



# ARBOR VITAE

## TREE CONSULTANCY

### Tree Condition Assessment

Survey site: Carnbee, Edinburgh EH16

Prepared for: Charles White Ltd  
14 New Mart Road, Edinburgh EH14 1RL

Date of survey: 5th February 2025

Date of report: 13th February 2025

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## 1.1 Instructions

I was instructed by Charles White Ltd to undertake a tree condition survey of specified trees at Carnbee, Edinburgh EH16. Principally, I was to assess the trees for risk and nuisance.

## 1.2 Introduction

1.2.1 All of the previously surveyed trees were assessed and recorded. The next survey should increase the scope to take account of the fact that a number of trees have grown and are now of a size that they could feasibly cause harm or damage. There may be around twenty extra trees that should be recorded individually.

## 1.3 Qualifications

1.3.1 I have the Level 4 Certificate in Arboriculture, and the Professional Tree Inspection Certificate. I also have a Masters in Psychology.

1.3.2 I worked as a tree surgeon for ten years from 2004. At the same time I worked as a consultant, and have been working exclusively in that role since 2014.

## 1.3 Tree protection status

1.4.1 [Tree preservation order 16](#) relates to this site, therefore permission must be sought from the local authority prior to carrying out tree works (Town and Country Planning Act (Scotland) 1997). This report may be used as evidence when making an application. No tree preservation orders relate to this site. ite.

## 1.5 Methodology

1.5.1 Trees were assessed mainly using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method (Mattheck & Breloer, 1994). This involves assessing a tree's structural and physiological features, judging a tree's responses to stress, and recommending works appropriate to the risk of harm. The assessment was from ground level only.

1.5.2 All specified trees within the site were assessed and recorded. Assessments were from ground level.



1.5.4 A full methodology is found in [appendix 2](#).

## 1.6 Principle Limitations

1.6.1 Assessments were from ground level only (VTA1).

1.6.2 Trees can only be fully assessed if they are free of obstructions: as such, some trees may only have been partially assessed.

1.6.3 Only visible pathogens were recorded at the time of the survey. This does not confirm the absence of other pathogens but merely states that no annual fruiting bodies or other indications were observed at the time of the survey.

1.6.4 Due to constraints inherent on the site, some measurements may have been estimated.

1.6.5 A Type 1 VTA cannot eliminate the possibility that any of the trees are used as a habitat for protected flora and fauna (e.g. bat roost). Some potential roosting features may not be visible from the ground.

1.6.6 Trees are living organisms that are continually exposed to the weather. They can rapidly decline in health due to biotic and abiotic influences. Due to the unpredictability of nature, the unforeseen failure of intact trees can never be ruled out. The findings of this report are based on observations made at one visit, and best judgement has been made to ensure that any remedial work has been recommended; however no guarantee can be given as to the safety of any individual tree.

1.6.7 A full list of limitations is found in [appendix 3](#).

### 2.1 Site characteristics

2.1.1 The site is a housing development in the southeast of Edinburgh. It is comprised of several distinct areas:


1. Parkland with trees between Carnbee Avenue and Carnbee End.
2. Small area east of Carnbee Avenue with young trees, shrubs and a large Oak.
3. Small grassed area southwest of Southfield House, with several large trees.
4. Enclosed piece of land between Carnbee Park/End and Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park, with a few large trees and many tall young trees.
5. Small enclosed area between Carnbee End and Carnbee Park.
6. Enclosed area on Ellen's Glen Road, north of Carnbee Dell, with several young trees.
7. Enclosed area west of Carnbee Avenue, on Ellen's Glen Road, with many early-mature trees.

2.1.2 I could not access area 7 as it was fenced-off for construction works, therefore trees in this area were not assessed.



### 2.3 General tree Condition

2.3.1 I carried out the tree survey on 5th February 2025. Details of the 66 individual trees and various tree-groups can be found in the [Tree Schedule](#). A map showing the positions of the trees can be found in the [Tree Location Plan](#). Recommended works can be found in the [Prioritised Work Recommendations](#).

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- 2.3.2 Most of the tree identification tags were missing from the trees. As they had been nailed to the trees, it appears that they have been deliberately removed. Tree tags help tree managers and contractors to identify the trees that are referred to for work recommendations. It is recommended that new tree tags are attached during the next survey, and that residents are asked not to remove them.
- 2.3.3 34 of the trees were mature, 26 were early-mature and 6 were young.
- 2.3.4 17 trees were given work recommendations.
- 2.3.5 45 of the trees were in 'good' condition, with no symptoms of ill-health or structural defects.
- 2.3.6 14 trees were classed as 'moderate', meaning that they had at least one symptom of ill-health or structural defect. None of these features were deemed to be of concern for the next few years.
- 2.3.7 Two trees were in 'poor' condition meaning it had defects that could cause it to fail in the near future.
- 2.3.8 The condition of four trees could not be determined.
- 2.3.9 15 trees had potential bat roosting features (PRFs), 13 trees had suspected PRFs that would need further investigation to confirm, and fifteen trees did not have any visible nor suspected PRFs.

## 3 Analysis and Recommendations

### 3.1 Tree removal

- 3.1.1 An early-mature Ash and Norway Maple (NT13 & NT15, area 5) have included bark unions with no fusion; this structural defect increases the trees' risk of failure onto people or property (Photos 3 & 4). These trees should be removed. They do not have tag numbers. Both have ivy on their lower stems and are located on the plan.
- 3.1.2 An Elm (2918, area 4) has been marked with an orange cross: this is consistent with City of Edinburgh Council's (CEC) identification for trees to be removed due to Dutch Elm Disease control. Normally the tree owner would be informed in writing that they must remove the tree. I could not see any sign of dieback, however it can be difficult to tell in the winter. It is recommended that the tree owners either contact CEC for confirmation or remove the tree.

### 3.2 Pruning

- 3.2.1 A mature Oak (546, area 3) has suffered severe damage to its extremities, likely because of the extent of decay in its upper crown. The remainder of the tree is still fairly intact and healthy, and it is likely to grow a new crown. The northeastern stem has some decay, and could fail onto the boundary fence; it should be reduced in length by around 3-4 metres (Photo 5).
- 3.2.2 A mature Lime (551, area 4) has an end-loaded branch at three metres southwest. It has some large wounds towards the union, and is prone to failure (Photos 1 & 2). This branch should be pruned to beyond the boundary fence, i.e. by around 1.5 to 2 metres.

### 3.3 Further Investigation

- 3.3.1 A mature Lime (551, area 4) has some basal wounds with cavitation on its north and east sides. I recommend that a sonic tomography investigation is commissioned in order to determine the density of the internal wood (Photo 6).





### 3.4 **Tree support**

3.4.1 Two recently planted trees (NP1 & NP2, area 3) have inappropriate supports (stakes and ties):

1. The stakes are not firm in the ground and so offer no support.
2. The tie is too high and will hinder lower-stem expansion.
3. The tie is too tight and inflexible and may damage the expanding stem, as well as hindering lower-stem expansion.

The trees appear to be secure in the ground and so it is recommended that the stakes and ties are removed.

### 3.5 **Obstructions**

3.5.1 A mature Lime (552) could not be fully assessed due to basal epicormic growth and other vegetation. Visible parts of the tree appeared to be healthy and intact. It is recommended that the base of the tree should be cleared of obstructions prior to the next assessment.


3.5.2 Seven trees were recommended for ivy removal or severance (516, 519, 530, 537, 2915, NT5 & NT14). Ivy was also widespread in areas 4 and 5, and is likely to also be present in area 7.

Ivy is an important native plant for wildlife habitat and as a food source, however its presence on trees can be problematic:

- It can impede the assessment of the tree;
- It can smother branches causing foliage to die;
- It can increase the 'sail-area' of the tree, making it more wind resistant and therefore prone to breakage.

Therefore, where a tree is in a location where it would pose an intolerable risk, I would recommend having the ivy removed.

Unless the tree is small, it is usually costly and impractical to remove all of the ivy from a tree, however it can be severed from near ground level to around 1.5 metres. This should be done on an annual basis to prevent the ivy from regrowing. The ivy may take a year or more to die, but then it can be removed much more easily, or it will fall off over time. Any necessary reassessment would



therefore take place once the tree could be seen. It is the decision of the tree owner whether the risk of harm warrants complete ivy removal or severing at base.

### 3.6 **Further Assessments**

3.6.1 Unless otherwise stated in the tree schedule - it is recommended that the next assessment is carried out in the summer or early autumn of 2027.



## Appendices

British Standards Institute (2010), *BS 3998 Recommendations for Tree Work*, BSI, London.

Johnson, O. & More, D. (2004), *Tree Guide*, Collins, London.

Health and Safety Executive (2001), *Reducing risk, protecting people. HSE's decision-making process*, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Norwich.

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Lonsdale, D. (1999), *Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management*, TSO, London, UK.

Mattheck, C. & Breloer, H. (1994), *The Body Language of Trees*, TSO, London, UK.

Mattheck, C., Bethge, K. & Weber, K. (2015), *The Body Language of Trees: Encyclopedia of Visual Tree Assessment*, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe

National Tree Safety Group (2024), *Common sense risk management of trees* (2nd edition), Forest Research and the Arboricultural Association.

Roberts, J., Jackson, N. & Smith, M. (2006), *Tree Roots in the Built Environment*, TSO, London.

Slater, D. (2022), *Branch junctions: A classification system for arborists*, The Arboricultural Association, Stonehouse.

Strouts, R.G. & Winter, T.G. (1994), *Diagnosis of Ill-Health in Trees*, Second edition, TSO, London, UK.



## Legislation

Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000).

Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act (2004).

Town and Country Planning Act (Scotland) (1997).

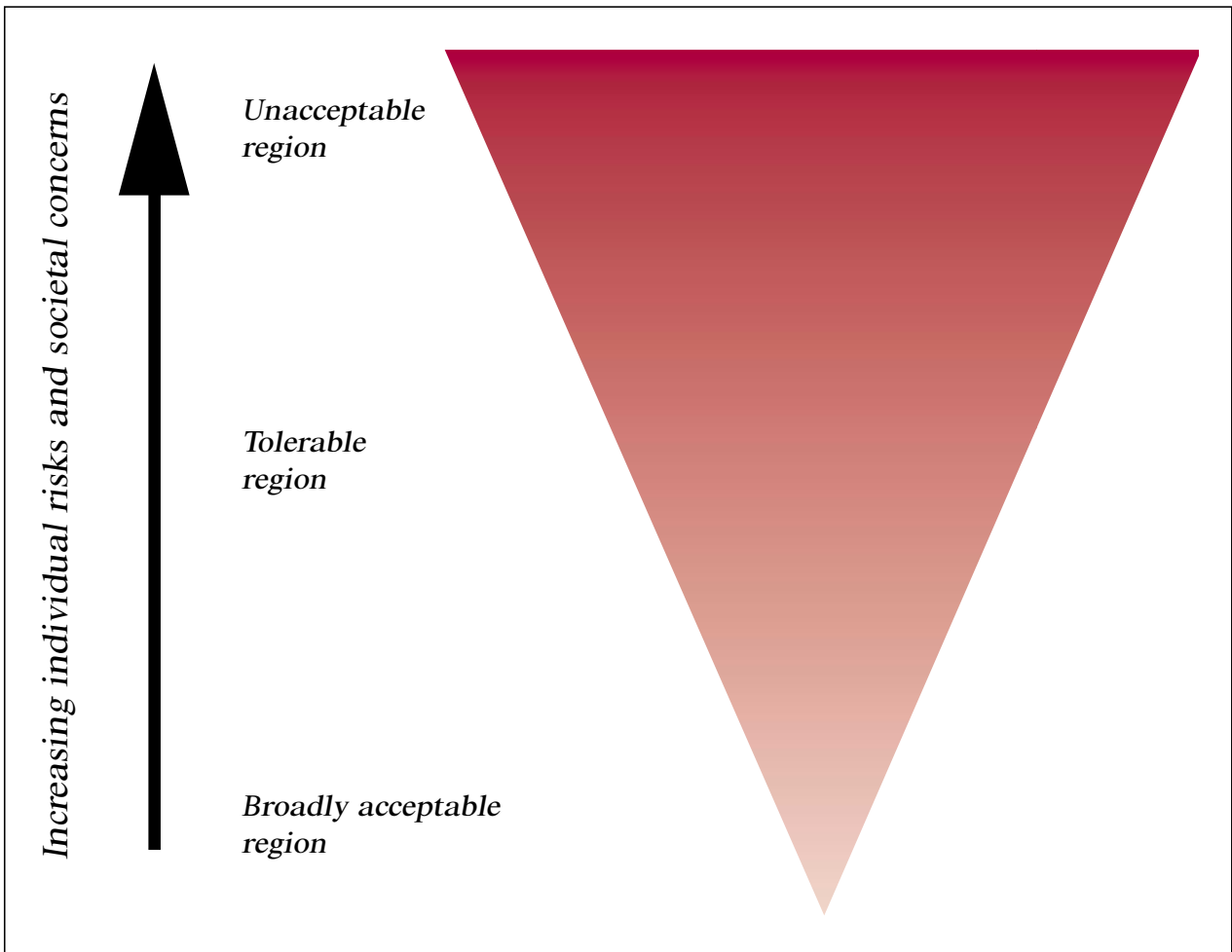
## A2 Survey Methodology

- A2.1 All specified trees within the site were assessed. Some extra trees were included where necessary.
- A2.2 Trees were located on an Ordnance Survey map image using an Android tablet with GPS capabilities and on-site features; exact tree locations are not guaranteed.
- A2.3 Previous tag numbers were used. Almost all of the previously attached tags were missing; as they were attached with a nail, it is thought that they were deliberately removed.
- A2.4 Trees were assessed - where possible - using the Visual Tree Assessment method (VTA) as developed by Claus Mattheck and Helge Breloer (1994). This is a widely accepted methodology that takes into account structural and physiological symptoms from which judgements can be made regarding the risk from the tree.
- A2.5 Tree management recommendations refer mainly to the mitigation of risks and nuisances. This is informed by the principle of what is reasonably practicable (Figure 1 below). In essence, this is the process of balancing the costs (i.e. money, time, effort and so on) of implementing risk-control measures, against the benefits that would be gained.

If a risk is present but is deemed to be “as low as reasonably practicable” (ALARP: *ibid*) then the management decision may be ‘no work required’. For instance, it would be deemed unreasonable to spend a large amount of money on removing all small dead branches from a tree in order to prevent one incident of a minor bump on the head. The risk from trees cannot be completely removed, however the tree owner’s duty of care is being met if this risk has been competently assessed as being as low as reasonably practicable.

Work recommendations have been made according to the surveyors’s assessment of occupancy. The tree owner should assess the work recommendations according to their own knowledge of site usage; any proposed amendments to the tree management recommendations should be discussed with the tree assessor.

**Figure 1:** As low as reasonably practicable (ALARP: Health and Safety Executive, 2001).



## A3 Limitations

- A3.1 This survey was conducted according to the VTA type 1 method (Mattheck & Breloer, 1994; Mattheck 2007) meaning survey work was carried out from ground level only.
- A3.2 No soil, foliage, wood, fungus or root samples were taken for analysis. Should any further investigation be required, this will be highlighted in the report.
- A3.3 No internal decay measurements were taken. Should any further investigation be required, this will be highlighted in the report.
- A3.4 Even apparently healthy, structurally sound trees can be adversely affected by extreme climatic conditions. Trees should be reinspected after such events.
- A3.5 Trees are living organisms and can decline in health rapidly due to biotic and abiotic influences. Therefore, due to the unpredictability of nature, the unforeseen failure of intact trees can never be ruled out. The findings of this report are based on observations made at one visit, and best judgement has been made to ensure that any remedial work has been recommended; however no guarantee can be given as to the safety of any individual tree. For this reason, findings and recommendations in this report are valid only for a period of 12 months from the survey date, or until any extreme weather event, whichever is soonest.
- A3.6 Only visible pathogens were recorded at the time of the survey. This does not confirm the absence of other pathogens but merely states that no annual fruiting bodies or other indications were observed at the time of the survey.
- A3.7 A Type 1 VTA cannot eliminate the possibility that any of the trees are used as a habitat for protected flora and fauna (e.g. bat roost). Reference to the legal documents 'Countryside Rights of Way Act' (2000) and 'Nature Conservation Act' (2004) (Scotland) is advised. The trees have been assessed for potential bat habitat, as well as bird nesting. Due to the difficulty of assessing the upper stems and crowns of larger trees from the ground (especially evergreen trees), some habitat features may not have been observed.
- A3.8 Due to constraints inherent on the site, some measurements have been estimated.





## Tree Survey Data

TN	Tag	Species	H	D	AC	V	Condition	Recommendations	U	ERC	RC	Bat	R
1	501	Common Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	20	600	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	24
2	502	Common Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	22	600	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	24
3	503	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	20	600	M	N	MODERATE Lower stem wound with robust wound wood	NWR	-	>40	A	N	36
4	504	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	18	450	EM	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	36
5	505	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	18	500	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	P	36
6	507	Copper Beech (Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea')	20	750	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	P	36
7	2906	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	400	EM	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	36
8	2907	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	400	EM	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	36
9	508	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	24	500	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	36
10	509	Thuja (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	24	800	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	36
11	510	European Silver Fir (Abies alba)	24	1000	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	F	36
12	NT1	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	450	EM	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	36
13	2909	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	320	EM	F	MODERATE Possible Ash Dieback infection but still a vigorous and largely intact tree.	NWR	-	20-40	A	N	24
14	2910	Common Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	4	250	Y	N	MODERATE Growing from a previously failed tree.	NWR	-	>40	A	P	36
15	2911	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	300	Y	F	MODERATE Possible Ash Dieback infection but still a vigorous and largely intact tree. Ivy growing on the tree.	IVY Manage the ivy.	O	>40	C	N	24
16	NT12	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	300	EM	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	F	36
17	512	Western Red Cedar (Thuja plicata)	22	500	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	F	36
18	513	Western Red Cedar (Thuja plicata)	16	400	EM	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	F	36
19	514	Western Red Cedar (Thuja plicata)	21	400	EM	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	F	36
20	515	Common Yew (Taxus baccata)	13	600	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	F	36
21	516	Common Yew (Taxus baccata)	10	600	EM	N	GOOD Ivy growing on the tree.	IVY Manage the ivy.	O	>40	C	N	36
22	2913	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	13	497	EM	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	36
23	NT2	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	320	EM	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	36
24	519	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	19	550	M	F	MODERATE A high crown with reduced vigour. The lower stem appears to be intact. Branches are well attached. Ivy growing on the tree.	IVY Manage the ivy.	O	>40	C	N	24
25	NT5	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	350	EM	N	GOOD Ivy growing on the tree.	IVY Manage the ivy.	O	>40	C	N	36

TN	Tag	Species	H	D	AC	V	Condition	Recommendations	U	ERC	RC	Bat	R
26	555	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	25	1000	M	F	MODERATE Appears to have reduced vigour but still full crown cover.	NWR	-	20-40	A	P	24
27	NT6	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	13	300	EM	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	36
28	NT7	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	10	200	Y	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	24
29	NT8	Common Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	12	230	EM	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	36
30	NT9	Field Maple ( <i>Acer campestre</i> )	14	300	EM	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	36
31	NT10	Field Maple ( <i>Acer campestre</i> )	13	311	EM	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	36
32	NT11	Field Maple ( <i>Acer campestre</i> )	12	485	EM	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	36
33	556	Common Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	25	1000	M	N	GOOD Some moderate deadwood in the crown, with a low risk of harm. The tree is intact and healthy.	NWR	-	>40	A	P	36
34	522	Common Lime ( <i>Tilia europaea</i> )	21	650	M	N	MODERATE The crown extremities have been wind-pruned; some moderate deadwood in the upper crown with a low target.	NWR	-	>40	A	N	24
35	523	Common Lime ( <i>Tilia europaea</i> )	21	1000	M	N	MODERATE The crown extremities have been wind-pruned; some moderate decay in the upper crown with a low target.	NWR	-	>40	A	P	36
36	NT3	Common Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	5	100	Y	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	24
37	524	Common Yew ( <i>Taxus baccata</i> )	16	1300	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	F	36
38	2915	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	13	300	EM	N	GOOD Ivy growing on the tree.	IVY Manage the ivy.	O	>40	C	N	36
39	527	Copper Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea')	26	1100	M	N	MODERATE Old lower stem wounds with robust reaction wood. Upright stems with an integrated crown and low branching. Partial included bark union at 2S with some moisture ingress.	NWR	-	>40	A	P	24
40	528	Lawson Cypress ( <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> )	12	400	EM	N	MODERATE The main stem has snapped at 4-5m. A secondary stem now forms the leader and crown.	NWR	-	20-40	A	N	24
41	530	Copper Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea')	20	600	M	N	GOOD Ivy growing on the tree.	IVY Manage the ivy.	O	>40	C	N	36
42	534	Copper Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea')	25	700	M	N	TBD Inter-buttress fruiting bodies of Ganoderma in lower stem to north, west and southeast. The stem appears to be largely intact and the buttress roots appear to be intact and robust. A vigorous tree.	FURTHER INVESTIGATION Sonic tomography investigation of the lower stem.	12	TBD	C	N	12
43	NT4	Western Red Cedar ( <i>Thuja plicata</i> )	25	700	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	36

TN	Tag	Species	H	D	AC	V	Condition	Recommendations	U	ERC	RC	Bat	R
44	537	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	22	500	M	N	MODERATE High-pruned and some large pruning wounds around 8-9m. Ivy growing on the tree.	IVY Manage the ivy.	O	>40	C	P	24
45	538	Austrian Pine ( <i>Pinus nigra</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> )	24	450	EM	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	F	36
46	539	Austrian Pine ( <i>Pinus nigra</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> )	24	500	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	F	36
47	540	Austrian Pine ( <i>Pinus nigra</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> )	24	700	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	F	36
48	541	Austrian Pine ( <i>Pinus nigra</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> )	24	500	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	F	36
49	543	Austrian Pine ( <i>Pinus nigra</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> )	24	700	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	F	36
50	544	Austrian Pine ( <i>Pinus nigra</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> )	24	500	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	F	36
51	2917	Crimean Pine ( <i>Pinus nigra</i> ssp. <i>pallasiana</i> )	11	350	EM	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	N	36
52	545	Common Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	21	900	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	P	36
53	546	Common Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	15	900	M	N	MODERATE The crown has been severely damaged in the recent storm but there are live branches lower down and the tree should survive. Decay in NE stem.	PRUNE Reduce northeastern stem by around 3.5m.	12	20-40	B	P	24
54	547	Common Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	15	700	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	P	36
55	NP1	New tree ( )	2	50	Y	N	GOOD Stakes and ties are doing nothing to aid the tree. The stakes are not firm and the tie is too high, tight and inflexible.	OTHER Remove the stakes and ties.	6	>40	C	N	60
56	549	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	25	1100	M	N	GOOD	NWR	-	>40	A	P	36
57	NP2	New tree ( )	2	50	Y	N	GOOD Stakes and ties are doing nothing to aid the tree. The stakes are not firm and the tie is too high, tight and inflexible.	OTHER Remove the stakes and ties.	6	>40	C	N	60
58	2918	English Elm ( <i>Ulmus procera</i> )	17	361	EM	N	GOOD Marked with an orange 'X' and '2' - this is consistent with Edinburgh Council's Dutch Elm Disease removal programme. No sign of DED was noted, however it is difficult to tell in the winter.	FELL Remove the tree.	3	<10	U	N	-
59	550	Sweet Chestnut ( <i>Castanea sativa</i> )	19	700	M	N	MODERATE Possible decay in a northern buttress but the rest of the base is intact. Longitudinal crack in stem from 1.5-3m on northern stem.	NWR	-	>40	A	P	24

TN	Tag	Species	H	D	AC	V	Condition	Recommendations	U	ERC	RC	Bat	R
60	551	Common Lime ( <i>Tilia europaea</i> )	20	700	M	N	TBD Large wound on a branch at 3SW. The same branch has a large old pruning wound 1m from the main stem. Basal wounds on N and E sides forming a cavity; robust buttresses.	PRUNE; FURTHER INVESTIGATION Reduce the branch at 3SW by around 2 metres length, north of the fence. Sonic tomograph investigation of the lower stem near ground, 0.5 and 1m.	3	TBD	B	P	T
61	552	Common Lime ( <i>Tilia europaea</i> )	24	1100	M	N	TBD Basal assessment impeded by epicormic growth, epicormic stubs and ivy. Visible parts appear to be intact and healthy, except for an eastern buttress that appears to have some decay.	EPICORMIC Carefully remove the epicormic growth and other vegetation before the next assessment.	24	>40	C	P	24
62	553	Common Lime ( <i>Tilia europaea</i> )	25	1000	M	N	MODERATE Slight lean to the north. Large inter-buttress basal cavity to the west with robust wound wood and buttress roots: buttress to the west is intact, buttress to the east has a <i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i> infection. There are 3 or 4 other intact buttress-roots around the stem The stem is otherwise intact with no signs of incipient failure.	NWR	-	>40	A	N	24
63	NT13	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	13	391	EM	N	POOR Included bark union with crack. Could fail onto a conservatory.	FELL Remove the tree.	6	<10	U	N	-
64	NT14	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	19	391	EM	N	TBD Included bark unions at 1m but their condition could not be assessed due to dense ivy.	IVY Remove the ivy from the lower stem and assess the main unions.	6	TBD	C	N	6
65	NT15	Norway Maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )	17	346	EM	N	POOR Included bark unions from near ground with no fusion.	FELL Remove the tree.	12	<10	U	N	-



Tag	Species	AC	V	Condition	Recommendations	Bat
<b>Within 3 Months</b>						
2918	English Elm ( <i>Ulmus procera</i> )	EM	N	GOOD Marked with an orange 'X' and '2' - this is consistent with Edinburgh Council's Dutch Elm Disease removal programme. No sign of DED was noted, however it is difficult to tell in the winter.	FELL Remove the tree.	N
551	Common Lime ( <i>Tilia europaea</i> )	M	N	TBD Large wound on a branch at 3SW. The same branch has a large old pruning wound 1m from the main stem. Basal wounds on N and E sides forming a cavity; robust buttresses.	PRUNE; FURTHER INVESTIGATION Reduce the branch at 3SW by around 2 metres length, north of the fence. Sonic tomograph investigation of the lower stem near ground, 0.5 and 1m.	P
<b>Within 6 Months</b>						
NP1	New tree ( )	Y	N	GOOD Stakes and ties are doing nothing to aid the tree. The stakes are not firm and the tie is too high, tight and inflexible.	OTHER Remove the stakes and ties.	N
NP2	New tree ( )	Y	N	GOOD Stakes and ties are doing nothing to aid the tree. The stakes are not firm and the tie is too high, tight and inflexible.	OTHER Remove the stakes and ties.	N
NT13	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	EM	N	POOR Included bark union with crack. Could fail onto a conservatory.	FELL Remove the tree.	N
NT14	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	EM	N	TBD Included bark unions at 1m but their condition could not be assessed due to dense ivy.	IVY Remove the ivy from the lower stem and assess the main unions.	N
<b>Within 12 Months</b>						
534	Copper Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea')	M	N	TBD Inter-buttress fruiting bodies of Ganoderma in lower stem to north, west and southeast. The stem appears to be largely intact and the buttress roots appear to be intact and robust. A vigorous tree.	FURTHER INVESTIGATION Sonic tomography investigation of the lower stem.	N
546	Common Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	M	N	MODERATE The crown has been severely damaged in the recent storm but there are live branches lower down and the tree should survive. Decay in NE stem.	PRUNE Reduce northeastern stem by around 3.5m.	P
NT15	Norway Maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )	EM	N	POOR Included bark unions from near ground with no fusion.	FELL Remove the tree.	N
<b>Within 24 Months</b>						
552	Common Lime ( <i>Tilia europaea</i> )	M	N	TBD Basal assessment impeded by epicormic growth, epicormic stubs and ivy. Visible parts appear to be intact and healthy, except for an eastern buttress that appears to have some decay.	EPICORMIC Carefully remove the epicormic growth and other vegetation before the next assessment.	P
<b>Ongoing</b>						
2911	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Y	F	MODERATE Possible Ash Dieback infection but still a vigorous and largely intact tree. Ivy growing on the tree.	IVY Manage the ivy.	N
516	Common Yew ( <i>Taxus baccata</i> )	EM	N	GOOD Ivy growing on the tree.	IVY Manage the ivy.	N
519	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	M	F	MODERATE A high crown with reduced vigour. The lower stem appears to be intact. Branches are well attached. Ivy growing on the tree.	IVY Manage the ivy.	N
NT5	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	EM	N	GOOD Ivy growing on the tree.	IVY Manage the ivy.	N
2915	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	EM	N	GOOD Ivy growing on the tree.	IVY Manage the ivy.	N
530	Copper Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea')	M	N	GOOD Ivy growing on the tree.	IVY Manage the ivy.	N
537	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	M	N	MODERATE High-pruned and some large pruning wounds around 8-9m. Ivy growing on the tree.	IVY Manage the ivy.	P

## Prioritised Work Recommendations

Tag	Species	Notes	Done?
<b>6 months</b>			
NT14	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )		
<b>12 months</b>			
534	Copper Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea')		
<b>24 months</b>			
501	Common Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )		
502	Common Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )		
2909	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )		
2911	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )		
519	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )		
555	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )		
NT7	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )		
522	Common Lime ( <i>Tilia europaea</i> )		
NT3	Common Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )		
527	Copper Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea')		
528	Lawson Cypress ( <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> )		
537	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )		
546	Common Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )		
550	Sweet Chestnut ( <i>Castanea sativa</i> )		
552	Common Lime ( <i>Tilia europaea</i> )		
553	Common Lime ( <i>Tilia europaea</i> )		
<b>36 months</b>			
503	Norway Maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )		
504	Norway Maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )		
505	Norway Maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )		
507	Copper Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea')		
2906	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )		
2907	Common Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )		
508	Lawson Cypress ( <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> )		
509	Thuja ( <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> )		
510	European Silver Fir ( <i>Abies alba</i> )		
NT1	Common Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )		
2910	Common Holly ( <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> )		
NT12	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )		
512	Western Red Cedar ( <i>Thuja plicata</i> )		
513	Western Red Cedar ( <i>Thuja plicata</i> )		
514	Western Red Cedar ( <i>Thuja plicata</i> )		
515	Common Yew ( <i>Taxus baccata</i> )		
516	Common Yew ( <i>Taxus baccata</i> )		
2913	Horse Chestnut ( <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> )		
NT2	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )		

## Reassessment Timetable

Tag	Species	Notes	Done?
NT5	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )		
NT6	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )		
NT8	Common Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )		
NT9	Field Maple ( <i>Acer campestre</i> )		
NT10	Field Maple ( <i>Acer campestre</i> )		
NT11	Field Maple ( <i>Acer campestre</i> )		
556	Common Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )		
523	Common Lime ( <i>Tilia europaea</i> )		
524	Common Yew ( <i>Taxus baccata</i> )		
2915	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )		
530	Copper Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea')		
NT4	Western Red Cedar ( <i>Thuja plicata</i> )		
538	Austrian Pine ( <i>Pinus nigra</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> )		
539	Austrian Pine ( <i>Pinus nigra</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> )		
540	Austrian Pine ( <i>Pinus nigra</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> )		
541	Austrian Pine ( <i>Pinus nigra</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> )		
543	Austrian Pine ( <i>Pinus nigra</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> )		
544	Austrian Pine ( <i>Pinus nigra</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> )		
2917	Crimean Pine ( <i>Pinus nigra</i> ssp. <i>pallasiana</i> )		
545	Common Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )		
547	Common Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )		
549	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )		
NT16	Wild Cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )		
<b>60 months</b>			
NP1	New tree ( )		
551	Common Lime ( <i>Tilia europaea</i> )		





## Photographs



**Photos 1 & 2:** A mature Lime (551) has an end-loaded branch with wounding.





**Photo 3:** Ash (NT13) with an un-fused included bark union.



**Photo 4:** Norway Maple (NT15) with an un-fused included bark union.



**Photo 5:** Oak (546) - the northeastern stem is decaying and should be reduced in length.



**Photo 6:** Lime (551) - the lower stem should be investigated with sonic tomography.



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