

Tree condition survey
at
Hall Place, 20 South Street, Havant, PO9 1DA
for
Mr S Burridge

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Instruction To carry out a tree condition survey of 22 trees. 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.

Site Hall Place, 20
 South Street,
 Havant
 Date of survey 20th April 2021
 Job reference J1349
 Surveyor Ben Abbatt
 Resurvey To be complete by
 the 1st June 2024

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	1	Larch <i>Larix</i>	7	Young	Good	Poor	Suppressed canopy beneath Turkey oak.	No works required at the time of the survey.	
T	2	Larch <i>Larix</i>	5	Young	Good	Poor	Suppressed canopy beneath Turkey oak.	No works required at the time of the survey.	
T	3	Turkey oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	17	Mature	Good	Fair	Lean to south. Nylon hammer identifies hollow area between buttresses on south side. Client previously observed fungal fruiting body on the east to south side of the tree on the lower stem.	Crown reduce by 5 m and reduce radial spread by 4 m to leave a final height of 12 m with a radial canopy spread of 5 m. Crown lift to 5 m.	Low
T	4	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	7	Mature	Good	Fair	Suppressed canopy with majority of canopy over the gravel hard standing area.	Crown lift to 4 m.	Low
T	5	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	9	Mature	Good	Fair	Suppressed canopy with majority of canopy over the gravel hard standing area.	Crown lift to 4 m.	Low
T	6	Turkey oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	17	Mature	Good	Fair	Asymmetrical canopy towards the north east. Previously crown reduced. Typical moderate (25 to 100 mm diameter) deadwood. Bottle Butt at base.	Crown reduce by 5 m and reduce radial spread by 5 m to leave a final height of 12 m with a radial canopy spread of 5 m. Clear building by 2 m retaining overhanging branches outside this distance. Crown lift to 5 m.	Low
T	7	Turkey oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	20	Mature	Good	Fair	Asymmetrical canopy towards the south. Previously branch reduction adjacent to the property. Typical moderate (25 to 100 mm diameter) deadwood. Bottle butt at base. Historic wound at 0.5 m on north side with adaptive growth.	Crown reduce by 8 m and reduce radial spread by 4 m to leave a final height of 12 m with a radial canopy spread of 5 m. Clear building by 2 m retaining overhanging branches outside this distance. Crown lift to 5 m.	Low

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	8	Absent							
T	9	Purple plum <i>Prunus cerasifera purpurea</i>	4	Mature	Poor	Poor	Half of the canopy dead. Helical crack from base to 3 m.	Remove. Treat stump to prevent regrowth.	Low
G	9.1	Elm <i>Ulmus</i>	9	Young	Dead		Single main and several subsidiary stems.	Remove. Treat stump to prevent regrowth.	Low
G	10	Bay Laurel <i>Laurus nobilis</i>	10	Mature	Good	Poor	Multiple stems around yew. Direct damage to adjacent wall.	Remove to prevent continuing damage to adjacent wall. Treat stump to prevent regrowth.	Low
G	11	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	10	Mature	Good	Fair	Multiple stems from 3 m. Direct damage to adjacent wall.	Crown reduce by 5 m to leave 5 m, crown lift to 3 m and clear building by 2 m to prevent continued damage to adjacent wall.	Low
T	12	Juniper <i>Juniperus</i>	7	Mature	Good	Fair	Multiple stems from the base. Encroaching over the highway.	Crown lift to 5 m over the highway.	Low
T	13	Juniper <i>Juniperus</i>	7	Mature	Good	Fair	Multiple stems from the base. Encroaching over the highway.	Crown lift to 4 m over the access.	Low
T	14	Bay laurel <i>Laurus nobilis</i>	7	Middle aged	Good	Fair	Multiple stems from the base. Encroaching over the highway.	Crown lift to 5 m over the highway.	Low
T	15	<i>Chamaecyparis</i>	5	Middle aged	Fair	Fair	Yellowing foliage. Multiple stems from the base. Encroaching over the highway.	Crown lift to 4 m over the access.	Low
T	16	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	4	Mature	Good	Fair	Central decayed stem with regrowth.	No works required at the time of the survey.	

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
G	17	Palm	8	Mature	Good	Good	Multiple stems from the base typical of the species.	No works required at the time of the survey.	
T	18	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	13	Middle aged	Good	Good	Slightly suppressed form.	No works required at the time of the survey.	
T	19	<i>Chamaecyparis</i>	4	Middle aged	Good	Good		No works required at the time of the survey.	
T	20	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	Mature	Fair	Fair	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove. Treat stump to prevent regrowth.	Moderate
T	21	<i>Chamaecyparis</i>	4	Middle aged	Good	Poor	Collapsing to north and adjacent offsite garage.	Remove. Treat stump to prevent regrowth.	Low
G	22	Eleagnus, bay laurel, <i>chamaecyparis</i>	7	Middle aged	Good	Fair	Encroaching on adjacent offsite garage.	Reduce height by 3 m and reduce radial spread by 1 m to leave 4 m standing and provide 1 m clearance from garage.	Low
T	23	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	Mature	Good	Good	Branches close to offsite garage.	Crown lift to clear adjacent garage by 2 m retaining overhanging branches outside this distance.	Low
T	24	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	Mature		Poor	Recent crown reduction. Fungal fruiting bodies on north side. Off site.	Advise owner of condition.	Moderate
G	25	Sycamore, yew, elm		Mature			Offsite. Branches low over the boundary.	Crown lift to 5 m over Hall Place.	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 Arboricultural Consultant 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/BSIBat-Microguide-UK-EN.pdf>

Biosecurity measures: To minimise the 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/infod-9fjd2d> for disinfectant information.

Key to condition survey sheet

Designation	Designation (T is Tree, G is Group, H is Hedge, W is woodland, S is Stump)	
Reference number	Number used to identify the tree survey details with the position of the tree on the tree survey plan and, when used with tree tags, the specific tree on site.	
Species	Species of tree.	
Height	Height measured in metres.	
Age Class (Age)	Young	A tree considered to be less than approximately 20 years old.
	Middle	A tree in approximately the first 1/5th of its normal life span with apical dominance (rapidly aged 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.	

Photographs



SAL1 T3 with disrupted bark at base.



SAL2 T6 with bottle butt (swelling of the lower stem often an indicator of internal decay).



SAL3 T6 with asymmetrical canopy and prior crown reduction with regrowth.



SAL4 T7 with bottle butt (swelling of the lower stem often an indicator of internal decay).



SAL5 T7 with canopy over adjacent dwelling and prior tip reduction works with regrowth.



SAL6 T9 with helical crack on lower stem.



SAL7 Direct damage to adjacent wall from G10 and potentially G11.



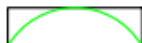
SAL8 Direct damage to adjacent wall from G10 and potentially G11.

Site plan



General / Key:

Indicative canopy



Indicative tree position



Indicative group



Site: Hall Place, 20 South Street

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Tree survey plan

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Scale: 1 to 500 on A4

Sheet: 1 of 1

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