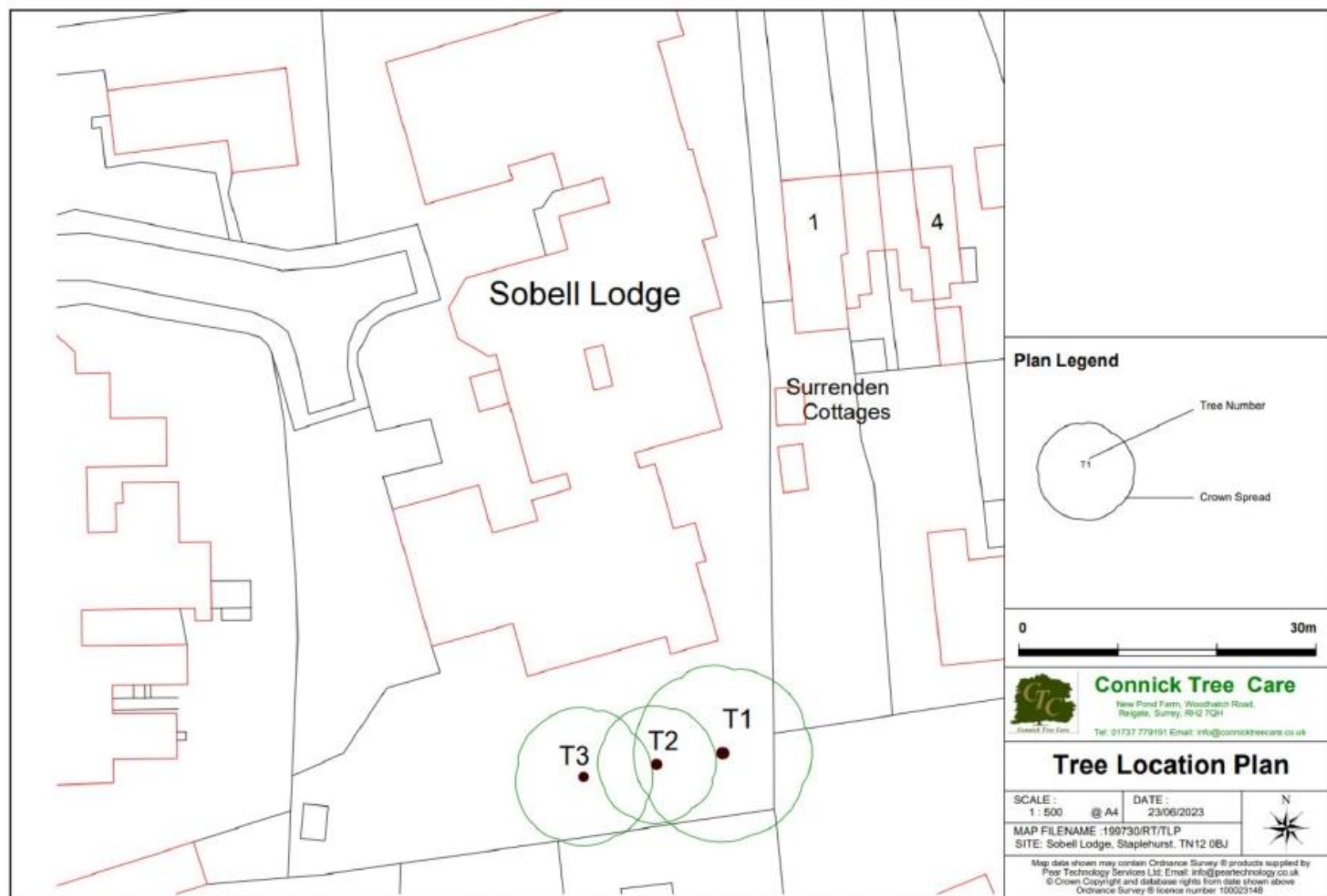


## 202606 - Sobell Lodge TPO application - Map and Reasons



### T2 OAK

The lower stem structure is consistent with an Oak tree of this age.

The aerial inspection has highlighted a poor structural limb within the crown and a further historically damaged limb.

The site was developed over 20 years ago. Major limb pruning appears to have been undertaken around this time, possibly to allow the development to take place. The subsequent impact on the overall health of the tree appears to be limited.

The damage to the structural limb appears to be historic, the cause of the initial damage is unknown.

The location of the Oak tree in the side lawn makes the adjacent gazebo a high target area for potential branch shedding in adverse weather. The building is a moderate target due to the historic crown reduction.

On completion of the visual tree assessment, it is believed that the Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) is in a Good physiological condition and Good structural condition overall although a single extended limb is in a poor structural condition.

It is recommended that the Oak (T2) has the lowest southerly limb reduced by 4-5 metres from branch tips to significant, established secondary growth. It is also recommended that the crown is lifted over the gazebo by removal of the lower hanging branches on the underside of the limb.

Specification: Reduce the over-extended limb on the southern side by approximately 5 metres to leave approximately 8 metres residual radius to the crown all round.

### T3 OAK

The lower stem has features consistent with a fungal infection. The visual assessment and micro drilling have highlighted decay and reaction wood associated with Eiffel tower bracket. The fungus causes a selective white rot linked to the formation of extensive buttressing in mature oak trees. The fungus causes a slow hollowing of the sapwood between the buttress roots, with prominent buttress development. Evidence shows that Oak trees with heavy buttress root formation have a lower failure rate than those trees without.

The micro drilling has highlighted decay within the stem in the areas where fungal fruiting bodies were present.

The site was developed over 20 years ago. Major limb pruning appears to have been undertaken around this time, possibly to allow the development to take place. The subsequent impact on the overall health of the tree appears to be limited.

The location of the Oak tree in the side lawn and adjacent to the building makes a moderate target area if the tree is subject to branch shedding in adverse weather.

On completion of the visual tree assessment and Micro drilling, it is believed that the Common Oak (*Quercus robur*) is in a Good physiological condition and Fair structural condition overall.

It is recommended that the Oak tree (T3) is crown reduced, removing up to 3 metres off the north and west crown and approximately 1 metre off the south and east crown to form a balanced appearance and reduced windsail area. All pruning will be back to established secondary branches.

Specification: Reduce the northern and western aspects of the crown by approximately 3 metres. Reduce the southern and eastern aspects by approximately 1 metre to leave a balanced crown and to reduce the wind sail area.