



# BNTW – SCOTLAND

6 WESTBANK

AUCHTERMUCHTY

FIFE

KY14 7LA

Attention of Alun Davies,

**Tree Report - 2 Lade Braes, St Andrews, KY16 9ET**

## 1.1 Background

The survey is based on a comprehensive visual inspection carried out from the  
ground by

**BNTW- SCOTLAND on 17th November 2023 on One Lime tree on  
the Southern Boundary of this property adjacent to the river.**

The weather conditions at the time were Dry with good visibility and  
lighting. Wind conditions were Wind force 1

The survey was carried out by visual inspection from ground level  
using the PRINCIPLES OF VTA

**Surveyor - David B Robertson Dip For. PTI, QTRA, VR**

## 1.2 Limitations

- i The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey (i.e. until 16th November 2024).

Trees are living organisms subject to change – it is strongly recommended that they are inspected on an annual basis for reasons of safety.

- ii The recommendations relate to the site as it exists at present, and to the current level and pattern of usage it currently enjoys. The degree of risk and hazard may alter if the site is developed or significantly changed, and as such will require regular re-inspection and re-appraisal.
- iii The report relates only to those trees growing within the area of survey as shown on the accompanying plan. Trees out with the survey area were not inspected.
- iv Tree assessment has been carried out from ground level and observations solely from visual inspection. No invasive or other survey has been made. detailed internal decay detection instruments have been used in assessing trunk condition, unless specified otherwise.
- v This survey should not be construed as a tree safety inspection. It has been undertaken to inform the management process. However, where clear and obvious hazards have been observed, these are recorded and addressed in the recommendations.
- vi Whilst every effort has been made to detect defects within the trees inspected, no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. Extreme climatic conditions can cause damage to even apparently healthy trees.
- vii This report has been prepared for the sole use of client and their appointed agents. Any third party referring to this report or relying on the information contained herein does so entirely at their own risk.

## **2 TREE SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Tagging and Plotting**

All obvious trees within the survey area / remit were included in the survey. These may be tagged with uniquely numbered pink paint, approximately 0.3m from ground level on the West face of the trunk - T1

- **Tree Number**

### **2.2 Data Collection**

This is a unique identity number as shown on the tree and plan.

This tree has been surveyed in line with the brief as supplied by the client, and in subsequent discussions with the client. This records the following information.

- **Tree Species (common name)**

Due to the timing of the inspection when the trees are out of leaf, in some cases an accurate identification can not be made as to exact species or variety. Where it has not been possible to confidently identify tree species, these are shown as 'unidentified in the survey schedule. In some cases the genus has been identified but not to species or variety level. A further inspection of the site in the summer months is to be undertaken to identify any problematical specimens and to refine this aspect.

cv = indicates cultivar or variety

sp = species unidentified

- **Tree species (Latin name)**

Corresponding Latin name of species.

- **Age Class**

This provides an indication as to the stage in the life cycle of each tree. This is based on a detailed knowledge of the potential longevity of each species and takes account of each tree's physiological condition and vigour, and its growing environment. Six broad age classes are distinguished.

Young  
Semi-Mature  
Middle-Aged  
Mature  
Over-Mature  
Veteran

- **Condition**

A broad, overall assessment is provided as to the health and condition of each tree. This takes into account the presence or absence of any defects or problems and the general appearance and characteristics of each species. Four general categories are recorded.

Dead  
Poor  
Fair  
Good

- **Hazard and Risk Assessment**

A broad, subjective assessment is provided as to the degree of hazard and risk each tree presents. This takes into account the presence or absence of any defects, the location of the tree within the park, and the size and maturity of the tree. For example, a large, mature oak adjacent to a children's playground with abundant large diameter deadwood in the crown would be deemed as presenting a 'medium' risk (although this could be ameliorated by appropriate pruning). By contrast, a small, newly planted tree in the middle of a shrub bed presents no discernable risk. Large, mature trees, by virtue of their size and the

need for regular inspection, are normally assessed as being of 'low' risk. Four risk categories are recorded.

None  
Low  
Medium  
High

- **Recommended Work**

Based on an assessment of each tree, and taking into account its location and element of risk, recommendations are provided for appropriate arboricultural work. These are specified for reasons of public safety or tree health and are consistent with sound arboricultural practice. All recommendations are consistent and in line with BS 3998:2010 '*Tree Work – Recommendations*'.

- **Priority**

Any recommended arboricultural work is prioritised as below.

Low (within 12 months)  
Medium (within 6 months)  
High (within 3 months)  
Urgent (within 3 weeks)

### **Timber Potential**

An indication is provided for each tree as to its potential value as marketable timber.

None

Chip

Firewood

Roundwood

Sawlog

- **Comments**

General comments are provided for each tree, where appropriate. This normally highlights defects or areas of concern.

### **3 SUMMARY**

The tree - Lime tree (*Tilia spp*) is situated between a workshop building and the river. The main stem has serious defects (basal decay and fungal brackets present) that are of great concern. There is a possibility of whole tree/stem failure adjacent to workshops/storage buildings along with the potential to block the river (flood risk).

The has serious defects compromising adjacent domestic buildings/adjacent river.

Tree T1 - Lime tree.

Tree has *Kretzschmaria deusta* present on main stem at ground level along with hollow soundings indicating basal decay within the stem.

## **SURVEY RESULTS** – Tree Survey schedule/report

### **Survey tree One**

Lime tree - has basal decay along with decay fungi. Rooting may be compromised and tree is in decline. Limited life expectancy

Large spreading crown with horizontal elongated branches dominating the garden area. Slightly suppressed by adjoining Lime tree. Deadwood present throughout crown. Single stem forking at 3.5m, with heavy ivy infestation (partially removed to 2.5m). Semi mature/  
Tree in decline.

Height - 14.7m , dbh 101, crown spread 6/4/7/1

#### **Ref Photographs below:**



Pics, showing tree with deadwood in crown/  
decline and *Kretzmaria deusta*.