Conservation Area	✗

7.1 Details checked with Horsham District Council (LPA) via their interactive website on the 13th of May 2024.
7.2 No further forms of communication were initiated to confirm these findings.
7.3 The online search revealed that 4 individual trees are protected by the TPO.
7.4 The site resides outside of a Conservation Area, but a Conservation area borders the site to the East.
7.5 Before instructing or carrying out any tree works to a protected tree, either a 6-week notification (Conservation Area) or a planning application (Tree Preservation Order) must be submitted to the LPA.
7.6 Only when planning permission has been granted should work commence.



Figure 3 – Horsham District Council Website 2024 – TPOs circled in blue

8.0 The Findings

Tree Survey Schedule

8.1 The Tree Survey Schedule (TSS) found in Section 11.0 has been produced.

8.2 It provides details of the surveyed trees along with any works that are recommended for health and safety reasons or in the interests of good Arboricultural management, as well as recommended timescales for completing the work.

8.3 When recommending tree work, consideration has been given to a tree's location and the likelihood of it causing damage to property or harm to 3rd person. For example, it may be considered acceptable to leave dead wood in the crown of a tree or a smaller dead tree in a remote location where public access is restricted or limited. On the other hand, it may be considered acceptable to remove smaller volumes of dead wood from a tree overhanging an area of higher footfall with higher associated targets below and increased risks.

8.4 Works may have also been recommended on the grounds of General Maintenance. For example, cutting back from a property to prevent potential damage, lifting the crown to allow access below or severing Ivy to aid inspection purposes and reduce wind sail build-up effect.

8.5 In the TSS, there is a column that states whether the works are for General Maintenance (GM) or for Health and Safety purposes (HS).

8.6 A key to the heading titles in the TSS may be found in Section 12.0.

8.7 The Tree Location Plan shows the location of all of the trees included in the survey. It may be found in Section 13.0.

Areas

8.8 All trees located within the site (Within the red dash boundary on the TLP) were recorded in the TSS and on the TLP.

8.9 All included trees have had a silver numerical Arbotag attached to their main stems to aid in future identification.

Timescale - Priority

8.10 An indication of the suggested timescales in which works are to be completed within is provided by 'Priority Numbers'.

8.11 It is acknowledged that budgetary requirements may have some influence over the actual timing of works, particularly those that are recommended for reasons other than safety. It should also be borne in mind that whilst works are prioritised differently in any one area of the site, it may be more economical if works in those areas are grouped and completed as segments for contract purposes.

General Notes and Considerations

8.12 31 individual trees and 5 groups of trees were surveyed, and recommendations were made on appropriate tree works, which should be completed within the timescales as recommended in the Tree survey schedule.

8.13 The majority of the trees are in an acceptable condition.

8.14 There are several trees that have been pollarded previously and require re-pollarding.

8.15 Two dead Hawthorn (T17 & T18) require removal.

8.16 One Willow (T15) suffers from extensive decay, crown wounds, and poor structure and requires removal.

8.17 A TPO protects several trees within the site.

8.18 Where defects have been noted but no actions recommended, these trees or their defects are not considered to warrant attention at this stage. For trees with defects that are not considered acceptable, remedial works are prescribed to bring the risk down to an acceptable level.

Tree Removal and Replanting

8.19 It would be following good Arboricultural practice if replacement trees are planted where they have been scheduled for removal.

Dead Wood

8.20 Dead wood is often present within the crown or on the stems of trees. It may be an indication of ill health; however, it is also an indication of natural growth processes. If there are objects, structures, roads, public areas or areas where people congregate below the trees, then uncontrolled falling dead wood has the potential to cause injury or damage.

Ivy Control

8.21 Many of the trees throughout the site had Ivy growing up the stems.

8.22 Whilst Ivy itself does not cause any harm to trees, when Ivy growth reaches the branch network of the tree, it adds additional density and weight, thereby restricting the movement of wind through the crown and increasing wind loading on the tree.

8.23 From an inspection perspective, it also hides any visual defects that would otherwise have been identified. For these reasons, I would recommend severing or removing the Ivy on all of the trees within the site boundary and removing as much as possible from the surrounding ground.

9.0 Recommendations

9.1 It is recommended that any priority 1 trees are actioned as soon as possible to mitigate immediate risk.

9.2 Priority 2, 3 & 4 works be carried out as soon as is practical and within their recommended time frames.

9.3 Whilst works listed as GM (General Maintenance) are not required for safety reasons, they will have other benefits and should be completed if the budget allows.

9.4 Priority numbers and their time frames:

- Priority #1 – 30 days or ASAP
- Priority #2 – 3 Months
- Priority #3 – 12 Months
- Priority #4 – 14 Months
- Priority #5 – 24 Months
- Priority #6 – No work required

9.5 Any tree works that are carried out should be in accordance with British Standard 3998: 2010 'Tree Work - Recommendations' and undertaken by a suitably qualified and insured tree contractor.

9.6 The next inspection should be undertaken approximately 2 years from the date of this report unless shorter monitoring has been specified for specific trees in the Tree Survey Schedule.

10.0 Other Arboricultural Issues

Statutory Requirements

10.1 Before authorising these or any other tree works, you should contact your Local Planning Authority to ascertain if any of the trees are the subject of Tree Preservation Orders or if they are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, statutory permission is required before any works can take place.

10.2 Under the Occupiers Liability Act, it is the duty of the occupier to take reasonable measures to ensure that trees within their ownership are regularly inspected and recommended works carried out.

Implementation Of Work

10.3 When appointing a tree surgeon, please only use properly qualified and experienced companies and always check that they carry public and product liability insurance with a minimum of £10 million in cover and the relevant employer liability insurance. All work should be carried out according to BS 3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work.

Ecology

10.4 Concerning the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, any contractor must ensure that the trees do not provide a habitat for nesting birds or bats before working on these trees. If nesting birds or active birds nests are present, work must stop until after the nesting season.

10.5 If the work is likely to destroy or disturb bats or their roosts, the appropriate Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation must be notified and allowed a reasonable amount of time to advise on whether the proposed work should be carried out and the method to be used.

10.6 The Bat Conservation Trust advises (Hundt L , 2012) that trees scheduled for Arboricultural works are assessed and graded according to their potential to support bat roosts. Some trees have defects present that are also suitable for bat roosts or other wildlife. It is expected that the climbing arborist will assess the habitat present prior to carrying out any remedial work.

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11.0 Tree Survey Schedule

Site: Afon House, Worthing Road, Horsham, RH12 1TL
Client: Pearce & Co
Inspection Date: 8th of May 2024
Reference No: TGB263.V1.0
Tagged: YES
Weather: Dry and Sunny
Inspector: Tom Butterfield BSc (HONS) DipArb L4 TechArborA

Tree Survey Schedule

TGB Tree Consulting,
Dunsfold,
Surrey,
GU83 4ND.
www.tgbtrees.co.uk
info@tgbtrees.co.uk

Prefix	ID	Tag	Species	No of Trees	No of Stems	Height (m)	N E S W	DBH (mm)	Age Vitality Structure	Target#1	Target#2	Notes and Observations	Recommended works	Priority	Reason	Re-inspect
T	**1**	404	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	1	1	12	3.5 2 3 3	250	EM Good Good	/	/	Ivy colonised tree. Branches encroaching upon building.	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level. Prune tree clear of building by 1.5m.	3 (12Months)	GM	24
T	**2**	405	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	1	1	8	2 2 2 2	200	SM Fair Good	/	/	Suppressed. Ivy colonised tree. Sparse crown.	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level.	3 (12Months)	GM	24
T	**3**	406	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	1	2	7	2 2 2 2	250	SM Good Fair	/	/	Previously reduced. Ivy colonised tree. Stem bifurcates below 1.5m.	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level.	3 (12Months)	GM	24
T	**4**	407	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	1	1	12	3 3 3 3	280	EM Good Good	/	/	Ivy colonised tree.	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level.	3 (12Months)	GM	24
T	**5**	408	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	1	1	13	4 4 5 4	320	EM Good Good	/	/	Ivy colonised tree. Large rising limb to the South. Crown previously reduced, re-growth approximately 1m.	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level.	3 (12Months)	GM	24
T	**6**	409	Populus alba (White Poplar)	1	1	15	7 6 5 5	550	M Good Fair	/	/	Ivy colonised tree. Large lateral limb emanating 0.5m from ground level on West side. Crown previously reduced. Re-growth approximately 4-5m emanating from weak attachment points (susceptible to fracture).	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level. Reduce crown height by 5m. Reduce crown spread by 2.5m back to the previous pruning points.	3 (12Months)	GM	24

PRIORITY #1 =1 Month (ASAP) | **PRIORITY #2** = 3 Months | **PRIORITY #3** = 12 Months | **PRIORITY #4** = 14 Months | **PRIORITY #5** = 24 Months | **PRIORITY** #6 = No Action

Prefix	ID	Tag	Species	No of Trees	No of Stems	Height (m)	N E S W	DBH (mm)	Age Vitality Structure	Target#1	Target#2	Notes and Observations	Recommended works	Priority	Reason	Re-inspect
T	**7**	410	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	1	1	6	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	100	SM Good Good	/	/	Low hanging branches over the car park. Branches encroaching upon building.	Prune tree clear of building by 1m. Crown lift to 3m over the car park.	3 (12Months)	GM	24
T	**8**	411	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	1	1	5	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	100	SM Fair Fair	/	/	Ivy colonised tree. Decay cavity at stem base (minor). Stem bifurcates above 1.5m.	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level.	3 (12Months)	GM	24
T	**9**	412	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	1	1	6	3 3 3 3	200	EM Good Good	/	/	Ivy colonised tree. Low hanging branches over the car park.	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level. Crown lift to 3m over the car park.	3 (12Months)	GM	24
T	**10**	413	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	1	1	7	4.5 4 2.5 2	200	SM Good Fair	/	/	Low hanging branches over the car park. Branches restricting street light. Crown bias to the East. Leaning East.	Prune tree clear of road light. Prune branches to allow light down to car park below. Crown lift to 3m over the car park.	3 (12Months)	GM	24
T	**11**	414	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	1	1	7	3 3 3 3	200	SM Fair Good	/	/	Low hanging branches over the car park. Not currently showing symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. Monitor in the future.	Crown lift to 3m over the car park.	3 (12Months)	GM	24
T	**12**	415	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	1	1	5	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	100	SM Poor Fair	CP	/	Ash Dieback Disease - CLASS 3 50%–26% of the crown remains.	Remove. Option to replant	2 (03Months)	HS	24
T	**13**	416	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	1	1	5	3 2 2 2	150	SM Fair Poor	CP	/	Low hanging branches over the car park. Ash Dieback Disease - CLASS 1: 100%–76% of the crown remains. Exposed sapwood wound damage on the main stem associated with vehicle altercation. Monitor in the future.	Crown lift to 3m.	3 (12Months)	GM	12
T	**14**	417	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	1	1	4	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	100	SM Fair Fair	/	/	Low hanging branches over the car park. Causing slight damage to surrounding curb stones	Crown lift to 3m.	3 (12Months)	GM	24

Prefix	ID	Tag	Species	No of Trees	No of Stems	Height (m)	N E S W	DBH (mm)	Age Vitality Structure	Target#1	Target#2	Notes and Observations	Recommended works	Priority	Reason	Re-inspect
T	**15**	418	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	1	1	16	9 9 9 8	600	M Good Fair	CP	/	Lower stem growing along the ground level with significant exposed sapwood and associated decay on the side of the stem. Dog leg stem kink. Large exposed sapwood wound on the west side from ground level, emanating up the stem to approximately 6m. The crown breaks into multiple stems between 4 and 6.5m. The northern stem has a continuation of the exposed sapwood wound. The central stem at 8m has exposed sapwood wounds. Overall, the tree structure, stem decay, and the numerous exposed sapwood wounds constitute a high risk of fracture in the near future.	Remove. Option to replant	2 (03Months)	HS	24
NG	**16**	/	Mixed	1	1	9	3 3 3 3	200	SM Fair Fair	/	/	Off-site group of trees. Overhangs site boundary. Low hanging branches over the car park. Branches restricting highway light.	Prune trees clear of road light. Prune branches to allow light down to the footpath below. Crown lift to 4m over the car park. Selectively reduce Hazel stems over parking bay 49 to contain.	3 (12Months)	GM	24
T	**17**	/	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	1	1	7	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	400	M Dead Dead	CP	B	Dead standing tree. Ivy colonised tree.	Remove.	2 (03Months)	HS	NA
T	**18**	419	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	1	1	6	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	150	SM Fair Poor	B	CP	Suppressed. Previously reduced. Decay cavity on the stem.	Remove.	2 (03Months)	HS	NA
T	**19**	420	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	1	1	13	5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5	650	OM Good Good	/	/	Ivy colonised tree. Previously reduced re-growth approximately 2m in length. Hazel grows from the base, which is encroaching upon the streetlight. Stem bifurcate 2.5m. The Crown has been cut back to near the boundary by the neighbouring property previously.	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level. Prune Hazel clear of streetlight by 1m.	3 (12Months)	GM	24

Prefix	ID	Tag	Species	No of Trees	No of Stems	Height (m)	N E S W	DBH (mm)	Age Vitality Structure	Target#1	Target#2	Notes and Observations	Recommended works	Priority	Reason	Re-inspect
T	**20**	421	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	1	1	13	5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5	600	OM Good Good	/	/	Ivy colonised tree. Crown bias to the East. Leaning East. Stem bifurcates 1.5m above ground level. Various minor cavities around stem base. Large lateral limbs to the North East have been pruned back previously, with a Re-growth of approximately 2m. Crown has been cut back to near the boundary by the neighbouring property previously.	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level.	3 (12Months)	GM	24
G	**21**	422	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	2	1	8	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	250	SM Good Fair	/	/	Group of trees. Growing on the riverbank. Various Cankering throughout the crowns	Reduce crown height by 3.5m. Reduce crown spread by 2m.	5 (24Months)	GM	24
G	**22**	/	Mixed	1	1	5	2 2 2 2	100	SM Fair Fair	/	/	Several dead trees, mainly Ash. A small group of Alder on the edge of riverbank have fallen across the river.	Remove all dead trees and fallen Alder	3 (12Months)	HS	24
T	**23**	423	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	1	1	5	1 2.5 2.5 2.5	130	SM Good Fair	/	/	Suppressed.	No action required.	6 (NoWorks)		24
T	**24**	424	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	1	6	13	8 8 8 8	1000	M Good Poor	CP	/	Ivy colonised tree. Low hanging branches over the car park. Previously pollarded at 3.5m, re-growth approximately 9-10m in length, growing from weak attachment points and liable to fracture in the near future.	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level. Re-pollard at previous pollard points.	2 (03Months)	HS	24
T	**25**	425	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	1	6	13	7 7 7 7	600	M Good Poor	CP	/	Low hanging branches over the car park. Previously pollarded at 3.5m, re-growth approximately 9-10m in length, growing from weak attachment points and liable to fracture in the near future. Decay cavity on the main stem on North East side at 1.5m	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level. Re-pollard at previous pollard points.	2 (03Months)	HS	24
G	**26**	426	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	3	1	10	4.5 2 2 2	150	SM Good Fair	/	/	Group of smaller trees. Suppressed. Crown bias to the North. Leaning North.	No action required.	6 (NoWorks)		24

Prefix	ID	Tag	Species	No of Trees	No of Stems	Height (m)	N E S W	DBH (mm)	Age Vitality Structure	Target#1	Target#2	Notes and Observations	Recommended works	Priority	Reason	Re-inspect
T	**27**	427	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	1	1	8	4.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	200	SM Good Fair	/	/	Suppressed. Small volume of minor size dead wood throughout the crown. Crown bias to the North. Leaning North. Negligible target below.	No action required.	6 (NoWorks)		24
G	**28**	428	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	1	9	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	200	SM Good Good	/	/	Group of trees.	No action required.	6 (NoWorks)		24
G	**29**	/	Mixed	1	1	7	3 3 3 3	200	SM Good Good	/	/	Mixed group of smaller trees growing on the riverbank edge. Stem bases are inaccessible due to vegetation growth. The trees appear in good condition, with 1 small dead stem (negligible target).	No action required.	6 (NoWorks)		24
T	**30**	429	Pyrus (Pear)	1	1	7	2 2 2 2	200	EM Good Good	/	/	Part of linear group. Epicormic growth on stem.	No action required.	6 (NoWorks)		24
T	**31**	430	Pyrus (Pear)	1	1	7	2 2 2 2	200	EM Good Good	/	/	Part of linear group. Epicormic growth on stem. Branches restricting highway light.	Prune tree clear of road light. Prune branches to allow light down to the footpath below.	3 (12Months)	GM	24
T	**32**	431	Pyrus (Pear)	1	1	7	2 2 2 2	200	EM Good Good	/	/	Part of linear group.	No action required.	6 (NoWorks)		24
T	**33**	432	Pyrus (Pear)	1	1	7	2 2 2 2	200	EM Good Good	/	/	Part of linear group. Epicormic growth on stem. Branches restricting highway light. Encroaching onto flagpole to West.	Prune tree clear of road light. Prune branches to allow light down to the footpath below. Prune tree clear of flagpole by 0.5m.	3 (12Months)	GM	24
T	**34**	433	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	1	1	10	4.5 4 2 4	300	EM Good Good	/	/	Ivy colonised tree. Crown bias to the North.	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level.	3 (12Months)	GM	24

Prefix	ID	Tag	Species	No of Trees	No of Stems	Height (m)	N E S W	DBH (mm)	Age Vitality Structure	Target#1	Target#2	Notes and Observations	Recommended works	Priority	Reason	Re-inspect
T	**35**	434	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	1	1	10	2 4 4 4	300	EM Good Good	/	/	Ivy colonised tree. Low hanging branches over the car park. Crown bias to the North.	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level. Crown lift to 3m over the car park.	3 (12Months)	GM	24
T	**36**	435	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	1	1	13	3 3 3 3	300	EM Poor Poor	CP	B	Die-back in crown. Sparse crown. Ash Dieback Disease - CLASS 3 50%–26% of the crown remains.	Remove tree and grind stump.	2 (03Months)	HS	NA
T	**37**	436	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	1	1	13	4.5 2.5 4.5 4.5	400	M Fair Fair	/	/	Ivy colonised tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Branches encroaching upon building. Crown previously reduced, re-growth approximately 2m. Crown is not showing symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level. Remove dead wood. Prune tree clear of building by 1.5m.	3 (12Months)	GM	24
NT	**38**	/	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	1	8	7	8 6.5 4 4	300	EM Good Good	/	/	Off-site tree. Overhangs site boundary. Branches restricting street light.	Prune tree clear of street light by 1m	3 (12Months)	GM	24

12.0 Key to Survey

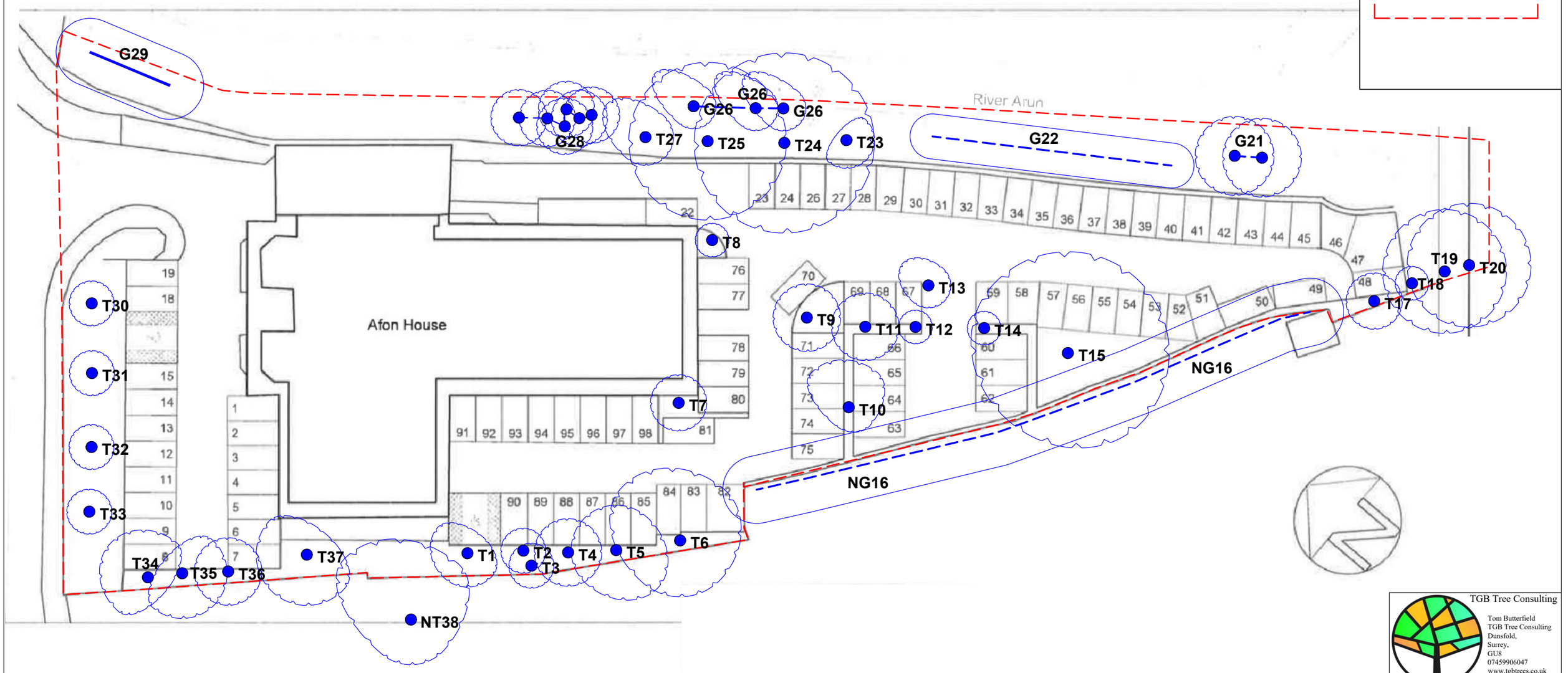
Tree Survey Schedule Key and Notes

		Refers to:		
Prefix	T NT G NG W H	Tree Neighbouring Tree Group Neighbouring Group Woodland Hedge	**ID**	Refers to a unique identification number or tag number for the given tree or group. Corresponds to the Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Survey Schedule
			Species	Names the tree. * indicates the tree has two work specifications
No of Trees	Refers to a number of trees in a group		No of Stems	Refers to a number of stems a tree has or stems per tree in a group
Height	Describes the approximate height of the tree from ground level or buttress flare in meters			
Crown Rad	Refers to the average radius of the canopy in meters from the stem of the tree in the directions of North, East, South and West			
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height. Stem diameter of the tree trunk measured in millimetres. If the tree is multi-stemmed, each diameter is recorded in the survey and a final DBH is calculated in accordance with BS5837			
Age	Refers to the age class of the tree:			
	Y	Young	Young = Usually less than 10 years old	
	SM	Semi-Mature	Semi-Mature = Significant future growth to be expected, both in height and crown spread (typically below 30% of life expectancy)	
	EM	Early Mature	Early Mature = Full height almost attained. Significant growth may be expected in terms of crown spread (typically 30-60% of life expectancy)	
	M	Mature	Mature = Full height attained. Crown spread will increase but growth increments will be slight (typically 60% or more of life expectancy)	
	OM	Over Mature	Over Mature = A level of maturity whereby significant management may be required in order to keep the tree in a safe condition	
	V	Veteran	Veteran = A level of maturity whereby the crown has undergone natural or aided regression (veteranisation), significant management may be required in order to keep the tree in a safe condition. Typically contributes richly to ecological diversity	
Vitality	Refers to vigour / vitality of the tree:			
	G	Good	Having above average vitality	
	F	Fair	Having average vitality	
	P	Poor	Having well below average vitality and is struggling to survive and may be dying	
	D	Dead	Tree is dead	
Structure	Refers to the structure of the tree:			
	G	Good	Tree presents no significant structural defects	
	F	Fair	Tree presents some structural defects, unlikely to lead to high priority works	
	P	Poor	Tree presents significant structural defects that may lead to high priority works	
	D	Dead	Tree is dead	
Target	The target indicates what the affected tree / limb has the potential to hit in the event of failure			
	GS		Green Space (Amenity Area)	
	R/T		Within Striking Distance of Road / Track	
	FP		Within Striking Distance of Footpath	
	PR		Within Striking Distance of Property	
	CP		Within Striking Distance of Car Park	
	W		Woodland	
	B		Boundary	
Priority (Time Frame)			Action / Mitigation / Time Frames	
	1	1 Month	Works required immediately making a tree safe. Works to be undertaken as soon as is practically possible. Works to be completed within 1 month or as soon as possible. (***Health & Safety***)	
	2	3 Months	Works to be completed within 3 months (***Mainly Health & Safety + Urgent / Priority General Maintenace***)	
	3	12 Months	Works to be completed within 12 months (***Mainly Health & Safety + Less Urgent General Maintenace)***	
	4	14 Months	Works to be completed within 14 months (***Mainly General Maintenance***)	
	5	24 Months	Works required as part of General maintenance. To be completed within 2 years (***Longer-term general maintenance***)	
	6	/	No works are currently required or no target exists	
Reason	HS: Health & Safety. GM: General Maintenance.			
Re-inspect	Recommended period of time in months before the tree should be inspected again			

13.0 - Tree Location Plan

Notes:

●	Stem Location
T / G	Individual Tree / Group
N / NG	Neighbouring Tree / Neighbouring Group
	Group of trees / Shrubs
	Survey Boundary



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TITLE: Tree Location Plan

SCALE AT A3:	DATE:	DRAWN:
NOT TO SCALE	15/05/2024	Tom B
PROJECT NO:	DRAWING NO:	REVISION:
TG8263.V1.0	TG8263.V1.0-A3-LAND	1.0

14.0 Images



Figure 4 – T1: Encroaching onto building



Figure 5 – T6: pollarded



Figure 6 – T10



Figure 7 – T11 & T12: Ash Dieback Disease



Figure 8 - T15: pollarded crown

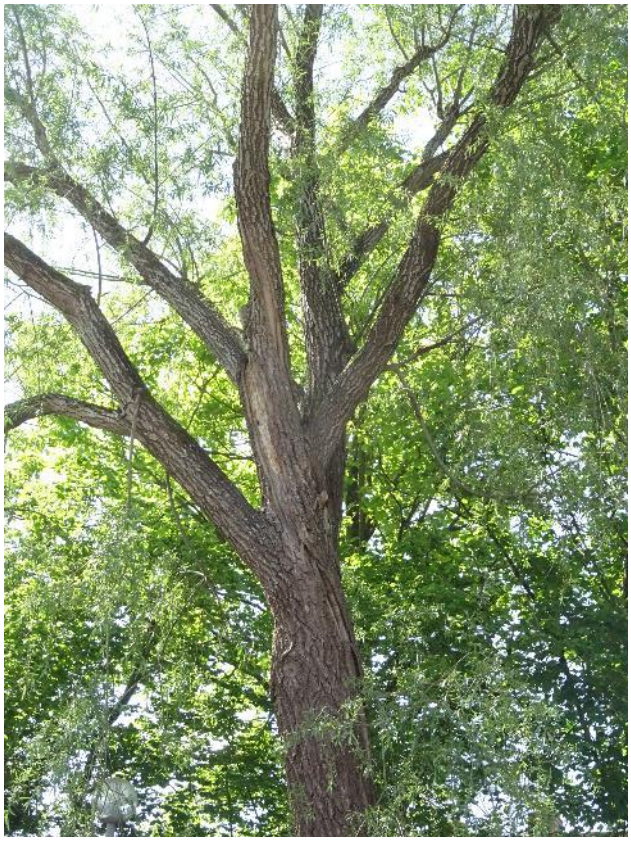

Figure 9 – T15: Stem wounds

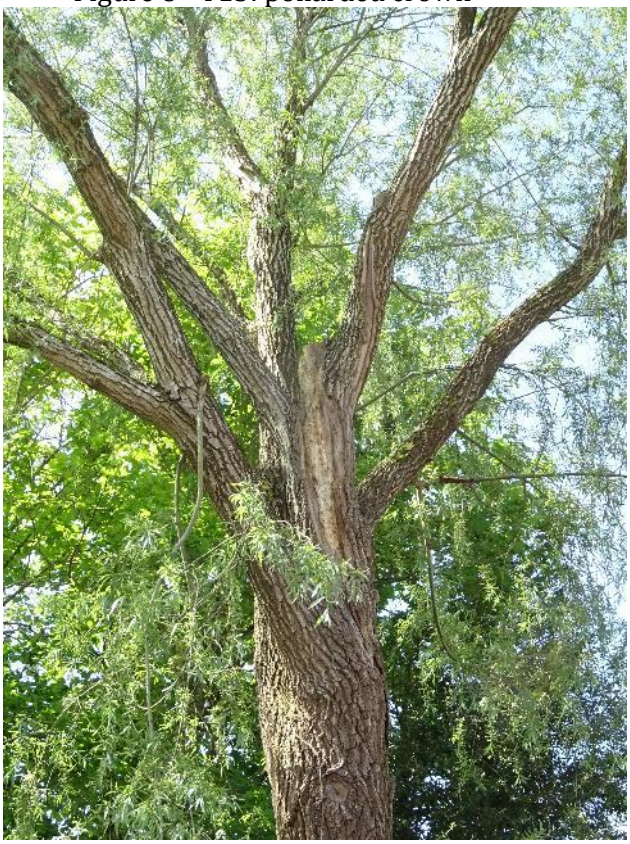

Figure 10 – T14: Stem wounds



Figure 11 – T15: Stem decay



Figure 12 – T17: Dead trees



Figure 13 – G21



Figure 14 – G22: Fallen trees



Figure 15 – G21: Dead trees



Figure 16 – T24 & T25: Pollarded



Figure 17 – T25: pollard points



Figure 18 – G28



Figure 19 – G29



Figure 20 – T30 – T33



Figure 21 – T36: Ash Dieback Disease



Figure 22 – T37



Figure 23 – NT38