



3a King St Hodthorpe Worksop Notts S80 4XA

Prepared for: Mr Melfarral

FAO: Sally Adams

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

Date 20/11/23

Inspection Date 17/11/23

Re inspection due before the end of November 2024

I have been instructed by Sally Adams to carry out an Arboricultural Survey on a tree located in the front of 1 Blyth Hall, Blyth, S81 8HL

The purpose of the survey is to determine the trees structural and physiological condition, and make recommendations to mitigate risk.

The site plan uses Ordnance Survey and Land Registry data and is assumed the boundaries are accurate.

Contents.

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Instructions.

Observations.

Recommendations.

Photographs.

Separate Documents include: Site Survey.

Supporting Material and Report Key & Limitations.

Number	Species	Height Metres	Stem Dia mm	Canopy Height metres	Lowest Branch	Canopy Spread	5837 Cat	Structural Condition	Physiological Condition
T1	Cedar	20	1050	3.4	3.6 NE	N10 E6.3 S7.3 W7.3	A1/3	Good	Good

Observations

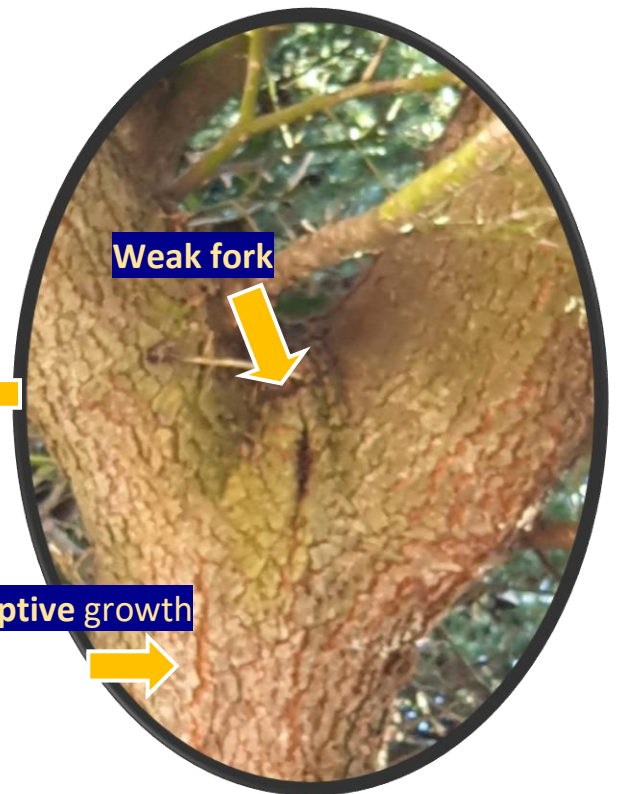
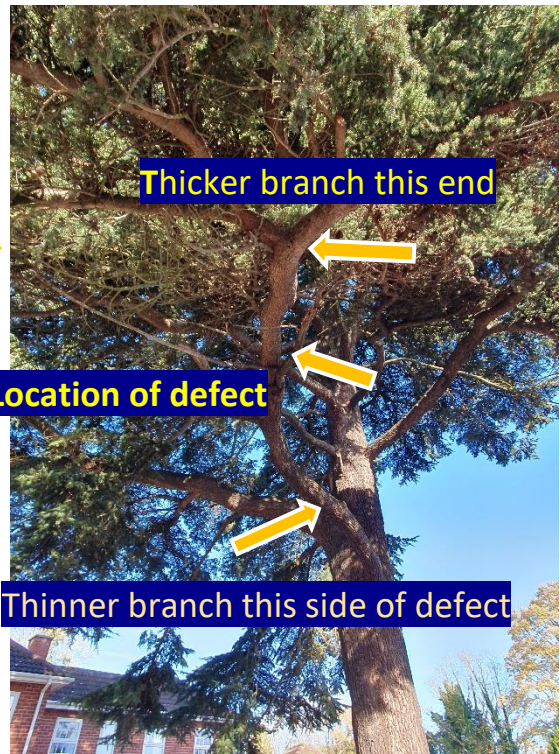
T1 Cedrus Atlantica is located to the front of the property in a gravel and paved area, it is a mature tree in good structural and physiological condition, there are historic pruning wounds on the east side of the stem with complete bark occlusion, no observable indication of historic limb shedding.

- a) To the north west of the canopy there is a limb which has extended beyond the average canopy spread, a closer inspection of the fork union reveals a developing weak point which will be at risk of failing during an adverse weather event.
- b) A second limb located to the south east lower canopy 3.6 metre up the stem, has a defect approximately 2 metre down from the branch attachment to the parent stem, at the point of the defect the branch is producing auxiliary wood to support the limb but the section between the defect and parent stem has reduced annual increment growth, this defect is likely in time to cause mechanical failure at the narrowest point before the defect.

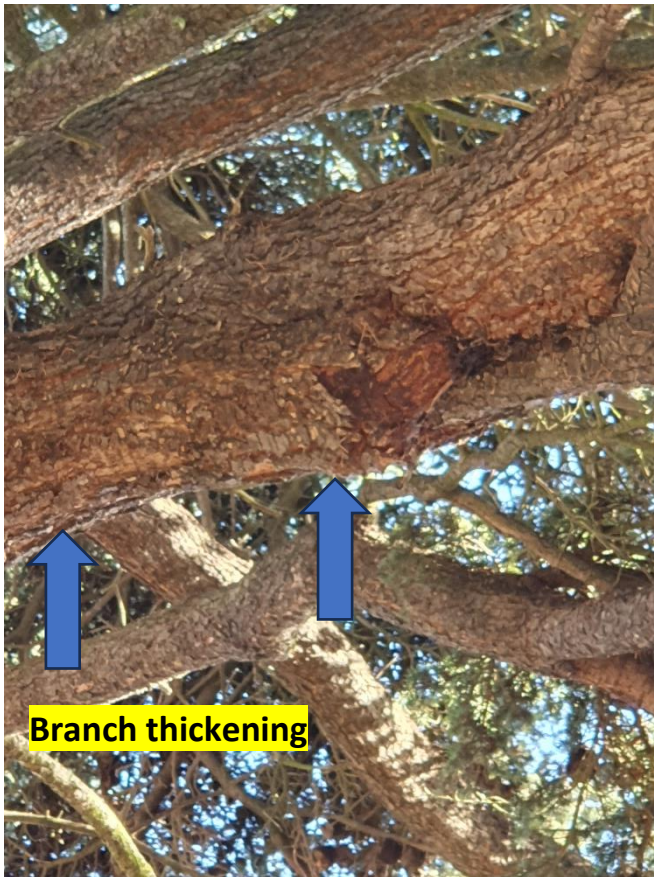
Recommendation.

- a) Scaffold limb to the northwest has sufficient suitable positions to allow for end load pruning, the reduction in length should bring the limb closer to the average canopy spread, the branch's current length is approximately 10 metre, the weak fork is approximately mid-way down the limb, a reduction of approximately 2.5 metre from the end of both branches on the fork will reduce the stresses on the fork and allow adaptive growth to strengthen the fork union, the finished branch length will be approximately 7.5 metre, all final cuts are to be at a suitable secondary branch.
- b) This limb offers less options for reduction work and it is integral to the balance of the trees lower canopy, this is a primary branch so its removal should be avoided, end load reduction should remove as much as possible but leave sufficient foliage cover for satisfactory physiological function to be retained. The approximate length is 7.3 metre, it should be reduced to approximately 6.3 metre, all final cuts to a suitable secondary branch.

Photos



Additional Photos



Historic pruning wounds completely occluded

Source Material and References.

Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management- by David Lonsdale

The Body Language of Tree – Claus Mattheck and Helge Breloer

Diagnosis of Ill Health in Trees- RG Strout TG Winters



Generic Key and Limitations for. Risk, Hazard & 5837 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:

- **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)

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