

TREE REPORT

AT

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Report prepared for:

Report prepared by:

A Carpenter ND Arb

Canopy (Tree Care Division of
Flintshire Woodlands)

Olympus House

High Street

Tattenhall

Chester

CH3 9PX

Tel: 01829 771724

Fax: 01829 771828

e-mail: chester.office@scottishwoodlands.co.uk

TREE REPORT

Site at:

Introduction

We have been asked by to inspect the trees within influencing distance of the above property to ascertain their condition and potential to cause damage to the property. The house, I am informed, was built in 1952 and stands within a large garden of mostly mature trees and shrubs. A belt of mature woodland trees extends along the north and west boundaries and form part of the TPO 1950.

Tree Survey

The survey is attached and consists of a visual inspection from ground level.

Summary

All the trees, shrubs and hedges surveyed are in mostly fair to good condition and if on a shrinkable clay sub-soil would be within influencing distance. Most of the species are low to medium water demand with the exception of Oak which is high as per NHBC Standard, chapter 4.2.

The physical presence of roots and tree stems adjacent to paths may cause distortion or disturbance. Root ingress into drains is usually only a problem if the drains are already damaged or in poor condition.

Garden trees and shrubs

The house is surrounded by a number of garden trees and shrubs (T1–T3, G1– G5 and H1 in survey) some of which have outgrown their situation and are either in need of removal or remedial pruning. The remainder might be maintained at or near their present dimensions through regular pruning to reduce the risk of subsidence in the future.

Woodland Belt

The trees within influencing distance of the property are mostly to the north and are primarily Oak, Beech and Sycamore. All the trees were inspected but only those of importance were reported on. The trees are mostly mature and unlikely to increase greatly in size in future years therefore the risk they present through subsidence is also unlikely to increase greatly. The hazard they present through storm damage and structural defects will continue throughout their lives and for this reason should be inspected at least every two years and after major storms.

It is recommended that a survey of all the trees is carried out in the near future. Some remedial pruning has been recommended along with one removal

A Carpenter ND Arb
Senior Tree Surgery Manager

14 June 2007

TREE SURVEY

Client:

Site:

Date of Inspection:

Tree No	Species	Age	Condition	Height (metres)	Crown Radius (metres)	Comments	Recommend
Garden Trees and Shrubs							
1	Copper beech	UM	G	12	7	Approximately 15m from building	Will probably require some crown reduction work in future years to contain crown spread
G1	Apple x 7	M	G	2.5-4	2	Nearest tree approximately 8m from gable end	Maintain at current height through annual pruning
G2	Border (various trees)	M	G	0.5-4	0.5-2	Shrubs/trees on gable end are approximately 0.5 to 2m from the wall and have become overgrown	As a precautionary measure remove shrubs on gable end. Maintain others at present height
2	Birch	M	G	11	5	Approximately 2m from corner of gable end. Poor fork at 1m	As a precautionary measure remove.
G3	Shrub/Climbers	M	G	1.5-2.5	1-2.5	Wisteria growing against wall in poor condition. Larger shrubs approximately 3m from house	As a precautionary measure maintain shrubs at a height of 2m through regular pruning. Remove Pernettya and Camelia on gable end corner adjacent to wall. Remove Mahonia by gully
3	Cherry	M	P	6	5	Suppressed by Oak and showing signs of decline	Remove
G4	Camelia, Witch Hazel and Acuba	M	G	4	3	Approximately 0.3-4m from gable end. Growing against wall, blocking light to window	As a precautionary measure remove.
H1	Beech hedge	M	G	1.2	1		Maintain at current size
G5	Apples x 2	M	F-P	2-2.5	2	1.8M from greenhouse, other tree partly dead. Suppressed by large trees	Remove poor specimen. Maintain other at current height through annual pruning
Woodland Belt							
4	Oak	M	G	18	11	16m from house. Deadwood in crown. Leans towards the house. One sided crown with heavy limb over turning area.	As a precautionary measure remove deadwood. Reduce overlong side branches by approximately 3m
5	Beech	UM	F	16	5	Elongated wound/cavity at base of tree. Playing host to decay fungi <i>Kretzchmaria ustulina</i> . 5m from wooden garage	Remove
6	Beech	M	G	22	8	One sided crown towards house. Dead/broken branch in crown 10m from house	Reduce side of crown by approximately 2-3m. Remove suspended branch
7	Beech	M	G	20	8	12m from house. Squirrel damage in crown	Reduce flyaway branches towards property in upper crown by approximately 2m. Remove/reduce squirrel damaged branch by 3m
8	Oak	M	G	14	8	9m from house. Deadwood in crown. Side branches starting to encroach on property	Remove major deadwood. Reduce side of crown towards house by approximately 2-3m. Reduce flyaway branches in upper crown on side of garden
9	Beech	M	F	20	10	20m from house. Thinning crown with peripheral dieback. Old decayed bark wound and hole at 5m.	Re-inspect in 12 months.

Tree No	Species	Age	Condition	Height (metres)	Crown Radius (metres)	Comments	Recommend
10	Sycamore	M	F	20	6	Approximately 20m from house. Tall tree with small crown containing dead and suspended broken branches. Numerous old wounds on main stem and branches	As tree stands close to neighbouring property and fence, as a precautionary measure remove deadwood and suspended branches. Carry out climbing inspection.

KEY:

Age

SSM: Small semi-mature
SM: Semi-mature
UM: Under mature
M: Mature
OM: Over mature
D: Dead

Condition

D: Dead
P: Poor
FP: Fairly poor
F: Fair
FG: Fairly good
G: Good

A Carpenter ND Arb
Arboricultural Manager

18 June 2007

Disclaimer

The tree(s) referred to in this report are living entities and are therefore subject to natural processes. They will also be subject to changes to their environment caused by human's activities and to exceptional weather conditions. The inspection undertaken by our qualified staff relies on visual attributes of tree health and structure which can be assessed from a ground based inspection. Hidden defects which are not readily visible may not be detected. We therefore cannot wholly guarantee the condition and safety of the trees inspected beyond what can be reasonably assessed from the procedure used. We would recommend that the trees are regularly inspected and our staff will advise on the suitable frequency of these inspections.