



ARBORICULTURAL CONDITION INSPECTION

Prepared on instruction by

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June 2021



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Terminology

1.0 Introduction

1.2 The tree was inspected on the 23-06-2021 by Jonathan Alexander Green who holds a HND in Arboriculture and is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association, and professional member of the Consultant Arborist Society (CAS). The survey process and report takes into account of the following Legislation:

BS5837: 2012, BS3998: 2010, The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000, Habitat Regulations, The Town & Country Planning Act 1990 and The Town and Country Planning (Trees) Regulations 2012, The Highways Act 1980 and Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, Occupiers Liability Act 1957 and 1984, The Health and Safety at Work Act etc. 1974.

Bolam test – Bolam v Friem Hospital Management committee (1975) 2 All ER

Edward Wong Finance Co v Johnson (1984) AC 296

1.3 The tree has been inspected from ground level only. Should further more detailed inspection be deemed appropriate, this will be covered under the 'recommendations'. Trees are dynamic living organisms, whose health and condition can be subject to rapid change, depending on a number of external and internal factors. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this report relate to trees at the time of inspection.

2.0 Report

Client	Nigel Orton	Address	8 Tredington Park, Hatton Park, Warwick, CV35 7TT	Site Visit Date	23 rd June 2021
Report Date	026/06/2021				

Weather Conditions : -

- 23-06-2021 Hi Temp 19°C, N Wind: 6.214 mph, Sunny

Summary & Conclusion

Summary:

1. The tree stands adjacent to the aforementioned property and forms a natural screen.
2. The rear garden of the aforementioned property borders on its north side an embankment running adjacent to the inspected tree which stands at a higher level (see photograph).
3. The tree stands within a high target zone.
4. The tree has been semi pollarded in the past.
5. The tree has a high amount of ivy growing on it.
6. The tree clearly has had its roots severed on its west side.

Conclusion:

- It is difficult to know exactly what percentage of the tree's roots have been removed from its west side. The reason why this is not accurately quantifiable is because information regarding the topography of the ground within close proximity (approximately 20m) to the inspected tree (prior to the construction of the aforementioned property) has not been made available. Given the information I have gathered on inspecting the tree, it is reasonable to conclude that the tree is compromised due to a lack of root system on its west side (see photos). Therefore, given the trees location, I strongly advise that the following recommendations outlined in the table below are carried out:

Table – Recommendations & Risk Rating:

Ref	Species	Description	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Risk Rating	Inspect Period	Recommendations
T1	European Lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>)	TPO Privately owned. Target # - dwelling - Occupancy - Constant(4). - Not practical to move the target. - Not Practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 14.5 Crown Radius (m): 4.8 DBH (cm): 58 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Wind Exposure: Partial. Crown Size: Small. Crown Density: Normal. Pruning history - Semi Pollard. Roots and Root Collar: Cut/Damaged roots. Load on defect - Significant. Likelihood of failure - Probable.	Good	High	1 Year	Mitigation: Clear vegetation for re-inspection. Epicormic removal. Sever ivy at base. Make TPO application and await for consent from the LPA - Full Pollard. Timescale: 22-Jul-2021 (1 Month) Long term Recommendations: Re-inspect annually Timescale: 30-Jun-2022 (1 Year)

'A tree's root system is typically fairly shallow (frequently no deeper than 2 m), but is wide spreading, with the majority of roots found in the upper 60cm of soil. Tree roots absorb water and nutrients from the soil, serve as a store for carbohydrates and form a structural system which supports the trunk and crown'.

(Ref: Arboricultural Research & Information Note 130/95/ARB, *Tree Root Systems*, Martin Dobson, Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service).

'There are usually between four and eleven such structural roots also known as lateral roots, which may become 30+cm in diameter close to the stem. They taper rapidly until at 2-3m distance they are usually only 2-5cm in diameter. By this stage they have lost most of their rigidity and strength. It is here they tend to break when root plate failure occurs e.g. in a storm.'

(Ref: Cutler et al 1990)

IMPORTANT:

Before the recommendation to Pollard the tree is undertaken, it is imperative that an application for works to a TPO tree is made to the relevant planning authority (LPA).

(The removal of ivy is exempt).

- 2.2** Scope of Report: I have been instructed by the above client to carry out a tree condition inspection to determine any significant defects that require appropriate management **in particular the severed root system**. The survey does not make an assessment for subsidence.

3.0 Photographs

Plate 1 shows the inspected tree, and the severed roots. It also shows the ground topography, which refers to: 2.1, Summery, Point 2.



4.0 Limitations

- 4.1 The statutory tree protection status as notified by the Local Authority was correct at the time of reporting. It should be noted however that this may be subject to change and I therefore advise that further checks with the Local Authority **MUST** be carried out prior to implementation of any tree works. Failure to do so can result in fines in excess of £20,000.
- 4.2 A Legal Duty of care requires that all works specified in this report should be performed by a qualified arboricultural contractor who has been competency tested to determine his/her

suitability for such works in line with Health & Safety Executive Guidelines. Additionally all works should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 "*Tree Work Recommendations*".

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 **If required** unique tree I.D number is given to the surveyed tree. This number is plotted on a map, and listed in the schedule of works. Both these pieces of information are included in the report.
- 5.2 It is important that copies are made of this report and given to the appropriate contractor, so that the location of the correct tree is easily found.

Please note that the accidental pruning of, or removal of a tree with a Protection Order would be an offence. Therefore it is critical that 5.4 is adhered to.

- 5.3 All tree(s) will be inspected from the ground only and any tree requiring an aerial inspection will be noted in the schedule of works. On the odd occasion a tree may require a further detailed ground inspection to determine the extent of internal decay. This will be noted in the schedule of works. However a separate report will need to be produced for such an inspection.

Please Note a further detailed inspection will not be part of the original quote. A further quote will be given, and on agreement, the further detailed inspection will be concluded.

During a survey it will be noted if any works may contravene protection legislation, such as nesting birds or evidence of Bat activity.

Please note that you should read carefully the schedule of works to see if any of the above has been recorded, as a prosecution may result, if found to be negligent.

- 5.4 In the eventuality that it is suspected a tree may house Bats; this will have to be further investigated by a suitably qualified person. **Please seek guidance from the Bat Conservation Trust.**
- 5.5 In the eventuality that birds are visibly nesting, work should **NOT** be undertaken until the nesting season has finished. **Under no circumstances should any specified works to a hedge be undertaken during this season as it is an offence under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000, Habitat Regulations to disturb a nesting.**

6.0 ISA Risk Assessment

- 6.1 ISA Tree Risk Assessment (2013) – International Society of Arboriculture – This computer software tool is used during the inspection process, in order to calculate risk.

Coloured map reference key for plotted tree:

 Fair

 Good

 Poor

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Other

6.2 Any priorities e.g. (Re-inspect tree 1 year) will be displayed in the schedule of works.

Please note that it is extremely important that the advised priorities in the below recommendations are adhered to.

7.0 Appendices

Survey Map



Terminology**Arboricultural Terms & Abbreviations****Commonly used Arboricultural abbreviations.**

AA	Arboricultural Association
AAIS	Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service.
AIS	Arboricultural Implication Study
AMIUG	Arboricultural Mortgage and Insurance Users Group
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
Appellant	A person who appeals to a higher court.
Arisings	Product of the tree works. Brushwood, woodchips, logs, debris etc.
Bark Wounds	Damaged or missing bark.
Basal Area	Area of tree around stem base, including visible buttress roots.
Bifurcated	A tree with two main stems.
BLS	Better Land Supplement - Forestry Commission
Branch Bark Ridge	An external physical feature resembling a raised ridge of bark and located on the upper-side of the branch to stem union. An area where branch and stem vessels are separated.
Branch Collar	An external physical feature resembling a raised bulge or thickening of the branch diameter and located at the base of the branch where it meets its parent stem. An area where branch and stem vessels overlap.
BRE	Building Research Establishment
BS	British Standard
Buttress Roots	Angled roots at base of stem.
Cable Brace	Aerial branch or stem supporting system designed to reduce mechanical stresses and usually constructed from flexible wire or rope.
Callus	Reactive cell growth usually found around bark wounds and old pruning wounds.
Cambium	A layer of cells located between the bark and sapwood which are able to divide and thus produce further cells as growth rings.
Cavity	Hole located within the branch or stem and extending into the wood beyond the bark layer.
CCF	Continuous Cover Forestry.
Clean out	Removal process where dead, dying and diseased branches are removed from the trees crown and stem. Can also include the removal of epicormic shoots,

	Ivy and rubbish.
Clear Services	To prune branches clear of services such as street lamps or aerial service cables (i.e. telephone & electricity wires). The actual clearance can be specified as a distance. (e.g. clear aerial service wires by 3m).
Compaction	Compacted soil. Soil which has become compressed to leave little or no air gaps between the soil particles. Compacted soil prevents proper root growth due to oxygen and water starvation.
Coppicing	Where the tree stem's are pruned close to ground level to leave a cluster of low stump's (stool), with each stump being approximately 200mm in height, with the intention being to encourage the production of new growth shoots from these stumps. Final cuts on the stumps should be made with a slight angle to assist the shedding of rain water. A tree which has not been previously coppiced and has only a single stem follows the same procedure.
Cordate	Heart shape. Normally used to describe leaf type.
CPO	Chief Planning Officer
Crown	The part of the tree comprising of limbs, branches and foliage.
Crown clean	See Clean out.
Crown Lifting	Operation where the branches of the lower crown are either completely removed or pruned to increase the ground to tree clearance. A clearance height is normally specified (e.g. crown lift to 3m over footpath).
Crown Reduction	Reduce the overall size of the crown by a given specification. The operation should be carried out by pruning the tips of each branch back to a suitable branch union in a manner to create a balanced shape and outline. The reduction specification can be specified as a percentage (e.g. reduce crown by 30%) or as an absolute amount (e.g. reduce crown by 3m) or as an absolute height & spread specification (e.g. reduce crown to leave the tree with an overall height of 18m and a crown radius of 5.5m).
Crown Shaping	To balance the crown by reducing its spread in certain places to achieve a more desirable shape which is more consistent with the trees habit. The reshape specification can be specified as an absolute amount (e.g. reduce eastern crown spread by 3m).
Crown Spread	Distance from stem to crown edge. Usually specified as a single averaged distance or as four separate measurements for north, south, east and west.
Crown Thinning	To reduce the foliage and outer-branch density of the whole trees crown or just part of the trees crown. This operation would normally be achieved by removing damaged, crossing, rubbing limbs and by removing smaller secondary branches but leaving the main branch structure intact. The thinning specification can be specified as a percentage (e.g. thin crown by 10%).
Cultivar	A plant which has been developed (bred) in cultivation rather than in the wild.
CWS	Community Woodland Supplement - Forestry Commission
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height (DBH). The tree diameter is measured at breast

	height (approximately 1.3m above ground level).
Dead-wood	Dead branches and stubs.
Defendant	A person sued or accused in a court of law.
Dismantle	Safe and controlled removal of the tree in small sections. The remaining stump would normally be cut as low as practically possible (usually just above ground level).
Epicormic	Growth shoot growing from a dormant or adventitious bud located on stem and/or branches.
FASTCo	Forestry and Arboriculture Safety Training Council
Fastigate	Conical or tapering outline with upswept branches.
Fell	The removal of the tree in one operation. The direction of the fell can be determined and relatively controlled. The remaining stump would normally be cut as low as practically possible (usually just above ground level).
Fluted	Used to describe vertical grooves found on some tree trunks.
Formative Pruning	Selective pruning of a young tree so as to promote good future shape and habit typical of that tree species. Would normally include the removal of multiple leaders and crossing/rubbing branches.
FSC	Forestry Stewardship Council
FWPS	Farm Woodland Premium Scheme - Forestry Commission
Glabrous	Not pubescent, not hairy.
Heave	Expansion and movement of shrinkable clay soil due to rehydration by water.
Honeydew	Sugary secretion produced by sap sucking insects such as aphids.
Hybrid	The resulting offspring obtained from parents of different species or types of species.
Hyphae	Fine threads composing of the actual fungus.
Included Bark	Bark which is trapped between a stem union as the two stems press together. In some situations the edges of the two stems fuse together to form a single stem with a single growth ring. However, parts of the stems remain separated inside by the trapped bark.
ISA	International Society of Arboriculture
Lenticel	A pore on a shoot. Usually visible, elliptical and slightly raised.
LPA	Local Planning Authority

Major Dead-wood	Dead-wood exceeding 50-75mm in diameter.
Minor Dead-wood	Dead-wood up to 50-75mm in diameter.
Multiple stemmed	A tree with many main stems.
Mycelium	Network of threads (hyphae) which form the normally unseen part of the fungus.
NAA	National Arborist Association
Natural Regeneration	New young tree stock established by natural means (i.e. seed dispersal).
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHBC	National House Building Council
NJUG	National Joint Utilities Group
NNR	National Nature Reserve
Node	Position on a shoot where a leaf or another shoot grows.
NPTC	National Proficiency Tests Council
Occlusion	Term used to describe a wound which has become closed by callus growth.
Pathogen	A disease causing organism.
PAWS	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
PEFC	Pan-European Forest Certification
Petiole	The stalk of a leaf but not the shoot that the leaf stalk is fixed.
Pollarding	Maintaining a tree by regularly pruning back the whole trees crown to previous pruning points located on its main stem. Similar to the coppicing procedure except that subsequent shoot rejuvenation forms on the trunk. Final cuts should be angled to assist the run-off of rainwater.
Plaintiff	A person who brings a case of law against another in court.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
Planting Circle	An area located around the trees stem which is clear of other vegetation (competition). Would normally incorporate a form of soil protection such as mulch.
Pubescent	Hairy. Normally describes smaller, soft hairs.

Reshape Crown	See Crown Shaping
Respondent	A defendant (esp. in an appeal case).
RFS	Royal Forestry Society
Rhizomorphs	Black, root like threads formed from Hyphae and normally associated with Honey Fungus.
Rod Brace	Similar operation to Cable Bracing. A non-flexible rod of metal is inserted physically into the tree branch or stem and would incorporate threaded ends so it can be bolted tight. Normally used to reinforce a weak fork or to prevent the movement of crossing/rubbing branches.
Root Plate	The base of the tree stem incorporating the major root structure.
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
Saprophyte	An organism which feeds on dead plant matter.
Sessile	Stalkless. Normally used to describe leaves which have no stalks.
Slime Flux	Liquid exudation from the tree, bacterial based.
Soil Compaction	See Compaction
Soil Heave	See Heave
SNCO	Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation
SPA	Special Protection Areas
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidelines
SRA	Subsidence Risk Assessment
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SSTS	Scottish Skills Testing Service
Stool	A stump(s) which has been allowed to produce new shoots. See Coppicing.
Stump	The remainder of the trunk which is left in the ground after a tree has been removed. The stump is still attached to the root and is normally cut close to ground level.
Stump Grinding	Removal of the stump to a specified depth below soil level by way of a specialised machine.
Sucker Growth	Growth from stem base and/or exposed roots.
SULE	Safe Useful Life Expectancy
Tomentose	Having dense, pubescence.
Topping	The indiscriminate reduction of a trees height by removing the upper crown. A poor practice.

TPO	Tree Preservation Order
Tree Circle	See Planting Circle
Trifurcated	A tree with 3 main stems.
TROBI	The Tree Register of the British Isles
UDP	Unitary Development Plan
UKWAS	United Kingdom Woodland Assurance Scheme
VTA	Visual Tree Assessment
Weak Fork	A stem or branch union which is exhibiting signs of a potential structural weakness through its growth habit (i.e. included bark).
WIG	Woodland Improvement Grant - Forestry Commission
Witch's Broom	Foliage disorder resulting in clustered and dense area of twigs.
WGS	Woodland Grant Scheme - (Forestry Commission)