



**3a King St Hodthorpe Worksop Notts S80 4XA**

Prepared for: The Hodsock Priory

FAO: George Buchanan

Surveyor: Robert Booth A/arb, A tech A, L/pti

Date 28/10/23 Date of inspection: 22/10/23 Re-assessment date 22/10/24

I have been instructed by Mr G Buchanan to inspect (from ground level) 3 trees located by the gates adjacent to the Cricket field entrance off Park Drive, Blyth, Worksop, Notts.

The purpose of the survey is to determine the structural and physiological condition of the trees, and propose recommendations to manage tree hazards and reduce risk.

The site plan uses Ordnance Survey and Land Registry data and it is assumed the boundaries are accurate, weather conditions on the inspection date were wet.

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Supporting Material and Report Key & Limitations

TYPE: HEALTH & HAZARD

Tree Number	Species	Height metre	Stem Diameter mm	Canopy Spread metre	Canopy Height metre	First low branch metre	BS 5837 Category
T1	Common Lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	17	800*	N6.3 E5.4 S5.3 W5.4	2.8	5.0 S	A1/2
T2	Common Lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	17	1100*	N5.2 E5.2 S3.2 W5.2	5.0	3.0 S	A1/2
T3	Common Lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	14	720	N4.3 E4.1 S2.9 W4.1	3.0	3.0 S	B1



T1	T2
T3	

**Analysis.** The trees were inspected from ground level, a sounding mallet and probe were used (poor access limited this procedure) to determine the location and extent of any detectable decay, naturally occurring defects are recorded for comparison with future assessments.

**Survey Limitations.** Extensive arboreal ivy on all three trees from the stem base and the mid and upper stem, this has restricted the assessment for decay, fungi and defects within the stem and fork unions.

## Observations

T1, no observable defects or decay at the stem base, stem and canopy, the crown displays a healthy evenly balanced canopy in good structural and physiological condition, some dead wood is present indicative to the species.

T2, no observable defects or decay at the stem base, stem and canopy, the crown displays a healthy evenly balanced canopy in good structural and physiological condition, some dead wood is present indicative to the species.

T3, no observable defects at the stem base, stem and canopy, the tree is displaying a poor physiological condition with below average twig and bud development and limited incremental growth, the trees structural condition is average, dead wood is minimal.

## Recommendations.

T1. Remove dead wood from the road side of the canopy only, cutting the ivy at the stem base will reduce limitations on future VTA's, extreme caution needs to be taken when cutting ivy from a tree stem, **it should not be done with a chainsaw or handsaw, using pruners or secateurs will ensure the tree bark is not damaged.**

T2. Remove dead wood from the road side of the canopy only, cutting the ivy at the stem base will reduce limitations on future VTA's, extreme caution needs to be taken when cutting on a tree stem, **it should not be done with a chainsaw or handsaw, using pruners or secateurs will ensure the tree bark is not damaged.**

T3. Using pruners or secateurs cut the ivy at the stem base and remove 1 metre of it up the stem, this will allow for a more thorough inspection of the stem base during the next VTA, dead wood is minimal and presently within acceptable limits of risk.

Despite T3's poor physiological condition, no further action is recommended until it can be established whether the tree or its roots are being affected by a pathogen, or, entering its 3<sup>rd</sup> life stage and starting retrenchment of its canopy.

**Time Frame.** Dead wood removal from high-risk areas should be carried as soon as can be arranged, cutting the ivy from the stem base should be done within three months of this report date.

#### **Source Material and References.**

Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management- by David Lonsdale

Diagnosis of ill-health in trees - by R.G. Strouts and T.G. Winters

The Body Language of Tree – Claus Mattheck and Helge Breloer

Field Guide for Visual Tree Assessment- C Mattheck

Fungi on Trees - Guy Watson Ted Green

Common sense tree risk management -NTSG



### **Generic Report limitations & Key for: Tree Hazard & Health/ BS5837 reports**

Arboricultural reports are intended to **assist** tree owners and those responsible for managing trees to make informed decisions on tree related risk management or site development, inspections are carried out from ground level to identify defects with the potential to be a hazard, recorded, and advised on remedial work. Tree Surveys are formatted using BS 5837 as guidance, but may not comply with every aspect of the Standard depending on the purpose of the report. **All measurements are approximate.**

Trees are a living organism and their physiological condition and structural condition can change significantly and unpredictably within a few years, re-inspection time frames are **approximate** and are determined by the tree's current overall condition, but does not remove the need for vigilance by the tree owner to act on any sudden obvious changes in a trees appearance and alert their Arb Consultant.

**Unless stated** this report does not comment or cover issues or concerns regarding buildings, foundations, subsidence, ecology, wildlife and habitat. Some trees may be protected by a Tree Preservation Order or Conservation area regulations it is the responsibility of the tree owner to check, work recommended in this report may still require formal consent from the Local Authority prior to commencement, the information in this report can be used to support a planning application but the site plan may be protected by copyright sharing PDF versions are permitted, one printed copy is permitted.

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**KEY** RPA= root protection area PO = Partial Occlusion DB = Dysfunctional Bark IB = Included Bark  
DW = Deadwood HW= Heart Wood `TRA= Tree risk assessment VTA= visual tree assessment \* = Estimated

**TREE RISK** = The probability of failure to cause harm. **HAZARD** = The disposition of a thing or situation so as to cause harm. **Healthy Tree** = is one which has the vitality to defend against disease. **Safe Tree** = Is one free from defects.

**Location Risk** = is determined by regularity of pedestrians and targets within the trees fall zone guidance from HSE tolerability of risk and ALARP

**AGE Class:** Young = newly planted up to 20years old

- **Semi Mature/ middle aged** = A tree in first third of its normal life expectancy
  - **Mature** = A tree in its last third of its normal life expectancy
  - **Over Mature** = A tree past its normal life expectancy
  - **Veteran** = A tree with biological, aesthetical or cultural interest because of its size or condition.
- Life Stage.**
1. Juvenile period during which the trunk and crown increase in size at around the same rate.
  2. Mature phase, when the ultimate crown size is reached (generally around 40-100 yrs.) the trunk continues to grow but the rate at which it increases in girth reduces.
  3. Old age, this occurs when the tree has exhausted its available nutrients within its rooting zone. Parts of the crown die back, and this in turn will reduce the leaf area. And the capacity for annual growth.

### **Structural Condition:**

- **GOOD** - Tree without any significant structural defects
- **FAIR** - Tree with minor defects that may be remedied with appropriate management
- **POOR** – Tree with significant structural defects that cannot be remedied
- **Average-** in a typical condition for species and age

### **Physiological Condition:**

## TYPE: HEALTH & HAZARD

- **GOOD** - Fully functioning biological system with normal extension growth leaf/bud size crown density, incremental growth for species.
- **FAIR** - Fully functional biological system but displaying below average extension growth, leaf/bud size, crown density, incremental growth for species.
- **POOR** – Biological system with low functionality symptoms include; poor extension growth, small and /or chlorotic leaves, small buds, limited incremental growth and sparse crown and /or die back.
- **DEAD**- Tree is Dead

### British Standards 5837 (basic) categorization

- **Category U**- “Those in such condition that they cannot be realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years”
- **Category A**- “Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40years”
- **Category B**- “Tree of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years”
- **Category C**- “Tree of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm”

***“Even in an outstandingly optimised tree, failure can occur. Trees are only as strong as they need to be given the environmental conditions in which they live”. Mattheck (1994)***

**Robert Booth 3A King St, Hodthorpe, Worksop Notts, S80 4XA**

[www.treesurvey.me](http://www.treesurvey.me) rob@treesurvey.me

**01909 722467 07831 635120**

