

**Longacre Professional Arboricultural Consultancy**

Arboricultural Survey, Recommendations and Cyclical Management Plan

08/09/2018

Report Reference: LYE001



Report produced by: Paul Zepler FdSc, NC Arb, MArborA, LANTRA PTI

**Table of Contents:**

**1** Executive summary.....Page 3

**2** Limitations.....Page 3

**3** Site context and observations.....Page 4

**4** Professional standard and references.....Page 4

Arboriculture Assessment

**5** 5. Summary of tree data and proposals /Tree schedule .....Page 5-15

**6** Tree works calendar overview .....Page 16

**7** Priority matrix.....Page 16

**8** Inspection regime overview.....Page 17

**9** Cyclical maintenance overview .....Page 17

**10** Tree removal .....Page 17

**11** Site overview and additional recommendations.....Page 17

APPENDICES.....Page 8-21

Disclaimer.....page 24

## **1. Executive summary**

This report has been compiled to record all trees within the ownership boundaries of Lye House, Lye Lane, Bricket Wood, AL2 3TF to mitigate risk, compile works recommendations, and apply the recommendations to a regime, creating a short term management plan for the site.

This investigation will include:

- The site context and observation
- Tree survey data obtained during a site inspection undertaken 08/09/2018
- Analysis of data resulting in recommendations
- Tree works calendar based upon arboricultural phenological cycles and urgency of works
- A recommended cyclical maintenance regime

Trees on this site were surveyed methodology guided by British Standards 5837. Recommendations will be based upon analysis of data obtained during the site inspection.

## **2. Limitations**

Inspection was carried out on the basis of ground level, visual examination of external features of each individual tree. The principal objective of the survey was to identify trees identify locations and works recommendations, to advise remedial action to ameliorate the risk they could represent to users of the site and adjacent areas and to introduce a programme of works for all trees.

Visual assessment, in accordance with accepted arboricultural practice, was based on apparent vitality (leaf cover, extension growth), presence of deadwood and die back, fractured and detached limbs, evidence of excessive basal movement and external indications of stem and basal decay likely to affect the structural condition of the tree.

Trees and shrubs are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. The health, condition and safety of trees should be checked on a regular basis, preferably at least once a year, and conclusions and recommendations are only valid for a period of 1 year. These periods of validity may be reduced in the case of any change in conditions in proximity to the trees or buildings. This assessment of the level of risk posed by trees, either individually or collectively is based on the available evidence, current published works, recognised professional opinion and my experience in these matters

### 3. Site context and observations

The tree detailed within this document are situated within the boundaries of Lye House, Lye Lane, Bricket Wood, AL2 3TF; some of which may have a potential impact radius encroaching on the property. This appears to be a well planted and maintained site with a multicultural planting system. Trees are of varying age ranges, heights and conditions.

The soil base is Lowestoft Formation of chalky till. This is a notably well drained formation.



The Lowestoft Formation forms an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays. The till is characterised by its chalk and flint content. The carbonate content of the till matrix is about 30%, and tills within the underlying Happisburgh Formation have less than 20%.

**1:50 000 scale superficial deposits description:** Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (U).

**Setting:** ice age conditions (U). These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin. They are detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary

### 4. Professional standard and references

I have referred to the following standards and act as a framework to ensure good practice and tree evaluation in relation to trees throughout this project:

British Standard 5837:2012 (Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction: recommendations) as a good practice guide for trees in relation to structure.

British Standards 3998:2008 (Recommendations for tree works)

British Standards 8545:2014 (Trees from nurseries independent in the landscape - Recommendations)

**5. Summary of tree data and proposals / Tree Schedule:**

Tree Reference Number	Tree Tag Number	Tree Species	DBH (mm)	Age	Height	Radial Spread	Condition	Recommendations	Comments	Priority
T1	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Good	GM	Telephone lines within crown	3
T2	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Good	GM	Telephone lines within crown	3
T3	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Good	GM	Telephone lines within crown	3
T4	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Good	GM	Telephone lines within crown	3
T5	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Dead	Fell to ground level	Telephone lines within crown	1*
T6	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Good	GM	Telephone lines within crown	3
T7	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM	Telephone lines within crown	3
T8	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM	Telephone lines within crown	3
T9	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM	Twin stem	3
T10	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Poor	Fell to ground level	Ownership needs to be identified before works is carried out	1*

Tree Survey: Lye House, Lye Lane, Bricket Wood, AL2 3TF

PT11	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Good	GM	This specimen originates on an adjacent property but forms part of the conifer line along the walkway/drive	3
PT12	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Good	GM	This specimen originates on an adjacent property but forms part of the conifer line along the walkway/drive	3
PT13	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Good	GM	This specimen originates on an adjacent property but forms part of the conifer line along the walkway/drive	
PT14	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Good	GM	This specimen originates on an adjacent property but forms part of the conifer line along the walkway/drive	3
PT15	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Good	GM	Dead limb over property	3
PT16	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Good	GM	This specimen originates on an adjacent property but forms part of the conifer line along the walkway/drive	3

Tree Survey: Lye House, Lye Lane, Bricket Wood, AL2 3TF

PT17	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Good	GM	This specimen originates on an adjacent property but forms part of the conifer line along the walkway/drive	3
PT18	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Good	GM	This specimen originates on an adjacent property but forms part of the conifer line along the walkway/drive	3
PT19	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Good	GM	This specimen originates on an adjacent property but forms part of the conifer line along the walkway/drive	3
PT20	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Dead	Fell to ground level	Ownership needs to be identified before works is carried out - Tree represents a potential risk to both properties	1*
T21	4001	Acer pseudoplatanus	200	EM	8m	4m	Poor	Fell to ground level	50% die-back throughout crown	1*
T22	4002	Acer pseudoplatanus	100	EM	7m	4m	Poor	Fell to ground level	80% die-back throughout crown	1*
T23	CL1	Thuja plicata	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Good	GM		3

Tree Survey: Lye House, Lye Lane, Bricket Wood, AL2 3TF

PT24	CL1	Thuja plicata	300-400	SM	15m	5m	Dead	Fell to ground level	Ownership needs to be identified before works is carried out - Tree represents a potential risk to both properties	1*
T25	4004	Robinia pseudoacacia	230	SM	15m	6m	Good	DW, L6		2
T26	4005	Robinia pseudoacacia	180	SM	15m	5m	Good	DW, L6		2
PT27	CL1	Thuja plicata	240	SM	15m	3m	Poor	Fell to ground level	Twin stem. Ownership needs to be identified before works is carried out - Tree represents a potential risk to both properties	1*
T28	4006	Ilex aquifolium	400	M	10m	4m	Good			
T29	4007	Ilex aquifolium	250	SM	10m	3m	Good		Multi-stem x 4	
T30	4008	Prunus lauracerasus	Multi	SM	7m	5m	Good		Multi-stem x 4	
T31	4009	Robinia pseudoacacia	690	M	16m	9m	Poor	CR50, DW	Remove 50% of walkway overhang only. Inclusion in stem at 2m, bark delamination	2
T32	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T33	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T34	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T35	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3



Tree Survey: Lye House, Lye Lane, Bricket Wood, AL2 3TF

T36	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T37	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T38	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T39	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T40	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T41	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T42	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T43	4010	Quercus robur	310		14m	5m	Good	DW, L6		2
T44	CL1	Thuja plicata	300-400		15m	5m	Reasonable	DW, L6	Cut back deadwood overhanging building	2
T45	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T46	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T47	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T48	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T49	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T50	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3

Tree Survey: Lye House, Lye Lane, Bricket Wood, AL2 3TF

T51	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T52	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T53	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T54	CL1	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-300	SM	15m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T55	SL1	Mixed						GM		3
T56	4011	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	200-300	SM	14m	5m	Good	Fell to ground level	Multi-stem x 3	3
T57	4012	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	200-300	SM	14m	5m	Poor	Fell to ground level	50% die-back throughout crown	1*
T58	4013	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	200-302	SM	14m	5m	Good	GM	Twin-stem at 1m	3
T59	4014	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	200-303	SM	14m	5m	Dead	Fell to ground level		1*
T60	4015	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	200-304	SM	14m	5m	Reasonable	GM		3
T61	4016	Picea grandis	450	M	14m	7m	Poor	Fell to ground level	Basal an stem decay, close proximity to structure	1*
T62	4017	Quercus robur	340	M	19m	7m	Good	Cut back from building		2
T63	4018	Quercus robur	140	EM	12m	7m	Good	DW		2
T64	4019	Quercus robur	290	SM	12m	6m	Reasonable	DW		2
T65-T87	CL2	Cupressocyparis leylandii	100-200	EM	10m	4m	Reasonable	L3		3
T88-T123	CL3	Cupressocyparis leylandii	100-200	SM	12m	4m	Reasonable	L3		3
T124	4020	Quercus robur	540	M	16m	6m	Reasonable	DW	Bark wound at 6-8m	2

Tree Survey: Lye House, Lye Lane, Bricket Wood, AL2 3TF

T125	4021	Quercus robur	540	M	16m	6m	Reasonable	DW	Basal cavity / Monitor 24month	2
T126	4022	Quercus robur	540	M	16m	6m	Poor	DW	Oak decline, bacterial infection / Monitor 24 months	2
T127	4023	Quercus cerris	720	M	16m	6m	Poor	CR20, DW	Oak decline	2
T129-T133	CL4	Thuja plicata	200-300	SM	9m	5m	Reasonable	L3		3
T134	4024	Quercus robur	650	M	17m	8m	Good			
T135	4025	Quercus robur	370	SM	15m	4m	Reasonable	RC		3
T136	4026	Quercus robur	850	M	17m	8m	Reasonable	CR20, DW	Balance crown. Basal cavity	2
T137	4027	Quercus robur	400	M	17m	6m	Reasonable			
PT138		Quercus robur	//	M			Poor		Private dead Oak adjacent to property, notify owners of potential risk.	1*
T139	4028	Quercus robur	510	M	17m	8m	Good	CR20	Balance crown.	2
T140	4029	Prunus cericiferra 'nigra'	110	SM	5m	3m	Reasonable	DW		2
T141	4030	Quercus robur	380	SM	16m	8m	Good	DW		2
T142	4031	Quercus robur	350	SM	16m	8m	Good			
T143	4032	Prunus (sp)	150	EM	5m	3m	Good	L3		3
T144	4033	Quercus robur	500	M	14m	8m	Reasonable	DW, L6		2
T145	4034	Crataegus monogyna	200	SM	5m	3m	Reasonable	DW		2
T146	4035	Quercus robur	720	M	14m	11m	Reasonable	DW, L6	Lift over footpath	2
T147	4036	Thuja plicata	500	M	11m	5m	Reasonable		Twin-stem	
T153-T383	CL5 (4037 + 4038)	Cupressocyparis leylandii	200-400	SM	15m	6m	Reasonable	GM + CB2B	Remove dead - 4037 and 4038	3+1*
T148	4039	Fagus sylvatica	420	M	14m	4m	Dead	Fell to ground level	Good wood - Commodity	1*
T149	4040	Quercus robur	780	M	15m	8m	Reasonable		Central stem decay	

Tree Survey: Lye House, Lye Lane, Bricket Wood, AL2 3TF

T150	4041	Carpinus betulus	180	SM	6m	5m	Good			
T151	4042	Quercus robur	200	SM	10m	4m	Good			
T152	4043	Quercus robur	830	M	13m	8m	Good		Twin-stem at 3m	
T384	4044	Corylus avellana	COPPICE	EM	5m	4m	Good			
T385	4045	Corylus avellana	COPPICE	EM	5m	4m	Reasonable			
T386	4046	Ilex aquifolium	150	SM	5m	3m	Poor			
T387	4047	Betula (sp)	250	SM	9m	4m	Reasonable	DW, MU, GP	Multi-stem x3	2
T388	4048	Carpinus betulus	420	M	8m	6m	Good	MU, L3	Wound at 1.5m	3
T389	4049	Aesculus hippocastanum	430	M	8m	6m	Good	MU, L3, BC	Inclusion at stem crown interface, crown bracing required	3
T390	4050	Quercus robur	670	M	10m	6m	Good	DW, MU, BC	Included crown break	2
T391	4051	Thuja plicata	400	M	13m	5m	Good	MU		3
T392	4052	Cedrus atlantica 'glauca'	470	SM	15m	6m	Reasonable	MU, DW, WA	Signs of stress and drought stress	2
T393	4053	Magnolia (sp)	180	SM	3.5m	3m	Reasonable	MU, DW, WA	Drought stress	2
T394	4054	Betula utilis	440	SM	9m	4m	Reasonable	MU, DW, WA	Drought stress	2
T395	4055	Betula utilis	310	SM	8m	4m	Reasonable	MU, DW, WA	Drought stress	2
T396	4056	Aesculus hippocastanum 'baumannii'	210	SM	5m	4m	Good	MU, DW, WA		2
T397		Thuja plicata	300	SM	9m	5m	Good	MU		3
T398	4057	Cedrus libani	870	M	14m	6m	Good	DW, MU	Re-rooted specimen	2
T399	4058	Thuja plicata	700	M	14m	9m	Good	MU, CW, DW, CB2B	Muliti x 2	2
T400	4059	Thuja plicata	700	M	15m	5m	Reasonable	MU, DW		2
T401	4060	Quercus robur	750	M	14m	8m	Poor	CR50, DW	Bacterial infection - Oak decline	2
T402	4061	Betula pendula	350	M	8m	4m	Poor	Fell to ground level	Piptoporus betulinus	1*
T403	4062	Quercus robur	190	SM	7m	6m	Good	MU		3
T404	4063	Quercus robur	330	SM	14m	7m	Good	MU, DW, L3		2

Tree Survey: Lye House, Lye Lane, Bricket Wood, AL2 3TF

T405	4064	Quercus robur	350	SM	14m	7m	Good	MU, L3		3
T406	4065	Quercus robur	290	SM	14m	7m	Good	MU, L3		3
T407	4066	Quercus robur (group)	100-150	EM	14m	7m	Good	MU		3
T408	4067	Quercus robur	240	SM	14m	7m	Good	MU		3
T409	4068	Thuja plicata	500	M	14m	5m	Good	MU		3
T410	4069	Thuja plicata	400	M	14m	5m	Good	MU		3
T411	4070	Thuja plicata	410	M	14m	5m	Good	MU		3
T412	4071	Thuja plicata	640	M	14m	5m	Good	MU		3
T413	4072	Thuja plicata	500	M	14m	5m	Poor	Fell to ground level	Movement and lean towards property	1*
T414	4073	Thuja plicata	480	M	14m	5m	Reasonable	MU		3
T415	4074	Thuja plicata	240-400	M	14m	5m	Reasonable	MU	Group	3
T416	4075	Quercus robur	280	SM	12m	10m	Good	DW, MU	Branch failure in upper crown	2
T417	4076	Quercus robur	130	EM	11m	2m	Good	MU		3
T418	4077	Fagus sylvatica	540	M	12m	6m	Poor	Fell to ground level	Fungal infection + Lean	1*
T419	4078	Quercus robur	730	M	8m	5m	Good	MU, L3		3
T420	4079	Prunus cericiferra 'nigra'	350	SM	7m	4m	Good	MU	Ganoderma at 0.5m	3
T421	4080	Crataegus monogyna	400	M	7m	3m	Reasonable	MU, L3		3
T422	4081	Betula pendula	250	M	8m	5m	Reasonable	CR20, MU, L3	Drought stress, stem decay	3
T422.1	4082	Betula pendula	400	M	8m	5m	Reasonable	CR20, MU, L3	Drought stress, stem decay	3
T423	4083	Quercus robur	410	M	9m	6m	Good	RC, DW, MU	Minor deadwood	2
T424	4084	Quercus robur	200	SM	7m	5m	Good	RC, DW, MU		2
T425 + T426	4085	Quercus robur x2	350	SM	11m	8m	Good	MU, L3		3
T427	4086	Betula pendula	150	EM	10m	2m	Good	MU		3
T428	4087	Prunus cericiferra 'nigra'	120	EM	6m	3m	Reasonable	MU		3
T429	4088	Salix caprea	MULTI	SM	6m	6m	Reasonable	MU, L3		3

T430	4089	Cupressocyparis leylandii x2	MULTI	SM	10m	6m	Good	MU		3
T431	4090	Liquidambar styraciflua	520	M	15m	8m	Good	MU, L3, DW	Reduce damaged limb back to points of growth	2
T432	4091	Thuja plicata x2	200-300	SM	8m	6m	Reasonable	MU	Multi-stem x8	3
T433	4092	Liquidambar styraciflua	510	M	14m	6m	Good	MU, DW, L3	Lift above structure	2
T434	4093	Thuja plicata	260	EM	7m	5m	Good	MU		3
T434.1	4094	Quercus robur	270	EM	9m	5m	Good	MU		3
T435	4095	Betula pendula	300	SM	10m	5m	Reasonable	MU		3
T436	4096	Quercus robur	230	SM	7m	5m	Good	MU, L3		3
T437	4097	Prunus (sp)	180	EM	5m	4m	Good	MU, L3		3
T438	4098	Prunus (sp)	80	EM	3m	1.5m	Good	MU, L3		3
T439	4099	Betula pendula	150	EM	4m	4m	Good	MU, L3	Multi-stem x 3	3
T440	4100	Thuja plicata	380	SM	12m	6m	Good	MU, L3	Multi-stem x 6	3
T441	4101	Thuja plicata	800	M	10m	4m	Reasonable	MU, L3, DW		2
T442	4102	Quercus robur	680	M	14m	6m	Good	MU, DW		2

## Legend

### Individual tree specification:

- L3, L6 = Lift low growth to 3, 6 or 9m
- CT2B = Cut back to boundary, from utilities or remove framework interacting with adjacent trees
- TH20, TH30, TH50 = Thin crown by 20, 30 or 50%
- CR20, CR30, CR50 = Crown reduce by 20, 30 or 50% of volume
- PL12, PL10, PL8 = Pollard to 12, 10 or 8m
- RPL = Re-Pollard back to knuckles
- DW = Deadwood removal clean out crown and/or remove defect
- SO = Side up, face off equally (hedge trimmer)

- FTP = Fruit tree pruning / Where necessary: lift, stem, mulch, remove crossing branches, remove stake, re-ties stake and water (all works to be undertaken with silky or secateurs / ground works only)
- ST = Remove basal and stem growth up to crown break
- RS = Shape or Reshape crown
- MU = Apply mulch
- FM = Formative maintenance (remove crossing branches, stem growth, low growth, remove stake, re-tie, mulch and shape)
- WA = Water specimen to litre advised over the period of time suggested
- RC = Remove climbing plants
- F = Fell tree
- G = Grind stump
- GO = Grub out
- BC = Cable bracing

**Group specification:**

- GM = General maintenance – lift low growth, stem, remove dead trees (all trees over 200 DBH will be noted individually), cut back from buildings and areas of congregation, remove dead-wood, remove climbing plants, remove defects.
- FTP = Fruit tree pruning / Where necessary: lift, stem, mulch, remove crossing branches, remove stake, re-ties stake and water (all works to be undertaken with silky or secateurs / ground works only)

**AGE:**

- Y = Young
- E = Early
- EM = Early mature
- SM = Semi mature
- M = Mature
- OM = Over mature

**DBH:** Diameter at breast height, taken at 1.5m

## 6. Priority Matrix

Category	Time frame
1*	As soon as reasonably practicable / Close proximity to areas of congregation or construction
1	Within 28 days / Works that requires fast attention
2	Within 3 months / Works that is necessary due to structural related concerns within a target area
3	Cyclical / Please see works calendar legend

*All works undertaken as part of the recommended schedule should be with diligence towards ALL relevant British standards including BS3998, BS8545, BS5837 - ACOP's and legislation. Any recommendations contained within are just that and should be undertaken by professionals with relevant experience, qualifications and insurances. With respect to any protection orders consent from the relevant authority should be obtained before works*

## 7. Tree works calendar overview

<b>Summer</b>	F, G, L3, L6, L9, CB2B, WT, DW, RC
<b>Autumn</b>	F, G, L3, L6, L9, CB2B, TH20, TH30, TH50, CR20, CR30, CR50, FM, DW, RC
<b>Winter</b>	PL12, PL10, PL8, RPL, L3, L6, L9, CB2B, TH20, TH30, TH50, CR20, CR30, CR50, FM, DW, F, G, RC
<b>Late Winter / Early Spring (mid-March to late April)</b>	F, G, MU, MU1, MU2, MU5, FM, DW, RC



## 8. Inspection regime overview

To be in keeping with the occupiers duty of care; all trees should be inspected on a regime of no less than once every three years to ensure the safe usage of space to owners and visitors alike.

## 9. Cyclical maintenance overview

Cyclical maintenance should be implemented no less than frequently than once every four year based upon the recommendation supplied by an arboricultural professional after inspection.

## 10. Tree removal

Tree removal should be supplemented with tree replacement, however it is not always appropriate given the location of removal. Below is a list of trees that have been recommended for removal that are in suitable locations for replacement:

T Removal Number	Recommended replacement species
T10, 21, 22, 57, 59, 413	Inappropriate for replacement due to positioning within a hedge line or small copse
T61	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
T418	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>
T402	<i>Juglans regia</i>

## 11. Site overview and additional recommendations

This space has the capacity to be planted further. Additional trees are planted on site to replace those that were removed from location that are unsuitable for replanting. For a planting plan please to maximise the usage of space please approach Longacre Trees. In addition to this there is an opportunity to plant species that yield fruit at additional location, as Cherry have already been planted here and are doing well. Apple and Pear would do well on this soil base.

Cyclical facing of all hedge lines would improve shape of all the conifer line, this should include the reduction of height once every three years to box-off the structure.

## APPENDIX A

### Pathogen and Structural Defects:



**402/TAG: 4061**

Rhytisma acerinum (sycamore tar spot) emerges in late summer, it has no serious effect on the physiological condition of the infected host but can be an eyesore during the autumn flush.



**T390/TAG: 4050**

Where two stem meet and are divided by annual growth there becomes a potential weak spot. This can be managed by the addition of cable bracing to support the crown against itself.





**T402/TAG: 4061**

*Piptoporus betulinus* is a fungal strain that is very fast acting, breaking down the structural stability of the infected Birch. Removal becomes necessary when a public space is within the drop zone of the infected host.



**T413/TAG: 4072**

This *Thuja plicata* displays recent movement, it has very close proximity to the property which is within the drop zone. It requires removal





**T408/TAG: 4077**

This Beech appeared to be suffering, closer inspection revealed a decay fungi (*ganoderma aplanatum*) set in the stem. Pockets of decay were also found at the base. This specimen has a lean towards the driveway and requires removal.



**T425+T426/TAG: 4085**

Two individual Oaks have fused. The fusion appears to be sound but will require close observation over the next 10 years. Bracing may become necessary to mitigate potential structural failure



## APPENDIX B

### Sites of arboricultural interest:



The stem on this *Cedrus libani* has developed a lateral point of growth just above the root crown. The proliferation of this growth to an area of light has resulted in interaction with the soil substrate, this now has the potential to re-root and develop as an individual tree. At the present it adds extra support for its bigger parent stem.



## APPENDIX C

### Cable bracing

Methodology:

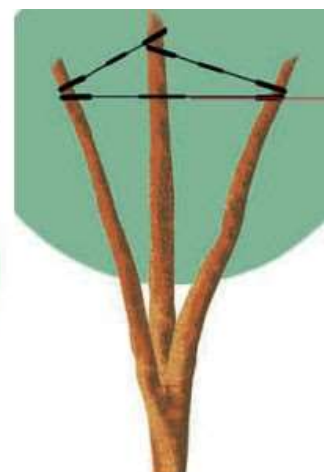
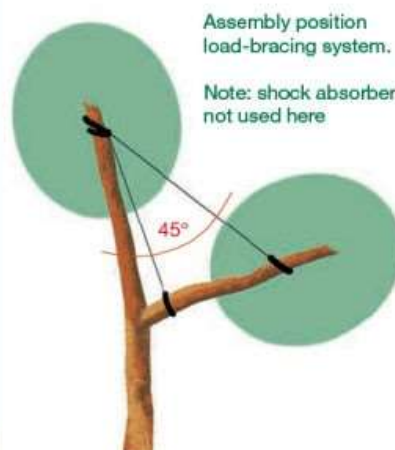
[http://www.richmondsgroundcare.co.uk/uploaded/cobra/COBRA\\_Manual.pdf](http://www.richmondsgroundcare.co.uk/uploaded/cobra/COBRA_Manual.pdf)

Map Reference: T389 / TAG: 4049



The fork of this Oak has a weakness that can be seen running from the crown break vertically into the main stem.

Supporting the twin leaders by bracing them against each other will help mitigate potential failure onto the driveway.





Unless otherwise stated this arboricultural report is valid for a period of no longer than one year. Should there be any period of extreme weather, construction or excavation works within the RPA vicinity of any trees stated within this document a structural analysis will be required to validate this period of time. If this report be submitted as part of a planning application it is valid to be submitted for a period of up to a maximum of six months after compilation. Should this report be coordinated with a mortgage application then only the information provided by the client and a site survey will be incorporated. Should this report contain recommendations as a result of potential property structural related issues then it is highly recommended that a structural engineers report be obtained to validate removal or reduction options. Should this report be a site inspection for tree recommendations then condition will only be remarked upon in basic values, meaning that a full condition survey should be undertake on all trees within areas of congregation or on trees adjacent to structure. The rest is based on experience and standards compiled by governing bodies and professional recommendations.