

Aerial Tree Report

Prepared on the 22nd January 2021 for

Mark Tuson
4 South Road
Hayling Island
PO11 9AE



Thomas Bunday (ND Arb)

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Climbing Inspection Form

Client Details

Job Number	
Client Name	Mark Tuson
Account Number	69842
Site Address	4 South Road, Hayling Island, PO11 9AE

Inspection Information

Inspection Date	22/01/2021
Inspector Name	Thomas Bunday
Qualifications	National Diploma Arboriculture
Signature	T.Bunday

Tree Data

Tree	Species	Age Class	Height	Photos
T1	<i>Cooper Beech</i>	60-80 years	12-14m	Yes



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1.0 Background

1.1 Introduction

- This report has been produced following a request made by Environment Agency for a ground-based inspection and assessment of the relative health and condition of one tree, Cooper Beech (*Fagus sylvatica purpurea*)



- T1 is located along the side a fence line. Access via the front drive of the property.
- The client, Environment Agency, requires:
 - Assessment of relative tree health and condition.
 - Hazard evaluation.
 - Relevant tree disorders to be noted.
 - Recommendations for any suggested remedial works.

1.2 Techniques Used

- Aerial-based Visual Tree Assessment (Lonsdale D 1999)
- THREATS assessment. (Tree Hazard: Risk Evaluation and Treatment System (Forbes-Laird J 2006)
- Inspection has been carried out in accordance with British Standard 5837: 2005 – Trees in Relation to Construction

1.3 Limitations

- Tree inspection and assessment was ground based only. Any defects within the crown can only be noted from ground level, therefore some may be missed. No liability is accepted for risks or hazards arising from features that were unobservable

1.4 Weather Conditions During Site Visit

- Dry, Sunny and no wind. Tree inspection was not obstructed by weather conditions.

1.5 Validity

- Plants are biological organisms and change with time. Assessments remain valid for 1 year from the date of inspection. This period of validity may be reduced in the event of:
 1. Any arboricultural works being carried out without prior consent from Mr Thomas Bunday
 2. Any change in condition in proximity to the trees (e.g. soil disturbance, construction etc.)
 3. Extreme weather condition which may cause damage to trees (e.g. above average rainfall, flash flooding, thunder storms, gale force winds, heavy snow etc.)
- The contents of this report are intended for the sole use of the client Environment Agency; no liability is accepted for the use of this report by any other parties.



- This report is limited to the findings of a visual tree assessment made from ground level. No liability is accepted for risks or hazards arising from features that were unobservable from ground level.
- Trees and shrubs are living organisms and as such are subject to damage by extreme weather conditions and whose health, condition and hazard potential can change rapidly. It is advised that these and other trees are inspected on a regular cycle of at least one year, or more often where stated.



2.0 Findings

2.1 T1 - Oak (*Quercus Robur*)

Defect	Trunk	Scaffolds	Branches
Tight Forks			
Included Bark			
Excessive End Weight			
Hangers			
Wounds	✓		
Decay			
Cavity	✓		
Fungi			
Bleeding			
Loose / Cracked Bark			
Insect Holes (Borders)			
Nest Holes / Bats			



Cankers			
Previous Failure			
Pollard Point	✓		

- Throughout the canopy there are signs of small dead wood. This is common in beech trees of this maturity. Removing this dead wood is not necessary due to the diameter of it.
- At approximately 2.5m high, there is a cavity from either a past pruning wound or snapped limb. Sufficient reaction wood has formed around this. (Ref Appendix 1)
- Throughout the canopy there are epicormic shoots that have formed from old pruning wounds. Nothing out of the normal. (Ref Appendix 2)
- Excessive ivy surrounds lower stem and mid canopy. (Ref Appendix 3)
- Root intrusion, upon looking from the road across neighbouring property it would seem that foundation works have entered into the root zone for drainage works. (Ref Appendix 4)
- Canopy condition seems to be dense with a full canopy of buds and plenty of low lateral growth. (Ref Appendix 5)
- Canopy on the east face seems to be entering the vicinity zone of the BT line. (Ref Appendix 6)



3.0 Recommendations

3.1 Options

Due to the findings of the tree survey stated in this report the tree seems to be in good health with structural unions and a full canopy. No major defects are present through the stem and canopy.

3.2 Final Recommendation

I would suggest that the following is commenced, drop crotch lateral limbs on the east face to give appropriate clearance for the BT line. It has been mentioned that a dwelling may be placed beneath the canopy of T1. If this were to happen providing the height does not exceed 2.4m and the foundations are not intrusive within the root plate then this would not have a detrimental effect on the tree.

3.3 Complete Recommendations Within

URGENT	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years
			X		



4.0 Conclusion

The tree survey undertaken on 22/01/2021 followed by the findings stated within this report strongly recommend that T1 should be Crown reduced by the 2 metres on the East side of the canopy.

This is the viable option in order to make the area safe for the residents to prevent potential damage arising to the surrounding trees, fences, properties.

Bibliography

Forbes-Laird, J. (2006). *THREATS: Tree Hazard Rating, Evaluation and Treatment System. A Method for Identifying, Recording and Managing Hazards from Tree*. [ONLINE]
Available from: http://www.aie.org.uk/resources/threats/THREATS_R1.pdf Last Accessed: 10/02/12

Lonsdale, D. (1999). *Principles of the Tree Hazard Assessment and Management*.
London: The Stationery Office



Appendices

Appendix 1





Appendix 2





Appendix 3





Appendix 4





Appendix 5





Appendix 6

