

Tree Analysis



Physiological Condition

This is an assessment of the tree's overall health and vigour.

- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Dead



Structural Condition

This assesses the physical integrity of the tree and the presence of any defects, looking for decay, physical defects (e.g. wounds), or an indication of the potential for failure.

- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Dead



Remaining Contribution

British Standard 5837:2012 categorises trees based on their quality and estimated remaining life expectancy in an urban context.

- +40 years
- +20 years
- +10 years
- -10 years
- Dead

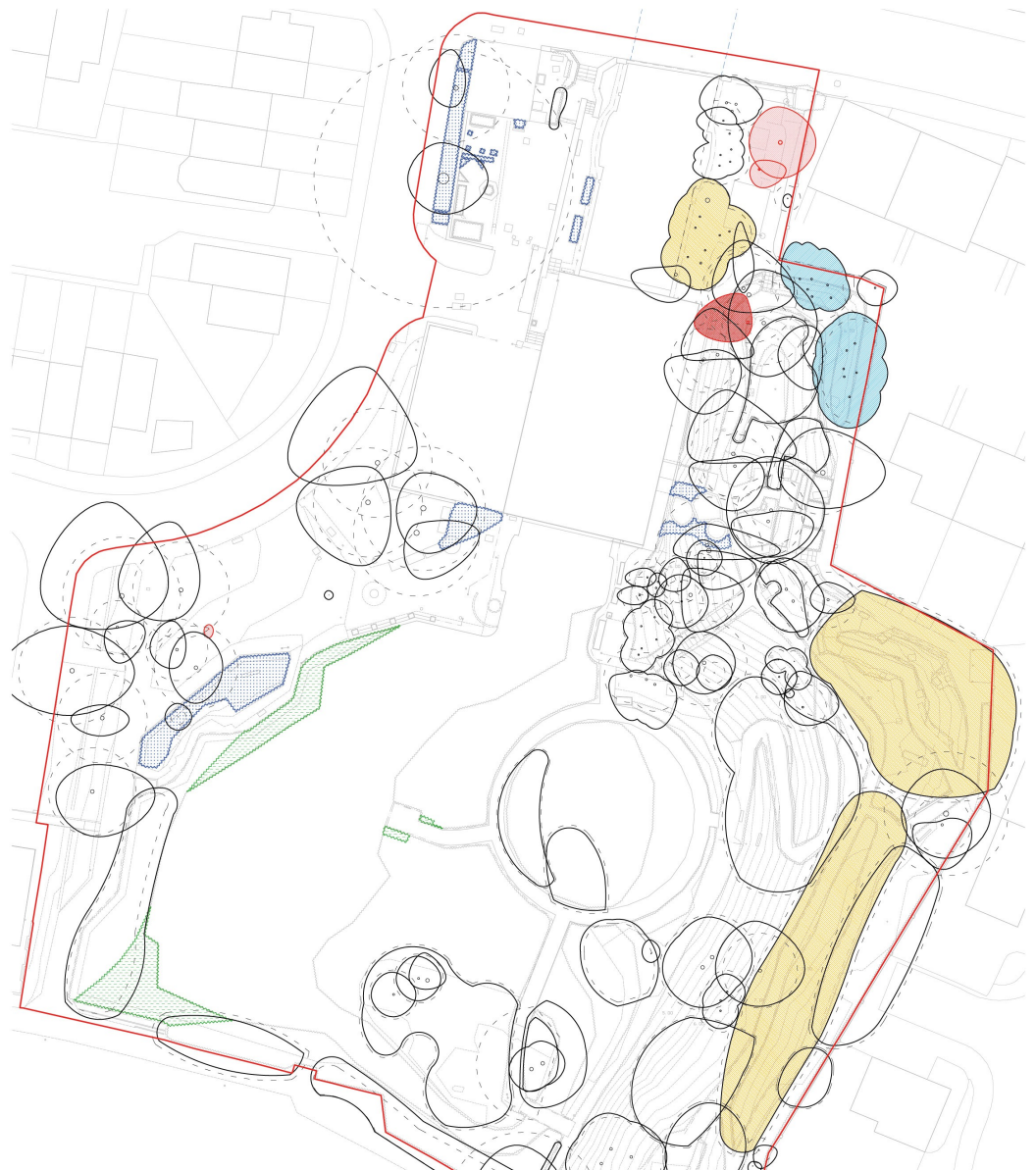


Species

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| ● Alder | ● Elm | ● Oak |
| ● Ash | ● Fig | ● Pear |
| ● Aspen | ● Hawthorn | ● Walnut |
| ● Birch | ● Maple | ● Willow |
| ● Cherry | Mixed | |
| ● Dogwood | ● Unknown/Dead | |

Tree & Vegetation Removals

Any additional selective thinning, as well as locations for proposed trees, to be reviewed and agreed with London Borough of Southwark Ecology and Tree Officers.



Key

- Application Boundary
- Existing trees
Dashed line indicates root protection area
- Existing trees - Felled
To be felled. Logs and brushwood to be retained on site for re-use.
- Existing trees - Felled (OPM)
Trees with Oak Processionary Moth (OPM) to be felled. Timber to be removed from site in strict accordance with the Forestry Commission's OPM Handling Guidance.
- Existing trees - Thinning
Areas to receive selective thinning to allow light to penetrate the canopies, allowing the development of ground flora and fauna. Individual trees to be agreed on site, but allow for 40% of total area shown.
- Existing trees - Ivy
Ivy within trees to be severed at ground level and left to die. Do not strip live ivy from trunks or branches. Dead ivy to be removed only where loose, ensuring no damage to bark or habitat features.
- Existing vegetation
To be retained.
- Existing vegetation
To be removed.
- Existing reedbed
To be removed.