

Professional Arboricultural Consultancy and Tree Management

William Rolph BSc (Hons) Arboriculture and Urban Forestry
MArborA

Managing Director and Principal Consultant

Tree Health and Condition Survey

And

Arboricultural Report

At

Recreation Park, Owslebury

August 2021

Produced by: William Rolph

Produced for: Owslebury Parish

Council

Reference: HACS-Owslebury

Cricket Green

Date: 01/09/2021

01/09/2021
Owslebury
Parish Council
Main Road,
Owslebury,
Winchester
SO21 1LN

TreeConsult
Professional Arboricultural
Consultancy and Tree Management

Turner Avenue,
Gosport,
PO13 0BS

M: 07467 185405
E: tree.consult@hotmail.com
W: www.tree-consult.co.uk



Client	Location
Owslebury Parish Council	Cricket Green, Owslebury, Winchester SO21 1LL

This report has been requested and commissioned by Owslebury Parish Council with regards to a tree health and condition survey and report the findings in a tree safety and risk context.

Contents		
1.0	Instruction and Purpose	4
	1.1 Qualifications and Experience 1.2 Depth and Scope 1.3 Limitations and Copyright Information 1.4 Report Caveat	5
2.0	Site Information	5
3.0	Tree Information	5
3.1	Tree Schedule	6
3.1.1	About the survey data	6
4.0	Discussion	8
4.1	Conclusion	8
5.0	Appendix	10
	Appendix I: <i>Key to Tree Survey Schedule</i>	10
	Appendix II: <i>Location Map of Trees</i>	13
	Appendix III: <i>Qualifications and Experience</i>	15
	Appendix IV: <i>Tree Survey Schedule</i>	11

Tree Health and Condition Survey and Report

Client: Oswlebury Parish Council

Location: Cricket Green, Owslebury, Winchester SO21 1LL

Date of inspection: 19.08.2021

Weather conditions: Sunny, warm

Consultant name: William Rolph BSc (Hons) Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, MArborA, (TechCertArb), Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, PTI Accredited

1. Instruction and Purpose

TreeConsult has been instructed by the client, to inspect and collect data on all trees around the park. To prepare an arboricultural report providing technical information on the trees on site, and to provide clear advice on tree safety.

The survey is a generic procedure and the purpose is to identify any hazards present within the trees and provide guidance, for health, safety, risk mitigation and remedial works in order to increase the tree longevity, condition and site safety.

The survey will gather all metric data necessary as well as recordings of condition, defects and remedial works. The report will build on the survey and contain all follow up information, defining further actions.

The data along with the report and digital tree survey will each have their purpose in aiding a precise and appropriate plan of management for the tree stock. Advice will be given as to the best management practice concerned. The advice will be given in an informed way so that the interest of tree stock is at the foresight of management, however safety of person and property will always influence a final recommendation.

Following an initial site meeting with the client to discuss the requirements of the survey, the information within, is provided in line with sound arboricultural knowledge.

1.1. Qualifications and Experience

This report has been based on the information gathered from the parties involved and observations on site. Conclusions within this report may be influenced by qualifications gained and experience obtained whilst working in the field of arboriculture. Details of qualifications and experience is held within appendix 3.

1.2. Depth and scope

The scope of the report is to cover:

1. Tree survey and data collection.
2. Arboricultural report containing tree safety information.

1.3. Limitations and Copyright Information

All rights in this report are reserved. No part of it may be reproduced or transmitted, in any form or by any means without our written permission. Its contents and format are for the exclusive use of the person, firm or company to whom it is addressed (and that of any other person, firm or company whose interest was disclosed to us prior to its preparation). It may not be sold, lent out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in this situation without the written consent of TreeConsult.

1.4. Report Caveats

The assessor has no pre-existing knowledge of the tree/s or site, neither is there any previous investigations to refer to, what is found on the day may differ to usual or previous circumstances, I.E. referring to brackets removed or deadwood cleared up and seasonal changes in tree and fungal relationships etc.

This report is valid for 24 months only, unless otherwise stated in the separate tree recommendations. At the end of this time the current report will be voided and I recommend that another survey is drafted.

The recommendations made by the assessor should be completed, or further investigation must be completed and documented

The trees were surveyed on a visual basis, the internal structure of the trees were not further assessed for biomechanics, and therefore, no claim can be made against structural failures due to the scope and depth of this survey. If required, then further decay detection will be recommended.

The weather conditions on site at the time of the inspection were wet with moderate wind conditions. Weather conditions outside of what is considered normal for wind speed and rain fall within the region may cause deterioration within trees which could not have previously been accounted for.

2. Site Information

The site comprises of a large park, grass verges, car park, permanent facilities and surrounded by roads. The trees are predominantly large amenity trees with some hedgerow and understorey vegetation. The occupancy of the site legitimises the requirement for formal tree surveying and proactive tree management.

3. Tree information

The tree population is of a limited variety of broadleaved tree species, with sycamore dominating throughout.

The trees which have been surveyed, are all those within the boundary of the area highlighted as the survey location.

There is a mix of semi-mature and mature trees on site. The trees are in varying health conditions. The site has had obvious management in past years, with pruning wounds and felling works evident.



The boundary trees are large and border roads, houses and a car park, they must be diligently managed. The area to the south-west side of the access track and car park is overcrowded and should be thinned for an aesthetic/tree longevity point of view.

3.1. Tree Schedule

Full tree survey schedule is available in the separate excel spreadsheet 'Tree Health and Condition Survey Oswlebury Cricket Green'

There is a total of 16 trees and 1 tree group surveyed as part of the boundary survey, with 3 trees requiring immediate remedial work, 6 trees requiring work within 6 months, 5 trees requiring work within 12 months.

3.1.1. About the survey data

To help describe the condition of the tree condition and/or the defect identified trees requiring work are displayed below and classified on the map as:

Red – Immediate work required – Less than 2 months

Orange – Remedial work required within 3 month – 6 month

Yellow – Remedial work required within 7 months – 11 month

Green – Maintenance work required 12 months +

Blue – No visible defects and no recommendations

Table 1 – Trees requiring work and arranged in line with the above

Tree number	Tree species	Defect	Recommendations
1	Norway maple	50% dead crown Ivy throughout stem and crown	Fell

6	Norway maple	Old pollard points beginning to lapse and break, broken hanging branches	Re-pollard
8	Norway maple	One stem completely dead	Fell
G1	Norway maple	Ivy covered stems and crown - will soon grow all over tree and cause dieback from over competition	Sever and remove ivy, thin area by selectively removing 2 trees to favour the better-quality specimens
13	Norway maple	Ivy throughout, minor deadwood	Sever ivy and remove
16	Hawthorn	Growing into road	Cut back from road
2	Norway maple	Minor dieback in crown, ivy throughout	Sever and remove ivy

4	Horse chestnut	Low crown overhanging car park	Crown lift to 4m over car park
5	Norway maple	Multi stemmed tree, ivy throughout	Sever and remove ivy
7	Norway maple	Asymmetrical crown from over competition, stubs left throughout crown - possibly from pruning by neighbours	Reduce and reshape tree after T6 work – Upto 2m
9	Horse chestnut	Twin stem with tight union but has reaction growth, very low crown, branches growing into roof	Crown lift to 4m over all round
10	Horse chestnut	Tight union in crown will tear away at some point - can fell but not considered necessary as the area is low occupancy, low crown	Crown lift to 3m all round
11	Horse chestnut	Low crown	Crown lift to 3m all round
12	Horse chestnut	Large old pruning wound, minor deadwood, low crown	Crown lift to 3m all round



4.0. Discussion

Following the survey to identify tree condition, safety and management of stock for longevity, the summary table above contains the information required to undertake the tree work recommendations within the timeframe recommended.

4.1. Conclusion

The trees on site generally only require minor works for longevity and aesthetics but nearly all are for safety and remedial works for retention of good stock. Some work will be undertaken to enhance the remaining tree stock, by providing growing space.

5.0. Appendix

Appendix 1- Key to Tree survey Schedule

Tree No.

Tree numbers applied as T1 etc to each tree are as per the Tree Survey Plan and subsequent drawings, where trees occur as a cohesive group these are suffixed with a G, they are assessed as such, with all size data being given as mean or average figures.

The measurement conventions are as follows.

- a) height, crown spread and crown clearance are recorded to the nearest half metre.
- b) stem diameter is recorded in centimeters, rounded to the nearest cm and converted to mm to calculate the RPA.

Stem Diameter (mm)

Stem diameter in millimetres measured at 1.5m above ground level. Where the stem is divided below 1.5m, measurement is taken as directed by BS 5837 Annex C.

Only trees with a DBH of over 75mm are included-As recommended by BS 5837:2012.

Branch Spread (m)

Radial crown spread in metres, measured for each of the four cardinal points of the compass from the centre of the trunk.

Life Stage

- | | |
|----|---|
| NP | Newly planted – a tree within 3 years after planting |
| Y | Young – a tree within its first one third of life expectancy |
| SM | Semi-Mature – a tree within its second third of life expectancy |
| M | Mature – a tree in its final one third of life expectancy |
| OM | Over Mature – a tree having reached its maximum life span and is declining in health and size due to old age |
| V | Veteran – a tree that is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age, size and condition |

Physiological Condition

An assessment of the physiological condition (i.e. health/vitality) of the tree categorised into:

GOOD	a tree in a healthy condition with no significant problems
FAIR	a tree generally in good health with some problems that can be remediated
POOR	a tree in poor health with significant problems that can't be remediated
DEAD	a tree without sufficient live material to sustain life

Structural Condition

An assessment of the structural/safe condition of the tree categorised into:

GOOD	a tree in a safe condition with no significant defects
FAIR	a tree in a safe condition at present but with defects or with significant defects that can be remediated
POOR	a tree with significant defects that can't be remediated

Preliminary Management Recommendations,

These may include further investigations for the presence or extent of decay or climbed inspections, ivy removal or pruning works.

Trees assessed as being in apparently immediately hazardous condition will be notified to the client separately as soon as practicable.

Estimated Life Expectancy

An estimate of the remaining useful life contribution in years that the tree or group of trees is expected to have based on species, condition on the site in its current context. The following bands are used:

<10	Tree is dead or dying and unlikely to contribute beyond 10 years
10+	Tree is assessed as being able to contribute to the site for 10+ years
20+	Tree is assessed as being able to contribute to the site for 20+ years
40+	Tree is assessed as being able to contribute to the site for 40+ years

Quality and Value Category Grade

Quality & Value grade classification according to BS5837:2012 (see attached extract from BS5837:2012 'Table 1 - Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment') –

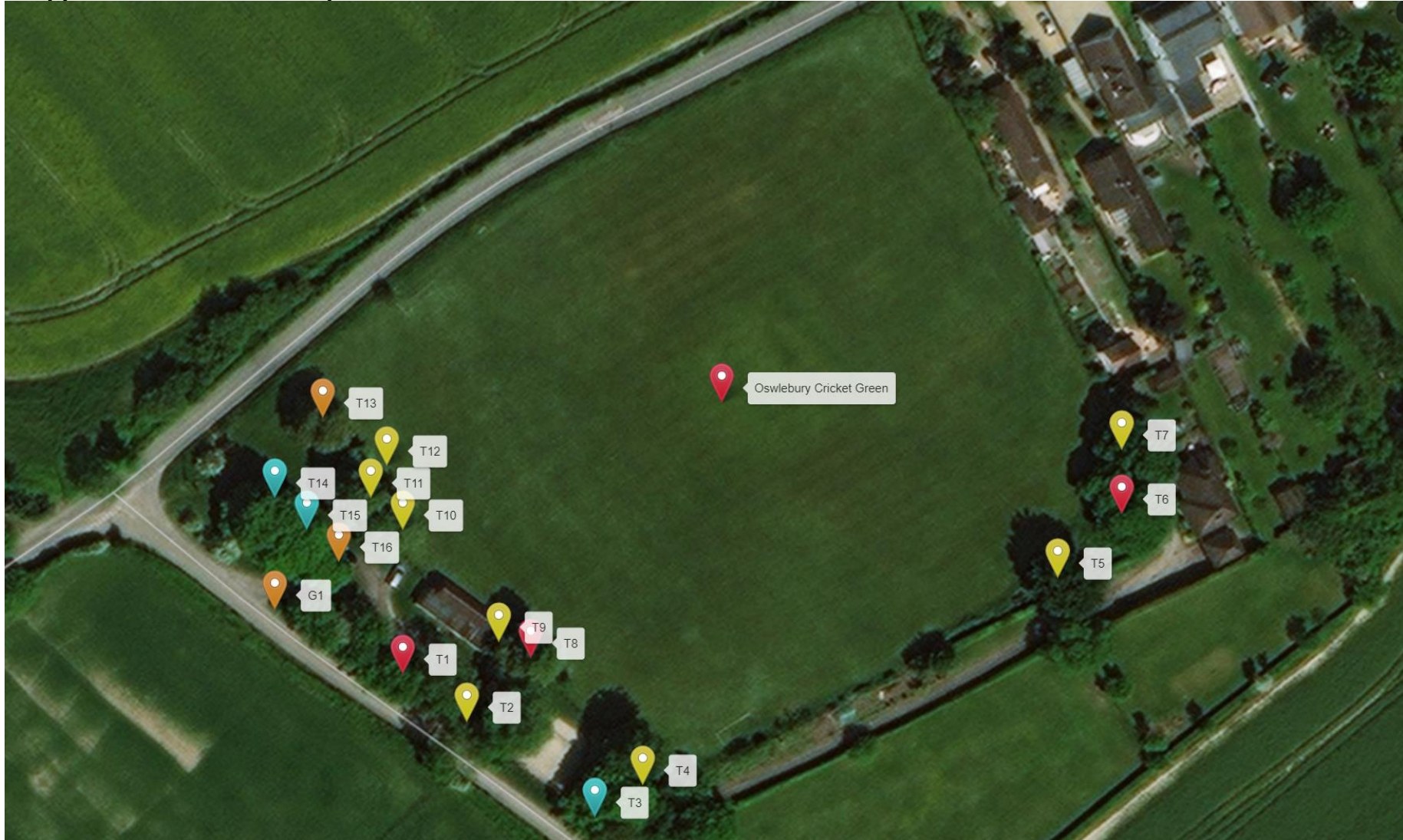
U Trees that cannot be realistically retained

A Those trees of HIGH value quality to retain

B Those trees of MODERATE quality to retain

C Those trees of LOW quality to retain

Appendix 2 - Location Map of Trees



Appendix 3 - Qualifications and Experience

Key Qualifications

- Bachelor (Hons) Degree in Arboriculture and Tree Management
- Extended Diploma in Arboriculture
- Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters
- Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association (MArborA)
- Technician Certificate in Arboriculture (TechCertArb)
- NPTC Certificate in Chainsaw related topics (CS30, CS31, CS38, CS39, CS41)
- Lantra Professional Tree Inspector

Appendix 4 – Tree Survey Schedule

Surveyor: Will Rolph BSc Arb, MArborA				Site location: Owslebury Cricket Green								Date: 19 August 2022	Weather: Sunny, W	Informed by Risk Rating		
Tree number	Species	Height (M)	Stem Diameter (MM)	RPA (M) circle radius	Retention category	Age class	Branch spread from (N,E,S,W) (M)				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Recommendations	Work Priority	Inspection Frequency
							North	East	South	West						
G1	Norway maple	7	200			Y	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	Ivy covered stems and crown – will soon grow all over tree and cause dieback from over competition	Sever and remove ivy, thin area by selectively removing 2 trees to favour the better quality specimens	3 months	
T1	Norway maple	9	400			M	5	5	5	5	Poor	Poor	50% dead crown ivy throughout stem and crown	Fell	1 month	
T2	Norway maple	12	500			M	6	6	6	6	Fair	Fair	Minor dieback in crown, ivy throughout	Sever and remove ivy	6 month	
T3	Norway maple	12	550			M	6	6	6	6	Good	Good	Minor deadwood			
T4	Horse chestnut	12	520			M	7	7	7	7	Good	Good	Low crown overhanging car park	crown lift to 4m over car park	12 month	
T5	Norway maple	15	700			M	4	4	4	4	Good	Good	Multi stemmed tree, ivy throughout	Sever and remove ivy	6 month	
T6	Norway maple	15	650			M	7	6	7	5	Good	Good	Old pollard points beginning to lapse and break, broken	re-pollard tree during winter	1 month	
T7	Norway maple	15	650			M	2	4	2	7	Fair	Fair	asymmetrical crown from over competition, stubs	reduce and reshape tree after T6 work	6 month	
T8	Norway maple	8	150			Y	1	1	1	1	Poor	Poor	One stem completely dead	remove all stems to ground level	1 month	
T9	Horse chestnut	15	450			M	5	5	5	5	Good	Good	Twin stem with tight union but has reaction growth,	crown lift to 4m over all round	12 month	
T10	Horse chestnut	11	350			M	4	4	4	4	Good	Good	tight union in crown will tear away at some point – can	crown lift to 3m all round	12 month	
T11	Horse chestnut	13	400			M	5	5	5	5	Good	Good	low crown	crown lift to 3m all round	12 month	
T12	Horse chestnut	11	350			M	4	4	4	4	Good	Good	large old pruning wound, minor deadwood, low crown	crown lift to 3m all round	12 month	

T13	Norway maple	15	400			M	6	6	6	6	Good	Good	ivy throughout, minor deadwood	sever ivy and remove	3 months	
T14	Norway maple	13	350			M	7	7	7	7	Good	Good	minor deadwood			
T15	Norway maple	10	300			SM	4	3	3	2	fair	fair	asymmetrical crown, slightly leaning			
T16	Hawthorn	3	100			SM	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	growing into road	cut back from road	3 months	

Key:

Age Class		Structural condition				Physiological condition			
Young	A tree with high vitality. Stake	The structural viability and condition of a tree.				Characteristic of a plants condition appropriately measurable to a			
Semi-mature	Continued steady growth. Net annual increment growth. Low	Good	Tree in normal vigour. Minor defects in crown and/or on stem.			Good	A well formed tree with balanced/symetric crown and tree structure.		
Mature	Growth to peak crown size. Sexual maturity. Maximum seed production. Increase in	Fair	Tree of normal to low vigour. Minor defects in the crown and/or on stem and base. Major deadwood in crown. May have signs of			Fair	A tree growing within the parameters of a normal tree but with some minor differences.		
Over-mature	In state of decline. Reduction in crown size and vigour. Reduction in annual increment.	Poor	Tree in decline with defects likely to cause risk. Major defects within tree which should normally be acted upon dependant on the location and targets.			Poor	A tree which is not in line with the normal physiological characteristic of that species. Likely to have damage within crown.		
Veteran	Advanced age (for species). Features which increase the trees value for wildlife habitat.	Dead	A dead tree or tree with advanced stages of decline.			Dead	A dead tree or tree with advanced stages of decline.		
Size of section		Abbreviations							
Minor	Branch base diameter of 0-75mm.	M	MM	Retention category		A - Safe and useful	B - Safe and	C Safe and useful	U - Cannot
Major	Branch base diameter of 75mm and	Meters	Millimeters			1 - Arboricultural	2 - Landscape	3 - Cultural or	





