

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Client: Burgess Hill School

Site: Burgess Hill School

Date: 10/11 July 2024

Key:

- **Tree no.** = Reference number used in site plan.
- **Species** = Common name of the tree, with the scientific name as genus and species where this information is considered necessary.
- **Vitality / Physiological condition** = indicates the vitality of the tree as one of the following categories;
 - **G = Good** Healthy full crown. Generally in good health typical of the species in this location. Leaf cover and size or viable bud numbers and size, and twig extension growth consistent with expectations for this species and location. Minor deadwood and dead twigs likely to be present.
 - **F = Fair** Generally healthy, but showing signs of stress such as crown thinning, crown dieback, discolouration and/or deformation of leaves, small leaves, and reduced twig extension.
 - **P = Poor** Lacking vitality. Showing clear signs of advanced decline/stress such as extensive crown dieback, sparse/small leaves. Unlikely to recover to a Fair or Good condition despite remedial works and/or time.
 - **D = Dead** No leaves or signs of life.
- **Structural condition** = indicates the overall structural condition of the tree as one of the following categories;
 - **G = Good** Few minor defects of little overall significance (or easily rectifiable) such as minor physical damage or suppressed branches. Showing no significant risk of failure.
 - **F = Fair** Containing minor to significant defects that could indicate an increased risk of failure, but this risk could be reduced through remedial works or time. Defects include, but are not limited to, major and insecure deadwood; co-dominant stems with weak forks; weak branch attachment; storm damage/branch failure wounds; cavities; decay.
P = Poor A tree with major structural defects that pose a significantly increased risk of failure. Defects include, but are not limited to advanced decay and/or cavitation; significant root damage; fractured or hanging branches.
- **Age Class** is chosen from the four following categories (source BS5837:2012);
 - **Y** = Young;
 - **SM** = Semi mature;
 - **EM** = Early mature
 - **M** = Mature;
 - **OM** = Over Mature.
- **QTRA** = Quantified Tree Risk Assessment.
- **AGL** = Above Ground Level
- **n/a** = Not applicable e.g. no significant defect worthy of risk assessment was observed.
- **PROP = Property.** A size range used in the QTRA assessment to avoid the risk of double counting the repair value of property in both the target value and the size range/impact potential.
- **ROH = Risk of Harm** expressed as odds, with a description of the specific defect that has been risk assessed. Refer to enclosed risk decision informing framework table for interpretation.

Tree tag no.	Species	Height (m)	Vitality /physiological condition	Structural condition	Age	QTRA target range	QTRA size range	QTRA likelihood of failure range	Comments	Recommended works
0270	Purple Plum	6.5	G/F	F	EM	3	Prop	5	• ROH = - <1:1,000000 Basal failure. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area and by a Planning Condition. • The crown was heavily asymmetric as a result of competition for light and space with nearby trees, some of which had relatively recently been removed. • The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with potentially weak basal forks and a pocket of basal decay. • The extent of this decay was not considered sufficient to significantly destabilise the tree. However, this may not remain the case in the future.	• Monitor and assess condition at 18-monthly intervals, especially the extent of basal decay.
0271	Elm	8	D	F	Y	2	4	3	• ROH = 1:300,000 Basal failure. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area and by a Planning Condition. • The tree was dead.	• Fell.
0272	Ash	16	G/F	G	EM	3	Prop	4	• ROH = 1:300,000 Damage to building roof and gutters. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area and by a Planning Condition. • The trunks and primary branch structure of this multi stemmed tree were heavily covered in Ivy which effectively prevented any meaningful visual survey of these parts of the tree. • The crown was in contact with the fabric of the nearby building, and this posed a risk of causing damage to this structure.	• Lift and reduce crown as necessary, in order to create a minimum 2 metres clear space between the crown edge and the fabric of the nearby building. • Sever all Ivy stems growing up this tree at ground level and approximately 1 metre above ground level. Pull the severed sections of Ivy stems away. Re-survey in eighteen months' time when the Ivy has died back.

Tree tag no.	Species	Height (m)	Vitality /physio-logical condition	Structural condition	Age	QTRA target range	QTRA size range	QTRA likelihood of failure range	Comments	Recommended works
0273	Cherry	10	G	G	EM	3	Prop	4	• ROH = 1:300,000 Damage to building roof and gutters. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area and by a Planning Condition. • The crown was in contact with the fabric of the nearby building, and this posed a risk of causing damage to this structure.	• Lift and reduce crown as necessary, in order to create a minimum 2 metres clear space between the crown edge and the fabric of the nearby building.
0274	Silver Birch	14	G	F	EM	3	2	3	• ROH = 1:100,000 Basal failure. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area. • Significant basal decay was present which was extending upwards into the trunk and beginning to destabilise the tree.	• Fell.
0275	Purple Plum	6	G	F	EM	3	3	4	• ROH = <1:1,000,000 Basal failure. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area. • The multi stemmed tree was not considered to pose any significant risk of harm at the time of survey. • However, a degree of basal decay was present within the basal fork structure, and this may ultimately destabilise the tree.	• Monitor and assess condition at 18-monthly intervals, especially the condition of the basal decay.
0276	Cherry Laurel	10	G	G	M	3	Prop	4	• ROH = 1:300,000 Damage to building roof and gutters. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area. • The crown of this multi stemmed tree was in contact with the fabric of the nearby garage and outbuilding, and this was introducing a risk of causing direct damage to these structures.	• Lift and reduce the crown as necessary, in order to create a minimum 2 metres clear space between the crown edge and the fabric of the nearby garage and outbuilding, whilst leaving the primary stems untouched.

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0277	Irish Yew	10	P	F	EM	3	3	5	• ROH = <1:1,000,000 Stem fork failure. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area. • Crown vitality was very poor, and the tree seemed to be in a state of decline. • Although the tree was not considered to pose any significant risk of harm at the time of survey, if it continues to decline, it is likely that the risk of harm through stem fork failure will increase.	• Monitor and assess condition at 18-monthly intervals, especially the security of the stem forks and crown vitality.
0278	Common Oak	19	G	NOT KNOWN	M	2	4	2	• ROH = 1:50,000 Deadwood over 25mm in diameter. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area. • The tree was a prominent boundary and roadside feature. • The upper trunk and primary branch structure was heavily covered in Ivy, which restricted the extent of visual survey possible. • Significant quantities of deadwood were present throughout the crown as is commonly the case with trees of this species and age. • However, and unusually, the tree seemed to be shedding this deadwood in reasonably large sized pieces, and these therefore, posed a degree of risk. • The two roadside root buttresses were significantly enlarged and an opening into an internal basal trunk decay cavity was present in the inter buttral space. It was not possible to accurately assess the extent and structural significance of this decay from a ground level and visual survey, and further internal inspection is required.	• Clear all vegetation from around the tree for a distance of 1 metre. • Carry out an internal investigation, using decay detection equipment of the trunk base and root buttresses in order to assess the extent of internal decay present. • Review the risk assessment for this tree in the light of the results of this internal inspection. • Sever all Ivy stems growing up this tree at ground level and approximately 1 metre above ground level. Pull the severed sections of Ivy stems away. Re-survey in eighteen months' time when the Ivy has died back. • Remove all deadwood over 25 mm in diameter from throughout the crown. • Lift crown to create a 5.5 metres clearance over the carriageway of the highway.

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0279	Sycamore	11	D	P	SM	2	2	2	• ROH = 1:1,000 Basal failure. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area and by a Planning Condition. • The tree was dead.	• Fell.
0280	Ash	10	D	P	SM	2	3	2	• ROH = 1:5,000 Basal failure. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area and by a Planning Condition. • The tree was dead.	• Fell.
0281	Bay Laurel	7	D	P	SM	2	3	2	• ROH = 1:5,000 Basal failure. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area and by a Planning Condition. • The multi stemmed tree was showing signs of reduced crown vitality and the stem to which the numbered metal tag is attached is dead.	• Fell the dead stem to which the numbered metal tag is attached.

Tree tag no.	Species	Height (m)	Vitality /physio-logical condition	Structural condition	Age	QTRA target range	QTRA size range	QTRA likelihood of failure range	Comments	Recommended works
0282	Western Red Cedar	14	P	F	SM	3	3	4	• ROH = <1:1,000,000 Upper trunk failure. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area and by a Planning Condition. • The tree had been well formed in the past but now the upper half was completely dead with live crown restricted only to the bottom half. • The resulting dead upper crown was at increased risk of upper trunk failure, although the risk of harm posed by this was very low. • Therefore, works were not required for reasons of health and safety at the time of survey, although this may not remain the case. • If the tree was topped, it could possibly recover from the lower live foliage. However, its form would forever be compromised, therefore, it may well be better to fell and replace the tree for reasons of aesthetics.	• Either; - o Reduce in height to approximately 5 metres and allow the live crown to regrow. • Or; - o Fell and replace with a healthier specimen tree.
0283	Red Oak	12	F/P	G	EM	3	1	6	• ROH = <1:1,000,000 Basal failure. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area and by a Planning Condition. • Crown vitality was poor with significant crown dieback and the production of significant quantities of small diameter deadwood. None of this was considered to pose a significant risk of harm should it fall, due to its small size. • On the trunk bark surface, were numerous small bleeding cankers, indicating a vascular infection, most likely either a <i>Phytophthora</i> fungus or the bacterium associated with Acute Oak Decline. • The tree is likely to be in terminal decline.	• Although not required for reasons of health and safety, consider felling and replacing with a healthier specimen tree. • If retained, monitor and assess the condition of the tree at eighteen monthly intervals, especially crown vitality and symptoms of vascular infection.

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0284	Copper Beech	15	G	F	EM	2	Prop	5	• ROH = 1:300,000 Lower trunk failure. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area and by a Planning Condition. • The tree has been significantly topped in the past and the retained crown has developed into an even and flowing crown profile of good vitality. • The south south eastern root buttress was damaged with an open bark wound. The wood exposed in this wound was significantly decayed and numerous fruiting bodies of the fungus <i>Kretzchmaria deusta</i> were present. Tapping of the lower trunk revealed a discreet vertical column of decay rising from this damaged root buttress to a height of approximately 1.6 metres above ground level. The remaining root buttresses and lower trunk seemed sound when tapped with a sounding mallet. • <i>Kretzchmaria deusta</i> is a structurally significant decay fungus as it causes an embrittlement of the timber whilst not promoting increased flexure of the decayed timber. Therefore, no increased flexure is created until the decay is very advanced for the tree to detect and respond to, by laying additional re-inforcing wood. Therefore, the fungus can cause significant weakening of the tree, with little or no evidence of external adaptive growth. • The decay in this tree does seem to be restricted to the discreet column and the one root buttress, and the past topping of the tree will have greatly reduced the wind lever arm loads acting on the trunk base, and this area of decay.	• Carry out an internal inspection of the root buttresses and the trunk to a height of 1.6 metres above ground level, using internal decay detection equipment. • Review the risk assessment for this tree in the light of the results of this inspection.

(Contd)

Tree tag no.	Species	Height (m)	Vitality /physio-logical condition	Structural condition	Age	QTRA target range	QTRA size range	QTRA likelihood of failure range	Comments	Recommended works
0284	Copper Beech (Contd)								(Contd) - Therefore, the tree is at increased risk of basal failure but not as much so if it had not been topped in the past. - It is not possible to accurately determine the extent or significance of the decay within this tree from a ground level and visual survey, and the risk assessment of this tree is dependent on further internal inspection.	
0285	Unknown	8	D	P	EM	2	3	2	ROH = 1:5,000 Basal failure. This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area and by a Planning Condition. - The multi stemmed small tree was dead and at risk of falling into the public highway.	Fell.
0286	Sycamore	15	D	P	EM	1	2	2	ROH = 1:100 Whole tree failure. This tree is protected by a Planning Condition. - The tree was dead and in danger of falling into Keymer Road.	Fell.
0287	Sycamore	18	P	F/P	EM	2	2	4	ROH = 1:100,000 Whole tree failure. This tree is protected by a Planning Condition. - The tree was moribund with very little live foliage. - Large longitudinal areas of bark killing were present on the trunk, indicating significant vascular dysfunction. - The tree was at increased risk of falling into the nearby car park.	Fell.
0288	Sycamore	10	D	P	SM	2	3	3	ROH =1:50,000 Basal failure. This tree is protected by a Planning Condition. - The tree was dead and at risk of falling into the car park.	Fell.

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0289	Sycamore	7	D	P	SM	2	3	3	• ROH = 1:50,000 Basal failure. • This tree is protected by a Planning Condition. • The tree was dead and in danger of falling onto the pavement of Keymer Road.	• Fell.
0290	Sycamore	15	D	P	EM	3	2	2	• ROH = 1:10,000 Basal failure. • This tree is protected by a Planning Condition. • The tree was dead and at risk of falling either into the highway or into the school grounds.	• Fell.
0291	Sycamore	15	D	P	SM	3	2	2	• ROH = 1:10,000 Basal failure. • This tree is protected by a Planning Condition. • The tree was dead and at risk of falling either into the highway or into the school grounds.	• Fell.
0292	Ash	18	P	P	EM	3	2	2	• ROH = 1:10,000 Trunk failure. • This tree is protected by a Planning Condition. • Extensive crown dieback was present, strongly indicative of Ash dieback caused by the fungus <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>. • This fungus causes a significant embrittlement of the timber, even in early stages of infection which results in an increasing risk of unpredictable trunk or branch failure, and this tree is considered to be at significant risk of branch and/or trunk failure, allowing large parts of the tree to fall into the highway or into the school grounds.	• Fell.
0293	Hawthorn	8	D	F/P	EM	3	2	3	• ROH = 1:100,000 Basal failure. • This tree is protected by a Planning Condition. • The tree was dead.	• Fell.

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0294	Yew	5	D	F	SM	3	3	6	• ROH = <1:1,000,000 Basal failure. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area and by a Planning Condition. • The tree was dead and although it posed no significant risk of harm at the time of survey, it should be removed on the grounds of aesthetics.	• Fell.
0295	Deodar Cedar	16.5	G	G	EM	2	2	3	• ROH = <1:1,000,000 Lowest first order branch failure. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area and by a Planning Condition. • The crown branch form was multi stemmed from approximately 4 metres above ground level, as is commonly the case with trees of this species and age. • Numerous branch removal wounds were visible throughout the crown, most likely as a result of past deadwood removal and crown lifting operations. • The lowest first order branch on the south eastern side of the trunk at approximately 0.3 metres above ground level was upswept and at increased risk of hazard beam type failure (Mattheck and Breloer 1994). This branch had been topped off in the past and the remaining canopy carried by it was relatively sheltered by the rest of the crown. However, five sub-branches were growing in a vertical manner, and these had the potential to become substantial co-dominant stems and their presence would greatly increase the loading of the upswept section of branch and significantly increase the risk of hazard beam type failure (Mattheck and Breloer 1994). Therefore, these five vertical sub-branches should be removed.	• Remove the five vertical sub-branches growing on the lowest first order branch at approximately 0.3 metres above ground level on the south eastern side.

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0296	Common Oak	18	G/F	G/F	E	2	Prop	6	• ROH = <1:1,000,000 Mid trunk failure. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area and by a Planning Condition. • Minor peripheral crown dieback was present, but this was not considered to represent a significant reduction in vitality. • The crown was interfering with the nearby overhead electric and telephone cables. • A decayed branch removal wound was present on the southern side of the trunk at approximately 4 metres above ground level, that led into an open decay cavity in the mid trunk. • It is possible that this decay cavity is destabilising the mid trunk, but it is not possible to accurately assess the extent or significance of this decay from a ground level and visual survey, and the risk assessment for this tree is provisional on further inspection.	• Carry out a climbing inspection in order to assess the extent of decay in the decayed branch wound on the southern side of the trunk at approximately 4 metres above ground level, relative to the dimensions of the trunk at this height. • Review the risk assessment for this tree in the light of the results of this climbing inspection. • Reduce the crown as necessary in order to create a 1 metre clear space between the crown edge and the overhead electric and telephone cables.

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0297	Ash	16	F	G/F	EM	2	Prop	5	• ROH = 1:300,000 Stem and/or first order branch failure. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area and by a Planning Condition. • The crown was thin with a small number of distinct areas of dieback, both of which are indicative of Ash Dieback, caused by the fungus <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>. This fungus is known to cause embrittlement of the timber, even in early stages of infection, which increases the risk of unexpected branch and/or trunk failure. • Whilst the increased risk of branch and/or trunk failure in this tree is considered to be only slightly increased, given its location, the risk of harm posed by this increased risk of failure was considered to be unacceptable.	• Fell.
0298	Norway Maple	16	G	P	EM	2	1	2	• ROH = 1:400 Basal failure. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area and by a Planning Condition. • The crown was heavily asymmetric as a result of suppression by the nearby and larger Common Oak. • The tree was heavily covered in Ivy which greatly restricted the extent of visual survey possible. • Significant basal trunk decay was present with numerous fungal fruiting bodies of <i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i> present, and the tree was considered to be at significantly increased risk of basal failure and falling into the highway.	• Fell.

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0299	Sycamore	15	D	9	EM	2	1	2	• ROH = 1:400 Basal failure. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area and by a Planning Condition. • The tree was dead, and the trunk was beginning to significantly decay, placing the tree at significantly increased risk of falling into the highway, although it was partially supported by the crown of the nearby Leyland Cypress.	• Fell.
0300	Sycamore	8	D	F/P	SM	3	2	3	• ROH = 1:100,000 Basal failure. • This tree is protected by Tree Preservation Order no. BH/02/TPO/92 as part of woodland no. W1 as detailed in that order. The tree is also protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area, and by a Planning Condition. • The tree was dead and at increased risk of falling into the neighbouring garden.	• Fell.
0585	Sycamore	10	D	F/P	SM	3	2	3	• ROH = 1:100,000 Basal failure. • This tree is protected by Tree Preservation Order no. BH/02/TPO/92 as part of woodland no. W1 as detailed in that order. The tree is also protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area, and by a Planning Condition. • The tree was dead and at increased risk of falling into the neighbouring garden.	• Fell.

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0586	Sycamore	16	F	F	SM	3	3	3	• ROH = 1:500,000 Basal failure of dead stems. • This tree is protected by Tree Preservation Order no. BH/02/TPO/92 as part of woodland no. W1 as detailed in that order. The tree is also protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area. • The tree was two stemmed from just above ground level and the northern stem was dead and beginning to break up. • The northern stem was at increased risk of falling towards the neighbouring properties and the upper crown branches may just reach the site boundary, and therefore, fall into the neighbouring garden.	• Fell the northern dead stem.
0587	Ash	16	D	P	EM	3	2	2	• ROH = 1:10,000 Basal failure. • This tree is protected by Tree Preservation Order no. BH/02/TPO/92 as part of woodland no. W1 as detailed in that order. The tree is also protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area, and by a Planning Condition. • The tree was dead and was leaning towards the neighbouring garden. • The trunk was beginning to significantly decay, thereby increasing the risk of the tree falling into the neighbouring garden.	• Fell.

Tree tag no.	Species	Height (m)	Vitality /physio-logical condition	Structural condition	Age	QTRA target range	QTRA size range	QTRA likelihood of failure range	Comments	Recommended works
0588 (group)	Leyland Cypress	11	G/F	F/P	EM	3	3	2	• ROH = 1:50,000 Branch attachment failure. • This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area. • The crowns of this group of trees were congested with multiple leaders and weak forks developing between this leaders. One tree has experienced branch failure in the last twelve months, and the remaining crowns are considered to be at increased risk of further branch attachment failure,	• Fell