Adam Lowndes-Butler
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Liquidamber Tree Services

Arboricultural Report

Date: 10/10/24

Site Address: Sele Priory, Church Lane, Lower Beeding

Survey conducted by: Adam Lowndes-Butler *TechArborA, Lantra Professional Tree Inspector*

Definition and Scope:

All information gathered within this survey was observed at time of inspection. Re-inspection dates should be observed to ensure knowledge of tree conditions are as current as is practicably possible.

Trees are living organisms and their health and condition will change over time. Therefore, this assessment remains valid for **12 months** from the date of inspection, or until a severe storm event occurs. For the purposes of this report, a severe storm is defined as a period of violent weather, involving rain, hail, wind, snow, lightning or any combination of these, likely to cause damage to trees.

"*Priority"* Refers to the time frame within which the prescribed works should be carried out. If they are not then it is understood that risk may increase in relation to the noted condition of the tree. In some cases further surveying may be recommended by means of "*Aerial Inspection" , "Sonic Tomograph"/"PICUS", "Resistograph", Or "Increment Borer".* This is to provide information not attainable from the standard Visual Tree Assessment (VTA).

Description:

Site consists of several boundary hedge lines and mixed young woodland areas, lawn and gardens. 9 notable trees were found (Trees of a significant size to pose risk to life or property). Of particular note are T001- a very large and asymmetrically formed Beech (Fagus) at the rear of the property, T004- another large Beech with a considerable colonisation of the pathogenic fungus Kretschmaria deusta and T002- a twin stemmed Monterey Cypress with bark inclusion from the base.

Kretschmaria has been attributed to a "ceramic" like failure of the stem. It appears as the black masses seen in the below photos but also can be seen as dark exudations on the stem. These are noted on T001 so should be monitored going forward.

Large included bark unions are common on Monterey Cypress however are commonly sited as the cause of large limb failures. Our work recommendation of bracing serves to mitigate this.

Details of all trees are in the attached document "Tree Safety Report".

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T001 Beech









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T004 Beech with Kretschmaria







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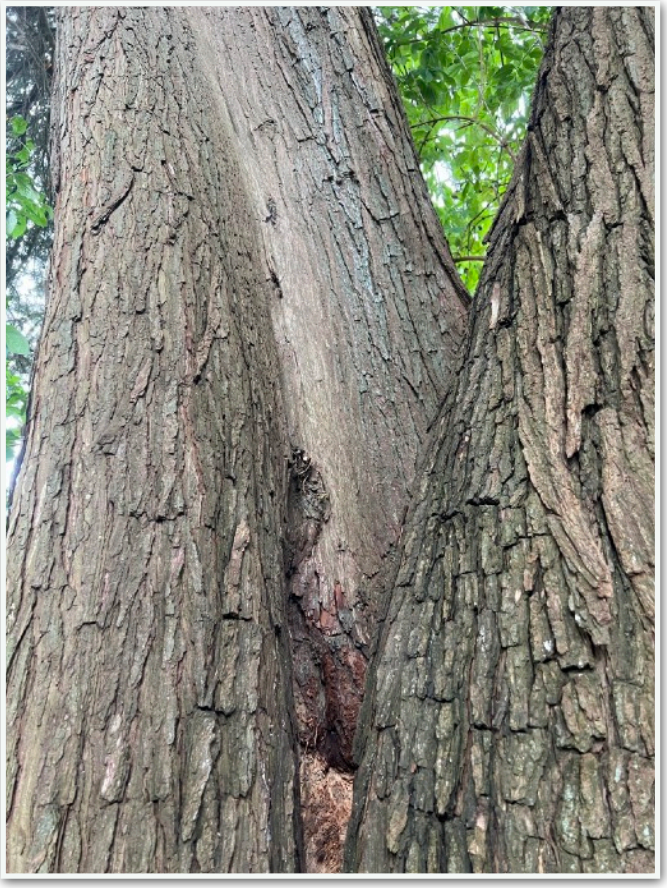
T002 Monterey Cypress with included bark union





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Method Statement: All tree work should be carried out by appropriately qualified and insured contractors in accordance with the British Standard *BS3998 2010 "Tree Work Recommendations".*

Arisings:

Where possible arisings should be retained in situ. If it is necessary to remove the waste from site care should be taken in regards to biosecurity. Tree diseases and fungi can be spread via the transportation of organic matter.

Risk Management of Dead Wood:

- All deadwood features should be managed in accordance with BS 3998-2010: *Tree work Recommendations.*

- Safety needs should be balanced against wildlife habitat protection.

- Dead branches should be shortened or if necessary, removed if they pose an unacceptable risk
to people or property and if other options (e.g., diverting a footpath) are not practicable.

- When deciding whether dead branches or dead trees should be retained and, if so, to what extent they might need to be pruned, a balance should be made between mitigation of risk and the maintenance of wildlife habitats. The unnecessary loss of deadwood habitats should be avoided when specifying pruning or other works, particularly if legally protected species are using the tree. Deadwood is a crucial component of forest ecosystems. Not only does it play an
essential role in sustaining biodiversity, but it also delivers important ecosystem services.