



Manor Heath, Knowle Hill, GU22 7HL

Arboricultural Report

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1. Introduction	3
1.1. Brief	3
1.2. Qualifications and experience	3
1.3. Documents and information provided	3
1.4. Scope of this report	3
1.5. Limitations of use and copyright	3
2. Site Visit/Observations & Data Collection	4
2.1. Site description	4
2.2. Statutory Protection	4
2.3. Tree Identification	4
2.4. Tree Survey Methodology	5
3. Photographs	9
4. Tree Position Plan	10
5. Proposals/Justification	11
Appendix 1. List of Tree Names	12

1. Introduction

1.1. Brief

We were instructed to inspect the trees at Manor Heath, Knowle Hill, GU22 7HL to provide an arboricultural report to support an application for removals and pruning as shown on the Tree Position Plan enclosed.

1.2. Qualifications and experience

We have based this report on our site observations and the provided information, and have come to conclusions in the light of my experience and qualifications. RFS Cert Arb. M. Arbor A

1.3. Documents and information provided

We were provided with base plans and existing tree survey.

1.4. Scope of this report

This report is only concerned with the trees shown on the enclosed plan.

1.5. Limitations of use and copyright

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2. Site Visit/Observations & Data Collection

2.1. Site description

The survey site comprises a residential property with front and rear gardens, lawn, trees and shrubs.

2.2. Statutory Protection

The site lies within a Conservation Area. All trees and hedges are protected within this status.

2.3. Tree Identification

ID	Species	Proposed Works	Notes	Colouring on Plan
T24	Holly	Fell	Cat C	
T48	Holly	Fell	Cat C	
T54	Cypress	Fell	Cat C	
T56	Cypress	Fell	Cat C	
T57	Cypress	Fell	Cat C	
T58	Cypress	Fell	Cat C	
T65	Yew	Fell	Cat C Small tree	
T25	Robinia	Crown lift to 4m		
T's 47 & 68	Ash & Cypress	15% crown thin to allow light	Tall trees blocking light	
T59	Cypress	Crown lift to 3m on inside only to allow access beneath	Very small limbs	
G46 & T's 68 & 69	Cypress	Crown lift to 3m. Crown reduction 1-3m to target longest limbs & pruning back to living foliage	Wide spreading canopies. No detriment to specimens	

2.4. Tree Survey Methodology

Trees, tree groups and woodlands have been considered following evaluation into one of four categories (U, A, B, C) based on tree quality as outlined in British Standard 5837 (2012) which has been followed. Categorisation of trees, following the British Standard, gives an indication as to the trees' importance in relation to the site and the local landscape and also, the overall value and quality of the existing tree stock on site. This allows for informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained, should development occur.

For a tree to qualify under any given category it should fall within the scope of that category's definition. In the categories A, B, C which collectively deal with trees that should be a material consideration in the development process, there are three sub-categories which are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural values respectively. Category U trees are those which would be lost in the short-term for reasons connected with their poor physiological or structural condition. They are, for this reason, not usually considered in the planning process.

In assigning trees to the A, B or C categories the presence of any serious disease or tree related hazards are taken into account. If the disease is considered fatal and / or irremediable, or likely to require sanitation for the protection of other trees it may be categorised as U, even if they are otherwise of considerable value.

Category (A) – trees whose retention is most desirable and is of high quality and value. These trees are considered to be in such a condition as to be able to make a lasting contribution (a minimum of 40 years) and may comprise:

- Trees which are particularly good examples of their species especially rare or unusual, or essential components of groups or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue);

- Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups); and

- Trees or groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. Veteran or wood-pasture trees).

Category (B) – are trees whose retention is considered desirable and are of moderate quality and value. These trees are considered to be in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years) and may comprise:

- Trees that might be included in the high category but because of their numbers or slightly impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage), are downgraded in favour of the best individuals;

- Trees present in numbers such that they form distinct landscape features and attract a higher collective rating than they would as individuals. Individually these trees are not essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features, or trees situated mainly internally to the site and have little visual impact beyond the site; and

- Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.

Category (C) – are trees that could be removed to facilitate the development and are considered to be of low quality and value. These trees are in an adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of ten years) or are young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm and may comprise:

Trees not qualifying in higher categories;

Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value and or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit; and

Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits.

Category (U) – trees for removal are those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should in the current context be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management. Trees within this category are:

Trees that have a serious irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees;

Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate or irreversible overall decline; and

Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and or/safety of other trees nearby trees or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.

Species has been recorded by common name and recorded as such in the Arboricultural Data schedule. Height has been estimated in meter and stem diameters have been measured at 1.5 metres above ground level and recorded in millimetres. Crown spreads have been measured in half meters and taken to the point of greatest spread unless the crown has presented a pronounced asymmetrical form and therefore measurements have been taken for the four cardinal points. The measurements have always been considered in the following sequence, North, East, South, and West, and therefore appear as such within the Tree Survey Schedule.

In the assessment particular consideration has been given to the following when deciding the most appropriate British Standard Category and Sub-Category allocation:

- a. the health, vigour and condition of each tree;
- b. the presence of any structural defects in each tree and its life expectancy;
- c. the size and form of each tree and its suitability within the context of the proposed scheme; and
- d. the location of each tree relative to existing site features, e.g. its value as a screen or as a skyline feature.

Age class is assessed according to the age class categories referred to in BS 5837.

1. Y: Young trees up to five years of age;
2. EM: Early mature, trees 1/3 – 2/3 life expectancy;
3. M: Mature trees over 2/3 life expectancy;
4. OM: Over mature – declining or moribund trees of low vigour; and
5. V: Veteran - CharacterisHcs have been noted where a tree exhibits certain characterisHc features of veteran trees.

Major defects or diseases and relevant observaHons have also been recorded under Structural CondiHon. The assessment for structural condiHon has included inspecHon of the following defects:

1. The presence of fungal fruiHng bodies around the base of the tree or on the stem, as they could possibly indicate the presence of possible internal decay;
2. Soil cracks and any heaving of the soil around the base indicaHng possible root plate movement;
3. Any abrupt bends in branches and limbs resulHng from past pruning, as it may be an indicaHon of internal weakness and decay;
4. Tight or weak 'V' shaped unions and co-dominant stems;
5. Hazard beam formaHons and other such biomechanical related defects (as described by Claus Ma_ heck, Body Language of Trees HMSO Research for Amenity Trees No. 4 1994);
6. CaviHes as a result of limb losses or previous pruning;
7. Broken branches;
8. Storm damage;
9. Canker formaHons;
10. Loose bark;
11. Damage to roots;
12. Basal, stem or branch / limb caviHes;
13. Crown die-back;
14. Abnormal foliage size and colour;
15. Any changes to the Hming of normal leaf flush and leaf fall pa_ erns; and

16. Other pathological diseases affecting any part of the tree.
17. Major defects or diseases and relevant observations have also been recorded. Dead wood has been defined as the following:
18. Minor dead wood 5cm to 10cm in diameter; and
19. Major dead wood 10cm in diameter and above.

The survey was completed from ground level only, aerial inspection of trees was not undertaken. Investigations as to the internal condition of a tree have not been undertaken. Further investigations of this type can be made and have been recommended where it has been considered necessary, within the report although these investigations are beyond the scope of this report.

Evaluation of the trees condition given within this assessment applies to the date of survey and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. It may be necessary to review these within 12 months, in accordance with sound arboricultural practice.

3. Photographs



T24



T's 54. 56. 57 & 58



T's 47, 68, 69 & G46



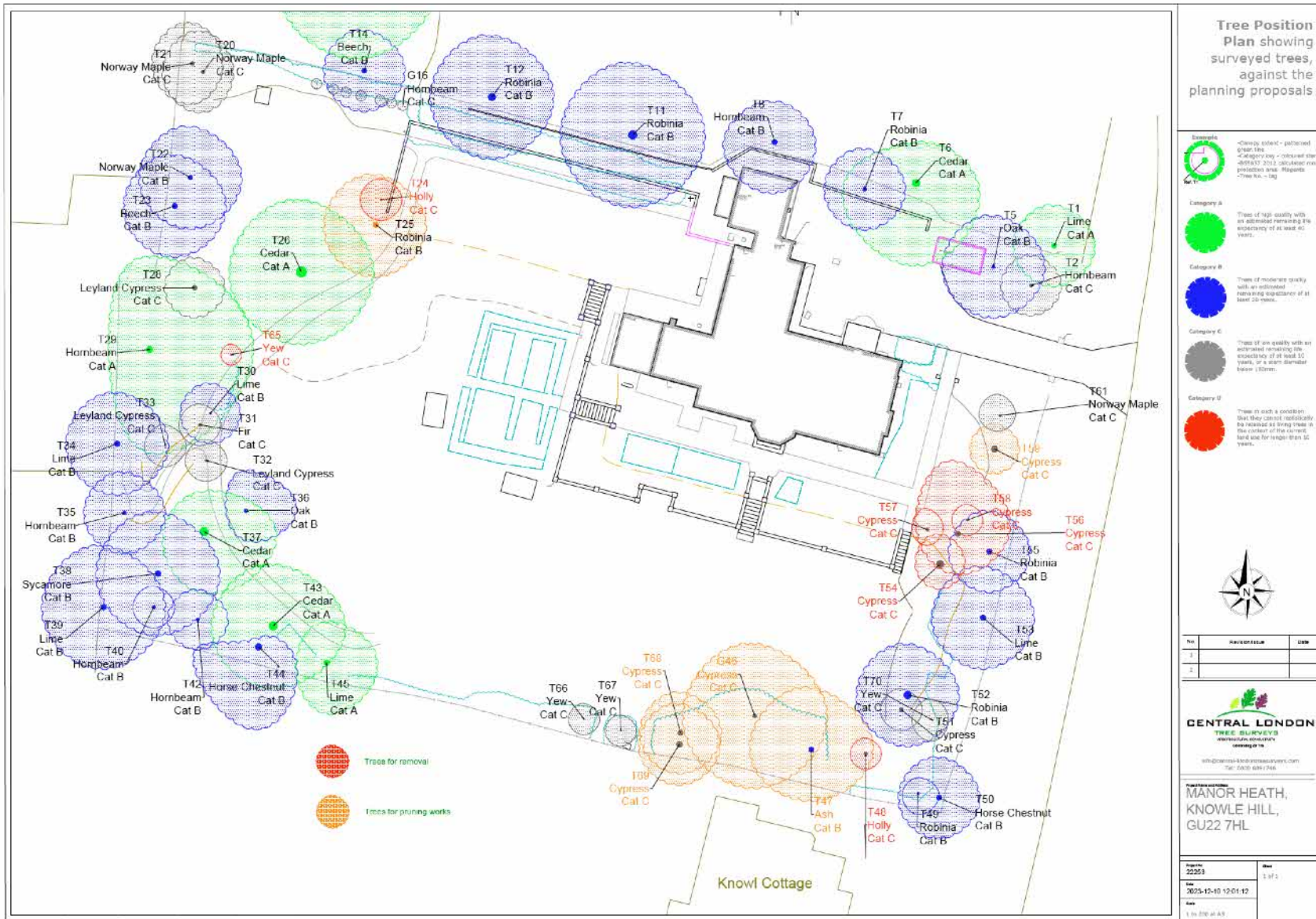
T's 54. 56. 57 & 58

T59 in foreground retained and lli ed



4. Tree Posi, on Plan

Plan below not to scale as PDF. Please refer to original drawing for scaling



5. Proposals/Justification

The proposals are to remove 7x Cat C trees to allow light to the property/house, prevent direct contact with the building and allow greater access for maintenance/grounds management.

The proposals also include pruning to 6 Cat C trees and 1 group of Cypress to allow sunlight to the property and allow for greater access for grounds maintenance, while allowing for future development of adjacent higher category trees.

Replacement planting plan at a ratio of 1:1 will be undertaken post works and will comprise native species to increase biodiversity and arboricultural value.

All works will be carried out to BS3998 2010 and monitored by the Arboricultural Consultant.

This report considers there to be no reduction in visual amenity value or significant impact to retained trees. In addition, scope for increasing biodiversity and amenity value is possible.

Appendix 1. List of Tree Names

Ash	Fraxinus excelsior
Aspen	Populus tremula
Atlas cedar	Cedrus atlantica
Austrian pine	Pinus nigra
Bay willow	Salix pentandra
Beech	Fagus sylvatica
Bird cherry	Prunus padus
Black cottonwood	Populus trichocarpa
Black poplar	Populus nigra
Black walnut	Juglans nigra
Box	Buxus sempervirens
Caucasian fir	Abies nordmanniana
Cedar of Lebanon	Cedrus libani
Coast redwood	Sequoia sempervirens
Common alder	Alnus glutinosa
Common juniper	Juniperus communis
Common lime	Tilia x vulgaris
Common silver fir	Abies alba
Common walnut	Juglans regia
Corsican pine	Pinus nigra
Crab apple	Malus sylvestris
Crack willow	Salix fragilis
Cricket-bat willow	Salix alba, var caerulea
Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodara
Douglas fir	Pseudotsuga menziesii
Downy birch	Betula pubescens
English elm	Ulmus procera
Eucalypts	Eucalyptus species
European larch	Larix decidua
Fig	Ficus carica

Field maple	Acer campestre
Giant fir	Abies grandis
Grey alder	Alnus glutinosa
Grey poplar	Populus x canescens
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
Hazel	Corylus avellana
Holly	Ilex aquifolium
Holm oak	Quercus ilex
Honey Locust	Gleditsia triacanthos
Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus
Horse chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum
Italian alder	Alnus cordata
Japanese larch	Larix kaempferi
Japanese zelkova	Zelkova serrata
Large-leaved lime	Tilia platyphyllos
Lawson cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
Lodgepole pine	Pinus contorta
Lombardy poplar	Populus nigra var. italica
London plane	Platanus x hispanica
Maritime pine	Pinus pinaster
Midland thorn	Crataegus laevigata
Monkey puzzle	Araucaria araucana
Monterey cypress	Cupressus macrocarpa
Monterey pine	Pinus radiata
Noble fir	Abies procera
Norway maple	Acer platanoides
Norway spruce	Picea abies
Oriental plane	Platanus orientalis
Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur
Red alder	Alnus rubra
Red oak	Quercus rubra

Robusta poplar	Populus x robusta
Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia
Sallow (Goat willow)	Salix caprea
Scots pine	Pinus sylvestris
Serotina poplar	Populus serotina
Sessile oak	Quercus petraea
Silver birch	Betula pendula
Sitka spruce	Picea sitchensis
Small-leaved lime	Tilia cordata
Smooth-leaved elm	Ulmus carpinifolia
Snakebark Maple	Acer capillipes
Southern beech	Nothofagus antarctica
Swamp cypress	Taxodium distichum
Swedish whitebeam	Sorbus intermedia
Sweet chestnut	Castanea sativa
Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus
Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus altissima
Turkey oak	Quercus cerris
Wellingtonia	Sequoiadendron giganteum
Western hemlock	Tsuga heterophylla
Western red cedar	Thuja plicata
White poplar	Populus alba
White willow	Salix alba
Whitebeam	Sorbus aria
Wild cherry (Gea)	Prunus avium
Wild service tree	Sorbus torminalis
Wych elm	Ulmus glabra
Yew	Taxus baccata



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