TREE SAFETY SURVEY ESMS, Stewart's Melville College, Queensferry Road



TREE SAFETY SURVEY

for

Erskine Stewart's Melville Schools
in regard of
Stewart's Melville College
Queensferry Rd

EH4 3EZ

October 2023

Prepared by Liam Dawson BSC (Hons)

Quote reference: 230





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1. Introduction

Mr M. Fulton accepted Thomson Trees Ltd written quotation on 15th September 2023 to carry out a negative tree safety survey at Stewart's Melville College, Queensferry Rd, and to produce a report highlighting defects in respect of trees growing in the site and within striking distance of targets.

This was a type 1 Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) (Mattheck and Breloer), conducted from ground level, and the trees requiring remedial work were identified with tags.

The survey was carried out by Liam Dawson in late October 2023.





2. Limitations

No invasive decay measuring techniques or soil samples were undertaken and should further investigation be required it is highlighted in the report.

The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of inspection. Trees are living organisms subject to change. It is strongly recommended that the trees are inspected regularly for reasons of safety.

The recommendations relate to the site as it exists at present, and to the current level and pattern of usage. The degree of risk and hazard may alter if the site is changed or the pattern of access changes and as such will require re-inspection.

The timing of the inspection was such that no assessment was possible of some species of fungal fruiting bodies which are only visible at certain times of year.

Every effort has been made to identify foreseeable defects in the trees inspected, however, the health and condition of individual trees cannot be guaranteed, and even apparently healthy trees can be damaged due to extreme or unseasonal weather conditions.

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3. Summary

A total of 20 trees have been reported on, mainly of semi-mature to over-mature age classes. A variety of different species are present within the surveyed area, including elm, cherry, apple, chestnut, rowan, lime, ash, sycamore, birch, and walnut.

The majority of the trees recorded were found to be in fair condition, although seven trees that require removal were identified. The remaining trees require a combination of some fairly light pruning and dead wood removal to protect nearby targets and aerial inspection to ensure safety of targets.

Four high priority removals were identified along the boundary with Queensferry Road to the north, and high priority aerial inspection is recommended for a large elm tree, which is adjacent to the sixth form building and all-weather sports pitches.

A walnut between buildings and subject to relatively recent ground disturbance due to construction work, and a large chestnut on the boundary to the west require further investigation of stem integrity by means of sonic tomography, in addition to aerial inspection of wounding and branch unions.

A large chestnut between buildings will require the removal of a wooden structure for further investigation of main stem, historic pruning wounds and branch unions.

A number of cherry trees with historic poor pruning, and in poor condition throughout the site also require reduction and reinspection with increased frequency.

Other trees that currently present no threat to targets but may develop have been recommended for monitoring, with re-inspection at reduced intervals. These recommendations are made in line with target value and frequency.

A range of re-inspection intervals have been indicated for the various trees, dependent on condition, proximity to and value of targets, and work required. Increased inspection frequency is recommended for any trees which have exhibited more significant defects and features. These recommendations are contained within the attached Tree Schedule.

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4. Investigation Findings

Stewart's Melville College and associated grounds have a fair number of trees within the property, on the periphery of the site, along throughfares and between buildings. Some trees have main and residential roads as targets. There are also several residential properties around the property perimeter which have the potential to be affected by trees included in this report.

Seven trees are recommended for removal.

Nine trees are recommended to have either reduction pruning, dead wood pruned from the canopy, or removal of hanging branches.

Three trees have features that require monitoring to ensure they do not become problematic. The inspection intervals have been reduced in accordance with target frequency and duration.

Two trees require some form of canopy bracing.

Nine trees require aerial inspection of features that are not fully visible from ground level.

Two trees require PICUS sonic tomography to determine structural integrity.

One tree requires the removal of a wooden structure so that it can be fully inspected.

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5. Management Recommendations

All tree work must be carried out by professional and fully insured tree surgeons (arborists) to British Standard 3998:2010 "Recommendations for Tree Works".

There are two recognised schemes in the UK certifying the competence of arborists through examination and regular re-assessment:

- 1) The Arboricultural Association maintains an online directory of Arb Approved Contractors.
- 2) Individuals may also be certified by the International Society of Arboriculture.

Thomson Trees Ltd are qualified Arb Approved Contractors.

It is an offence under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981 to intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. If you suspect, there are any birds nesting in any tree's you will need to delay carrying out the tree work until the young have fledged.

It is an offence under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc) Regulations 1994 (as amended) to damage or destroy a bat roosting place, even if there are no bats present at the time. We believe that some of the trees have medium to high bat roost potential and therefore prior to any tree work commencing, we recommend your arborist conducts a visual inspection for signs of bats. If evidence of bats is found, an individual holding a Bat Licence will need to be consulted on how operations should proceed.

We checked the Edinburgh Council online planning portal and found that your property and associated land are located within a Conservation Area, however it is unclear if any of the surveyed trees are subject to Tree Preservation Orders. Your appointed arborist should be able to apply for necessary planning permissions.

It may be necessary to apply to Forest and Land Scotland for a felling licence to remove the volume of timber required to fulfil the recommendations contained in the tree safety survey. Your appointed arborist should be able to apply on your behalf.

Those undertaking work on trees have a responsibility to implement routine biosecurity control measures, especially on higher risk sites highlighted by the biosecurity risk assessment process.

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This should include the cleaning and disinfection of clothing, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), tools, equipment, and vehicles.





Remedial Work Recommendations:

Tag	Species	Recommendation	Timescale
2200	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	Aerial inspection of wounding at 2m in major union, crossing limbs at 9 and 15m, and major unions; prune dead wood in canopy	High (3 months)
2201	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	Remove	High (3 months)
2202	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	Remove	High (3 months)
2203	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	Remove	High (3 months)
2207	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	Remove	High (3 months)
2211	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	Remove wooden structure to allow inspection of base of tree; aerial inspection of bowl union and major unions, crown reduce by up to 1/3rd; prune dead wood in canopy	High (3 months)
2210	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	Reduce canopy to relieve strain on compression fork union and brace	Moderate (6 Months)
2213	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	Aerial inspection of major unions and wounding on major union at 2m to south; prune dead wood in canopy; monitor for decline	Moderate (6 Months)
2214	Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	Remove	Moderate (6 Months)
2217	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	Crown reduce by up to 1/3rd to reduce wind-loading	Moderate (6 Months)
2220	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	PICUS sonic tomograph of stem at ground level; aerial inspection of major unions and pruning wounds; crown reduction by up to 1/3rd	Moderate (6 Months)
2221	Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	Remove	Moderate (6 Months)
2222	Common Lime x4 (Tilia x vulgaris)	Aerial inspection of major unions	Moderate (6 Months)
2224	Black Walnut (Juglans nigra)	PICUS sonic tomograph of stem at ground level; aerial inspection of major unions and pruning wounds; brace large limb to south	Moderate (6 Months)
2225	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Remove	Moderate (6 Months)

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Tag	Species	Recommendation	Timescale
2216	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Prune dead wood in canopy	Low (1 Year)
2218	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	Crown reduce by up to 1/3rd to reduce wind-loading	Low (1 Year)
2219	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	Crown reduce by up to 1/3rd to reduce wind-loading	Low (1 Year)

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Re-Inspection Recommendations:

Some of the surveyed trees are recommended to be monitored; the re-inspection frequency has been increased with this in mind.

Given that the survey has only touched on the trees currently presenting defects, it is recommended that the negative survey is repeated as a 3-year cycle.

Trees to be re-inspected within 6 months.

(Should be re-inspected within 6 months of the report. i.e., by the end of April 2024)

Tag	Species	Inspect Period
2200	Field Elm (Ulmus minor)	6 Months
2205	Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	6 Months
2209	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	6 Months
2213	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	6 Months
2226	Field Elm (Ulmus minor)	6 Months





Trees to be re-inspected within 1 year.

(Should be re-inspected within 1 year of the report. i.e., by the end of October 2024)

Tag	Species	Inspect Period
2217	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	1 Year
2218	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	1 Year
2219	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	1 Year

Trees to be re-inspected within 2 years.

(Should be re-inspected within 2 years of the report. i.e., by the end of October 2025)

Tag	Species	Inspect Period
2210	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	2 Years
2211	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	2 Years
2220	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	2 Years
2222	Common Lime x4 (Tilia x vulgaris)	2 Years
2224	Black Walnut (Juglans nigra)	2 Years

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Trees to be re-inspected within 3 years.

(Should be re-inspected within 3 years of the report. i.e., by the end of October 2026)

Tag	Species	Inspect Period
2216	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	3 Years

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6. Opinion

Stewart's Melville College is an attractive and historic development, subject to continuing development, on Queensferry Road in Edinburgh. The majority of the trees have been subject to formal planting to suit the site and are of mature to over-mature age class. It has Queensferry Road (A90) as a boundary to the north, Queensferry Terrace as boundary to the west, Ravelston Terrace as boundary to the south, and residential buildings are on the eastern boundary. As such the periphery of the property is a target rich environment.

The loss of several medium to large sized trees at the front of the site may provide a good opportunity to replant with more unusual varieties, as the head groundsman, Mr. Purdie, has done so around the school's other sites. Given the conservation area that the site is situated in, and the prominence of the site frontage, we would encourage you to replant with high-quality, specimen trees. Advice on replanting can be given by an arboricultural consultant, or your elected arboricultural contractor. Replanting will most likely be a condition of permissions to remove trees.

There is evidence of aggressive historic pruning having taken place, some of which may be detrimental to the long-term safety of the trees. We would encourage you to employ arboricultural contractors with experience and a good reputation. A good arboricultural contractor should be able to advise on a more sympathetic pruning approach, to avoid this in future, including techniques such as incremental pruning, which would take place over a number of years. The Arboricultural Association keeps a list of approved and accredited contractors.

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APPENDICES

References

British Standard Institute (2010), BS 3998 "Recommendations for Tree Work"

Lonsdale D (1999), Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management

Mattheck, C & Breloer, H (1994), The Body Language of Trees. A handbook for failure analysis

The National Tree Safety Group (NTSG), Common Sense Risk Management of Trees

Strouts R.G. & Winter T.G (1994), Diagnosis of Ill-Health in Trees

Johnson O & More D (2004), Collins Tree Guide

Philip Wilson (2018), A-Z of tree terms: A companion to British arboriculture

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Tree Location Plan



SITE OVERVIEW

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Tree Schedule

Tag	Species	Height (m)	DBH Range (cm)	Crown Spread (N)	Crown Spread (E)	Crown Spread (S)	Crown Spread (W)	Life Stage	Vigour	Targets	Condition	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Timescale	Life expectancy (years)	Inspect Period
2200	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	26	VL (75- 100cm)	8	10	11	11	Mature	Normal	Target # - building Target # - dwelling. Target # - footpath. Target # - playground.	Fair	Double stem tree adjacent to building and site boundary; unidentified fungus growing over roots to east; co-dominant stems forming u-shaped union at 2m, presence of open, upward facing wound with some degree of hollowing and good reaction wood; spreading canopy extends over neighbouring trees and building; crossing, rubbing limbs at 9m to southwest and 15m to northeast; >5% dead wood in canopy	Identify fungus growing over roots to east; aerial inspection of wounding at 2m in major union, crossing limbs at 9 and 15m, and major unions; prune dead wood in canopy	High (3 months)	5+	6 Months
2201	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	10	L (50- 75cm)	6	7	8	8	Over Mature	Low	Target # - footpath. Target # - playground. Target # - road.	Poor	Multi stem tree adjacent to site boundary and sports pitch; open wounds with active decay, poor reaction wood and exposed and degraded heartwood in all scaffold limbs; low vitality limbs to north	Remove	High (3 months)	N/A	Not Recorded

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Tag	Species	Height (m)	DBH Range (cm)	Crown Spread (N)	Crown Spread (E)	Crown Spread (S)	Crown Spread (W)	Life Stage	Vigour	Targets	Condition	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Timescale	Life expectancy (years)	Inspect Period
2202	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	11	L (50- 75cm)	8	7	7	6	Over Mature	Normal	Target # - footpath. Target # - playground. Target # - road.	Poor	Multi stem tree adjacent to site boundary and sports pitch; open wounds with active decay, poor reaction wood and exposed and degraded heartwood in min stem to west; hollow sound in majority of scaffold limbs	Remove	High (3 months)	N/A	Not Recorded
2203	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	10	L (50- 75cm)	8	7	7	6	Over Mature	Low	Target # - footpath. Target # - playground. Target # - road.	Poor	Multi stem tree adjacent to site boundary and sports pitch; open wounds with active decay, poor reaction wood and exposed and degraded heartwood in limbs to northeast and southwest; hollowness detected in several scaffold	Remove	High (3 months)	N/A	Not Recorded
2205	Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	7	M (25- 50cm)	6	6	7	5	Mature	Low	Target # - footpath. Target # - playground.	Poor	Multi stem tree adjacent to site boundary and sports pitch; Cerioporus squamosus on root zone to north, east and west	Monitor for decline	No Action	1+	6 Months

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Tag	Species	Height (m)	DBH Range (cm)	Crown Spread (N)	Crown Spread (E)	Crown Spread (S)	Crown Spread (W)	Life Stage	Vigour	Targets	Condition	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Timescale	Life expectancy (years)	Inspect Period
2207	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	14	L (50- 75cm)	9	6	5	8	Over Mature	Normal	Target # - car park. Target # - footpath. Target # - playground. Target # - road.	Poor	Single stem tree adjacent to site boundary; hollowness detected in main stem in numerous places, including an open, decaying cavity to south at 3m; historically crown lifted numerous times leaving very large diameter branches; rib in limb over footpath at 4m; decay in limb to west at 5m	Remove	High (3 months)	N/A	Not Recorded
2209	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	19	S (0- 25cm)	3	4	3	2	Semi Mature	Low	Target # - footpath. Target # - playground.	Fair	Single stem tree adjacent to sports pitches, leaning toward; root zone subject to a lot of footfall, subsequently fenced; potentially poor rooting due to adjacent tarmac surface; reduced vitality compared to neighbouring trees	Monitor for decline	No Action	2+	6 Months
2210	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	7	M (25- 50cm)	7	6	7	7	Mature	Normal	Target # - footpath. Target # - playground.	Fair	Double stem tree in playground; stems form compression fork union at 1.5m which is disturbed by the presence of historic pruning wounds	Reduce canopy to relieve strain on compression fork union and brace	Moderate (6 Months)	5+	2 Years

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Tag	Species	Height (m)	DBH Range (cm)	Crown Spread (N)	Crown Spread (E)	Crown Spread (S)	Crown Spread (W)	Life Stage	Vigour	Targets	Condition	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Timescale	Life expectancy (years)	Inspect Period
2211	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	23	VL (75- 100cm)	6	6	10	8	Over Mature	Normal	Target # - building Target # - footpath. Target # - playground.	Fair	Large multi stem tree between buildings, over entrance; wooden structure obscures base of tree to 2m preventing inspection; major union at 3.5m, quite complex, epicormic growth hides some detail; subject to aggressive crown lift with many poorly occluded wounds throughout, majority of crown in top 1/3rd of tree placing major union under considerable strain; lesions on all scaffold limbs; dead limb over footpath at 10m to	Remove wooden structure to allow inspection of base of tree; aerial inspection of bowl union and major unions, crown reduce by up to 1/3rd; prune dead wood in canopy	High (3 months)	1+	2 Years

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Tag	Species	Height (m)	DBH Range (cm)	Crown Spread (N)	Crown Spread (E)	Crown Spread (S)	Crown Spread (W)	Life Stage	Vigour	Targets	Condition	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Timescale	Life expectancy (years)	Inspect Period
2213	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	19	VL (75- 100cm)	4	9	9	5	Mature	Low	Target # - footpath. Target # - playground.	Fair	Multi stem tree growing in raised bed in playground, limited rooting zone, probable root pruning to repair raised tarmac; fissures in buttress cambium with dark staining to east; major union at 2m with presence of partial cup union on easternmost limb, open wound with exposed and mildly degraded heartwood with loose bark and poor reaction wood; low vitality canopy; >5% dead wood in canopy	Aerial inspection of major unions and wounding on major union at 2m to south; prune dead wood in canopy; monitor for decline	Moderate (6 Months)	2+	6 Months
2214	Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	9	S (0- 25cm)	2	4	4	4	Semi Mature	Low	Target # - footpath. Target # - playground. Target # - road. Target # - building	Poor	Single stem tree growing between building and playground; severe mower damage to roots to east and west with presence cubical rot; hollowing of stem detected at base to north; low vigour canopy	Remove	Moderate (6 Months)	N/A	Not Recorded

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Tag	Species	Height (m)	DBH Range (cm)	Crown Spread (N)	Crown Spread (E)	Crown Spread (S)	Crown Spread (W)	Life Stage	Vigour	Targets	Condition	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Timescale	Life expectancy (years)	Inspect Period
2216	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	VL (75- 100cm)	7	8	8	8	Mature	Normal	Target # - building Target # - car park. Target # - footpath. Target # - road.	Fair	Multi stem tree growing at site boundary, over car park; >5% dead wood in canopy over parking area	Prune dead wood in canopy	Low (1 Year)	5+	3 Years
2217	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	15	M (25- 50cm)	6	5	7	7	Mature	Normal	Target # - building Target # - car park. Target # - footpath. Target # - road.	Poor	Single stem tree growing adjacent to site boundary and building; poor rooting to east due to car park surface and kerb stones, stem leans west; wound to base over stem at ground level to northwest with exposed heartwood and fair reaction wood, significant presence of invertebrates under loose bark, dark exudate; subject to significant crown lift to	Crown reduce by up to 1/3rd to reduce wind-loading	Moderate (6 Months)	2+	1 Year

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Tag	Species	Height (m)	DBH Range (cm)	Crown Spread (N)	Crown Spread (E)	Crown Spread (S)	Crown Spread (W)	Life Stage	Vigour	Targets	Condition	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Timescale	Life expectancy (years)	Inspect Period
2218	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	14	M (25- 50cm)	6	6	6	6	Mature	Normal	Target # - building Target # - footpath. Target # - playground. Target # - overhead services - BT	Poor	Multi stem tree growing on banking above playground; subject to significant crown lift with poor pruning practice, wounds have become site of infection with significant loss of cambium and very poor occlusion; major union at 5m	Crown reduce by up to 1/3rd to reduce wind-loading	Low (1 Year)	2+	1 Year
2219	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	14	M (25- 50cm)	8	7	6	7	Mature	Normal	Target # - building Target # - footpath. Target # - playground. Target # - overhead services - BT	Poor	Multi stem tree growing on banking above playground; subject to significant crown lift with poor pruning practice, wounds have become site of infection with significant loss of cambium and very poor occlusion; major union at 6m	Crown reduce by up to 1/3rd to reduce wind-loading	Low (1 Year)	2+	1 Year

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Tag	Species	Height (m)	DBH Range (cm)	Crown Spread (N)	Crown Spread (E)	Crown Spread (S)	Crown Spread (W)	Life Stage	Vigour	Targets	Condition	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Timescale	Life expectancy (years)	Inspect Period
2220	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	17	VL (75- 100cm)	6	7	8	9	Over Mature	Normal	Target # - building Target # - footpath. Target # - road. Target # - street lights.	Fair	Large tree growing on site boundary; planted above retaining wall, weighted toward; likely change in ground level at base, obscuring basal flare; possible hollowness of stem to northeast; dark exudate on trunk to east at site of rib; subject to significant crown lifting with numerous wounds of varying size and degree of occlusion; not all unions fully observable from ground level	PICUS sonic tomograph of stem at ground level; aerial inspection of major unions and pruning wounds; crown reduction by up to 1/3rd	Moderate (6 Months)	2+	2 Years
2221	Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	5	M (25- 50cm)	3	3	3	4	Mature	Normal	Target # - building Target # - public area	Poor	Severely hollowed stem with open cavity and advanced cubical rot	Remove	Moderate (6 Months)	N/A	Not Recorded
2222	Common Lime x4 (Tilia x vulgaris)	20	M (25- 50cm)	4	5	6	5	Mature	Normal	Target # - building Target # - footpath. Target # - road.	Fair	Row of multi stem trees growing on site boundary; all historically topped at 3m and allowed to grow on, presence of some disrupted tissue around historic pruning points	Aerial inspection of major unions	Moderate (6 Months)	5+	2 Years

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Tag	Species	Height (m)	DBH Range (cm)	Crown Spread (N)	Crown Spread (E)	Crown Spread (S)	Crown Spread (W)	Life Stage	Vigour	Targets	Condition	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Timescale	Life expectancy (years)	Inspect Period
2224	Black Walnut (Juglans nigra)	22	VL (75- 100cm)	8	7	10	9	Over Mature	Low	Target # - building Target # - footpath. Target # - road. Target # - street lights.	Fair	Large tree growing on site boundary; likely change in ground level at base, obscuring basal flare; relatively recent construction and monoblock paving around root zone; possible hollowness of stem; major union at 4m; long limb originating at 4m to south exerting significant leverage on main stem; subject to significant crown lifting and reduction away from buildings with numerous wounds of varying size and degrees of occlusion; not all unions fully observable from ground level	PICUS sonic tomograph of stem at ground level; aerial inspection of major unions and pruning wounds; brace large limb to south	Moderate (6 Months)	2+	2 Years
2225	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	M (25- 50cm)	4	5	7	6	Semi Mature	Low	Target # - building Target # - footpath. Target # - raised beds Target # - road.	Poor	Single stem tree growing on site boundary, adjacent to building; crown lifted to 4m; low vigour canopy with 10% dead wood; early stage dieback detected in canopy	Remove	Moderate (6 Months)	N/A	Not Recorded

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Key

DBH Range measured @ 1.5m

S	0 – 25cm
M	25 – 50cm
L	50 – 75cm
VL	75 – 100cm
VVL	100cm+

Life Stage:

Young	Young (up to 1/3 rd of expected height)
Semi Mature	Semi-Mature (1/3 rd to 2/3 rd of expected height)
Mature	Mature (close to expected height, but still increasing in girth fairly rapidly)
Over Mature	Over-Mature (close to full height and girth increasing slowly)

Vitality:

Rating:	Explanation:
Normal	Tree has normal ability to sustain life processes
Low	Tree has low ability to sustain life processes

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Photographs



CHERRY (2202) EXHIBITING OPEN CAVITY AND SEVERE HOLLOWING OF TRUNK

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CHESTNUT (2220) EXHIBITING BURIED BASAL FLARE ABOVE RETAINING WALL WITH POSSIBLE STEM HOLLOWING

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CRAB APPLE (2221) EXHIBITING SEVERE STEM HOLLOWING

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4 x LIME (2222) EXHIBITING HISTORIC TOPPING WOUNDS NOT FULLY VISIBLE FROM GROUND LEVEL

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WALNUT (2224) IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO SURROUNDING BUILDINGS WITH RECENT BUILDING WORK IN ROOT ZONE AND POSSIBLE HOLLOWING OF MAIN STEM

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Glossary

Aerial Inspection – The physical act of climbing the tree to examine features and defects that are not observable from ground level.

Bracing – The act of reinforcing the structure of the tree. This can be achieved by crossing limbs fusing together or simply rubbing and creating friction) to form natural bracing. Artificial bracing is achieved through the use of specialised rope products, or other techiques specifically designed for the application.

Co-dominant stems - Two or more main stems (or "leaders") that are about the same diameter and emerge from the same location on the main trunk. As the tree grows older, the stems remain similar in size without any single one becoming dominant.

Compression Fork - a kind of narrow forking branch union with included bark in which continued radial growth results in pressure which tends to push the limbs of the fork apart.

Crown - the collective of branches, shoots and foliage of a tree.

Deadwood - in the growth and development of a tree, branches compete, and weaker branches are eventually suppressed and die. The dead branches are then liable to fall.

Defect – A structural or physiological expression of imperfection in the tree, caused by a variety of factors including, but not limited to, natural presence of fungal fruiting bodies, environment, and physical damage.

Epicormic Growth – Small diameter limbs, numerous in nature, generated by the tree to quickly expand the photosynthetic canopy of the tree. A common feature of Lime trees, particularly at the base.

Hanging Limbs – Broken branches, or limbs hanging in the remaining canopy of a tree.

Occlusion – the continued radial growth of new wood, including wound wood, which gradually grows over wounds to the woody parts of trees.

Monolith – the reduction of a standing tree to a standing stem of reduced height which is retained for the habitat value.

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Reaction Wood – Wood laid down by the tree in an effort to occlude wounding to the trunk and limbs, the form of which can be used to judge the effectiveness of the healing process of the tree.

Reduction – A type of targeted pruning used to reduce canopy size and spread.





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