



# Bartlett Consulting

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## TREE SURVEY & CONDITION AND MANAGEMENT REPORT

**OUR REF:** JH/170128/RA/sh

**DATE:** 02<sup>nd</sup> September 2019

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**CLIENT:** Mr. David Stevens  
Tidenham Parish Council  
Hang Hill Road  
Bream  
GL15 6LQ

**SITE ADDRESS:** Land Adjacent to Wyebank Road  
Tutshill  
Chepstow  
NP16 7FA

**DATE & TIME OF VISIT:** 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2019 – 11:00 am

**PEOPLE PRESENT:** Mr. Jason Hasaka – Bartlett Consulting

**REPORT COMPLETED BY:** Mr. Jason Hasaka

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### Summary:

In reading and understanding the contents of this report it should be remembered that no tree can be deemed risk free. As with all things in the natural environment, they are subject to unpredictable forces such as extreme weather, effects of disease and human influence upon them. We investigate every obvious and available facet of the structure of the tree and its surroundings, in reaching a conclusion as to a level of risk.

Where applicable, these conclusions and recommendations seek to reduce the risk to a level as low as reasonably practical, given the location of the tree, the site use, the owner's acceptance of the level of risk and the perception of its value to the environment.

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## **1.0 SCOPE OF REPORT**

### **1.1 Survey Brief**

To inspect eleven (11) trees within the Parish Council managed open space along Wyebank Road, Chepstow, and assess their condition; to describe their features; to make suitable management recommendations and to create a pro-active management plan in accordance with current Arboricultural best practice and tree health care techniques.

The tree survey was conducted in accordance with the guiding principles of a Level 2\* inspection.

This report should be read as an addendum to Bartlett Consulting report GD.170128.R.sh dated August 2017.

### **1.2 Background**

A survey of the trees within the Parish Council managed open space of Wyebank Road was undertaken by Bartlett Consulting in August 2017. The 2017 survey stopped short of the open space which contains the eleven trees surveyed in 2019 as ownership and responsibility of these trees was not confirmed at the time.

Following investigations from Tidenham Parish Council through Land Registry, Tidenham Parish Council contacted Bartlett Consulting in June 2019 to instruct a further tree survey of the remaining trees as responsibility was confirmed.

### **1.3 Report Methodology and Limitations**

This report is restricted to those eleven trees shown on the attached Tree Location Plan and described in the tree survey schedule. The statements, findings and recommendations made within the report do not take into account any effects of extreme climate and weather incidences, vandalism, changes in the natural and built environment around the trees after the date of this report nor any damage whether physical, chemical or otherwise.

Bartlett Consulting cannot accept any liability in connection with the above factors or where recommended tree management is not carried out in accordance with modern tree health care techniques, within the timelines proposed.

The trees were not climbed at the time of the tree survey. Tree dimensions were recorded using hand tools such as a diameter tape, a laser range finder, and a measuring tape when access was possible. A "sounding hammer" and binoculars, as well as a depth probe and other tools were used to assess trees in more detail where necessary. Species identification as well as age range and vigour were recorded within the tree details.

All tree information and data was captured using Pear Technology tree management software; the trees were plotted using GPS on an Ordnance Survey base map, using a Trimble Geo 7X hand-held unit. This combination of technology has resulted in the production of the Tree Location Plan found at the end of this report. The tree dimensions are accurate as captured on the day.

Due to the location of the trees along a cliff top, as well as in an unmanaged piece of open space, access to all of the trees was not possible and a full visual tree assessment could not be completed. These trees are highlighted in the Survey Schedule at the end of the report. All observations for these trees were recorded and assessed as best as possible given the site and survey limitations.

The eleven trees subject to the 2019 survey were not tagged but given an alphabetical suffix

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## 1.0 SCOPE OF REPORT (continued...)

### 1.3 Report Methodology and Limitations (continued...)

#### \* Levels of Tree Assessment

**Level 1 Limited Visual Assessment:** A visual assessment of an individual tree or a population of trees near a specified target, conducted from a specific perspective, in order to identify certain obvious defects or specified conditions. Observations are made from ground level and the tree is not climbed.

**Level 2 Basic Assessment:** A detailed visual inspection and assessment of a tree and the surrounding site. The basic assessment requires the tree risk assessor to walk completely around the tree. Tree dimensions are recorded using hand tools such as a diameter tape, laser range finder and a measuring tape. Further information is gathered using a “sounding hammer”, binoculars and other tools, such as a depth probe.

**Level 3 Advanced Assessment:** An advanced assessment is performed to provide detailed information about specific tree parts, defects, targets or site conditions. Methods of advanced assessment can include climbing inspections, decay detection, root excavations, lean monitoring and pull tests.

It is important to understand that as trees are living and dynamic organisms, it is not possible to maintain them totally free of risk. Some level of risk must be accepted in order to experience the full range of benefits that trees provide. As such, we reference the recently published document by the National Tree Safety Group (NTSG): Common Sense Risk Management of trees (Forestry Commission 2011). This document provides guidance on trees and public safety in the UK for owners, managers and advisors.

## 2.0 TREE PRESERVATION ORDER & CONSERVATION AREA PROTECTION STATUS

Town & Country Planning Act (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 and the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) provide legislative protection for trees within England.

A tree protection status check was conducted by Bartlett Consulting on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2019 through the Forest of Dean District Council interactive mapping website: <http://maps.glosdistricts.org/map/>

### 2.1 Tree Preservation Order (TPO) Status

None of the trees subject of this report are covered by a TPO.

### 2.2 Conservation Area (CA) Status

Wyebank Road is not within a designated CA.

### 2.3 Tree Management Implications

The recommended Arboricultural operations can be undertaken without the prior written notification or application to, or written consent of, Forest of Dean District Council.

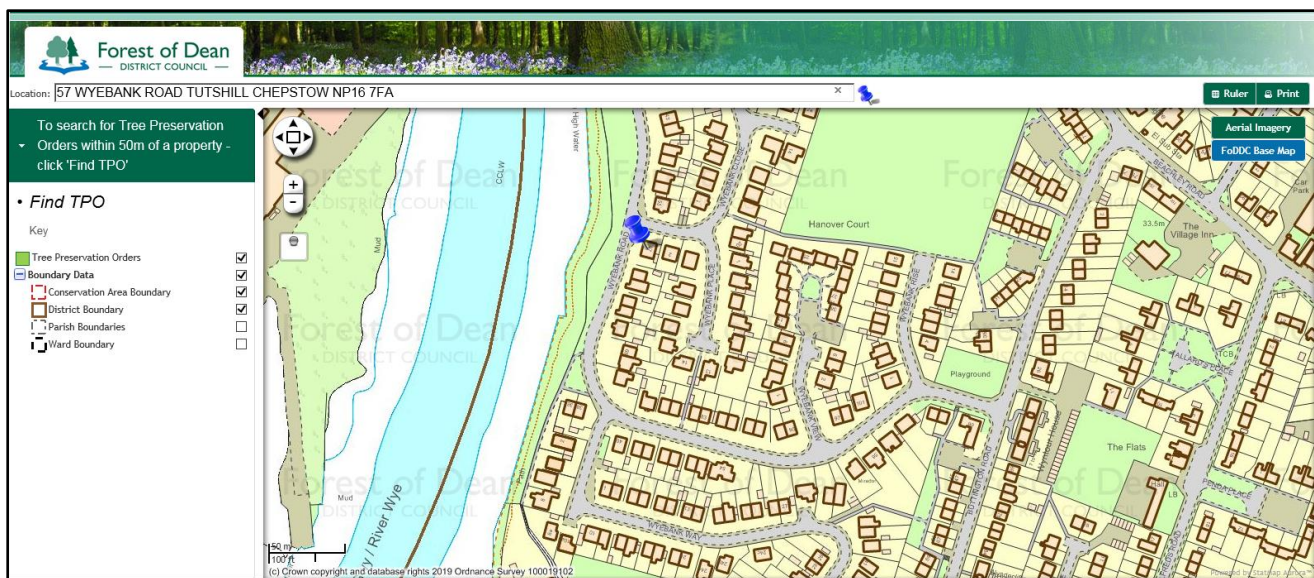


Figure 1: Snipped Image from Forest of Dean District Council Showing No Tree Protection Status'



### 3.0 GENERAL SITE DETAILS

#### 3.1 Weather Conditions at Time of Survey

The weather at the time of the survey was warm, sunny and still; adequate for tree surveying.

#### 3.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

Wyebank Road in the immediate area of the trees and open space runs in a north – south direction. Residential housing of a detached bungalow style is orientated to the east of Wyebank Road, with the trees and open space to the west. The trees and open space are approximately 20 metres from the dwellings.

The trees in the open space are of high public visibility and amenity value.



Figure 2: Snipped Image from Google Maps Showing Area of Survey

#### 3.3 Grounds, Slope and Boundaries

The open space consists of rough and unmade ground with a combination of exposed soil and ground vegetation.

The slope through the open space is uneven with numerous, sharp grade changes and a ravine. The western edge of the open space is a cliff face which falls away sharply to the River Wye approximately 30 metres below.

The eastern boundary of the open space is defined by two somewhat dilapidated post and wire fences.

The western boundary of the open space is open.

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### **3.0 GENERAL SITE DETAILS (continued...)**

#### **3.4 Assessment of Ecological Status & Potential Constraints**

Following the site visit and tree survey, we believe that there is MODERATE potential for wildlife. This would include nesting birds as well as small mammals utilising the trees for habitat, especially those identified with decay cavities and habitat holes.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, provides statutory protection to birds, bats, insects and other species that inhabit trees, hedgerows or other associated vegetation.

These could impose significant constraints on the use, management and development of these areas, as well as the timing of tree works. The finer points of these matters are beyond Bartlett Consulting's area of expertise and you must seek advice from an ecologist to confirm the opinion of Bartlett Consulting and check if any such constraints apply to this site.

Trees must be thoroughly and properly assessed for nesting birds, as well as other protected species, prior to the commencement of any tree works.

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## 4.0 OVERVIEW

A total of nine (09) individual trees and one (01) group of trees (comprising another two trees) were surveyed and inventoried within the boundary of the Wyebank Road open space. Of these trees and groups of trees:

- Three were found to be in good structural condition
- Three were of a moderate structural condition due to either some form of remedial defect or damage
- One is in a poor condition due to a significant defect or irreversible decline in tree health
- Three in an 'unknown' condition due to the inability to complete the visual tree assessment due to dense surrounding understory vegetation and inaccessible trees

A total of one group of trees (G207a) and three individual trees (T264a, T268a and T269a) were considered to be in a low and/or declining physiological condition. The decline in health is due to any combination of factors revolving around their growing environment and conditions as well as previous tree management. In some instances the decline in health can be addressed by tree health care and cultural practices.

The age range of the tree population is composed of:

- One mature tree
- Ten early-mature or semi-mature trees

### 4.1 Oak Trees

The eastern edge of the open space is lined by four early-mature English Oak trees referenced T273a – T271a and T268a. Of these, T273a is considered to be in 'moderate' structural condition due to the presence of small decay cavities identified on the stem and at the base of the stem. As this species of Oak is durable when considering wood degradation, these features are not considered structurally significant at the present time. Oak T268a is exhibiting dieback within the upper and western aspect of the canopy which we believe is attributed to the dumping of rubble around the base of the stem.

All of these trees have large pieces of dead wood within the canopy, overhanging both the road and open space. The dead wood over the road should be removed to prevent injury or damage, and in theory the dead wood over the open space should be retained. However we understand that residents access the open space from time to time which places responsibility and liability on Tidenham Parish Council.

### 4.2 Ash Trees

Three Ash trees, G270a and T269a are all in either 'moderate' or 'poor' condition due to early and advanced stage decay of stems and branches. These trees are also exhibiting signs of dieback in the upper canopy. All of these trees are also growing along the cliff face above the River Wye, with some of the stems at an angle over the edge. Ideally these trees should be removed to prevent them falling into the Wye; however, the logistics and safety of this operation cannot be understood without the input of other Arborists.

Ash T267a is considered to be in 'good' condition, although full access to this tree was not possible, precluding a full visual tree assessment and risk assessment.



## 4.0 OVERVIEW (continued...)

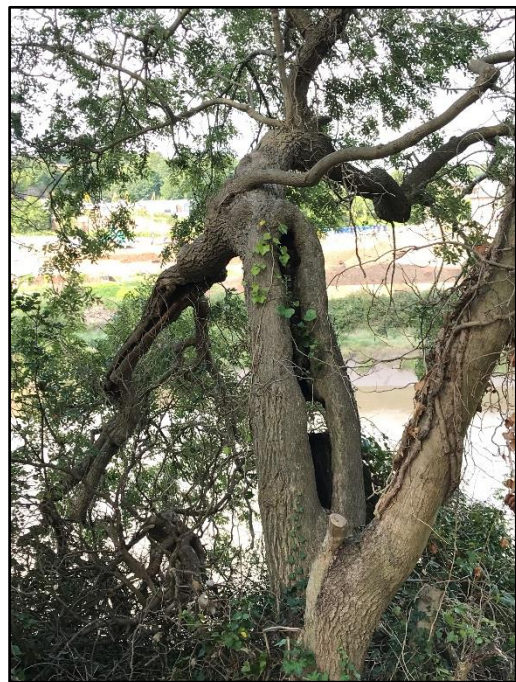
### 4.3 Remaining Trees

Trees T266a and T265a could not be fully surveyed either due to their growing location, lack of access and density of surrounding understorey vegetation.

Norway Maple, T264a, is exhibiting significant levels of dieback within the south and west quadrants of the tree crown. The main stem has numerous pruning wounds which have early-stage decay, and the surface roots have evidence of direct damage and decay. These features are considered to be causal factors in the decline in tree health. It may be possible to slow and halt the decline in health through cultural improvements and tree health care practices, to retain the tree. Alternatively, removal and replacement planting is the only other reasonable course of action.



*Figure 3: Image Showing Dieback in West Crown of Norway Maple T264a*



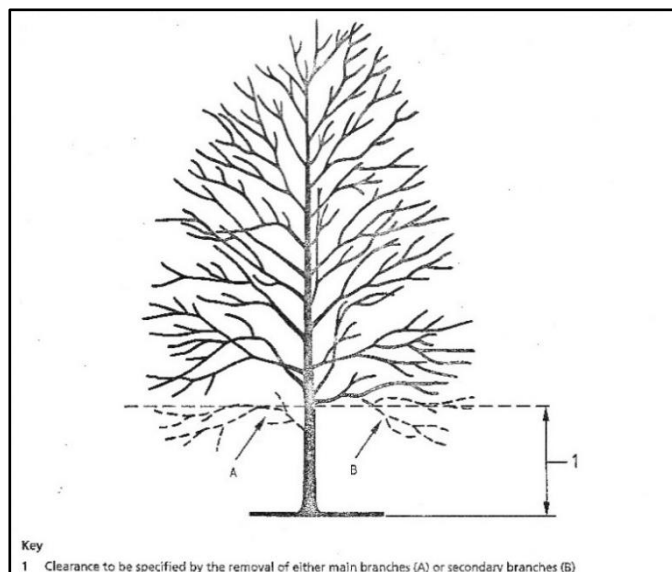
*Figure 4: Image Showing Advanced Decay and Hollowing in Stem of Ash G270a*

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

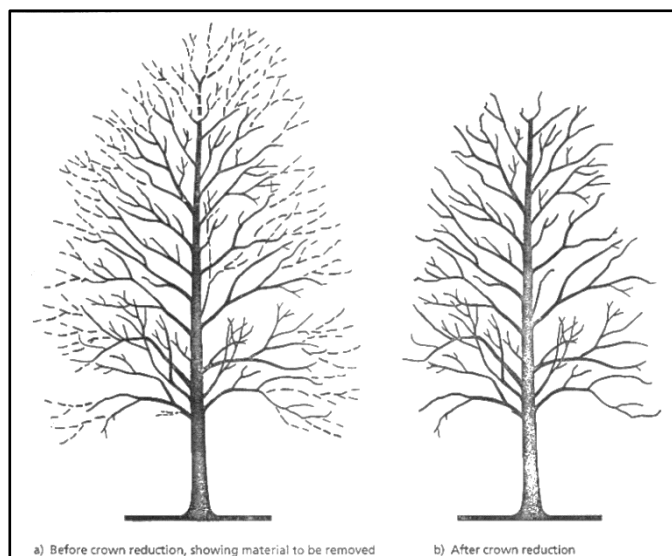
For reference and the benefit of the client, we have provided below detailed specifications and definitions of the various recommended tree work operations as well as tree health care practices.

### 5.1 Pruning Specifications

**Crown Raising:** Will be carried out in accordance with Section 7.6 of British Standard 3998:2010 so to achieve a final clearance in height above ground level, as detailed in the tables below. Branch removal will be in accordance with Figure 3 of the British Standard and carried out by removing primary branches in the first instance and the secondary branches second instance, unless otherwise specified.



**Crown Reduction:** Will be carried out in accordance with Section 7.7 of BS3998:2010 by reducing the height and/or lateral branch spread, as detailed in the tables below. Pruning cuts will be made by using the selective pruning and 'drop-crotch' methodologies, as described in Section 7.7 and 7.8 of the British Standard and as per Figure 4 of the Standard.

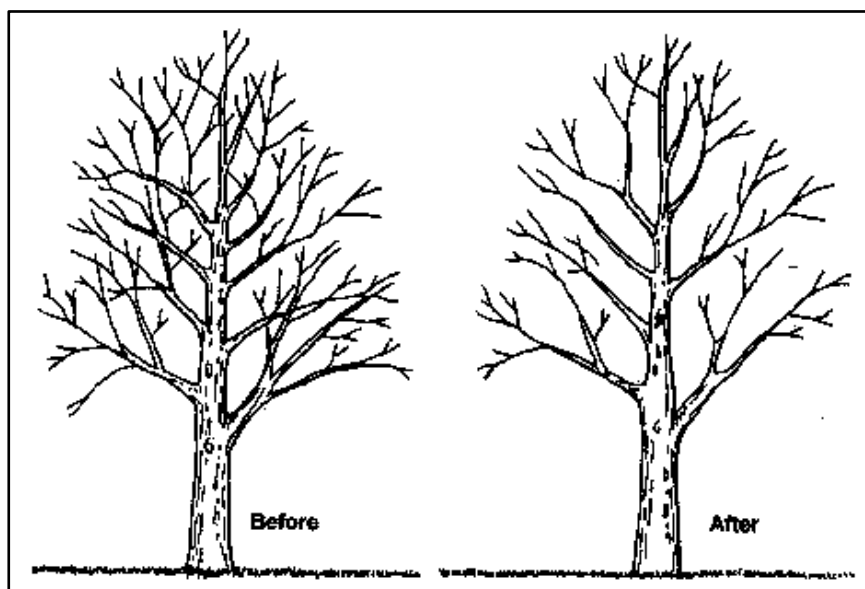


## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (continued...)

### 5.1 Pruning Specifications (continued...)

**Selective Pruning:** Will be carried out in accordance with Section 7.7 and 7.8 of BS3998:2010 by shortening specified branching to achieve a desired distance of clearance or crown height and/or lateral spread, when undertaking the reduction works listed above. The amount of material to be removed and the diameters of the pruning cuts will be the minimum required for the purpose.

**Crown Thinning:** Will be carried out in accordance with Section 7.5 of British Standard 3998:2010 so to achieve an even density of foliage throughout the canopy as well as a well-spaced, balanced branching structure. Branching and leaf material should be removed systematically from throughout the entire canopy as opposed to from the internal branching only.



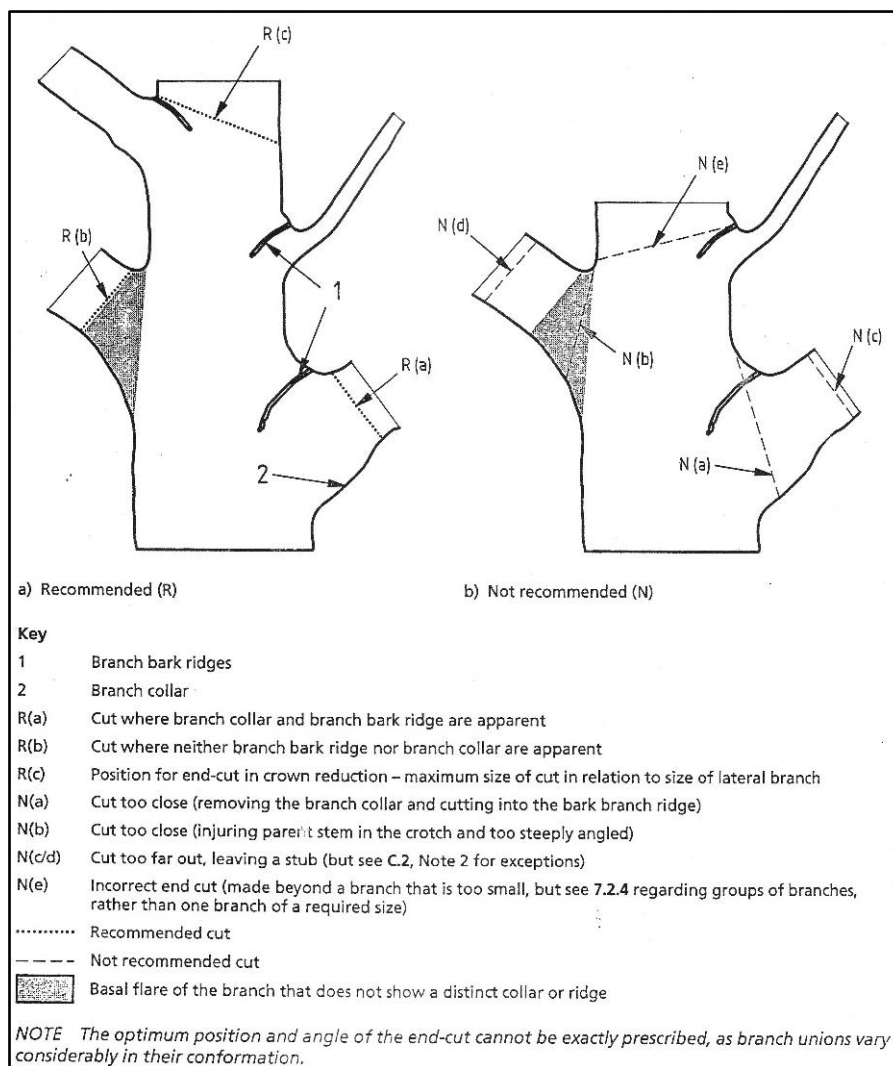
**Crown Cleaning:** The removal of deadwood (of all sizes) throughout the tree crown: broken and hanging branches to be removed and safely excised from the crown; stubs and ripped branches to be removed back to the branch bark collar or reduced back to substantial lateral growth; branches exhibiting any disease; branches with structural weakness such as vertical or horizontal cracking.

**Formative or Structural Pruning:** The removal of crossing and rubbing branches to prevent further damage; the removal of secondary branches with vertical growth; the removal of branches growing internally; a reduction in length of branches with included branch unions; a reduction back to lateral growth of branches competing for apical dominance; the removal of selective branches to improve and increase branch spacing. This does not include major crown reduction and reshaping works.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (continued...)

### 5.1 Pruning Specifications (continued...)

**Pruning Cuts:** All cuts will be made to significant lateral growth, and not back to a bud so that only a stubbed branch end remains – in accordance with Figure 02 of British Standard 3998:2010.



**Pruning Cuts:** All cuts will be made to significant lateral growth, and not back to a bud so that only a stubbed branch end remains, in accordance with Figure 02 of British Standard 3998:2010.



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## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (continued...)

### 5.2 Tree Health Care

Healthy soil is critical to the health and longevity of trees. Soil provides trees with the essential nutrients required for their growth. Many secondary problems such as reduced vigour, inadequate growth, branch dieback, and pest or disease concerns are related to the primary stress of poor soil conditions.

Undisturbed, native forest soils generally contain adequate levels of organic matter, soil microbes and nutrients. Urban, suburban and landscape soils (as opposed to forest soils) usually lack these qualities and are often compacted. In many cases, trees in a landscaped environment suffer from inadequate soil fertility, soil compaction, root zone competition with turf and also inadequate total soil volume. Soil care recommendations are intended to correct these concerns and improve or maintain overall plant health.

Bartlett Tree Experts recommends several procedures and treatments that address soil quality. Taking soil samples is perhaps the most important procedure. Proper tree care cannot be initiated unless it is known in what type of soil environment the trees are growing. Soil testing results can help create a path forward for improved tree health. We address some of these below:

**Soil Sampling:** Collecting soil samples and having them tested helps determine nutrients that may be lacking, unfavourable soil pH values and adequacy of soil organic matter. Laboratory tests and analyses can determine the need for soil amendments.

**Soil Rx®:** Bartlett's Soil Rx® program, which is a prescription fertilisation program, aims to correct nutrient deficiencies and optimise the soil conditions for designated trees.

**Root Invigoration™:** The aim of Bartlett's patented Root Invigoration™ Program is to improve soil conditions by addressing soil compaction and promoting efficient root growth, especially for high-value trees in disturbed areas. The process includes taking soil samples to determine what nutrients are deficient, performing a root collar excavation, "air-tilling" a portion of the root zone to find fine roots, incorporating organic matter, fertilising (based on soil sample) and applying mulch. The area of the root system treated can vary by tree. For the Root Invigoration™ Program to be successful, proper watering techniques must be employed after the process is complete.

**Phosphites (Potassium Phosphite):** Phosphites stimulate tree vitality leading to root development and development of new tissue. Phosphite based fertilisers have been shown to enhance a tree's defence system which can improve disease resilience and response to fungal pathogens. Phosphites are easily absorbed and moved to all areas of the plant as they are usually formulated as a liquid. It is essential to get dosage rates correct for the tree, and proper watering techniques must be employed.

**Root Collar Excavation:** Excavating the root collar is necessary for trees whose buttress roots are covered by excess soil or mulch. Buried root collards can contribute to tree health problems including: girdling roots, basal cankers, and masking root and lower stem decay. Girdling roots restrict water and nutrient movement throughout the tree. If left untreated, they can cause the tree to decline and eventually die in severe cases as well as cause stem failure. Girdling roots should be removed as soon as possible, unless removal will significantly impact the condition of the tree. In some cases, the presence of significant or severe girdling roots may cause the tree to be recommended for removal.



## 6.0 RISK ASSESSMENT

Bartlett Consulting uses the International Society of Arboriculture's (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment methodology, referred to as TRAQ. This is a 'qualitative' system, which uses a matrix-based combination of ratings to reach a conclusion of associated risk. The standard Bartlett Consulting time-line within the TRAQ is three (03) years, unless otherwise stated in the report.

Risk is the combination of the 'likelihood' of an event; in this case the failure of a tree or part of a tree and the severity of the potential consequences. A hazard is the likely source of harm. The two tables below define both the likelihood and risk levels as per the TRAQ system.

Trees which have not been subject to the Level 2 assessment were not risk rated.

**Table 01: Likelihood of Failure**

Classification	Description of Likelihood (As per Dunster, Smiley, Matheny, Lilly 2013)
Improbable	Failure is not likely during normal weather conditions, and may not fail during severe weather conditions, within the specified time frame.
Possible	Failure could occur, but is unlikely, during normal weather conditions with the specified time frame.
Probable	Failure may be expected under normal weather conditions within the specified time frame.
Imminent	Failure has started, or is most likely to occur in the near future, even if there is no significant wind, weather, or increased load.

**Table 02: Risk Rating**

Risk Level	Description of Risk (As per Dunster, Smiley, Matheny, Lilly 2013)
Extreme Risk	Failure is imminent, with a high likelihood of impact on people and/or property with severe consequences.
High Risk	Failure likely to very likely with significant consequences; or failure likely with severe consequences – to impact on people and/or property.
Moderate Risk	Failure likely to very likely with minor consequences; or failure somewhat likely with significant to severe consequences – to impact on people and/or property.
Low Risk	Failure unlikely with negligible consequences; or failure somewhat likely with minor consequences – to impact on people and/or property.

**NOTE: Customer Must Make Tree Workers Aware of this Statement**

CAUTION: Trees with structurally weak root systems, main stems or branches may not have sufficient structural strength to withstand dismantling works. The weight of people climbing the tree or using the tree branches as load carrying points may increase the load to the point of tree or branch failure. Persons engaged on such works must undertake a thorough risk assessment of the structure of the tree before finalising a working method. Alternative work methods to consider may include the use of crane or mobile elevated platform.

## TREE SURVEY & CONDITION AND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE

**Client:** Tidenham Parish Council

**Report No:** JH/190232/R/sh

**Completed by:** Mr. Jason Hasaka

**Trees Tagged:** NO

**Weather:** Sunny, Clear, Warm, Still

**Site:** Weybank Road, Sedbury, NP16 7ES

**Date of Survey:** 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2019

### Timescale for Works

ASAP – 6 months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years
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Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vitality	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale	Risk Factor	Amenity Value	Re-Survey
T273a	East Edge of Open Space	Common Oak	725	13	11	EM	Norm	Moderate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Partially buried root collar.</li> <li>▪ Stem w/sweep and corrected lean west.</li> <li>▪ Small cavity east base of stem 200mm depth.</li> <li>▪ Cavity 100mm diameter at 2.0m height from old pruning wound measures 150mm depth.</li> <li>▪ Neither decay cavity considered structurally significant at the present time.</li> <li>▪ Over-extended scaffold limbs west.</li> <li>▪ Good unions throughout crown.</li> <li>▪ Major deadwood throughout canopy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Crown Reduction from Street Light.</li> <li>▪ Ensure Crown 5.0 Metres Height Over Highway</li> <li>▪ Remove Major Deadwood (access only)</li> </ul>	One year	Low	B2	Three years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vitality	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale	Risk Factor	Amenity Value	Re-Survey
T272a	As Above	Common Oak	380	10	6.5	EM	Norm	Good: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No obvious defects or decay around base of stem.</li> <li>▪ Single stem and leader.</li> <li>▪ Dead ivy within tree.</li> <li>▪ Suppressed tree with asymmetrical crown towards east.</li> <li>▪ Over-extended scaffold limbs east.</li> <li>▪ Major deadwood over road.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Crown Clean Over Highway</li> <li>▪ Ensure Crown 5.0 Metres Height Over Highway</li> </ul>	One year	Low	C2	Three years
T271a	As Above	Common Oak	630	15	8	EM	Norm	Good: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Well developed buttress.</li> <li>▪ No obvious defects or decay around base of stem.</li> <li>▪ Co-dominant leaders from 6.0m height w/tension fork.</li> <li>▪ Good branch structure.</li> <li>▪ Major deadwood throughout crown.</li> <li>▪ Dominant tree in area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As Above</li> </ul>	One year	Low	B2	Three years
G270a	Cliff Edge	Common Ash	400*	10.5	11	EM	Low	Poor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Group x2 trees.</li> <li>▪ No access for full VTA.</li> <li>▪ Both stems w/extensive decay and hollowing.</li> <li>▪ Desiccated fungal fruiting bodies on ground.</li> <li>▪ Both trees with lean towards west.</li> <li>▪ South tree exhibiting dieback.</li> <li>▪ Failure into river.</li> </ul>	To Be Determined	N/A	Moderate	C2	N/A

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vitality	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale	Risk Factor	Amenity Value	Re-Survey
T269a	Cliff Edge	Common Ash	650	12.5	7	EM	Low	Moderate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No access for full VTA.</li> <li>Approx 400mm width decay cavity east base of stem.</li> <li>Presumed from historical failure or removal of secondary stem.</li> <li>Some ribbing and adaptive growth visible on stem indicating response to loss of stem.</li> <li>Good branch structure throughout.</li> <li>Well formed unions visible.</li> <li>East scaffold limb with small decay cavity from old branch failure.</li> <li>Secondary small decay cavity on central leader.</li> <li>Likely early-stage decay in both branches due to species and reduced tree vigour.</li> <li>Dieback and decline on-set.</li> </ul>	To Be Determined	N/A	Low	C2	Three years
T268a	East Edge of Open Space	Common Oak	690	15	7.5	EM	Low	Good: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buried root collar to south due to dumping.</li> <li>No obvious defects or decay around base of stem.</li> <li>Good branch structure throughout crown.</li> <li>All unions well formed.</li> <li>Asymmetrical crown to south.</li> <li>Major deadwood throughout canopy.</li> <li>Central and west leader exhibiting dieback and decline.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crown Clean Over Highway</li> <li>Ensure Crown 5.0 Metres Height Over Highway</li> </ul>	One year	Moderate	B2	Three years
T267a	East Edge Open Space	Common Ash	350*	11	5.5	EM	Norm	Unknown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ivy and dense understorey preclude access and full VTA.</li> <li>Single stem.</li> <li>Co-dominant leaders from 5.0m height.</li> <li>Unions appear well formed.</li> <li>No dieback or decline.</li> <li>Minor deadwood and hangers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crown Clean</li> </ul>	Two years	Low	C2	Three years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vitality	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale	Risk Factor	Amenity Value	Re-Survey
T266a	Cliff Edge	Common Lime	600*	18	8	M	Norm	Unknown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No access and understorey vegetation preclude full VTA.</li> <li>Appears single-stem.</li> <li>Co-dominant leader 3.0m height north w/included bark union.</li> <li>Secondary co-dominant leaders at 6.0m height good union.</li> <li>Upper branch structure well formed.</li> <li>Minor deadwood.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crown Raise Over Footpath to 4.0 Metres Height</li> <li>Remove Stubbed Branch.</li> </ul>	Two years	Low	B2	Three years
T265a	As Above	Common Oak	500*	15	5	EM	Norm	Unknown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No access, Ivy and understorey vegetation preclude full VTA.</li> <li>Single stem tree.</li> <li>Asymmetrical crown north and west.</li> <li>Reasonable branch structure.</li> <li>Well formed union throughout.</li> <li>Minor deadwood over footpath.</li> <li>Dead stubbed branch.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crown Clean Over Footpath</li> <li>Remove Stubbed Branch.</li> </ul>	Two years	Low	C2	Three years
T264a	Open Space	Norway Maple	475	12	7	EM	Low	Moderate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historical direct damage to surface roots.</li> <li>No obvious defects or decay around base of stem.</li> <li>Multiple wounds around stem at 2.0m height from pruning.</li> <li>Sapwood necrosis and early stage decay at all pruning wounds.</li> <li>Busy branch structure typical of species.</li> <li>Well formed unions throughout crown.</li> <li>Major deadwood in canopy.</li> <li>Extensive dieback south and west canopy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crown Clean</li> <li>Tree Health Care</li> </ul> (if retention desirable)	Six months	Moderate	C2	Three years



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### Tree Survey Schedule Key:

**Tree No** – tree reference on Tree Location Plan and/or tree tags where used. **Species** – tree species giving English common name. **DBH** – the individual stem diameters when typically measured at 1.5m above ground level unless otherwise stated. **Ht** – tree height recorded in metres. **Crown Spread** - crown spread in the four cardinal compass points, or as average using broadest radial spread. **Age Class** – recorded as **NP** (newly planted); **Y** (Y) up-to 1/5 of trees life-cycle; **SM** (semi-mature) up-to 2/5 of trees life-cycle; **EM** (early-mature) up-to 3/5 of trees life-cycle; **M** (mature) up-to 4/5 of trees life-cycle; **OM** (over-mature) up-to 5/5 of trees life-cycle; **Vet** (veteran) exceptional age for species with features such as cracks, cavities and decay which enhance biological associations and value of tree with senescence/retrenchment. **Vitality** – an assessment of the physiological condition of the tree expressed as **NORM** (Norm) no dieback no decline or **LOW** (low) exhibiting signs of dieback and reduced growth/vitality. **Condition** – is reference to physical and structural observations of the tree as a whole and individual parts. **Time Scale** – recommended priority and timeframe in which recommended actions should be completed, including **N/A** (not applicable as no priority). **Risk Factor** – as per Section 7.0 of report. **Category** – a tree quality assessment using **U** to remove trees for Arboricultural reasons; **A** is high quality specimen; **B** is moderate quality; **C** is low quality. The suffix of **1** is for Arboricultural values and **2** for landscape values. **Re-inspection Frequency** – as expressed in assessment table.

**Note on Time Scale:** Where a program of coppicing has been recommended, the time scale is the recommended time in which the program should commence.

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We trust that the contents and recommendations contained within this report were informative, easy to understand and helpful to you, with regards to managing your tree stock. Should you have any further questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us again.

**REPORT CLASSIFICATION:** Tree Survey & Condition and Management Report

**REPORT STATUS:** Final

**REPORT COMPLETED BY:** Mr. Jason C. Hasaka *HND Arb Tech Arbor A*  
**Principal Arboricultural Consultant**

**SIGNATURE:**



**DATE: 02.09.2019**

## Tree Location Plan

**NOTE:** x01 plan will be inserted sized A3 (portrait) after this cover page when report provided electronically.  
Please print and insert x01 sized A3 (portrait) plan into a printed and bound report after this page.