



Tree Safety Audit Exercise

at

Wade Court Road, Havant

- on behalf of Wade Court Residents Association -

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TREE SAFETY AUDIT NOTES

N.B. – Tree Safety Audits will comprise of some or all of the following items; subject to project and client requirements in each case.

These Tree Safety Audit Notes have been prepared in accordance with current industry guidelines; utilising my forty years of experience in arboriculture and applying common sense and a pragmatic approach, whilst at the same time recognising that safety is the paramount consideration.

- Each tree or group has been allocated a unique number but no tags have been applied – the numbering system is repeated on the site sketch plan which accompanies the safety audit schedule and the colour coding system applied to each grade will be repeated on the plans for ease of management. The sketch plan which normally accompanies a Tree Safety Audit Schedule will indicate the approximate location of each surveyed tree/group on site and also have the trunk circle colour coded, with a unique number positioned beside each one.
- Tree species are identified in both English Common Name and Latin Botanical Name.
- An assessment of a tree or groups age is made in terms of its site specific maturity as part of the surrounding landscape, taking into account its overall shape and form in that setting, and is recorded thus :-
 - Y** - Young tree or group
 - EM** - Early Maturing tree or group
 - M** - Mature tree or group
 - OM** - Over mature tree or group
 - V** - Veteran tree or group
- Height assessments are estimated and dimensions are provided in metres.
- Trunk/stem diameters are measured in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level. Trees which are multi-stemmed below 1.5m will be measured immediately above the root flare. In some instances where the trees are veterans in order to gauge their age a circumference measurement will be shown.
- The category grading for each tree/group is assessed according to a simple **A, B, C, D and V** grading system.
 - A - (Green)** Trees of high amenity value of good shape and form and in a sound and healthy condition with a long life expectancy. **The only exceptions to this might be rare tree species or historical value which might also merit an A grade.**
 - B – (Blue)** Trees of high amenity value but which are slightly misshapen or suppressed or have some other minor defect which prevents it being categorized as an A.
 - C – (Brown)** Trees which are in good overall order but have limited amenity value with no special or outstanding features.
 - D – (Red)** Trees which are dead, dying, diseased, dysfunctional or dangerous and will require urgent attention.
- A rough estimate of a tree or groups future life expectancy is made and is recorded thus :-
<10; 10-20; 20-30; 30-40 and >40 years
- Condition comments are included to describe the key features of a tree and any noted defects and health and safety issues.
- Advice on the most appropriate course of management is given under the heading of Management Recommendations.



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TREE SAFETY AUDIT SCHEDULE

Client : Wade Court Residents Assoc. Site Location : Wade Court Road & Environs, Havant

Surveyor : Bernie Harverson Dates Surveyed: Tuesday 18th May 2016

Notes:

1. Wherever possible (on site trees ONLY and where basal vegetation permitted full access) the bases of trees were sounded with a rubber headed hammer to detect any change in resonance that might indicate internal decay or hollowing
2. The crowns were inspected with the use of high powered binoculars
3. Any defects at ground level were probed with an auger to determine their extent and importance
4. Trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order are shown on the plan and annotated below in blue type face

Shawfield Road

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Hght	Diam	Cat	Life Exp	Condition Comments
1	English Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	SM	12	350	C	10-20	Trunk leans west-suppressed north side with a flattened crown-crown lifted 3m above ground level-poor quality tree-significant disruption of the tarmac path and intertwining and lifting of service runs-large buttress root visible above ground to south side-just coming into leaf and budding up and there does not appear to be any dieback due to Dutch Elm Disease
2	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	SM	12	230	D	<10	Leans north-contorted trunk-suppressed and dominated by the Ash, T3-suppressed all round crown but particularly to the north-low crown density-low vigour and vitality-very poor quality tree lowest limb of 70mm diameter-grows through the crown of T1 and has rubbed an open wound on the trunk-central leader has died out
3	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	EM	18	430	B	>40	Bifurcated 8m above ground level with a strong u-shaped form -epicormics along lateral branches-small diameter deadwood throughout-storm damaged with broken branches and hangers-one branch broken but retained and another broken off and lodged in crown of adjacent Hornbeam-This is the dominant tree of the grouping-has a full and balanced crown-has a history of branch shedding—there is what appears to be a split in a branch at the top of the tree and a socket wound where one of a pair has split out
4	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	SM	14	300	C	10-20	Suppressed by Ash-crown weighted to the west-poor form due to the suppression-no central leader
5 TPO T1	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	EM	14	520	B / C	10-20	Bifurcated 2m above ground level-weak fork-will need cabling-tight forks with included bark-crown lifted to 4m significant lesions and black postulant weeping sores of Bleeding Canker extending 2/3rds of circumference of tree lesions are visible to 2/3rds full height on the structural branches as well as the main trunk-in full flower and leaves show no signs of Leaf Miner or <i>Guignardia</i> -root runs compacted on east side and roots visible and 'scuff'damaged with loss of bark
6	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	M	22	780	A	>40	Crown weighted east and west sides-dieback of limbs particularly to north and west sides-small and large diameter deadwood-low branching habit-brushing traffic on south side

7	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	SM	10	480	C	30-40	Ivy smothering base and trunk to 4m above ground level-contorted trunk-crown lifted to 4m-stunted form with no central leader-flattened form to south side so there was probably another tree here at some stage-small twig back throughout plus some dead branches of 70mm diameter
8	Hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Y	11	320	C	>40	Multi stemmed 1.5m above ground level-suppressed by Oak T7-flattened crown form on east side --one girdling root on the surface on the west side of the tree-crossing and rubbing branches in crown
9	Common Lime <i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	28	700	A	>40	Basal suckering-epicormics throughout-some dieback-small diameter deadwood throughout-major deadwood and stubs and some large diameter(150mm) dead branches throughout crown has had lateral branch shortening works in the past and there is evidence of decay pockets forming at the old pruning points
10 TPO T8	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	M	26	770	A	>40	Epicormics throughout crown-small diameter deadwood-major deadwood and stubs-some large diameter (150mm) dead branches-flat crown on east side probably an indicator that there was once a large tree present here
11 TPO G1	Common Lime <i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	28	910	A	>40	Small diameter deadwood-major deadwood and stubs some large diameter (100mm) dead branches-Canker formations on south side of lower trunk area but nothing of any significance to health and safety
Grp 1 TPO G1	English Yews <i>Taxus baccata</i> x 3 of	SM	8	Av 250 x 5	A	>40	Ivy smothering base-multi stemmed at ground level-epicormics-small diameter deadwood-crown lifted to 3m-three clumps of multi stemmed trees

Wade Court Road [north]

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Hght	Diam	Cat	Life Exp	Condition Comments
1 TPO G1	Common Lime <i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	33	920	A	>40	Multi stemmed 10m above ground level-good forks-small and large diameter deadwood-stubs-storm damaged-has shed a large diameter branch from an area in top third of tree on north side-large "socket" wound left-appears dry-mistletoe clumps in at least three separate locations through the crown-low branching habit
2 TPO T3	Common Lime <i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	16	630	B	>40	Ivy smothering base and trunk-significant lean east-bark wounds at 3m above ground level on east side where high sided vehicles have made contact-small and large diameter deadwood-stubs-previously reduced and reshaped and grown out to form a new crown-low branching habit-small socket cavity at 3m above ground level on south east side but this appears dry with no depth to it-the pruning knuckles have been well formed and show no signs of decay-has been crown lifted in the past and most wounds have occluded
3 TPO G1	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	EM	12	520	C	>40	Epicormics-contorted trunk in mid crown area-suppressed by Lime T2 and Sycamore T4-small and large diameter deadwood-stubs-high crown lifted over road to west side-flattened crown form due to the suppression with weighting to east and west sides

4 TPO G1	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	18	660	A	>40	Small basal cavity and another at 3m above ground level both of which are on the west side and follow the branch trace to form small pockets but there is no significance to the decay-some crossing and rubbing limbs noted with abrasive damage
5	English Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	Y	6	400	B	>40	Ivy smothering base and trunk-low branching habit-fair shape and form
6 TPO G1	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	EM	15	410	C	>40	Contorted trunk in upper reaches-suppressed by Maple T7 and almost devoid of branches on south side as a result-crown shape dictated by group pressure-major deadwood and stubs-low branching habit
7 TPO G1	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	M	22	610	B	>40	Crown shape dictated by group pressure-merged with crown of Pine T8-major fork in upper crown where central leader has died out
8 TPO G1	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra Maritima</i>	M	25	680	C	20-30	Crown shape dictated by group pressure-grows up through crown of Maple and has a significant clear stem due to the suppression-has a minimal crown area as a result-low crown density-small diameter deadwood
9 TPO G1	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra Maritima</i>	M	23	330	C	20-30	Suppressed by Beech T10-low crown density-small diameter deadwood-arching lean to the east side in upper crown-has a significant clear stem due to the suppression-has a minimal crown area as a result
10 TPO G1	Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	M	25	740	A	>40	Suppressed to east side-crown shape dictated by group pressure-major deadwood and stubs particularly on north side-has been previously crown lifted and lower branches shortened back on the west side-wounds on trunk have occluded-some crossing and rubbing branches
11 TPO T5	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	EM	15	690	B	30-40	Suppressed-flat sided on east face-crown shape dictated by group pressure-low crown density but has yet to fully expand its leaves-small diameter deadwood throughout-has been extensively worked on in the past and crown lifted and thinned out-wounds on trunk have all occluded-there is one large diameter wound on north side at 4m above ground level but it has no signs of decay behind it
12 TPO G1	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra Maritima</i>	M	25	590	B	20-30	Small and large diameter deadwood-has a significant clear stem due to suppression-has a minimal crown area as a result-subsidiary stem of 200mm diameter removed from south side of tree at 2m above ground level-no apparent decay associated with this
13 TPO G1	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	SM	12	350 180 180	C	>40	Multi stemmed at ground level –strong forks-suppressed on east side by Pines
14 TPO G1	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra Maritima</i>	M	24	590	B	20-30	Small diameter deadwood throughout-major deadwood and stubs-has a significant clear stem due to suppression-has a minimal crown area as a result –has a flattened top with no central leader

15 TPO G1	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> <i>Maritima</i>	M	27	570	C	20-30	Bifurcated at 3m above ground level-tight forks with included bark-reaction wood bulge on either side of fork-contorted trunk in upper crown area-small diameter deadwood throughout-major deadwood and stubs-has a significant clear stem due to suppression-has a minimal crown area as a result
16 TPO G1	English Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	Y	10	450 250 250	B	>40	Multi stemmed at ground level-tight forks with included bark-low branching habit
17 TPO G1	Sycamore <i>Acer</i> <i>pseudoplatanus</i>	EM	20	480 420	B	>40	Bifurcated 1m above ground level-strong forks-tight forks with included bark-reaction wood on north side of fork-small diameter deadwood—previously crown lifted and wounds occluded
18 TPO T7	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> <i>Maritima</i>	M	18	750	A	>40	Small diameter deadwood throughout-major deadwood and stubs
19 TPO G1	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	M	16	790	A	>40	Small and large diameter deadwood –stubs-high crown lifted and wounds occluded-stunted appearance due to the fact that the top has either been removed or fallen out and there is a flat 450mm wound at that point

Wade Court Road [south]

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Hght	Diam	Cat	Life Exp	Condition Comments
1	Sycamore <i>Acer</i> <i>pseudoplatanus</i>	M	22	650	B / C	20-30	Multi stemmed 4m above ground level-leans north-suppressed by dominant Poplar-crown weighted north-crown shape dictated by group pressure-low branching habit -was smothered in ivy but this was severed to clear around basal area to facilitate the survey works-small persistent bracket fungus attached close to ground level on east side-cavity noted in upper third of canopy on west side of northernmost stem-a branch has been removed that grew out over the gardens to the east side
2	Sycamore <i>Acer</i> <i>pseudoplatanus</i>	EM	18	400	C	20-30	Crown weighted north- crown shape dictated by group pressure- was smothered in ivy but this was severed to clear around basal area to facilitate the survey works
3	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus</i> <i>Monogyna</i>	EM	5	170	C	20-30	Suppressed-minimal live crown area-crown shape dictated by group pressure-was smothered in ivy but this was severed to clear around basal area to facilitate the survey works
4	Sycamore <i>Acer</i> <i>pseudoplatanus</i>	SM	18	350	C	20-30	Leans north-suppressed by dominant Poplar-crown weighted north-crown shape dictated by group pressure-high crown lifted to clear lamp column-poor quality tree-was smothered in ivy but this was severed to clear around basal area to facilitate the survey works

5	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	SM	18	400	C	20-30	Suppressed by dominant Poplar-crown shape dictated by group pressure-high crown lifted to clear road-poor quality tree-was smothered in ivy but this was severed to clear around basal area to facilitate the survey works
6 TPO T10	Grey Poplar <i>Populus canescens</i>	OM	27	1200	B	20-30	Small and large diameter deadwood –stubs-was smothered in ivy but this was severed to clear around basal area to facilitate the survey works-has been worked on in the past and reduced and reshaped
7	Grey Poplar <i>Populus canescens</i>	EM	5	350 400	D	<10	Bifurcated at ground level-leans east-suppressed and dominated by T6-crown weighted east-poor quality tree-has been topped out at 5m as it must have been excessively growing out over the adjacent garden
8	Grey Poplar <i>Populus canescens</i>	SM	12	370	D	<10	Significant lean north-contorted trunk-heavily crown weighted north-poor quality tree
9	Grey Poplar <i>Populus canescens</i>	SM	20	370	D	<10	Significant lean east-crown weighted east-crown shape dictated by group pressure
10 TPO T12	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	M	29	550	B	30-40	Bifurcated 6m above ground level-crown shape dictated by group pressure-small diameter deadwood-one or two major dead limbs-small patch of canker on trunk at 3m above ground level
11	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	EM	22	380	C	20-30	Suppressed on east side-crown shape dictated by group pressure-high crown lifted over road
12	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	EM	20	600	B	>40	Multi stemmed at 7m above ground level-suppressed-crown shape dictated by group pressure-small diameter deadwood-was smothered in ivy but this was severed to clear around basal area to facilitate the survey works
13	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	SM	16	250	D	<10	Suppressed by T12-crown shape dictated by group pressure-poor quality tree-growing up through crown of T12
14	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	SM	16	250	D	<10	Suppressed by T12-crown shape dictated by group pressure-poor quality tree-growing up through crown of T12
15	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	SM	14	300	D	<10	Suppressed by T12 and T16-crown shape dictated by group pressure-poor quality tree

16 TPO T13	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	M	25	500	C	10-20	Contorted trunk-crown weighted east-small diameter deadwood-major deadwood and stubs-large diameter (350mm)stem was removed from the west side of the tree leaving a large open wound and taking with it half the original crown-tree is now very unbalanced
17	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	SM	16	450	D	<10	Multi stemmed 4m above ground level-suppressed-crown weighted east-crown shape dictated by group pressure-poor quality tree-cavity extends up the trunk from ground level to link to the main forks which undermines the integrity of this tree
18	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	EM	24	350	D	<10	Contorted trunk-suppressed-crown weighted east –crown shape dictated by group pressure-poor quality tree-was smothered in ivy but this was severed to clear around basal area to facilitate survey works-woodpecker holes and canker at mid height-in a dangerous condition prone to failure at this point-although it would most likely fall within the copse
19 TPO T15	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	27	700	B	>40	Bifurcated at 2m above ground level-fork is sound-fair shape and form-one of the dominant trees in the copse
20	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	SM	20	170	D	<10	Low crown density-poor quality tree-significant clear stem –minimal live crown area
21	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	SM	25	300	D	<10	Contorted trunk-suppressed-crown weighted east-unbalanced-poor quality tree-was smothered in ivy but this was severed to clear around basal area to facilitate the survey works-appears to be a cavity at 6m above ground level but it is smothered in ivy
22	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	SM	10	350	D	<10	Contorted trunk-suppressed-previously heavily topped out-poor quality tree-small cavity at 2m above ground level
23	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	27	500 350 300	B / C	20-30	Multi stemmed at ground level-sound forks-suppressed-was smothered in ivy but this was severed to clear around basal area to facilitate the survey works
24	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	M	27	650 450	B / C	20-30	Bifurcated at ground level- tight forks with included bark-suppressed on north side-major deadwood and stubs-storm damaged with broken branches and hangers –high crown lifted to clear road-was smothered in ivy but this was severed to clear around basal area to facilitate the survey works-canker noted in branch work
25	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	SM	14	350	D	10-20	Suppressed and dominated by T24-poor quality tree-was smothered in ivy but this was severed to clear around basal area to facilitate the survey works-entwined at ground level with trunks of T24-grows up through crown of T24

North Close

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Hght	Diam	Cat	Life Exp	Condition Comments
1 TPO T1	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus spp.</i>	OM	10	550	D	<10	Bifurcated 2m above ground level -tight forks with included bark-decay in fork and split extends down the trunk-low crown density-dieback- <i>Ganoderma</i> heart rot fungal bracket attached to base of tree on west side-remains of old withered fungal brackets attached to trunk on east side-branchwork is cankered throughout with patches of peeling bark-has been reduced and reshaped in the past-no doubt to try to counter the decay at ground level-weak fork



BH 1

Tree Location Plan



BH 2

Tree Works Schedule

Tree Work Recommendations

Client : Wade Court Residents Assoc.

Site Location : Wade Court Road & Environs, Havant

Shawfield Road

Tree No	Tree Species	Works Recommended
1	English Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	Advisory: This tree is interfering with the utility service runs to the south side and disrupting the tarmac path causing a 'trip hazard' - It is also of a species highly prone to reinfection with DED so has a short life expectancy. Plan to remove and replace this tree over the next 5 to 10 years in a location where it can develop to its full potential.
2	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	Advisory: This tree is heavily suppressed by the Ash and will not make a good tree as it has no space to develop into-one limb grows through the crown of the Elm causing a rubbing wound. - In the short term remove the branch of 70mm diameter back to a living growth point to clear from the crown of the Elm - Plan to remove and replace this tree over the next 5 to 10 years in a location where it can develop to its full potential.
3	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Advisory: This tree has shed limbs from the upper crown and the first action will need to be a climbing inspection to look at the old wounds and verify that the tree is safe (if not then take appropriate action to make safe). If the tree proves to be sound in the upper reaches then remove all deadwood and storm damage and hanging and broken branches and tidy any jagged wounds that may have been left.
4	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	Advisory: This tree is not of particularly good form because of the suppression from the Ash forcing it to grow out to the west side- this will only get worse over time and this will not make a good tree for the future. Plan to remove and replace this tree over the next 5 to 10 years in a location where it can develop to its full potential.
5 TPO T1	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Advisory: This tree is heavily infected with Bleeding Canker (although leaves are free of Miner Moth larvae and Guignardia fungal infection) which if it completely circumvents the tree will eventually kill it – added to this there is the weak fork that needs stabilising for safety reasons. - In the short term stabilise the fork by inserting a dynamic cable system between the main stems which will limit movement in high winds. - In the long term I would advise planning for the removal and replacement of this tree.
6	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	Advisory: A very fine mature specimen tree but there is evidence of branch dieback in the lower crown on the north side – in addition its low branching habit will inhibit the passage of anything larger than a car. - Remove all deadwood throughout and completely remove the dead branches from the lower crown. - Crown lift to achieve a 3m to 4m ground clearance above the road – it is better to do this in a balanced way all around the crown but if the resident seeks privacy then it could just be lifted on the road side.
7	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	Advisory: A poor quality tree of stunted and squat form with no central leader – ivy completely smothers the basal area. - As a priority action completely remove the ivy and have the basal area re-inspected to verify safety and freedom from any fungal infection (as this may be the cause of the significant amounts of dieback noted). - If the tree proves to be safe then continue to remove all deadwood and dieback throughout
8	Hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Advisory: A young tree suppressed by others but overall safe and healthy although its low branching habit is becoming an issue with overhang of the road. Shorten back the low branches to a living growth point just level with or inside the grass verge.

9	Common Lime <i>Tilia europaea</i>	Advisory: A fine mature specimen tree but the crown contains some very large dead branches – it has been reduced and reshaped in the past leaving some open wounds which appear to have decay pockets. - As a priority action have the tree climbed and the old pruning points checked out to make sure that none of the decay pockets undermine the branch structure that they support (if so then take the appropriate action to make safe). - If the pruning points are sound continue to remove all deadwood and dieback
10 TPO T8	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	Advisory: A very fine mature specimen tree but there are some large diameter dead branches. Remove all of the deadwood
11 TPO G1	Common Lime <i>Tilia europaea</i>	Advisory: A fine mature specimen tree but the crown contains some very large dead branches – it has been reduced and reshaped in the past leaving some open wounds which appear to have decay pockets. - As a priority action have the tree climbed and the old pruning points checked out to make sure that none of the decay pockets undermine the branch structure that they support (if so then take the appropriate action to make safe). - If the pruning points are sound continue to remove all deadwood and dieback
Grp 1 TPO G1	English Yews <i>Taxus baccata</i> x 3 of	Advisory: Three clumps of multi-stemmed trees that have limited scope for further development given the dominance of the Oak and Lime. No works required at this time.

Wade Court Road (north)

Tree No	Tree Species	Works Recommended
1 TPO G1	Common Lime <i>Tilia europaea</i>	Advisory: A very fine specimen tree that has a large ‘socket wound’ in the upper crown where a large diameter branch has ripped out in the past – it has low branch overhang of the access road. - As a priority action have the tree climbed and the ‘socket wound’ in the upper crown checked out to make sure that decay does not undermine the branch structure that it supports (if so then take the appropriate action to make safe). - If the pruning points are sound continue to remove all deadwood and dieback. - Crown lift to achieve a 3m to 4m ground clearance above the road – it is better to do this in a balanced way all around the crown but if the resident seeks privacy then it could just be lifted on the road side.
2 TPO T3	Common Lime <i>Tilia europaea</i>	Advisory: This tree has a significant but apparently natural lean to the east side-bark wounds are in evidence caused by high sided vehicles making contact with the trunk- it has low branch overhang of the access road. - Tidy up loose bark around bark wound edges and pare back any damage to promote callus growth and the healing process – consider tying a rubber pad to the tree (making sure that this can be adjusted to prevent constriction) and covering this with reflective tape to highlight the problem to delivery drivers. - Remove all deadwood and dieback. - Crown lift to achieve a 3m to 4m ground clearance above the road – it is better to do this in a balanced way all around the crown but if the resident seeks privacy then it could just be lifted on the road side.
3 TPO G1	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	Advisory: Has a suppressed and distorted crown due to competition for space and light but is otherwise safe and healthy. Remove all deadwood and dieback.

4 TPO G1	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Advisory: A good specimen tree but has some crossing and rubbing limbs in the crown. If one of each pair (the weaker/smaller diameter limb in each case) of crossing limbs can be removed without leaving big holes in the crown then this course of action should be followed.
5	English Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	Advisory: A young developing tree of fair shape and form- has low branch overhang of the road and adjacent drive access. Cut back the low laterals to clear from the road and access drive.
6 TPO G1	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	Advisory: Has a suppressed and distorted crown due to competition for space and light but is otherwise safe and healthy. Remove all deadwood and dieback.
7 TPO G1	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	Advisory: Has merged crowns with the adjacent Pine. No works required at this time.
8 TPO G1	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra Maritima</i>	Advisory: Has a minimal live crown area and significant clear stem devoid of branches. No works required at this time (has deadwood which could be removed but this would fall into the wooded verge and does not pose a risk to vehicles or pedestrians).
9 TPO G1	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra Maritima</i>	Advisory: Has a minimal live crown area and significant clear stem devoid of branches. No works required at this time (has deadwood which could be removed but this would fall into the wooded verge and does not pose a risk to vehicles or pedestrians).
10 TPO G1	Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Advisory: A fine specimen tree of good shape and form but has some crossing and rubbing limbs in the crown. - If one of each pair (the weaker/smaller diameter limb in each case) of crossing limbs can be removed without leaving big holes in the crown then this course of action should be followed. - Remove all deadwood and dieback.
11 TPO T5	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	Advisory: Has yet to fully expand its leaves. - No works required at this time. - Advise re-inspection later in the Summer when hopefully the tree will have a fully expanded leaf canopy.
12 TPO G1	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra Maritima</i>	Advisory: Typical form for the species with clear stem and minimal live crown area. No works required at this time (has deadwood which could be removed but this would fall into the wooded verge and does not pose a risk to vehicles or pedestrians).
13 TPO G1	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Advisory: Suppressed by Pines but outwardly sound and healthy. No works required at this time.

14 TPO G1	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra Maritima</i>	Advisory: Typical form for the species with clear stem and minimal live crown area. No works required at this time (has deadwood which could be removed but this would fall into the wooded verge and does not pose a risk to vehicles or pedestrians).
15 TPO G1	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra Maritima</i>	Advisory: Typical form for the species with clear stem and minimal live crown area – bifurcated low down on the trunk with a weak fork and a risk of stem failure. Insert a dynamic cable brace between the trunks to reduce excess movement and stabilise the fork – consider reduction of the lower subsidiary trunk as well.
16 TPO G1	English Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	Advisory: A young developing tree. No works required at this time.
17 TPO G1	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Advisory: Bifurcated at 1m but has a strong fork. Remove all deadwood and tidy any stubs.
18 TPO T7	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra Maritima</i>	Advisory: Typical form for the species with clear stem and minimal live crown area. No works required at this time (has deadwood which could be removed but this would fall into the wooded verge and does not pose a risk to vehicles or pedestrians).
19 TPO G1	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	Advisory: Top has either been removed or fallen out leaving a large flat wound. - As a priority action have the tree climbed and the old pruning points checked out to make sure that none of the decay pockets undermine the branch structure that they support (if so then take the appropriate action to make safe). - If the pruning points are sound continue to remove all deadwood and dieback

Wade Court Road (south)

N.B. In order to be able to properly inspect the basal areas of these tree I first had to sever and remove the ivy stems that smothered the trunk.

Tree No	Tree Species	Works Recommended
1	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Advisory: Suppressed by dominant Poplar and has the beginnings of basal heart rot decay. - As a priority action have the tree climbed and the cavity and main fork area that is currently smothered in ivy needs to be inspected to verify its integrity and safety. - If this all checks out then continue to reduce and reshape the crown by 30% overall to stabilise and counter basal decay
2	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Advisory: Suppressed by dominant Poplar. As a priority action have the tree climbed and the main forks that are currently smothered in ivy need to be inspected to verify their integrity and safety.

3	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Advisory: Suppressed with minimal live crown. Remove all of the ivy to give this tree a chance to recover.
4	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Advisory: Suppressed by dominant Poplar. No works required at this time.
5	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Advisory: Suppressed by dominant Poplar. No works required at this time.
6 TPO T10	Grey Poplar <i>Populus canescens</i>	Advisory: Has been reduced and reshaped in the past but is still the largest and most dominant tree in the Copse. - As a priority action have the tree climbed and the main forks that are currently smothered in ivy need to be inspected to verify their integrity and safety – in addition the old pruning points all need to be checked out to see that they are not undermined by fungal decay pockets (take appropriate action if this is the case). - If the pruning points are sound continue to remove all deadwood and dieback.
7	Grey Poplar <i>Populus canescens</i>	Advisory: Suppressed and dominated by T6 and has been very heavily topped out to counter lean over adjacent gardens. Remove all of the ivy which threatens to crowd out the minimal live crown area.
8	Grey Poplar <i>Populus canescens</i>	Advisory: Heavily suppressed and as a result has grown out at an acute angle towards the neighbouring gardens – cannot develop fully at this location. Advise that you plan to remove this tree in the short term for safety reasons.
9	Grey Poplar <i>Populus canescens</i>	Advisory: Heavily suppressed and as a result has grown out at an acute angle towards the neighbouring gardens – cannot develop fully at this location. Advise that you plan to remove this tree in the short term for safety reasons.
10 TPO T12	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Advisory: Bifurcated with a patch of Canker on the trunk. Remove all deadwood and tidy any stubs.
11	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Advisory: Suppressed on east side. No works required at this time.
12	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Advisory: Suppressed and is smothered in ivy. As a priority action have the tree climbed and the main forks that are currently smothered in ivy need to be inspected to verify their integrity and safety.

13	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Advisory: Suppressed and of very poor quality with no space to grow into. Advise plan to remove this tree to benefit the growth and development of others.
14	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Advisory: Suppressed and of very poor quality with no space to grow into. Advise plan to remove this tree to benefit the growth and development of others.
15	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Advisory: Suppressed and of very poor quality with no space to grow into. Advise plan to remove this tree to benefit the growth and development of others.
16 TPO T13	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Advisory: Suppressed and distorted and has had some large diameter branches removed in the past. - As a priority action have the tree climbed to verify the safety of wounds and changes of direction in main spires. - If the pruning points are sound continue to remove all deadwood and dieback.
17	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Advisory: Longitudinal cavity undermines the safety of this tree. Plan to either remove or heavily reduce to counter the decay in the trunk.
18	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Advisory: Woodpecker holes and cavities undermine the safety of this tree. Remove for safety reasons.
19 TPO T15	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Advisory: A good tree and one of the dominant ones in this Copse. No works required at this time.
20	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Advisory: Significant clear stem and minimal live crown area. Plan to remove for safety reasons and to benefit the growth of others.
21	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Advisory: A poor quality tree with no room in which to develop at this location. Plan to remove for safety reasons and to benefit the growth of others.
22	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Advisory: A poor quality tree with no room in which to develop at this location. Plan to remove for safety reasons and to benefit the growth of others.

23	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Advisory: Garden debris and grass cuttings piled up against trunk causing dampness and possible rot and an access point for fungal decay organisms. As a priority action remove the garden debris around the base and have the tree re-inspected to verify its safety.
24	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Advisory: Multi-stemmed at ground level with tight forks and included bark with garden debris and grass cuttings piled up against trunks causing dampness and possible rot and an access point for fungal decay organisms - storm damage in crown - As a priority action remove the garden debris around the base and have the tree re-inspected to verify its safety. - If the tree is verified to be safe at ground level then continue to remove all storm damaged limbs and deadwood and also reduce and reshape by 30% to counter the basal fault.
25	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Advisory: Entwined with the trunks of T24 and grows up through its crown. Plan to remove to benefit the growth of tree 24.

North Close

Tree No	Tree Species	Works Recommended
1 TPO T1	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus spp.</i>	Advisory: Significant basal heart rot decay has affected the vigour and vitality of this tree plus it has a very tight/weak fork that has a high chance of imminent failure. Advise removal for safety reasons.



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BH 3

Qualifications & Experience



QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

- My name is Bernie Harverson and I am a self employed independent arboricultural consultant in private practice. I take instructions primarily in the South of England but also on occasions work nationwide and abroad and have offices at : –
3 Foxcombe Cottages, South Harting, West Sussex GU31 5PL and at Cedar Court, 5 College Street, Petersfield GU31 4AE
- I hold the following arboricultural qualification - **Master of Arboriculture** (Royal Forestry Society – 1976)
- I have over **forty** years of practical and managerial experience in the arboricultural industry including periods in both the public and private sectors.
- My Local Government sector experience comprises one year as a tree surgeon with Brighton Parks and nine years spent in Arboricultural Officer posts with both Westminster City Council and Portsmouth City Council
- My past practical experience in the private sector includes two years at Tilhill Forest Nursery and over ten years for various companies as a Climbing Arborist/Tree Surgeon.
- Managerial work in the private sector includes two years as manager of Beechings tree surgery company and twelve years with CBA Trees as an Arboricultural Consultant.
- As an independent self employed Arboricultural Consultant I now provide a comprehensive range of services including :-
tree surveys, appraisals, assessments and inspections with particular reference to planning and development and tree safety audits with a service offered as a climber to undertake full climbing inspections to better understand the condition of a given tree before prescribing a management strategy.
- I also undertake litigation work appearing as an Expert Witness in Court Actions and at Planning Appeals, Hearings and Public Local Inquiries

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