

Tree condition assessment
at
37 Horndean Road, Emsworth, GU10 7PU
for
G Duke

sapling arboriculture ltd

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Contents

Instruction and limitations	3
Tree condition assessment	4
General notes	5
Key	6
Consideration and recommendation	7
TEMPO assessment	8
Photographs	11
Site plan	17

Site 37 Horndeam Road, Emsworth PO10 7PU

Date of survey 14th December 2020

Weather Clear with light winds

Surveyed by Ben Abbatt

Client G Duke

Instruction To carry out a tree condition assessment of 2no. trees and in relation to the recent Tree Preservation Order (TPO). Production of survey report and provision of management recommendations with priorities as appropriate.

The tree condition assessment 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 survey was carried out from ground level, identifying significant tree features that may have significant bearing upon the condition and management of the tree and giving appropriate recommendations and priorities. The tree was 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 will be carried out.

Tree Condition Survey Data

Site 37 Horndean Road, Emsworth

Date of survey 14th December 2020

Job reference J1323

Surveyor Ben Abbatt

Resurvey To be complete by the 1st July 2021 to reassess vitality.

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	1	Cedar <i>Cedrus libani</i> var <i>deodar</i>	16	Mature	Good	Fair	Previously crown reduced. Series of typical branch failures and mid lateral branch splits. Moderate (25 to 100mm diameter) deadwood and hanging branches throughout. Ivy partly obscures survey. Ivy cut at 1m and includes removal of bark. Access immediately adjacent to base of the tree. Canopy spread N5, E8, S8, W8.	Remove deadwood more than 25mm diameter. Remove hanging and broken branches. Tip reduction of overlong lateral branches to create a canopy spread 7m horizontal radius. Crown lift to 5m above existing ground level. Reassess tree vitality in June 2021.	Moderate
T	2	Lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	17	Mature	Good	Fair	Previously topped at c5m with mature regrowth. Ivy partly obscures survey. Ivy cut at 1m and includes removal of bark. Epicormic growth at base and impedes survey. Canopy spread N7, E6, S5, W6.	Crown lift to 5m above ground level. Remove epicormic growth on the lower stem on an annual basis to allow survey. Reassess tree vitality in June 2021.	Low

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 arboriculturalist so that they may advise accordingly.

I have not checked 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 Local Planning Authority (LPA). If the trees stand within a Conservation Area designated under the Town and Country Planning Act the LPA 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 LPA 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 LPA 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 safety when 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.

Bird nests were not identified whilst on site. However, any Arborist carrying out the tree works should ensure that there is no disturbance to nesting birds prior to the works being carried out. Further guidance upon the appropriate timing of the works can be sought from DEFRA, if necessary. Where nesting birds are found, further information should be sought from DEFRA 08459 33 55 77 or helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk. 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.

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. Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 1 Bats in the context of tree work operations 2011, 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/inf-d-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.	

Consideration

The two trees, T1 cedar and T2 lime, are on the frontage to 37 Horndean Road, Emsworth and are visible within the street scene.

The removal of the bark may have an impact upon the vitality of the trees. At this point it is not clear whether the trees will recover or not. It is necessary to review the vitality of the trees in June 2021 when the influence of the bark removal will become more clear due to the active growing season, unlike the current dormant period.

The TEMPO assessment (see below) is used as a tool to aid consideration of the merits of a tree for inclusion within a TPO. The TEMPO assessment (below) looks at the potential outcomes.

In the first pair of TEMPO assessments it assumes that the vitality of the trees diminishes as a result of the bark removal. The score for both trees would be '8'. The TEMPO guidance note comments that scores of *'7 to 11 Does not merit TPO'*.

In the subsequent four TEMPO assessments they assume the removal of the bark does not have a long term impact upon the tree(s) and that the bark is re-established by the residual cambium. The difference between these TEMPO assessments looks at the pre-existing condition of the trees and their likely retention span.

The 'retention' value of '2' relates to 20 to 40 years retention and the value of '4' relates to 40 to 100 years retention. Based upon the condition of the two trees, the species, the prior management, current growing circumstances, species susceptibility to structural failure and assuming the bark removal does not affect the long term vitality of the trees, then it is more likely that the trees will be able to be retained for 20 to 40 years compared to the 40 to 100 years. This being the case the scores for the two trees are '10'. The TEMPO guidance note comments that scores of *'7 to 11 Does not merit TPO'*.

Recommendation

Bearing in mind the potential outcome of the bark removal and the pre-existing condition of the trees, their prior management, species susceptibility to structural failure and their circumstances, the two trees can reasonably be considered to be of insufficient merit for inclusion within a TPO.

This information can be submitted for the local planning authority to consider during their consideration as to whether the emergency TPO ought to be confirmed or modified or left to become invalid after the expiration of the 6 month period of validity.

TEMPO Form
15th December 2020
37 Horndean Road, Emsworth

Tree no.	Species	a) condition	b) retention span	c) relative public visibility	Score	d) other factors	Score	Notes
T1	Cedrus	3	0	4	7	1	8	Retention span relates to the assumption that the bark damage will have a detrimental impact upon the tree vitality leading to its decline or death within 10 years. Recommend that the tree is not made subject to TPO.
T2	Tilia	3	0	4	7	1	8	Retention span relates to the assumption that the bark damage will have a detrimental impact upon the tree vitality leading to its decline or death within 10 years. Recommend that the tree is not made subject to TPO.
Or								
T1	Cedrus	3	2	4	9	1	10	Retention span relates to the assumption that the bark damage will not have a detrimental impact upon the tree vitality. Species susceptibility to structural failure of overlong branches adjacent to the highway. Active management required to minimise the potential for failure. Recommend that the tree is not made subject to TPO.
T1	Cedrus	3	4	4	11	1	12	Retention span relates to the assumption that the bark damage will not have a detrimental impact upon the tree vitality and that the tree might survive for more than 40 years (low potential). Species susceptibility to structural failure of overlong branches adjacent to the highway. Active management required to minimise the potential for failure. Recommend that the tree is not made subject to TPO.

T2	Tilia	3	2	4	9	1	10	Retention span relates to the assumption that the bark damage will not have a detrimental impact upon the tree vitality. Prior management has topped the tree with mature regrowth. Active management required to minimise the potential for failure. Recommend that the tree is not made subject to TPO.
T2	Tilia	3	4	4	11	1	12	Retention span relates to the assumption that the bark damage will not have a detrimental impact upon the tree vitality and that the tree might survive for more than 40 years (low potential). Prior management has topped the tree with mature regrowth. Active management required to minimise the potential for failure. Recommend that the tree is not made subject to TPO.

Photographs



SAL1 T1 cedar and T2 lime.



SAL2 Ivy and bark removed at c1m on T1 cedar with the cut into the sapwood being c2mm wide and c2 to 3mm depth.



SAL3 T1 cedar and T2 lime vitality good on both trees shown by density of foliage on the cedar and twig density on the lime.



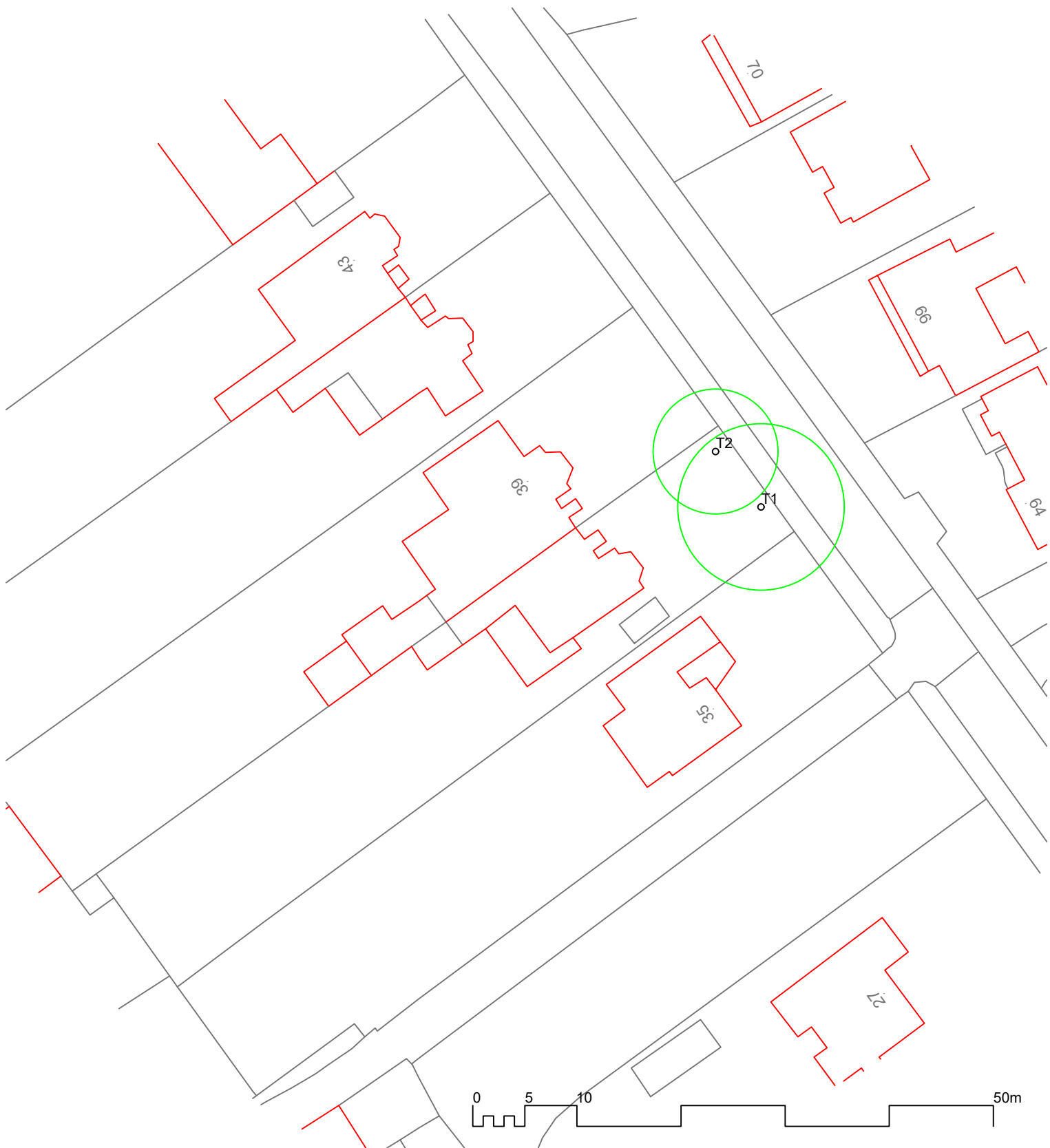
SAL4 T2 lime with previous topping point and subsequent mature regrowth.



SAL5 T2 lime with previous topping point and subsequent mature regrowth. Ivy and bark removal.



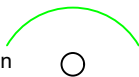
SAL6 Ivy and bark removed at c1m on T2 lime with the cut into the sapwood being c2mm wide and c2 to 3mm depth.



General / Key:

Indicative canopy

Indicative tree position



Site: 37 Horndean Road

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Drawing title:

Tree survey plan

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Date: December 2020

Scale: 1 to 500 on A4

Sheet: 1 of 1

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