



Tree Inspection Report

BELLWAY HOMES
HALYARDS
BEECH GROVE
HAYLING ISLAND
PO11 9DP

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Introduction

A ground based visual assessment of 2x medium mature open-grown Oak trees (T55 & T56) was carried out on Friday 18th November 2016 on a dry, overcast day with little or no wind.

The trees form part of a linear boundary group of early – medium mature trees to the rear boundaries of newly-built properties to the Southern end of Windsurfing Place.

FINDINGS

T55

Crown Height: 22-25m Crown Spread: 22-25m Diameter at Breast Height: 90cm

T55 is located to the rear boundary of 28 Windsurfing Place and there is significant lower canopy overhang into the properties' rear garden to the North. The upper crown is also excluding light from the garden and rear of the property. A number of included branch unions were observed but their severity cannot be concluded from a ground based visual inspection.

Good crown vigour is evident with good levels of twig extension and bud formation which indicates the tree's system is healthy enough to extend new incremental growth.

There was no evidence of pathogenic infection / infestation nor of shear / stress cracks and no sign of rootplate shift or heave.

Within the crown are acceptable parameters of dead wood and the main supporting stem is somewhat Ivy-clad.

T56

Crown Height: 18m Crown Spread: 15-18m Diameter at Breast Height: 67cm

T56 is located to the rear boundary of 14 Windsurfing Place and again there is significant lower canopy overhang into the properties' rear garden to the North. Said lateral overhang is close enough to contact the adjacent building. A number of included branch unions were observed but their severity cannot be concluded from a ground based visual inspection.

The canopy appears to have undergone historical suppression to the South and as a result the crown is significantly biased towards the North.

Good crown vigour is evident with good levels of twig extension and bud formation which indicates the tree's system is healthy enough to extend new incremental growth.

There was no evidence of pathogenic infection / infestation nor of shear / stress cracks and no sign of rootplate shift or heave.

Within the crown are acceptable parameters of dead wood and the main supporting stem is somewhat Ivy-clad.

RECCOMENDATIONS FOR REMEDIAL WORKS

The removal of dead wood and severing of Ivy from both trees would be advantageous (to mitigate risk to target below and negate parasitic effects from Ivy) as would a slight Crown Lift to 4m to maintain access clearance for pedestrian and future vehicle traffic.

T55 would also benefit from a light Crown Reduction of up to 2m to alleviate forces at the fulcrum of included branch unions and to lessen the "wind sail" area. Of secondary benefit would be the resultant increase in light level to the affected property. This should be carried out by the pruning of secondary & tertiary branches only and leaving an even, flowing branch line as a result.

T56 would require some remedial pruning by up to 2m to the Northern lateral crown spread to attempt to stimulate the tree to redress uneven crown bias. This in turn would provide statutory clearance from the adjacent residential building and alleviate forces exerted on scaffold branch union fulcrum. This should be achieved by pruning secondary & tertiary branches only to ensure that the diameter of pruning wounds would not be excessive.

NOTA BENE

A guarantee of tree health, safety or stability is neither proffered nor should be assumed.

PHOTOGRAPHS



T55 Northern Crown Spread



T56 Northern Crown Spread / Proximity to Building