BY APPOINTMENT
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
TREE SURGEONS
F.A. BARTLETT TREE EXPERTS CO. LTD.

Bartlett Consulting

TREE SURVEY & CONDITION AND MANAGEMENT REPORT

OUR REF: GD/17028/R/sh

YOUR REF: N/A

DATE: 7th August 2017

CLIENT: Tidenham Parish Council
Hang Hill Road
Bream
Lydney
GL15 6LQ

SITE ADDRESS: Tidenham Parish
Selected Sites

DATE OF VISIT: Tuesday 1st August 2017 through to Thursday 3rd August 2017

PEOPLE PRESENT: Mr G Davies – Bartlett Consulting

REPORT COMPLETED BY: Mr G Davies FdSc

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 man's 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 the trees on selected sites within the parish of Tidenham, assess their condition, describe their features and make suitable management recommendations. This survey and report updates information provided by Bartlett Consultancy in February 2014.

- St Luke's Church, Coleford Road, Tutshill, NP16
- Woodcroft Lane Playground, NP16 7QA.
- Shirley's Grove, Castleford Hill, Tutshill
- St Mary & Peters Church, Tidenham, NP16 7JQ.
- Sedbury Village Hall, King Alfred's Road, Sedbury
- Wyebank Road, Sedbury, NP16 7PS
- St John the Evangelist Church
- Wyebank Road Play Area, NP16 7DS
- Severn Avenue, Tutshill, NP16

The tree survey was conducted in accordance with the guiding principles of a Level 1* Level 2* inspection.

1.2 Background

The information contained within this report is resultant of a recommended 3-year resurvey period having passed, with a full re-survey of the tree stock being commissioned so that the local Parish Council can have an up-to-date assessment of their tree stock, its health and condition and what risks, (if any), these trees pose. The Shirely's Grove site is an addition the last report while a number of sites have been omitted.

1.3 Report References

As a progressive company, we keep abreast of research data relating to arboriculture. All observations, recommendations and works are based on current industry standard reference material and extensive FA Bartlett research findings derived from the company's own facilities at the University of Reading in England, as well as in Charlotte, North Carolina, in the USA.

Tree survey methodologies and references applied by Bartlett Consulting for this project include:

• Smiley, T, Fraedrich, B & Hendrickson, N. (2011) *Tree Risk Management*. Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories. Charlotte, NC.
• Dunstar, J.A, Smiley. T, Matheny. N, Lilly. S. (2013) *Tree Risk Assessment Manual*. International Society of Arboriculture. Champaign, IL.
• Lonsdale, D. (1999) *The Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment & Management (Research for Amenity Trees)* Department of the Environment. London.
• Shigo, A. (1991) *Modern Arboriculture*. Shigo & Trees Associates. Durham, NH.
• Mattheck, C, Breloer, H. (1994) The Body Language of Trees (Research for Amenity Trees) Department of the Environment, London.
• Mattheck, C, Bethge K, Weber K. (2015) The Body Language of Trees – Encyclopaedia of Visual Tree Assessment, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology Campus North.

1.0 SCOPE OF REPORT (continued….)

1.4 Report Methodology and Limitations

This report is restricted to those trees shown on the attached Tree Location Plan(s) and described in the tree survey schedules. 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 nor 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.

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 hand-held computer. This combination of technology has resulted in the production of the Tree Location Plans found at the end of this report. The tree dimensions are accurate as captured on the day.

*** 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, found to possess a hazard. 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 7th August 2017, online via the Forest of Dean District Council 's interactive mapping service available at:
http://maps.glosdistricts.org/map/Aurora.svc/run?script=%5cAurora%5cFoDDC-TPO.AuroraScript%24&nocache=1705766565&resize=always&workflow_id=DIS

2.1 Tree Preservation Order Status

There are six individually identified trees within the Shirley Grove site, subject to TPO 087 (1989) these are : (T1) Lime; (T2) Copper Beech; (T3) Rowan; (T4) Rowan; (T5) Rowan; (T6) Cherry.

No other TPO's where identified within any of the other surveyed sites.

2.2 Conservation Area Status

None of the surveyed sites fall within a conservation area.

2.3 Tree Management Implications

Under the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012, you cannot carry out any works to the protected trees before obtaining formal written permission as issued by the appropriate LPA. This can be sought with the submission of a Tree Preservation Order planning application (1APP), but cannot be acted upon until full Local Planning Authority permission is granted.

We would be happy to submit the 1APP application on your behalf should you wish to proceed with any tree works arising from this consultation. This report must be submitted with any TPO application.

Please note that the removal of dead trees and the pruning of dead wood from living trees are permitted and "exempted" works under the 2012 Regulation listed above. These works can be undertaken only after 5 working days' notice has been given to the local planning authority

2.4 Wildlife, Ecology and Potential Constraints

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, (as amended) and 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 and timing of access to the site in addition to any of the tree matters considered in this report. These matters are beyond Bartlett Consulting's area of expertise and you must seek advice from an ecologist to check if any such constraints apply to this site, where we identify any such potential habitat.

Works should always be scheduled to avoid main bird nesting periods (usually late March to June). Tree works in church yards should always be cognisant of both bat roost sites but just as importantly, bat foraging flight paths, (bats use the echo images of prominent trees to navigate a familiar "beat" when hunting for prey) loss of major limbs or trees can affect the ability of these mammals to hunt effectively. At ground level disturbance of long-term dense undergrowth can affect slow worms, and when near water, voles and newt species.

3.0 GENERAL SITE DETAILS

3.1 Weather Conditions at Time of Survey

Varied but mainly overcast with outbreaks of heavy rain, considered sufficient for surveying purposes.

3.2 Site Locations

The Parish of Tidenham is located in the District of the Forest of Dean and is administered by Gloucestershire County Council Local Planning Authority (LPA).

The Parish is located approximately 2.4 miles to the north of Chepstow and is approached on the A48. It is approximately 26 miles to the south west of Gloucester on the A48.

3.3 Local Landscape Evaluation

The land undulates throughout the entire parish, providing a variety of localised environments and microclimates for the parish tree stock and helping to provide diverse habitats and landscape throughout the area.

Tidenham has farmed agricultural land to the east of the parish and a limestone cliff forming a part of the Wye Valley to the west, both of which have had an influence on fauna and flora within the parish.

The tree stock is varied, comprising of mixed age, condition and species of trees, helping to promote a sense of maturity to the parish.

3.4 Underlying Soils

(Ref: British Geological Survey materials © NERC [2017] – Website data as of 07/08/2017)

Using the British Geological Survey's "Geology of Britain" viewer (www.bgs.ac.uk) is has been determined that the underlying geology is:

- Hunt's Bay Oolite Subgroup – Limestone.
- Tintern Sandstone Formation - Sandstone
- Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone.
- Llanelly Formation – Limestone, cement stone, calcilutite.
- Cromhall Sandstone Formation-Sandstone.

4.0 ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, COLEFORD ROAD, TUTSHILL, NP16

4.1 Site Location

The site stands within the village area of Tutshill and is located adjacent to Coleford Road (B4228) and is surrounded by deep mature gardens/lowland pastures. The survey commenced along the northern boundary and continued in a clockwise fashion throughout the site.

4.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

The trees located on the eastern boundary provide valuable green space in the locality, with the trees along the southern perimeter having been recently removed.

Figure 1 showing St Luke's Church, Coleford Road Tutshill and its immediate surroundings, image courtesy of Google Earth.

4.3 Underlying Soils

(Ref: British Geological Survey materials © NERC [2017] – Website data as of 07/08/2017)

Using the British Geological Survey's "Geology of Britain" viewer (www.bgs.ac.uk) is has been determined that the underlying geology is:

- Hunt's Bay Oolite Subgroup – Limestone.

4.4 Grounds

The church is located on the northern boundary of the site and features hard standing footpaths serving the church from the eastern and southern entrances. The dominant trees on the site are located on the eastern perimeter.

4.0 ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, COLEFORD ROAD, TUTSHILL, NP16 (continued…)

4.5 Slopes and Boundaries

The site it predominantly level and is bordered by stone walls, with the majority of the tree stock confined to the church boundary.

4.6 Fungal, Disease, Or Insect Pathogen

No fungal pathogens, insect or disease pathogens were present on the day of the survey (1st August 2017).

4.7 Discussion & General Overview

The church provides a good open space and contributes to the immediate and wider landscape with two mature Yew trees located either side of the gated main entrance on the eastern elevation, holding a high degree of amenity value.

The survey highlighted that T4 (Yew) was of poor vigour; the crown is beginning to thin possibly due to historical root damage and soil compaction. Therefore, it is recommended that a root collar excavation is implemented to 2.0 metre from the main stem as well as an application of Biochar and carbohydrate micro nutrients within this newly exposed area. These two actions will improve the soil medium and de-compact the soil. This will promote improved tree health without extensive excavations within the drip line.

T231 (Monterey Cypress) was highlighted within the previous 2014 report as being of decline with an estimated 20 percent deadwood in the crown. The 2017 survey has identified further significant dieback, highlighting a potentially terminal decline. For this reason the tree has been recommended for removal.

There are many self- set and stump regrowth Sycamores throughout the site, which due to their proximity, that may cause direct damage to the boundary stonewall or grave sites. It is considered prudent to remove new growth and poison the remaining stumps to mitigate against this damage occurring. Alternatively if it is deemed desirable to retain particular specimens, an effective and regular coppicing regime must be established.

If a tree planting budget is proposed it would be ideal to re-establish specimens of good arboreal value along the eastern and western perimeter to promote bio-diversity and ensuring the site continues to contribute to the wider landscape. It would also be beneficial to replace the loss of T231 (Monterey Cypress) with a suitable species.

5.0 TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE, St. LUKE'S CHURCH

Client: **Tidenham Parish Council**	***Report No:*** GD/170128R/sh
Completed by: **G Davies**	
Trees Tagged: **Yes**	***Weather:*** Sunny
Site: **St Luke's Church, Coleford Road, Tutshill**	***Date of Survey:*** **1st August 2017**

`Timescale for Works

ASAP – 6 months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T225	Adjacent north boundary	Common Holly	Avg 150	8	2.5	Semi-mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Multi stemmed from ground with Common Ivy and Clematis at base and in crown. •Lateral branches encroaching over footpath.	-Sever Common Ivy and Clematis at base. -Trim to maintain footpath clearance.	One year	Low	Three years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
G226	Adjacent north boundary	Enter details in comments box	300	8 3.5	6 Mature	Mature Normal	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Encroaching over public footpath and cemetery area.	-Reduce height by 3.0m. -Laterally reduce by 3.0m.	One year	Low	Three years
T227	Church yard	Common Holly	410	5				•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Pendulous form •Crown encroaching onto path. •Historical pruning resulting in multiple cavities. •Evidence of decay boring insect activity.	-Crown raise to achieve 2.5m clearance over footpath.	One year	Low	Three years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T228	Church entrance	Common Yew	700	12	6	Mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Common Ivy at base of stem. •Stem bifurcates at 1.3m above ground level. •Crossing and rubbing branches not considered significant concern. •Minor deadwood throughout crown.	-Sever Common Ivy at base. -Remove minor deadwood in lower crown.	One year	Low	Three years
T229	Church entrance	Common Yew	420	10	6	Mature	Normal	•Common Ivy at base. •Eastern lower crown over hanging public footpath by 2.0m. •Thinning expressed within upper crown	-Remove Common Ivy at base. -Crown raise 2.5m over path. -Soil improvement including creation of planting circle and incorporation of bark mulch.	One year	Low	Three years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T230	Church yard	Bay	Avg. 120	7	3	Mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Multi-stem Common Bay with self-set Sycamore and Common Ash developing at base. •Asymmetrical upper crown encroaching on neighbouring boundary.	-Overall 1.5m reduction.	Two years	Low	Three years
T231	Church yard	Monterey Cypress	400	9	3	Mature	Normal	•Multiple stems from base. •Stems removed resulting in 40% crown loss. •Dieback expressed within remaining crown.	-Limited arboricultural options. -Fell and remove.	Six months	Moderate	N/A
T232	North boundary	Common Ash	80	5	1.5	Young	Normal	•Self-set tree •Inappropriate location.	-Fell and remove.	Two years	Low	N/A

6.0 WOODCROFT LANE PLAYGROUND, NP16 7QA.

6.1 Site Location

The site stands at the end of Woodcroft Lane, and is surrounded by deep mature gardens to the west with agricultural land to the north, east and south. To the south of the site there is a public footpath with a stile adjacent to its boundary.

6.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

The trees on the site have little overall landscape impact beyond the site itself; however T233 Red Oak is a fine specimen and will undoubtedly provide excellent amenity value during the autumnal months due to the colours associated with the species at that time of year.

Figure 2 showing the Woodcroft Lane Playground and its immediate surroundings, image courtesy of Google Earth.

The survey commenced from the northern boundary and continued in a clockwise fashion throughout the site, concluding at the entrance gate.

6.3 Underlying Soils

(Ref: British Geological Survey materials © NERC [2017] – Website data as of 07/08/2017)

Using the British Geological Survey's "Geology of Britain" viewer (www.bgs.ac.uk) is has been determined that the underlying geology is:

- Hunts Bay Oolite Subgroup – Limestone.

6.4 Grounds

The grounds are laid to grass with a play area, play equipment and a seating area located internally within the site. The site is entered via the gate located on the southern boundary.

6.0 WOODCROFT LANE PLAYGROUND (continued…)

6.5 Slopes and Boundaries

The site is predominantly level and is bordered by evergreen hedging along the western perimeter of the site. The tree stock highlighted in the survey is contained within the site's boundary.

6.6 Fungal, Disease, Or Insect Pathogen

No fungal pathogens, insect or disease pathogens were present on the day of the survey (1st August 2017).

6.7 Discussion & General Overview

The site is located on the village edge, providing a recreational area for the residents and visitors of the village. The survey highlighted that there are three trees on the site, all of which are middle aged and of adequate vigour.

Tree T233 (Red Oak) is a good specimen although requires minor remedial works to achieve sufficient crown clearance within the playground. A girdled root was found present on the buttress although appeared to have been recently severed.

The two Sycamores growing as companion trees adjacent to the entrance have previously been crown raised to 5.0 meters above ground level. Subsequent epicormic growth has now developed, which should be periodically removed. Common Ivy has developed on the main stem and should be severed at the base to avoid future encroachment. Sycamore tree T235 bifurcates at 4.0 metres forming an included union. This is not currently deemed a significant concern although an overall crown reduction of both trees has been recommended within 3 years to reduce the crown size and potential wind sail.

As a part of the cultural operations, it would advisable to de-compact the soil around the base of the trees and to create planting circles dressed with mulch. This can be achieved by removing the turf and de-compacting the soil with an air spade. Organic matter can then be incorporated into the soil. Finally the surface is to be dressed with bark mulch. Before these operations are undertaken it would be prudent to undertake soil tests to quantify if there is a soil deficiency that can then be rectified when the soil management works are carried out.

The air spade consists of a specially designed hand held lance that is connected to a large, portable, high-pressure compressor. The lance produces a powerful jet of air that shatters and displaces the soil as a dust. It does not however, damage soil items such as roots.

There is adequate space on the site for replanting, along the western perimeter and replanting of two specimens should be budgeted for to spread the age group of the trees populating the site. This will allow for better bio-diversity on the site, and will ensure that the tree stock is maintained if there are any tree losses in future years.

7.0 TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE, WOODCROFT LANE PLAYGROUND

Client: **Tidenham Parish Council**	***Report No:*** **GD/170128R/sh**
Completed by: **G Davies**	
Trees Tagged: **Yes**	***Weather:*** **Sunny**
Site: **Playground Woodcroft Lane, Tutshill**	***Date of Survey:*** **1st August 2017**

`Timescale for Works

ASAP – 6 months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T233	Adjacent to the northern boundary	Red Oak	520	13	8	Semi-mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Current crown 1.0m above ground level. •Mounding round base, due to girdling root previously cut. •Minor deadwood throughout crown	-Crown raise 3.0m over play area.	One Year	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T234	Southern boundary	Sycamore	340	15	7	Semi mature	Normal	•Main stem occluding wire fence. •Epicormic shoots at base and on stem up to 5.0m. •Minor deadwood over public footpath. •Forming combined crown with neighbouring tree.	-Remove epicormic shoots at base -Remove minor deadwood over public footpath. -Carry out 2.0m overall crown reduction.	One Year Three Years	Low	Three Years
T235	Southern boundary	Sycamore	470-440	15	7	Semi mature	Normal	•Common Ivy at base and on main stem. •Included union of main stem at 4.0m. •Main stem occluding wire fence. •Good resonance returned when tested.	- Sever Common Ivy at base. -Carry out 2.0m overall reduction.	One Year Three Years	Low	Three Years

8.0 SHIRLEY'S GROVE, CASTLEFORD HILL, TUTSHILL

8.1 Site Location

The site stands within the outskirts of the village area of Tutshill and is located adjacent to Castleford Hill and is surrounded by lowland pastures and playing fields.

8.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

The trees within the woodland provide a valuable green space in the locality consisting of tree stock ranging from young to mature specimens. The woodland serves as a popular dog walking site to the people of the local parish.

Figure 3 showing Shirley's Grove and the immediate surroundings, image courtesy of Google Earth.

The survey commenced from the north western boundary at the end of Mopla road and continued in an easterly direction running parallel with the Castleford Hill, concluding at the kissing gate located to the south eastern corner of the site.

8.3 Underlying Soils

(Ref: British Geological Survey materials © NERC [2017] – Website data as of 07/08/2017)

Using the British Geological Survey's "Geology of Britain" viewer (www.bgs.ac.uk) is has been determined that the underlying geology is:

- Cromhall Sandstone Formation-Sandstone.

8.4 Grounds

Shirley's Grove is a small area of woodland between Castleford Hill and Mopla Road. The survey identifies a number of trees growing with in the inner southern boundary edge adjacent and within falling distance of Castleford Hill Road.

8.0 SHIRLEY'S GROVE, CASTLEFORD HILL, TUTSHILL (continued…)

8.5 Slopes and Boundaries

The site has a gradual slope running from north to south. A wooden fence denotes the southern boundary of Shirley's Grove screened from the Castleford Hill road by a linear group of third party roadside trees managed by the Highways Agency.

8.6 Fungal, Disease, Or Insect Pathogen

No fungal pathogens, insect or disease pathogens were present on the day of the survey (1st August 2017).

8.7 Discussion & General Overview

A number of trees within the Shirley's Grove woodland have been previously marked up, identifying trees for removal due to a woodland management practice referred to as thinning. Care must be taken when thinning woodland to minimise the damage to trees that are being retained. Please refer to the UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) for further guidance.

T243 and T246 (Common Beach) have been highlighted within the report as candidates for removal as part of the woodland thinning due to poor structural condition. Their removal will allow for the future development of neighbouring trees.

The report highlights T240; T241 and T255 (Mountain Ash) for removal due to poor physiological and structural condition as well as their proximity to the adjacent highway.

Common Ivy is prevalent within the site and a number of trees have been identified within the report as needing the Common Ivy severed at base. T236 (Sycamore) has been especially encroached by Common Ivy to the extent of inhibiting an inspection of the base, stem or scaffold branches. The report has recommended the removal of the Common Ivy and to re-inspection of the base, stem and scaffold branches by a competent persons.

9.0 TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE, SHIRLEY'S GROVE, CASTLEFORD HILL, TUTSHILL

Client: **Tidenham Parish Council**	***Report No:*** **GD/17028/R/sh**
Completed by: **G Davies**	
Trees Tagged: **Yes**	***Weather:*** **Sunny**
Site: **Shirley's Grove (adjacent Castleford Hill), Tutshill**	***Date of Survey:*** **1st August 2017**

`Timescale for Works

ASAP – 6 months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T236	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Sycamore	580	14	5	Semi-mature	Normal	•Common Ivy at base, main stem and throughout crown inhibiting full inspection. •8.0m from road side. •Major deadwood throughout crown.	-Remove ivy and re-inspect. -Remove major deadwood throughout crown.	Six months	Moderate	Three years
T237	Adjacent Castleford Hill.	Bird Cherry	180	10	2	Early-mature	Normal	•Common Ivy at base. •Drawn up form due to competition from neighbouring trees. •9.0m from road.	- Remove ivy at base	One year	Low	Three years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T238	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Bird Cherry	24	11	3	Early-mature	Normal	•Common Ivy at base. •Drawn up form due to competition from neighbouring trees. •10.0m from road.	- Remove ivy at base	One year	Low	Three years
T239	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Common Alder	330	12	5	Semi-mature	Normal	•Drawn up form due to competition from neighbouring trees. •Minor deadwood throughout crown. •8.0m from road.	- No works required	N/A	Low	Three years
T240	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Mountain Ash	550	10	3	Over Mature	Low	•Common Ivy at base, on stem and throughout crown inhibiting full inspection. •Decay within lowest southern lateral. •Limited visible foliage from ground •Dysfunction evident on main stem and suspected further dysfunction within crown. •6.0m from road side.	-Fell	Six months	Moderate	N/A
T241	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Mountain Ash	240	6	1.5	Mature	Low	•90% dieback within crown •Unstable at base. •6.0m from road side.	-Fell	Six months	Low	N/A

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T242	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Common Beech	260	12	3	Semi-mature	Normal	•Co-dominant stems from 3.0m with included union. •Minor deadwood throughout crown. •Drawn up form due to competition from neighbouring trees. •10.0m from roadside.	-No works required	N/A	Low	Three years
T243	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Common Beech	200	11	3	Young	Normal	•Trifurcated included union formed at 2.0m. •Poor compromised structure with limited future •In competition with neighbouring tree	- Fell (Candidate for removal due to poor structure).	Two years	Low	N/A
T244	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Common Alder	250	12	4	Semi-mature	Normal	•Drawn up form due to competition from neighbouring trees. •Minor deadwood throughout crown. •10.0m from road	-No works required	N/A	Low	Three years
T245	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Common Beech	180	12	3	Young	Normal	•Bifurcation at 2.0m with included union formed not currently considered significant concern. •Drawn up form due to competition from neighbouring trees. •11.0m from road side.	-No works required	N/A	Low	Three years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T246	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Common Beech	240	12	3	Semi-mature	Normal	•Trifurcated at 3.0m with tight unions formed. •Drawn up form due to competition from neighbouring trees.	-Fell (Candidate for removal due to poor structure).	N/A	Low	Three years
T247	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Bird Cherry	300	13	5	Mature	Normal	•Large protruding areal roots to eastern and western buttress. •40% minor deadwood throughout lower crown due to shading out. •Adequate structural condition. •13.0m from road side.	-No works required	N/A	Low	Three years
T248	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Common Ash	90	6	1	Young	Normal	•Self-set specimen •30 degree lean on stem to the north, self-corrected at 3.0m. •4.0m from road side.	-No works required	N/A	Low	Three years
T249	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Common Beech	190	10	4	Semi-mature	Normal	•Subordinate co-dominant stem at 1.0m. •Asymmetrical crown biased to south.	-No works required	N/A	Low	Three years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T250	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Silver Birch	250	11	4	Mature	Normal	•Drawn up form due to competition from neighbouring trees. •Minor deadwood in crown.	-No works required	N/A	Low	Three years
T251	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Bird Cherry	260	12	4	Mature	Normal	•Bifurcation at 3.0m wide mouth union formed. •40% deadwood within lower crown due to shading out. •Drawn up form due to competition with neighbouring trees	-No works required	N/A	Low	Three years
T252	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Bird Cherry	240	11	4	Mature	Normal	•Bifurcation at 2.5m. •40% deadwood within lower crown due to shading out. •Drawn up form due to competition with neighbouring trees.	-No works required	N/A	Low	Three years
T253	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Common Beech	170	10	4	Semi-mature	Normal	•Asymmetrical crown biased to south. •Drawn up form due to competition with neighbouring trees.	-No works required	N/A	Low	Three years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T258	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Common Beech	180	10	4	Semi-mature	Normal	•Asymmetrical crown biased to south. •Drawn up form due to competition with neighbouring trees.	-No works required	N/A	Low	Three years
T255	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Mountain Ash	230	7	3	Mature	Low	•Common Ivy at base, stem and throughout crown inhibiting full inspection. •90% die back within crown. •Poor stability.	-Fell	Six months	Moderate	N/A
T256	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Whitebeam	550	11	6	Mature	Normal	•Common Ivy at base, stem and throughout crown. •Multiple tight included unions formed at 2.5m. •Further included union formed throughout crown. •Good resonance achieved when sounded. •Minor & major deadwood to northern crown over footpath. •4.0m from road side.	-Sever Common Ivy at base. -Remove major deadwood throughout crown.	Six months	Moderate	Three years

10.0 ST. MARY'S & ST. PETER'S CHURCH, TIDENHAM, NP16 7JQ.

10.1 Site Location

The church is located along Tidenham Lane and is surrounded by extensive mature gardens. A disused open quarry is located to the west of the site. To the north, east and south of the site there are substantial residential dwellings located in a rural setting.

10.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

The trees on the site contribute along with vegetation within neighbouring properties to the wider landscape. The trees located internally within the site have little overall landscape impact beyond the site.

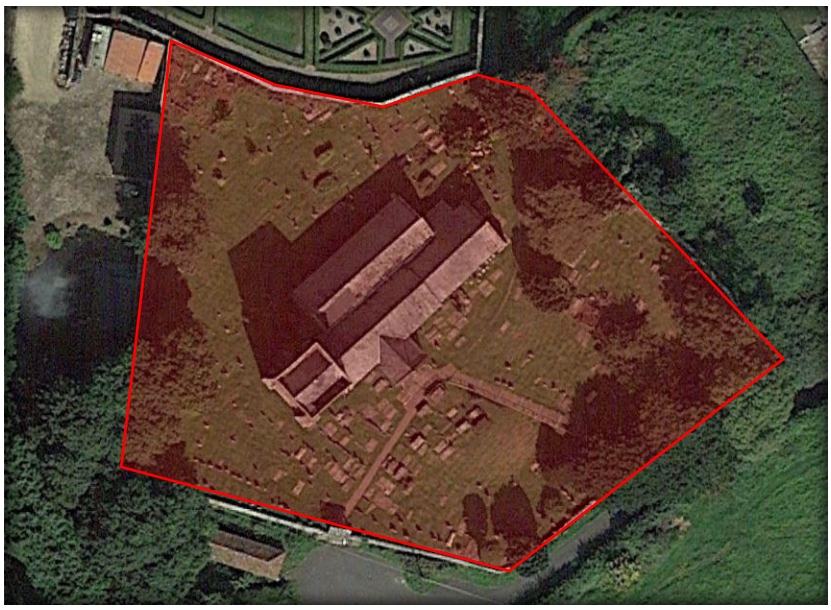

Figure 4 showing St Marys & St Peters Church and its immediate surroundings, image courtesy of Google Earth.

The survey commenced from the north eastern boundary and continued in a clockwise direction.

10.3 Underlying Soils

(Ref: British Geological Survey materials © NERC [2017] – Website data as of 07/08/2017)

Using the British Geological Survey's "Geology of Britain" viewer (www.bgs.ac.uk) is has been determined that the underlying geology is:

- Tintern Sandstone Formation – Sandstone

10.4 Grounds

The church is located within the centre of the site, with entrances located to the north, southeast and southwest with connecting hard standing footpaths leading to the church, with the majority of the site laid to grass.

10.0 ST. MARY'S & ST. PETER'S CHURCH, TIDENHAM, NP16 7JQ. (continued…)

10.5 Slopes and Boundaries

The site falls steeply from west to east and is bordered by stonewalls with the majority of the mature tree stock being confined to the perimeter of the site.

10.6 Fungal, Disease, Or Insect Pathogen

No fungal pathogens, insect or disease pathogens were present on the day of the survey (1st August 2017).

10.7 Discussion & General Overview

Previous reports have noted that a new building development adjacent to the western boundary of the site. This has included the construction of buildings and stone walls, particularly in close proximity to T226 – off site multi-stemmed Ash located on raised soils above a boundary stone wall.

The tree seems to be in good health and condition although the eastern most stem has a significant lean and canopy spread over the site. A lateral reduction to the eastern crown has been recommended to reduce the overhang encroaching onto the site.

Tree T257 (Common Yew) has been recommended for removal / heavy reduction due to the extensive dieback observed within over 50% of the crown. No obvious causes where identified and when surveyed within the 2014 report no mention of dieback was noted suggesting a fairly rapid decline in tree health.

As a part of the cultural operations as recommended for T5 - Yew and T6 - Yew, it would be advisable to undertake a root collar excavation with the use of 'Air Spading' techniques to extend 1 metre from the main stem. The additional application of Biochar within the exposed root collar with a final dressing of an organic mulch ring to extend to 1 metre from the main stem would aid the health of the trees.

11.0 TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE, ST MARY & PETERS CHURCH, TIDENHAM, NP16 7JQ.

Client: **Tidenham Parish Council**	***Report No:*** **GD/17028/R/sh**
Completed by: **G Davies**	
Trees Tagged: **Yes**	***Weather:*** **Sunny**
Site: **St Marys & St Peters Church, Tidenham Lane, Tidenham**	***Date of Survey:*** **1st August 2017**

`Timescale for Works

ASAP – 6 months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour.	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T257	Adjacent north boundary	Common Yew	570-260-720-520	11	8	Mature	Low	•Common Ivy at base inhibiting full inspection. •Multiple stems from base. •Dieback expressed within 50% of crown.	-5.0m high pollard with 3.0m lateral branch reduction of remaining crown. -Option 2 : Fell and remove	One year	Low	Three Years N/A
T258	Adjacent north boundary	Irish Yew	Avg 250	8	4	Mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Dense lower crown. •Climber plant within crown.	-Sever climber plant at base	One year	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour.	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T259	Adjacent North boundary	Common Hawthorn	80-180	7	3	Mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Common Ivy on main stem, inhibiting full inspection.	-Sever Common Ivy at ground level.	One year	Low	Three Years.
T260	Opposite gate	Common Yew	870-600	10	9	Over Mature	Low	•Adequate structural condition. •Poor physiological condition. •Thinning of crown. •Minor deadwood present throughout crown. •Large spreading crown, with over extended lateral branches, overhanging road to the east.	- 1.5m lateral branch reduction over road. Crown raise 3.0m over road. -Cultural operations of the soil, incorporating Biochar and finally dress with bark mulch to allow for better gaseous and aqueous exchange.	One years	Low	Three Years
T261	Opposite gate	Common Yew	1100 at base	9	7	Over Mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. • Dense interior of crown over hanging footpath. • Minor deadwood present throughout crown. •Common Ivy encroaching main stem and crown, inhibiting inspection.	-Crown raise 2.5m over footpath -Cultural operations of the soil, incorporating Biochar and finally dress with bark mulch to allow for better gaseous and aqueous exchange.	One year	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour.	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T262	Grave yard	Common Yew	500	5	4	Mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Common Ivy and brambles at base and developing in crown.	-Sever Common Ivy and brambles at base and remove throughout crown.	Two years	Low	Three Years
T263	Grave yard	Common Holly	220	8	3	Semi-mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Common Ivy at base and on stem. •Ash shoots at base.	-Remove Common Ivy and ash at base.	One year	Low	Three Years
T264	South west boundary	Irish Yew	Est 450 at base	8	4	Mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition.	-No works currently required.	N/A	Low	Three Years
T265	South west boundary	Monterey Cypress	370	8	2	Mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Previously a multi stemmed specimen, stems since removed. •Common Ivy on the main stem and developing in crown, inhibiting inspection.	-Remove Common Ivy at base	Two years	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour.	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T266	Off-site tree western boundary	Common Ash	Ave 300	16	8	Mature	Normal	•Common Ivy throughout inhibiting full inspection •Multiple stems •Asymmetrical and imbalanced crown overhanging site. •Ground works carried out on neighbouring land. •Tree located on raised soil above boundary stone wall.	-4.0m lateral reduction to the eastern crown.	One Year	Low	Three Years
T267	Grave yard	Variegated Choisya	430	5	4	Mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Asymmetrical crown bias to the east. •Common Ivy on main stem and throughout crown.	-Reduce overall crown by 1.5m to shape. -Sever Ivy at ground level and remove from crown.	Two years	Low	Three Years
T268	Adjacent to footpath	Common Yew	Est. 450	8	4	Mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Multi-stemmed specimen. •Holly, clematis and brambles growing at base of tree inhibiting inspection.	-Remove Holly, Clematis and brambles from base.	Two years	Low	Three Years

12.0 SEDBURY VILLAGE HALL, KING ALFRED'S ROAD, SEDBURY

12.1 Site Location

The trees are located within the grounds of Sedbury Village Hall, comprising of a public recreational ground to the west of the site and a fenced amenity garden area to the east of the site.

12.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

The trees on site have a high degree of amenity value, due to the lack of other mature trees in the immediate landscape. Mixed residential dwellings surround the site with access available from King Alfred Road to the east and Buttington Road to the northwest.

Figure 5 showing the Sedbury Village Hall and rounds and its immediate surroundings, image courtesy of Google Earth.

The survey commenced along the northern boundary and continued in a clockwise fashion.

12.3 Underlying Soils

(Ref: British Geological Survey materials © NERC [2017] – Website data as of 07/08/2017)

Using the British Geological Survey's "Geology of Britain" viewer (www.bgs.ac.uk) is has been determined that the underlying geology is:

- Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone.

12.4 Grounds

The grounds comprise of a recreational playing field located to the west of the site that is laid to grass and regularly maintained. There is a large area of hard standing located centrally within the site to the rear of the village hall.

12.0 SEDBURY VILLAGE HALL, KING ALFRED'S ROAD, SEDBURY (continued…)

12.5 Slopes and Boundaries

The site is predominantly level with a variety of boundary treatments, consisting of timber fencing and hedging around the perimeter.

12.6 Fungal, Disease, Or Insect Pathogen

No fungal pathogens, insect or disease pathogens were present on the day of the survey (1st August 2017).

12.7 Discussion & General Overview

The grounds of Sedbury Village Hall contain a small number of trees. However those present are of high amenity value and contribute greatly to the immediate and wider landscape.

The lack of trees on site places greater emphasis upon the retention of the existing trees. Particularly, T269 (English Oak) which is located along the northern boundary of the site. This tree has a very unusual growing habit, featuring a limb contortion at 2.0 meters above ground level, which has fused well. Due to the trees location along the northern boundary, encroachment beyond the site is noted, with particular attention being paid to the obstruction of a neighbouring street lamp.

T271 (Silver Birch) is located in front of the Village Hall, adjacent to King Alfred Road. This tree has a large wound present on the main stem resulting from a substantial limb historically removed. A small pocket of decay is present with sign of reactive growth at the base of the stem indicative of internal decay. For this reason and due to its prominent location it has been recommended that a level 3 survey is carried out to identify the extent of internal decay.

13.0 TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE SEDBURY VILLAGE HALL, KING ALFRED'S ROAD, SEDBURY

Client: **Tidenham Parish Council**	***Report No:*** GD/17028/R/sh
Completed by: **G Davies**	
Trees Tagged: **Yes**	***Weather:*** Sunny
Site: **Sedbury Village Hall, King Alfred's Road, Sedbury**	***Date of Survey:*** **1st August 2017**

`Timescale for Works

ASAP – 6 months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vig.	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T269	North boundary playing field	Common Oak	510	11	6	Early-mature	Normal	•Historical loss of co-dominant stem at 2.0m. •Adequate structural condition. •Contortion at 2.0m above ground level suitably fused, currently insignificant. •Crown encroaching upon neighbouring street lamp. •Minor deadwood present throughout crown.	-Prune lateral branches from street lamp.	One year	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vig.	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T270	North west boundary playing field	Common Lime	320	10	4	Semi-mature	Normal	•Wound at base still to fully occlude. •Large vertical wound at 1-1.50m above ground level on western side, yet to fully occlude. •Multiple tight included unions formed at 3.0m. •Broken hanging branch 3.0m to the lower northern crown.	-Remove broken hanging branch. -Crown raise 2.5m above ground level.. -Carry out 1.5m overall crown reduction.	Six Months Three years	Moderate Low	Three Years.
T271	Adjacent king Alfred road	Silver Birch	620	15	5	Over Mature	Normal	•Lowest lateral removed, poorly occluding. •Decay pocket present at base on northern side, probed to a depth of 200mm. •Reactive wood on stem attributed to suspected internal decay. •Low crown over footpath	-Carry out Level 3 Resistance drill to identify extent of internal decay. -Crown raise to 3.0m above ground level over footpath.	Six months One Year	Moderate Low	Three Years
T272	Adjacent king Alfred road	Sessile Oak	160	3	3	Young	Normal	•Adequate physiological condition, •No apical leader resulting in squat form	-Formative pruning to improve form	One year	Low	Three Years

14.0 WYEBANK ROAD

14.1 Site Location

The trees are located adjacent to the Offas Dyke path (public right of way) which runs parallel with Wyebank Road.

14.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

The trees within the site provide valuable green space in the locality resulting in a tree stock of mature specimens. The trees provide screening between the housing estate located to the east of the surveyed trees and Chepstow located to the west. There is a chain link fence ensuring restricted access to the base of the trees; however their associate crowns spread beyond the boundary and over the public footpath.

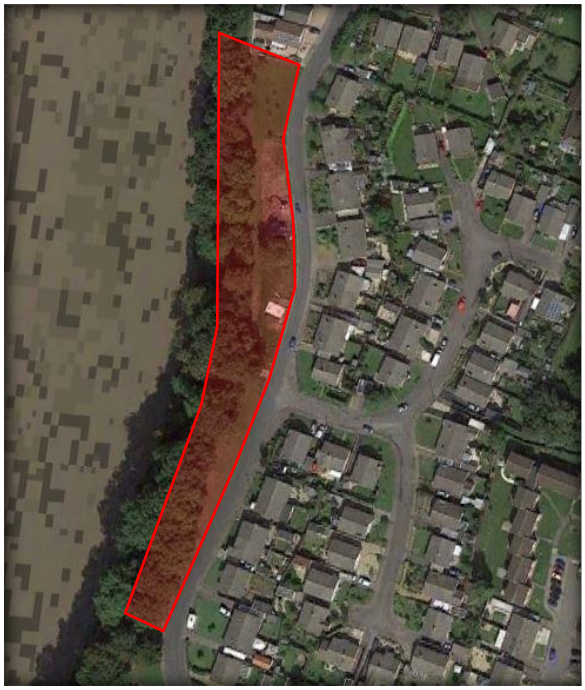

Figure 5 showing the Wyebank Road woodland edge and its immediate surroundings, image courtesy of Google Earth.

The survey commenced adjacent to street lamp column No. 13, continued to the north and concluded south of No. 34 Wyebank Road.

14.3 Underlying Soils

(Ref: British Geological Survey materials © NERC [2017] – Website data as of 07/08/2017)

Using the British Geological Survey's "Geology of Britain" viewer (www.bgs.ac.uk) is has been determined that the underlying geology is:

- Hunts Bay Oolite Subgroup - Limestone.

14.0 WYEBANK ROAD (continued…)

14.4 Grounds

The trees are located on open public land laid to well-maintained grass and the woodland cliff top edge of the Wye Valley; the woodland trees are enclosed by a chain link fence prohibiting public access due to the obvious risk of the cliff. There is a bus shelter located on the Wye Bank Road that is within falling distance of a number of the surveyed trees.

14.5 Slopes and Boundaries

The site falls from east to west and has public access to the north, east and south, there is a chain link fence bounding the Offas Dyke footpath.

14.6 Assessment of Ecological status of site

Following our survey of the site, and analysis of climax and sub climax vegetation, we are of the opinion that the site is likely to provide a habitat for protected species; as such you should obtain the advice of a qualified ecologist who can undertake an environment assessment if required.

14.7 Fungal, Disease, Or Insect Pathogen

Shaggy Polypore (*Inonotus hispidus*)
The presence of a desiccated fungal fruiting body suspected to be Shaggy Polypore (Inonotus hispidus) was found detached at the base of T285 & T286.
This fungus develops an annual fleshy bracket, orangey-brown when fresh, quickly degrading as it reaches maturity, developing a black spongy bracket before detaching.
The fungal fruiting body appears annually, usually forming in summer or early autumn. Dead, blackened brackets can sometimes remain attached for a few months before falling to the ground.
The type of decay is also classed as a simultaneous 'white rot' attacking both cellulous and lignin at a similar rate.
The pathogen enters the tree through wounds on the branches or the main stem and decomposes the heartwood. It can cause bark death, and causes the timber to become brittle. This can lead to fractures of the affected branches and stems.

Figure 6, showing the Inonotus hispidus fungal fruiting body detached at the base of T286 & T287

Green. T & Watson. G. (2011)
Fungi on Trees - An Arborists Field Guide. Arboricultural Association, Stonehouse

14.8 Discussion & General Overview

The survey along Wyebank Road has identified individual trees adjacent to the public footpath that have the potential to pose a risk to the public. All trees within the grassed area adjacent to the foot path were identified within this report.

Access to the fenced off woodland area was challenging due to thick overgrowth, badger sets and the steep bank to the west adjacent to the River Wye.

Due to the lack of access through the entire site and the dense understorey in some areas, a full inspection of the base of T294 (Common Ash) and T297 (Multi-stem Cherry) was not possible. All trees where tagged except for T297 (Common Ash) due to inaccessibility.

The report identified two Ash trees (T285 &T286) as showing signs of decline with decay at base and a number of fruiting bodies identified as *Inonotus hispidus* found on ground at the base of both trees. For this reason it is recommended that both trees are reduced to a standing stem (monolithic) height of 5.0 metres above ground and retained for habitat.

The trees are part of a woodland belt located at the top of the cliff face. There is a good variety of native species, with a dense storey of mixed species providing dense screening to the Industrial units on the opposite side of the valley. Due to the close proximity of the trees to the cliff top edge the area of trees have been fenced off with a chain link fence. This fencing has created an excellent habitat for protected species due to low human interaction and disturbance.

In general, the trees are in adequate condition, given their location and with the previous lack of active tree management. The survey has identified that many of the trees within the woodland hold large quantities of deadwood throughout their crowns. The removal of deadwood should only be implemented to those trees which overhang the public footpath. The deadwood within the remaining trees within the woodland can be retained to benefit the biodiversity of the woodland.

A number of previously surveyed Common Hazels have since been coppiced at ground level and where not identified within this report as they have been enveloped within the undergrowth. It would be prudent to continue the coppicing of the Common Hazels on a four yearly management cycle regime as previously recommended within the 2017 report.

It was noted that large quantities of Common Ivy are present both on the woodland floor as well as within the crowns of the woodland trees. It is advised that the Common Ivy is severed, to retard the spread of growth into the trees crown. When Ivy gets develops into the canopies of trees it causes a larger 'sail' area of the trees crown which can cause higher levels of stress to the architecture of the tree and which can in turn lead to branch failure.

All tree works for this site are contained within the tree work schedule, it is considered prudent in this instance to retain all reasonable arisings from the tree works and place it within the scrub layer of the shelter belt. This wood will benefit the overall biodiversity and provide a suitable habitat for inspect species.

15.0 TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE, WYEBANK ROAD

Client: **Tidenham Parish Council**	***Report No:*** **GD/17028/R/sh**
Completed by: **G Davies**	
Trees Tagged: **Yes**	***Weather:*** **Overcast with periods of heavy rain**
Site: **Wyebank Road, Sedbury, NP16 7ES**	***Date of Survey:*** **2nd August 2017**

`Timescale for Works

ASAP – 6 months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T273	Adjacent lamp column.	Common Oak	740	20	10	Mature	Normal	•Raised soils at base. •Common Ivy at base. •Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Slight lean biased to the west. •Solid when struck with sounding mallet. •Lower eastern crown encroaching on Lamp column	-Prune back lateral branches from street lamp 13. -Large deadwood to be retained on site beyond the fence line. -Sever Common Ivy. -Prune to give 1.0m clearance from lamp column.	Three years	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T274	Adjacent footpath	Common Oak	800	20	9	Mature	Normal	•Lower eastern crown encroaching on telephone pole. •Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Dense epicormic growth at 1.9m. •Minor deadwood present throughout crown. •Common Ivy developing on main stem	-Crown raise 5.0m over road side -Remove branch growing into telecommunications pole, back to point of origin -Sever Common Ivy at base	Two years	Low	Three Years.
T275	Adjacent path	Common Oak	600	20	10	Mature	Normal	•Common Ivy at base. •Minor and major deadwood throughout crown. •Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition.	-Remove major deadwood within the eastern crown. -Crown raise 2.5m over footpath	One year	Low	Three Years.
T276	Adjacent footpath	Common Oak	1000	20	8	Mature	Normal	•Common Ivy inhibiting full inspection. •Decay within large fused Bough on eastern flank. •Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Minor deadwood present throughout crown. •Various wounds present on the main stem.	-Remove fused bough on eastern flank back to main stem. -Sever Common Ivy at base.	One year	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T277	Adjacent footpath	Common Oak	1050	20	9	Mature	Normal	•Historical loss of 3rd co-dominant at 2.0m. •Minor decay, solid when tested. •Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Deadwood present throughout crown & over footpath.	-Crown raise 2.5m over footpath	One year	Low	Three Years
T278	Adjacent footpath	Common Ash	160-265-470	14	8	Mature	Low	•Multiple stems from base. •Common Ivy at base. •Lowest eastern lateral branch overextended over footpath •Die back expressed within crown. •Major and minor deadwood present throughout crown.	-Remove major deadwood over footpath. -Carry out 2.5m reduction of lowest eastern lateral branch over footpath.	Six months	Moderate	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T279	Adjacent bus shelter	Wild Cherry	420	13	8	Mature	Normal	•Asymmetrical crown biased to east over hanging bus shelter. •Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Girdled surface roots. •Minor deadwood present throughout crown. •Large branch historically removed from eastern side - poorly occluding, decay present, not currently considered significant concern.	-Crown raise to 2.50m above ground level. -Prune branches to ensure adequate clearance from bus shelter and telegraph wires (1.0m clearance).	Two years	Low	Three Years
T280	Adjacent footpath behind cherry	Common Ash	270	15	6	Semi-mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Bifurcates at 2.5m. •Minor deadwood present throughout crown and over footpath.	-Remove deadwood over footpath.	One Year	Low	Three Years
G281	Adjacent footpath	Common Ash	330-270-200	15	4	Semi-mature	Normal	•Asymmetrical crowns biased to east with due to competition from neighbouring trees. •Adequate structural condition •Adequate physiological condition. •Minor deadwood throughout crown	-Crown raise 2.5m over footpath	One year	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T282	In woodland bank of river	Common Oak	990	22	12	Mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition •Adequate physiological condition. •Set back on verge, •Eastern crown over footpath. •Good resonance when sounded. •Major and minor deadwood throughout crown not over footpath	-No works required	N/A	Low	Three Years
T283	Adjacent footpath	Common Lime	450	20	6	Early-mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition •Adequate physiological condition. •Epicormic shoots at base. •Minor deadwood throughout crown	-Remove epicormic shoots at base. -Remove minor deadwood over footpath	Two years	Low	Three Years
T284	On grass adjacent to footpath	Norway Maple	420	12	5	Mature	Normal	•Prominent buttress formation with mower damage to roots. •10 degree lean of stem to east. •Multiple stemmed unions formed at 3.0m. •Included union to eastern co-dominant stem.	-Crown raise 2.5m	Two years	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T285	Adjacent footpath	Common Ash	500	18	7	Mature	Low	•Vertical seam to northern flank of stem from 2.0m to 4.0m above ground level. •Poor resonance when sounded. •Desiccated fruiting bodies identified as *Inonotus hispidus* found on ground. •Major deadwood over footpath. •Dieback expressed within crown	-Monolith at to a height of 5.0m above ground level.	Six months	Moderate	Three Years
T286	Adjacent footpath	Common Ash	480	16	8	Mature	Low	•Historical loss of co-dominant stem leaving area of decay within the western quadrant at 1.0m, poor resonance when sounded. •Desiccated fruiting bodies identified as *Inonotus hispidus* found on ground. •Poor physiological condition. •Major and minor deadwood throughout crown.	-Monolith at to a height of 5.0m above ground level.	Six months	Moderate	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T287	Adjacent footpath	Common Ash	240-190	10	5	Semi-mature	Normal	•Multiple stems from base. •Asymmetrical crown biased to east due to competition from neighbouring trees. •Minor deadwood over footpath	-Remove minor deadwood over footpath	One year	Low	Three Years
T288	Adjacent footpath	Common Ash	260-140	10	5	Semi-mature	Normal	•Co-dominant stem from base with included union not currently considered significant concern. •Asymmetrical crown biased to south due to competition from neighbouring ash. •Previous lower limb reduction over footpath with. •Minor deadwood over footpath	-Remove deadwood over footpath	One year	Low	Three Years
T289	Adjacent footpath	Common Ash	340	15	7	Early-mature	Normal	•Common Ivy at base and on stem. •Bifurcation at 2.5m. •Adequate structural condition •Adequate physiological condition. •Minor deadwood throughout crown	-Sever Common Ivy at base	One year	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T290	Adjacent footpath	Common Ash	240	12	6	Semi-mature	Normal	•Common Ivy at base and on stem inhibiting full inspection. •Asymmetrical crown biased to east due to competition from neighbouring trees.	-Sever Common Ivy at base.	One year	Low	Three Years
T291	Adjacent footpath	Common Hawthorn	120	8	3	Mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Ivy inhibiting inspection.	-Crown raise 2.5m over road. -Sever Common Ivy at base	Two years	Low	Three Years
T292	Adjacent footpath	Common Hawthorn	180	10	3	Mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Remove ivy at base	-As previous. -Crown raise 2.5m over footpath.	Two years	Low	Three Years
T293	Adjacent footpath	Wild Cherry	210	11	4	Mature	Low	•Severed Common Ivy on main stem. •Adequate structural condition. •Poor physiological condition. •Dieback expressed within crown. •Unusual branch formation within eastern crown	-No works required	N/A	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T294	Adjacent footpath	Wild Cherry	300-250-250	11	7	Mature	Low	•Three stems from base. •Thick undergrowth inhibiting full inspection of base and stem. •Eastern stem with significant lean over footpath 20degree. •Poor physiological condition. •Dieback expressed within crown.	-Fell eastern stem leaving 1.5m stump. -Clear scrub and re-inspect at base.	Six months	Moderate	Three Years
T295	Adjacent footpath	Common Holly	120	7	3	Mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Crown encroaching upon footpath.	-Prune clear of footpath using hedge cutter or secateurs to face up crown parallel with boundary fence.	Two years	Low	Three Years
T296	Adjacent footpath	Plum	110	5	3	Mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Asymmetrical crown bias to the east encroaching on footpath. •Minor deadwood present.	-Crown lift over footpath 2.50m above ground level.	Three years	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T297	Adjacent footpath	Common Ash	510-250-240	15	8	Mature	Low	•Unable to survey at base and lower stem due to thick undergrowth. •Poor physiological condition. •Multiple stems. •Previously crown reduced in height. •Major and minor deadwood throughout crown. •Lower laterals encroaching upon footpath.	-Maintain 2.5m clearance over footpath. -Remove deadwood over footpath. -Clear at base and re-inspect.	One year	Low	Three Years
T288	Grass area adjacent footpath	Plum	280 at base	3	4	Semi-mature	Normal	•Low habit specimen. •Multiple stems from base	-No works required	N/A	Low	Three Years
T299	Grassed lawn adjacent footpath	Group of four apple trees	80 70 85 90	2m	2	Young	Normal	•Previously pruned. •Mower damage to lower crown. •Strimmer guards in place.	-Introduce mulch ring to prevent further mechanical damage. -Continue annual prune.	One year	Low	Three Years

16.0 ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH, NEAR BEACHLEY BARRACKS

16.1 Site Location

The church is located on the western banks of the River Severn, it is approached on the Beachley Road to the south of Sedbury and the church is located near to entrance of the neighbouring barracks.

16.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

There is a single remaining tree on the site elevating its importance within the arboriculture landscape. The Barracks, located on the neighbouring lands to the north, south and west, promote a high ecological impact due to low human interaction.

Figure 7 showing the St John Evangelist Church and its immediate surroundings, image courtesy of Google Earth.

16.3 Underlying Soils

(Ref: British Geological Survey materials © NERC [2017] – Website data as of 07/08/2017)

Using the British Geological Survey's "Geology of Britain" viewer (www.bgs.ac.uk) is has been determined that the underlying geology is:

- Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone.

16.4 Grounds

The church grounds are laid to grass with the tree stock confined to the sites boundary. There are footpaths from Beachley Road located to the west of the site, leading to the entrance to the church.

16.0 ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH, NEAR BEACHLEY BARRACKS (continued…)

16.5 Slopes and Boundaries

The site is predominantly level, and is bordered by a stone wall.

16.6 Assessment of Ecological status of site

Following our survey of the site, and analysis of climax vegetation we believe there is no vegetation on site that indicates habitat potential for protected species.

16.7 Fungal, Disease, Or Insect Pathogen

No fungal pathogens, insect or disease pathogens were present on the day of the survey (2nd August 2017).

16.8 Discussion & General Overview

Since the recommended felling of two European Limes identified with the 2014 report there is only one tree of notable worth located within the site boundary.

The western perimeter is exposed to the westerly winds, and would benefit from the planting of mixed native species, to act as wind break, introducing mixed native species, will help create a more complex bio-diversity, and potential habitat for protected species.

There has been a history of tree removal from the site resulting in a number of stumps, still developing epicormic shoots.

17.0 TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE, ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH

Client: **Tidenham Parish Council**	***Report No:*** **GD/17028/R/sh**
Completed by: **G Davies**	
Trees Tagged: **Yes**	***Weather:*** **Overcast with periods of heavy rain**
Site: **St John Evangelist Church, Sedbury**	***Date of Survey:*** **2nd August 2017**

`Timescale for Works

ASAP – 6 months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T300	Church yard north boundary	Bay	Avg. 110	10	4	Mature	Normal	•Multiple stems from base resulting in large bush specimen. •Power cable running through southern crown. •Crown extended onto neighbouring military grave yard.	-Carry out 2.0m overall crown reduction. -Clear power cable by 0.5m.	One year	Low	Three Years

18.0 WYEBANK ROAD PLAY AREA, NP16 7DS

18.1 Site Location

The playground is located on a small parcel of land located in the residential area of Sedbury.

18.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

The site currently only has three trees located within a group to the south east perimeter. There are few trees located within the immediate surroundings. The site can be found on the junction of Wyebank Road and Buttington Road.

Figure 8 showing the Wyebank Road Play Area and its immediate surroundings, image courtesy of Google Earth.

The survey commenced in the north-western corner of the site and continued in a clockwise direction, as illustrated with the black arrow.

18.3 Underlying Soils

(Ref: British Geological Survey materials © NERC [2017] – Website data as of 07/08/2017)

Using the British Geological Survey's "Geology of Britain" viewer (www.bgs.ac.uk) is has been determined that the underlying geology is:

- Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone.

18.4 Grounds

The grounds are predominantly laid to grass, with children play areas located throughout the site (climbing frame, swings and slide). There is gated access on the northern and southern perimeter.

18.0 WYEBANK ROAD PLAY AREA, NP16 7DS (continued…)

18.5 Slopes and Boundaries

The site it predominantly level with railings fencing along the eastern and southern perimeter. The northern and western boundaries are attached to private residential dwellings.

18.6 Assessment of Ecological status of site

Following our survey of the site, and analysis of climax vegetation we believe there is no vegetation on site that indicates habitat potential for protected species.

18.7 Fungal, Disease, Or Insect Pathogen

No fungal pathogens, insect or disease pathogens were present on the day of the survey (2nd August 2017).

18.8 Discussion & General Overview

There are three trees remaining within this site providing valuable amenity value to immediate and wider landscape.

The site would benefit from additional tree planting along the perimeter to help create an area that would be inviting for children to play, the trees would provide valuable shade during the summer months and dependent upon species selected would be beneficial to wildlife also.

All new planting should have planting circles dressed with mulch to reduce the threat of mechanical damage by grounds maintenance operatives (lawn mowers and strimmer's) and help promote a better soil environment.

19.0 TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE, WYEBANK ROAD PLAY AREA, NP16 7DS

Client: **Tidenham Parish Council**	***Report No:*** **GD/17028/R/sh**
Completed by: **G Davies**	
Trees Tagged: **Yes**	***Weather:*** **Overcast with periods of heavy rain**
Site: **Wyebank Road Play Area NP16 7DS**	***Date of Survey:*** **2nd August 2017**

`Timescale for Works

ASAP – 6 months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T301	Adjacent to east boundary	Mountain Ash	230	8	3	Mature	Normal	•Mechanical damage to surface roots and buttress. •Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Large wound at 1.9m above ground level, occluding well. •Multiple crossing branches. •Minor deadwood throughout crown.	-No works required	N/A	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T302	South eastern corner	Mountain Ash	180	7	3	Mature	Normal	•Mechanical damage to base with occluding wound approximately 300mm to western quadrant sapwood exposed. •epicormic shoots formed at base, broken and damaged. •Asymmetrical crown biased to east due to competition from neighbouring tree. •Poor physiological condition. •Minor deadwood present. •Basal damage with epicormic growth.	-Remove epicormic shoots at base. -Crown clean removing crossing branches and deadwood	Six months	Moderate	Three Years
T303	South eastern corner	Mountain Ash	260	8	3	Mature	Normal	•Mechanical damage to buttress. •Epicormic growth on stem, snapped at 1.8m hanging. •Bifurcation at 2.0m. •Large wound at 1.90m above ground level, probed to a depth of 100mm.	-Remove damaged epicormic growth. -Crown raise up to 1st significant branch at 3.0m.	Six months	Moderate	Three years.

20.0 SEVERN AVENUE, TUTSHILL, NP16

20.1 Site Location

The site is located within the residential area of Tutshill on Severn Avenue.

20.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

The trees form a screen of one side of the public highway providing screening between properties and offer amenity value to an otherwise sparsely planted area.

Figure 9 showing Severn Avenue and the immediate surroundings, image courtesy of Google Earth.

The survey commenced from the southern extent and concluded at the junction with Sedbury Lane.

20.3 Underlying Soils

(Ref: British Geological Survey materials © NERC [2017] – Website data as of 07/08/2017)

Using the British Geological Survey's "Geology of Britain" viewer (www.bgs.ac.uk) is has been determined that the underlying geology is:

- Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone.

20.4 Grounds

The trees are located on amenity highway verges in small parcels of land, laid to grass and interspersed with tarmacadam driveways serving the residential properties.

20.0 SEVERN AVENUE, TUTSHILL, NP16 (continued…)

20.5 Slopes and Boundaries

The site is predominantly level with full public access to the base of the trees.

20.6 Assessment of Ecological status of site

Following our survey of the site, and analysis of climax vegetation we believe there is no vegetation on site that indicates habitat potential for protected species.

20.7 Fungal, Disease, Or Insect Pathogen

No fungal pathogens, insect or disease pathogens were present on the day of the survey (3rd August 2017).

20.8 Discussion & General Overview

The trees are located along the highway verge of Severn Avenue, all are predominantly early mature. The trees are of differing quality and condition, some requiring remedial works to mitigate risk to the public highway and to third party residential properties.

During the survey a number of differing views where expressed by the local residents over the present condition of the trees and direct impacts caused. It is clear that these street trees are a highly emotive local issue.

The report has identified a number of trees that will require remedial works in order to manage their encroachment towards adjacent residential properties.

Many of the trees are exhibiting signs of vehicular damage, primarily within the roadside extent of the crowns, a result of multiple vehicular strikes from high sided vehicles. To minimise further damage, the crowns of the trees should be raised to (where appropriate) 4.0 metres over the carriageway and 2.5 metres over the public footpath.

There is evidence in a number of instances of soil compaction within the trees' rooting zones, caused by cars being parked upon the grass verges. It would be considered prudent to deter parking in these areas for the benefit of the trees health and longevity.

21.0 TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE, SEVERN AVENUE, TUTSHILL, NP16

Client: **Tidenham Parish Council**	***Report No:*** **GD/17028/R/sh**
Completed by: **G Davies**	
Trees Tagged: **Yes**	***Weather:*** **Periods of heavy rain**
Site: **Severn Avenue, Tutshill**	***Date of Survey:*** **3rd August 2017**

`Timescale for Works

ASAP – 6 months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T304	Outside 57	Wild Cherry	480	10	5	Mature	Normal	•Evidence of direct root damage to public footpath. •Adequate structural condition. •Bifurcates at 2.0m, stems gave good resonance when sound. •Dieback expressed within southern crown resulting in deadwood over footpath. •Crown encroaching over property and public highway.	-2.0m overall crown reduction. -Remove major deadwood throughout crown. -Crown lift over public highway to 4.50m above ground level.	One year	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T305	Outside 51	Wild Cherry	490	9	6	Mature	Normal	•Evidence of direct root damage to public footpath. •Pruning wounds evident throughout crown. •Minor dieback expressed within upper crown. •Dense crown encroaching over adjacent property. •Adequate structural condition.	-1.5m overall crown reduction and 10% thin. -Crown raise to 4.0m above ground level over public highway. -Provide 0.5m clearance from telephone wires.	One year	Low	Three Years
T306	Outside 47	Swedish Whitebeam	160	5	2	Semi-mature	Normal	•20 degree lean on main stem. •Multiple stems formed at 1.4m. •Growing 0.5m south of telephone pole.	-Conflict with phone lines in future. -Fell replant suitable tree in appropriate location.	Two years	Low	N/A.
T307	Outside 45	Wild Cherry	420	9	5	Mature	Normal	•Mechanical damage to surface roots. •Multiple stems formed at 2.0m with large column of reactive wood. •Pruning wounds evident throughout lower crown. •Damage to northern crown due to vehicle strikes. •Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition.	-Crown raise 2.5 over footpath and 4.0m over public highway. -Carry out 1.5m overall crown reduction. -Provide 0.5m clearance from telephone wires.	Two years	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T308	Outside 41	Wild Cherry	520	11	5	Mature	Normal	•Large buttress formation to east causing direct damage to public footpath. •Trifurcated at 3.0m with tightly included unions. •Previously crown raised with pruning wounds evident. •Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Minor deadwood in crown.	-Carry out 1.5m overall crown reduction	Three years	Low	Three Years
T309	Outside 35	Wild Cherry	270	6	4	Mature	Normal	•Trifurcated union at 1.7m. •Adequate structural condition. •Poor physiological condition. •Historically crown raised.	-Crown raise 2.5m over footpath and 4.0m over public highway -Carry out 1.5m overall crown reduction.	Two years	Low	Three Years
T310	Outside 31	Wild Cherry	410	9	5	Mature	Normal	•Bifurcation of stem at 2.0m. •Previous pruning wounds in lower crown. •Southern crown in conflict with telephone wires.	-Provide 0.5m clearance from telephone wires. -Crown raise 2.5 over footpath and 4.0m over public highway.	One year	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T311	Outside 27	Wild Cherry	430	8	6	Mature	Normal	•Bifurcates at 2.0m above ground level. •Southern crown encroaching over property. •Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Dense crown, encroaching onto telecommunication wires,	-Crown raise 2.5m over path, 4.0m over public highway -1.5m overall crown reduction -Provide 0.5m clearance from telephone wires and maintain adequate clearance from pole.	One year	Low	Three Years
T312	Outside 25	Wild Cherry	370	8	6	Mature	Normal	•Loss of co dominant stem at 2.0m. •Evidence of direct root damage to public footpath. •Southern crown in contact with phone lines. •Previous southern crown reduction resulting in asymmetrical crown. •Adequate structural condition.	-Overall crown reduction to re balance crown 1.5m. -Crown raise 2.5m over path, 4.0m over public highway	Two years	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T313	Outside 19	Wild Cherry	420	8	7	Mature	Normal	•Thinning crown. encroaching over property •Historical pruning wounds probed to a depth of 50mm, not currently considered significant concern. •Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Crown encroaching on public footpath and highway.	-Maximum 1.5m overall crown reduction to re shape -Crown raise 2.5m over path, 4.0m over public highway	Two years	Low	Three Years
T314	Outside 17	Wild Cherry	350	7	5	Mature	Normal	•Evidence of direct root damage to public footpath. •Previous southern crown reduction to clear property. •Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Minor deadwood throughout crown.	-1.5m overall crown reduction. -Crown raise 2.5m over footpath and 4.0m over public highway.	Three Years One Year	Low	Three Years
T315	Outside 11	Wild Cherry	440	9	6	Mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition.	-1.5m overall crown reduction in 2yrs.	Two Years	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
								•Adequate physiological condition. •Historical limb failure towards road, occluding well, heart wood exposed not currently considered significant condition. •Trifurcates at 2.0m above ground level. •Cavity at base probed and gave good resistance. •Telephone wires through south eastern crown. •Southern crown encroaching over property.	-Clear telephone wires by 0.5m. -Crown raise 2.5m over footpath and 4.0m over public highway.	One Year		
T316	Outside 7	Wild Cherry	280	6	3	Mature	Low	•Asymmetrical crown due to multiple branch removals to north. •Low southern limb over footpath not suitable for removal. •Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Cavity at base, providing good resonance when sounded. •Cavity probed and gave good resistance.	-Crown raise to 2.0m above ground level where appropriate. Or -Consider felling and replant with Cherry species.	Two years	Low	Three Years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T317	Outside 1	Wild Cherry	280-220	8	5	Mature	Normal	•Bifurcation at 0.5m above ground level. •Northern co-dominant with poor included attachment, exposed heart wood with decay probed vertically to 50mm, partially occluding. •Poor pruning cut at 1.5m. •Crown encroaching over property.	-Crown raise 2.5m over footpath 4.0m over public highway -3.0m overall crown reduction removing weight and potential wind sail of compromised northern co-dominant. -Monitor decay within union at 0.5m.	Six months	Moderate	Three Years
T118	Adjacent 1	Wild Cherry	190	6	4	Early-mature	Normal	•Adequate structural condition. •Adequate physiological condition. •Minor mechanical damage to eastern crown over public highway.	-Crown raise 2.0m over footpath and 4.0m over public highway -1.0m overall crown reduction.	One year Three Years	Low	Three Years
T319	Next to post box.	Wild Cherry	300	6	4	Mature	Normal	•Trifurcated at 2.5m with central subordinate stem. •Previously topped at 5.0m. •Electric cabling running east to west 1.0m north of crown.	-Crown raise 2.0m over footpath and 4.0m over public highway -Target prune crown to shape.	One year	Low	Three Years

Tree works recorded are to the specifications suggested in British Standard BS3998, "Tree works" 2010. All works should be carried out by a properly and fully insured tree surgeon, approved under the Arboricultural Association's Approved Contractor's scheme.

Timescale for Works

ASAP – 6 months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years

Tree numbers refer to site plan. **Species** – tree species giving English common name. **Ht** Height measured using a clinometer in metres (m); **Branch spread** is crown spread to the four cardinal compass points, measured in metres (m); **DBH** is stem diameter measured at 1.5 metres above ground level on the tree stem, recorded in millimetres (mm); **Age** is assessed as Y (**Yng)** up to 1/5 of trees life-cycle, SM **(SM**) up to 2/5 of trees life-cycle, early mature **(EM**) up to 3/5 of trees life-cycle, mature **(M)** up to 4/5 of trees life-cycle and over mature **(OM)** up to 5/5 or above of trees life cycle. **Condition** is average for species or poor or declining. **Category U** is remove ASAP; **A** is high quality specimen; **B** is moderate quality; **C** is low or adequate quality. **Category grading** refers to the Amenity Value of the tree or tree group in question, as per the guidance given in the BS 5837 2012 document (where possible

22.0 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.

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.

Coppicing: Work should be carried out to industry standards and best practice, using guides and books on the subject produced by English Nature, Forestry Commission and individual authors such as *Coppiced Woodlands* by Fuller & Warren and *Ecology and Management of Coppice Woodland* by G.P. Buckley.

● When re-coppicing, all the live growth will be removed from the trees, retaining small stumps approximately 6 inches in height and no more, above ground level.

● When coppicing trees for the first time, if the tree is of a species likely to re-sprout profusely and vigorously, the tree can be removed to ground level, such as a Sycamore tree. Other species may need a stump to be retained to help encourage regrowth.

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.

All of the above works are in accordance with good tree management, current arboricultural practice and tree health care. The pruning works will not be of detriment to the health or condition of the trees, nor will the works be of detriment to the public amenity and landscape.

The tree works are either to reduce risk and remove hazards to buildings and persons within the target zone or to improve tree health and structural condition, for long-term benefit.

** All trees will require re-assessment within three years, unless specified otherwise within the schedule**

23.0 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 or 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 sever 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.

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. G Davies FdSc
Arboricultural Consultant

SIGNATURE: **DATE: 07.08.17**

REPORT REVIEWED BY: Mr J.Hasaka
Arboricultural Consultant

SIGNATURE: **DATE: 24.08.17**