BRITISH STANDARD 5837 TREE SURVEYS ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATION STUDIES TPO/PLANNIG ADVICE/ PROJECT MANAGEMENT
TREE INVENTORIES AND RISK ASSESSMENTS WOODLAND MANAGEMENT PLANS TREE PLANTING SCHEMES TPO RE-SURVEY



ARBORICULTURAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT

AT

71 CLAY LANE
NORDEN

Author: C. Salisbury
Date: 6 November 202
Ref: TRE/71CI

Mulberry
Adamson House, Towers Business Park, Wilmslow Road, Didsbury, M20 2YY

T 0161 955 3628
F 0161 955 4201
E info@mulberrytmc.co.uk

www.mulberrytmc.co.uk

1.0 Introduction

1.1 The purpose of this report is to carry out a site visit, identify and survey the principal trees on the site.

1.2 The survey on which the findings of this report are based was undertaken during November 2020.

1.4 The reference to the left and right hand assumes a viewing position from the public highway, and facing the property.

1.5 The limitations of this report are restricted to the persons, time, information made available and purpose for which this report has been prepared.

Arboricultural Glossary Of Terms

The following terms are concurrent with best Arboricultural practice and within the guidelines set by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), the Arboricultural Association (AA) and the British Standards Institute (BSI).

Height: Height is in bands of 5 metres and is estimated and recorded in metres.

Age Range: Age is site specific and categorised:

Young (Y)	Out-planted trees that have not yet established.
Semi-Mature (SM)	Established trees up to 1/3 of expected height and crown.
Early Mature (EM)	Between 1/3 and 2/3 of expected height and crown.
Mature (M)	Between 2/3 and full expected height and crown.
Fully Mature (FM)	Full expected height and crown.
Over Mature (OM)	Crown beginning to break-up and decrease in size.
Senescent (S)	Crown in advanced stage of break-up.

Condition: Assessment of current physiological condition and structural morphology incorporating vigour and vitality and categorised:

A - Tree needing little, if any attention
B - Tree with minor, but rectifiable defects, or in the early stages of physiological stress
C - Tree with significant structural and physiological flaws and/or extremely stressed
D - Tree that is dead, biologically/physically moribund or dangerous

Definition Of Physiological & Morphological Terms

Adaptive Growth - The process whereby wood formation is influenced both in quantity and in quality by the action of gravitational force and mechanical stresses on the cambial zone.

Bifurcation – Forked or divided union.

Brown Rot - Form of decay where cellulose is degraded, while lignin is only modified.

Cankers (target or tumerous) - A localised area of dead bark and cambium on a stem or branch, caused by fungal or bacterial organisms, characterised by woundwood development on the periphery. This may be annual or perennial.

Cavity - An open wound, characterised by the presence of extensive decay and resulting in a hollow.

Chlorotic Leaf - Lacking in chlorophyll, typically yellow in colour.

Compartmentalisation - The physiological process that creates the chemical and mechanical boundaries that act to limit the spread of disease and decay organisms.

Crack - Longitudinal spilt in stem or branch, involving bark and/or underlying wood. These may be vertically and horizontally orientated.

Decay - Process of degradation of woody tissues by fungi and bacteria through decomposition of cellulose and lignin.

Deadwood - Deadwood is often present within the crown or on the stems of trees. In some instances is may be an indication of ill health, however, it may also indicate natural growth processes. If a target is present beneath the tree, deadwood may fall and cause injury or damage and should be removed, otherwise deadwood can remain intact for conservation purposes (insects, fungi, birds etc.).

End Weight - The concentration of foliage at the distal ends of stems and deficient in secondary branches.

Girdling Root - Root which circles and constricts the stem or roots causing death of phloem and/or cambial tissue.

Hazard Beam - An upwardly curved branch in which strong internal stresses may occur without the compensatory formation of extra wood (longitudinal splitting may occur in some cases).

Included Bark Union - Pattern of development at branch junctions where bark is turned inward rather than pushed out. Potential weakness due to a lack of a woody union.
Ivy Growth - Ivy growth may ascend into the tree's crown, increasing wind resistance, concealing potential defects and reducing the tree's photosynthetic capacity. Ivy growth is often acceptable in woodland areas as a conservation benefit.

Live Crown Ratio - The relative proportion of photosynthetic mass (leaf area) to overall tree height.
Reaction Wood - Specialised secondary xylem, which develops in response to a lean or similar mechanical stress, attempting to restore the stem to the vertical.

Root Plate Lift - The physical movement of the rooting plate causing soils to shift and crack. May occur during adverse weather conditions. Trees may become unstable.

Structural Defect - Internal or external points of weakness, which reduce the stability of the tree.

Suppressed - Trees which are dominated by surrounding vegetation and whose crown development is restricted from above.

Topping - A highly disfiguring practise, likely to cause severe xylem dysfunction and decay in major structural parts of the wood.

White Rot - Form of decay where both cellulose and lignin are degraded.

Wound - Any injury, which induces a compartmentalisation response.

Woundwood - Wood with atypical anatomical features, formed in the vicinity of a wound and a term to describe the occluding tissues around a wound as opposed to the ambiguous term "callus."

Woodland Structure - The vertical and horizontal arrangement of trees within a group or woodland i.e. Dominant - trees with a crown above the upper layer of the canopy, Co dominant - trees that define the general upper edge of the canopy, Intermediate - trees that have been largely overgrown by others, Suppressed - trees that have been overgrown and occupy an under storey position and grow slowly, often severely asymmetrical.
Note: The definitions described above, may not necessarily be included within the Arboricultural Survey Data.

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Age	Cond Rating	Comments and Recommendations
T4	Sycamore	21+	FM	B	A co-dominant specimen situated within the adjacent property. – **Crown reduce secondary branches that overhang the applicant's property by approximately 25% or back to previous pruning points where the branches have been reduced in the past. This work is to gain more light into the applicant's property and garden.**
T6	Lime	21+	FM	B	A co-dominant specimen situated within the rear garden od the applicant's property forming a linear belt of five trees. – **Crown lift to 10m and Crown reduce by approximately 20%. This work is to gain more light into the applicant's property and garden.**
T7	Lime	21+	FM	B	A co-dominant specimen situated within the rear garden od the applicant's property forming a linear belt of five trees. – **Crown lift to 10m and Crown reduce by approximately 20%. This work is to gain more light into the applicant's property and garden.**
T8	Lime	21+	FM	B	A co-dominant specimen situated within the rear garden od the applicant's property forming a linear belt of five trees. – **Crown lift to 10m and Crown reduce by approximately 20%. This work is to gain more light into the applicant's property and garden.**
T9	Horse Chestnut	21+	EM	B/C	A co-dominant specimen situated within the rear garden od the applicant's property forming a linear belt of five trees. This tree is supressed and has poor form sue to the adjacent trees. Due to its suppressed nature to leans over the applicant's rear garden. – **Fell. It is felt that the loss of the tree will not have a detrimental impact on the visual amenity of the group as a whole and will assist in gaining more light into the applicant's property and garden.**

T9
T8
T7
T6
T4
Clay Ln
Clay Ln
Clay Ln
Cres