

David Gillett TREE SERVICES

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Tree Report **For** **Woodlands** **Aylmerton**

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Compiled by
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Remit

David Gillett Tree Services has been instructed by, to carry out a tree survey on the trees at Woodlands, Holt Road, Aylmerton, Norfolk.

Site/Survey Area

Trees within a domestic woodland garden with young children present, covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) 2002 No2.

Survey Type

A basic visual tree survey from ground level was carried out on the condition of the trees, on the day of the survey. If a further detailed inspection is required, this will be recommended in the survey report, and carried out upon instructions by the client.

Report Layout

The survey will be in the form of a written report, with recommendations made only for the trees, that require any work/management. The trees will be marked onto a site plan (with tree tags).

Re-inspections

Re-inspection is recommended in 12 months, or at the owners request. This period may be reduced in the case of changes to the proximity of the tree (e.g. Soil disturbance).

Date

The survey was carried out on **5th January 2022**.

Weather

Bright with light winds.

Report Limitation

No comments have been made about the impact the trees may have on structures, buildings and drains. A structural/drainage engineering survey would be required for this.

Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change. The health, condition and safety of the trees should be checked on a regular basis, although this should be reviewed after any abnormal weather conditions, such as high winds or storms. The survey is valid under normal weather conditions. Any failure that occurs during exceptional weather conditions, such as severe storms, David Gillett Tree Services cannot be liable.

As with any tree inspection, zero risk cannot be guaranteed, as trees are dynamic structures that are growing and living, and they are subject to various factors and conditions. A visual inspection will assist in reducing the risk, once the recommended work is carried out.

As the report was carried out in the winter, it was not possible to assess the leaf coverage, and some die back within the crowns of the deciduous trees. Annual fungi appear at different times throughout the year, and may not be present all year round. It was also not possible to assess the condition of some evergreen trees, due to the leaf/needle coverage, causing poor visibility. Some trees with ivy growth, epicormic growths (small growth shoots on the tree), and undergrowth around the bases of the trees were difficult to assess, as these obstructions only allowed limited visual access. It is recommended that the named obstructions be removed to allow better visual access to the trees. Some recommendations are made for management of the trees to promote long-term growth, and avoid future problems.

The conclusions and recommendations of this report are within the survey sheet. This period may be reduced in the case of changes to the proximity of the tree (e.g. Soil disturbance). Some recommendations are made for management of the trees, to promote long-term growth and avoid future problems.

Before carrying out any tree work, it is necessary to contact the local authority to check for any tree protection orders, conservation areas or conditions relating to the tree. Also be aware of the various wildlife regulations for which you have a responsibility.

Tree works should be carried to British Standards for tree works, BS 3998 2010.

Overview with conclusions, recommendations and site observation.

I have highlighted various trees/groups of trees that either require work, or have some kind of feature. These are all included within the tree inspection form sheets, and their priority for action is advised.

The following provides an overview of the important trees requiring work on site:

Refer to survey sheets for all recommendations and timings of works.

T3 Beech Semi mature tree within approx 7m from house which has been reduced in the past. However, this tree has the potential to growing to a large tree and due to its close proximity to the house you may considering felling the tree, as its position is poor for the long term. Within the crown are various old decayed pruning wounds. With this tree felled, it will allow T5 Beech to grow unimpeded.

T7 Conifer to fell to allow more light in to the garden area.

Trees **T8, T10, T11 & T17** are recommended to be felled as they have either structural defects, or are dead.

T17 as above is recommended to be felled, due the present of a fungi, and the angle of growth being poor for long term retention.

T25 Beech with historic fire damaged bark to the base of the main stem and lower limbs to the western side. This has caused decay to the structure and root plate to the western side. I recommended the tree to be retained by reducing it at the present time, as the removal of the tree will expose the roadside trees to possible wind damage. Further annual reinspection of the decayed area is recommended.

T15 Beech tree has fungi present, but appears to be of sound wood at the present time.

Other works includes, the removable of deadwood within crowns, as the garden is used by a young family. Crown reductions to either retain trees to prevent branch tear outs, or to allow light in to the garden area.

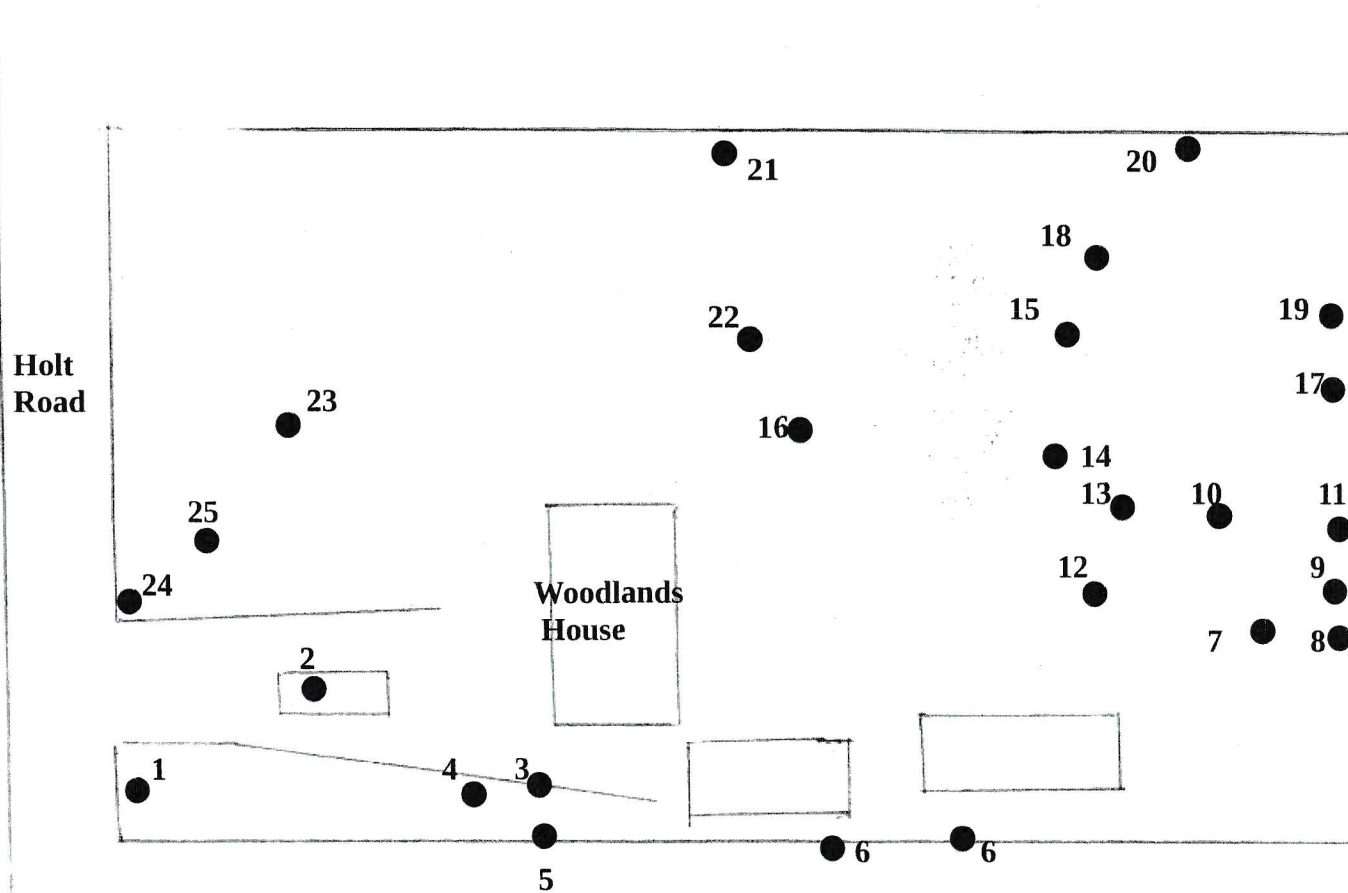
Various trees are recommended to be monitored/reinspection on a regular bases due to various defects as survey.

Refer to survey sheets for all recommendations and timings of works.

When tree works are carried out within the crowns, it is recommended that the tree surgeon assesses the trees for any problems. If advice is required on any defects, please contact me for further advice.

It is recommended that the ivy is cut on stems, and under growth removed, to allow better visual inspection to be carried out around the bases of the trees. This will also improve visibility to the crowns, and reduce winter sail areas in deciduous trees.

It recommended that with any trees felled, replanting takes place.



Tree plan Woodlands, Aylmerton.
 (approx location, not to scale)

Tree no	Species	Age class	Conditions	Recommendations	Targets	Risk
Number on map	species of tree	Age of tree M = Mature	Tree condition taken in to account: Structural Physiology		S= Structure	L=Low
Tree tag number	Ht=approx Height	S/M = semi - mature Y = young tree M + = Over Mature Tree	Good = tree in good condition requiring little or no work Fair = tree in fair condition requiring work to improve structure and safety Poor = tree in poor condition, in decline poor structure Dead	work recommended to trees or area	R= Road G= Grounds	M= Medium H= High
<u>KEY PAGE</u>						



Immediately



within 2 months



Within 4 months

Colour code for priority of work

from date of survey



Precautionary / to allow development of trees

Risk rating

L= Low

M= Medium

H= High

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Tree Inspection Form

Site: Woodlands, Aylmerton

Date: 5/1/21

Tree no	Species	Age class	Conditions	Recommendations	Targets	Risk
T1 tag850	Beech Ht 17	M	Fair-Extended and low limbs over road Small % of deadwood in crown, causing no concern at the present time of survey	Reduce limbs over of road approx 2.5m to suitable pruning points and crown lift to 5.4m over road to allow vehicle clearance	R	Low
T2 tag851	Beech	M	Fair-Reduced/pollarded in the past	No work required at present time		
T3 tag852	Beech Ht 20	SM	Fair- Within approx 7m of house, reduced in the past with various old decayed pruning wounds over crown	As the tree is within close proximity of the house, and has the potential for future major growth you may consider felling to avoid tree over shading house to the east of T3. If felled this will allow this tree T5 to growth unimpeded.	S	Low
T4 tag853	Sweet Chestnut Ht 17	SM	Fair-growing at a natural angle to the south, causing extended natural limb growth	Reduce extended limb growth to the south approx 3-4m to suitable pruning points to reduce end weigh and possible tear out of branches	G	Low
T5 tag854	Beech	SM	Fair?-twin stem with ivy growth on main stems	Cut ivy at base, if T3 was removed, this would allow tree to grow, unimpeded	G	Low

David Gillett Tree Services**Tree Inspection Form****Site: Woodlands, Aylmerton****Date: 5/1/21**

Tree no	Species	Age class	Conditions	Recommendations	Targets	Risk
T6 no tag	Oak X2 a & b Ht 16m	SM	Fair, on what can be seen, Ivy growth on main stems Client would like to reduce trees to allow more light in to garden	Cut ivy at base to allow to die back To allow more light in to garden reduce crown approx 2m to suitable growing points, and thin crown 20 %	G	Low
T7 tag855	Conifer Ht 16m	M	Fair, on what can be seen, Ivy growth on main stems	Fell to allow more light in to garden	G	Low
T8 tag856	Beech Ht 17m	SM	Poor-Cavity in base to northern side and in to root base, appears to be about 60%	Fell to due poor for long term retention due to decay, and replant	G	Low
T9 tag857	Beech Ht 18	SM X 2	Fair-Deadwood within crown	Remove deadwood	G	Low
T10 tag859	Rowan	M	Poor-Decay in base with delaminating bark, decay appears to in over 40% on Northern side	Fell due poor for long term retention	G	Med
T11 tag855	Oak Ht 10	SM	Dead	Fell and replant	G	low
T12 tag857	Beech Ht 22+	M	Fair-Low branches over garden to the east and extended branch growth to the southern side	Crown lift approx 3.5m to suitable pruning points, thin crown 20 % and reduce southern side crown approx 2.5m to suitable pruning points, allow light in garden	G	Low

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Tree Inspection Form

Site: Woodlands, Aylmerton

Date: 5/1/21

Tree no	Species	Age class	Conditions	Recommendations	Targets	Risk
T13 tag864	Holly Ht 11m	SM	Poor-Cavity in southern side at base, approx 30%	To retain and lower risk of failure at cavity reduce crown approx 3m reducing end weight and sail area.	G	Low
T14 tag861	Holly Ht 13m	SM	Poor-Cavity in Northern side at base, approx 50%	To retain and lower risk of failure at cavity reduce crown approx 3m reducing end weight and sail area.	G	Low
T15 tag862	Beech Ht 20m+	M	Fair- Small fungi Ganoderma applanatum at base on North western side, this causes white root, wood around area appears to be sound using basic sounding hammer Deadwood within crown	Monitor tree for further decay Remove deadwood	G	Low
T16 tag863	Silver birch Ht 20m	M	Fair-Ivy growth on main stem and small % of Deadwood within crown	Cut ivy at base, remove deadwood	G	Low
T17 tag865	Beech Ht 18m	SM	Fair-Growing at a natural angle to the eastern side with weighted crown. Appears to have the start of either Ganoderma sp or kretzschmaria, difficult to tell at this stage but both cause decay	With the weighted crown, and fungi present fell tree and replant	G	Low

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Tree Inspection Form

Site: Woodlands, Aylmerton

Date: 5/1/21

Tree no	Species	Age class	Conditions	Recommendations	Targets	Risk
T18 tag866	Oak	SM	Fair-Deadwood within crown	Remove deadwood	G	Low
T19 tag867	Beech	SM	Fair-Ivy growth on main stem and small % of Deadwood within crown	Cut ivy at base, remove deadwood	G	Low
T20 tag868	Beech	SM	Fair-Three main stems with included joints and deadwood within crown	Monitor joints for movement Remove deadwood	G	Low
T21 tag869	Beech	SM	Fair-Variou old decayed pruning wounds over crown	Monitor for increase in decay, no work required at this present time		
T22 tag870	Sweet Chestnut Ht 24m+	M	Fair-Ivy growth on main stem and Deadwood within crown	Cut ivy at base, remove deadwood	G	Low
T23 tag871	Oak Ht 18m	SM	Fair-Deadwood and hanging branches	Remove deadwood and hanging branches	G	Low
T24 tag872	Oaks Ht 17m	SM x2	Fair-Growing at a natural angle over road/drive to the south, with ivy growth on stem, split branch and deadwood within crown	Cut ivy at base, remove split branch and Deadwood	G	Low

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Tree Inspection Form

Site: Woodlands, Aylmerton

Date: 5/1/21

Tree no	Species	Age class	Conditions	Recommendations	Targets	Risk
25 tag873	Beech Ht 20m+	M	Poor-Historic fire damage to base and lower branches to the western side, with decay in base and roots to western side	I recommended to retain tree by crown reduction of approx 3m to suitable pruning points and not felling, as if felled this would expose road side trees to possible wind damage. To then monitor decay area for increase in decay over time	G	Low
Area A	Various	Y-SM	Fair?-Ivy covered road side trees	Cut ivy at base, to allow better visual access for inspection and reduce upper crown sail /end weights.	R	Low ?

Explanation of terms used.

Crown Raising/Lifting- The removal of lower limbs and small branches to a specified height above ground.

Deadwood- Dead branch wood. Removal of deadwood over 25mm diameter.

Crown –The main foliage bearing part of the tree.

Monitoring of various trees has been advised, which involves observation of the trees over time, for any increase in possible problems. If changes or problems occur, seek further advice (See survey for the advised trees).

Climbing inspection is Recommended, and if hazards/faults are found, you are advised to carry out the work, or consult David Gillett Tree Services for further advice.

Cut Ivy-It is recommended that the ivy is cut, and the base growth removed (approx 500mm), to allow better visual inspection. This will also improve visibility to the base and crown, and reduce the winter sail area within the crown, especially in deciduous trees.

Inclusion/Included / compression joint-Ingrowing bark, bark face to face pushing away, found on some joints, forks or basal areas of fluted bark. May lead to poor limb attachment.

Monitoring of various trees has been advised, which involves observation of the trees over time, for any increase in possible problems. If changes or problems occur, seek further advice (See survey for the advised trees).

Fungi terms

Ganoderma sp- This causes white rot mainly in the stem and base leading to ductile fracture and wind throw after root fracture.

Kretzschmaria deusta- (*Ustulina deusta*)- Soft rot in early stage a white rot can develop in advanced stages, leads to brittle ,basal fracture, with no warning signs, can be difficult to detect. Black charcoal looking.