Tree Survey Condition & Management Report

Site:

Various Site Locations: Tidenham – Sedbury – Tutshill - Beachley

Date of Visit:

Wednesday 29th July, Thursday 30th July & Monday 3rd August 2020

Prepared for:

Tidenham Parish Council
Hang Hill Road
Bream
Lydney
GL15 6LQ

Prepared by:

Mr G Davies *FdSc Arb*

Bartlett Project Reference:

GD/200236R/sh

Bartlett Consulting- Group Office
Coursers Farm, Coursers Road,
Colney Heath,
St.Albans,
Hertfordshire
AL4 0PG
www.bartlett.co.uk

Submitted on 18th August, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 SCOPE OF REPORT

1.1 Survey Brief

To inspect the trees growing within the boundary of nine previously identified and separate sites of which are open to the general public within Tidenham Parish. To assess their condition and 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.

To account for the tree hazards, and make suitable management recommendations to reduce the level of risk they currently pose upon members of the general public.

- 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
- Football Field, Buttington Road, Sedbury

1.2 Background

In line with their obligation as responsible land owners Tidenham Parish Council wish to identify which trees located upon the above mentioned sites are classified as hazardous and what measures can be taken to reduce the current level of risk they pose to persons and property. This survey and report updates information provided by Bartlett Consultancy in August 2017.

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. A selection of pertinent items is shown in Appendix 2.

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 No.7)*
Department of the Environment. London.
• Strouts, R.G. & Winter, T.G. (1994) *Diagnosis of Ill Health in Trees (Research for Amenity Trees No.2)*
Department of the Environment, London.
• 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. 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's found at the end of this report. The tree dimensions are accurate as captured on the day.

The majority of the trees subject to the survey were previously tagged with consecutively numbered tags, some of which have since been lost. Previously un-survey trees where allocated new identification numbers and corresponding tags.

*** 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 10th August 2020 through the Forest of Deans District Councils local online mapping service available at:

https://maps.fdean.gov.uk/map/Aurora.svc/run?script=%5cAurora%5cFoDDC-TPO.AuroraScript%24&nocache=1705766565&resize=always&workflow_id=DIS

2.1 Tree Preservation Order (TPO) Status

TPO 087 Tree / Group (T1, T2, T3 T5 & T6) - Trees within the Shirley's Grove site

2.2 Conservation Area (CA) Status

None of the surveyed sites fall within a conservation area.

2.3 Tree Management Implications

It has been established via an online search that a number of un-named trees or groups identified within the Shirley's Grove, Castleford Hill, Tutshill site (T236-256) are currently subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) as noted above.

Under the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012, you cannot carry out any works to a protected tree before obtaining formal written permission as issued by the appropriate Local Planning Authority. This obligation requires the submission of a Tree Preservation Order planning application (TPO1APP) but cannot be acted upon until full Local Planning Authority permission is granted.

We would be happy to submit the TPO1APP application on your behalf should you wish to proceed with any works arising from this consultation.

Furthermore, none of the sites surveyed are located within a designated Conservation Area and none of the trees are believed to be subject to planning conditions.

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

3.0 GENERAL SITE DETAILS

3.1 Weather Conditions at Time of Survey

Dry with Sunny spells and periods of cloud cover

3.2 Site Location

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 located between the rivers Wye and Severn 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 & Tree Stock Evaluation

Tidenham is a small rural parish containing a few hamlets, villages. The surrounding areas are utilized predominantly for agricultural use within only light commercial industries within Sedbury and Beachley.

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.

A limestone cliff forms 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 Assessment of Ecological Status & Potential Constraints

Following the site visit and tree survey, we believe that there is a low to moderate potential for wildlife associated with the sites. This includes nesting birds as well as small mammals utilising the trees for habitat and with some sites possibly containing habitat potential for protected species.

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.

4.0 St LUKES'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.

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 previously removed.

Figure 1 Showing St Luke's Church, Coleford Road Tutshill and Its Immediate Surroundings, Image Courtesy Of Google Earth.

4.3 Grounds

The church is located on the northern boundary of the site and features a hard standing footpath serving from the main eastern entrances. The dominant trees are a pair of mature Yew and are located to the eastern perimeter.

4.4 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.

4.0 St LUKES'S CHURCH, COLEFORD ROAD, TUTSHILL, NP16 (CONTINUED)

4.5 Fungal, Disease, Or Insect Pathogen

No fungal pathogens, insect or disease pathogens were present on the day of the survey.

4.6 Discussion & General Overview

The church provides a good open space and contributes to the immediate and wider landscape with two mature Yew trees (T228 & T229) located either side of the gated main entrance on the eastern elevation, holding a high degree of amenity value.

A number of tree have been removed as recommended within the previous 2017 report including T231 & T232.

As previously stated within the 2017 report, 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 with a suitable species.

It was noted during the survey that construction works where being carried out within the RPA of G226 & T227 resulting in restricted access as well as rubble and foreign soils dumped at the base.

5.0 TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE, St. LUKE'S CHURCH

Client: Tidenham Parish Council	***Report No:*** GD/200236R/sh
Completed by: Mr G Davies	
Trees Tagged: Yes	***Weather:*** Sunny
Site: St Luke's Church, Coleford Road, Tutshill	***Date of Survey:*** 29th July 2020

`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	150 avg	8	2.5	SM	Declining	• Multiple stem specimen • Current refurbishment works of neighbouring property limiting access to base • Rubble piled around base and recent ground works within Rooting zone • Moderate die back expressed throughout crown	-Remove rubble at base and establish correct soil levels	1 month	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	Group of Cherry Laurel	300	5	3	SM	Fair	• Multiple stem specimens providing effective screening from neighbouring property • Previously pruned to limit spread • Unable to inspect at base due to refurbishment works	Maintain current height and spread	2 years	Low	Three years
T227	Church yard	Common Holly	390 @1.0 m	4	3	M	Declining	• Cambial dysfunction at base • Single stem with multiple leaders forming at 1.8m • Historical wounding to a number of scaffold branches resulting in exposed & desiccated heartwood not currently considered of significant concern • Die back expressed throughout crown	-Crown raise to maintain suitable clearance over footpaths -Apply phosphite drench at base -Consider introduction of organic mulch ring at base	1 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	740	12	6	M	Good	• Ivy at base and on main stem • Minor epicormic regrowth establishing at base • Multiple co-dominant leaders forming from 2.0m • Crown overhanging public footpath	-Crown lift to maintain suitable clearance over footpath	2 years	Low	Three years
T229	Church entrance	Common Yew	440	10	5.5	M	Good	• Deformation of main stem to northern quadrant solid when probed not currently considered of significant concern • Ivy previously severed and re-establishing at base • Previous crown lift resulting in pruning wounds yet to fully occlude • Lower crown overhanging public footpath & highway	-Crown lift to maintain suitable clearance over footpath -Prune to maintain suitable clearance from highway	2 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
T230	Church yard	Common Yew	700 @base	8	3	M	Fair	• Historically coppiced resulting in multiple stem specimen • Unable to view at base • Previously pruned to maintain spread • Isolated area of die back expressed within southern crown	-Maintain current crown spread through cyclical pruning	2 years	Low	Three years
T231	Removed											
T232	Removed											

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

Neither of the three trees on the site contribute greatly to the overall landscape beyond the site itself; however the Red Oak (T233) is a fine specimen as well as being a commemorative planting and will undoubtedly provide excellent amenity value to the immediate area.

Figure 2 Showing The Woodcroft Lane Playground and its Immediate Surroundings, Image Courtesy Of Google Earth.

6.3 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, NP16 7QA (CONTINUED…)

6.4 Slopes and Boundaries

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

6.5 Fungal, Disease, Or Insect Pathogen

No fungal pathogens, insect or disease pathogens were present on the day of the survey

6.6 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 identified to the northern quadrant which would benefit from being 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.

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.

There is adequate space on the site for additional planting, 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 PLAY AREA

Client: Tidenham Parish Council	***Report No:*** GD/200236R/sh
Completed by: Mr G Davies	
Trees Tagged: Yes	***Weather:*** Sunny
Site: Playground Woodcroft Lane, Tutshill	***Date of Survey:*** 29th July 2020

`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	580	16	7	SM	Good	• Commemorative tree • Girdling root to northern quadrant at base • Mounding at base • Low crown spread in proximity to play equipment • Minor deadwood throughout crown	-Crown lift to achieve 2.0m clearance above ground level -Sever girdling root to northern quadrant	1 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	350	17	6	SM	Good	• Single stem specimen • Wire fence included within stem • Epicormic regrowth at base and on main stem • Growing in proximity to dominant neighbouring tree forming combined crown • Major deadwood within crown max 40mm dia	-Remove major deadwood throughout crown -Remove epicormic regrowth at base and on main stem to provide suitable clearance from access gate	1 year	Low	Three years
T235	Southern boundary	Sycamore	400-500	17	6	SM	Good	• Ivy at base • Wire fence included within main stem • Bifurcation of main stem at 1.0m • Secondary bifurcation of co-dominant leaders at 2.0m, adequate unions formed • Regrowth forming on lower stem • Forming combined crown with neighbouring tree	-No works currently required	N/A	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 local residents.

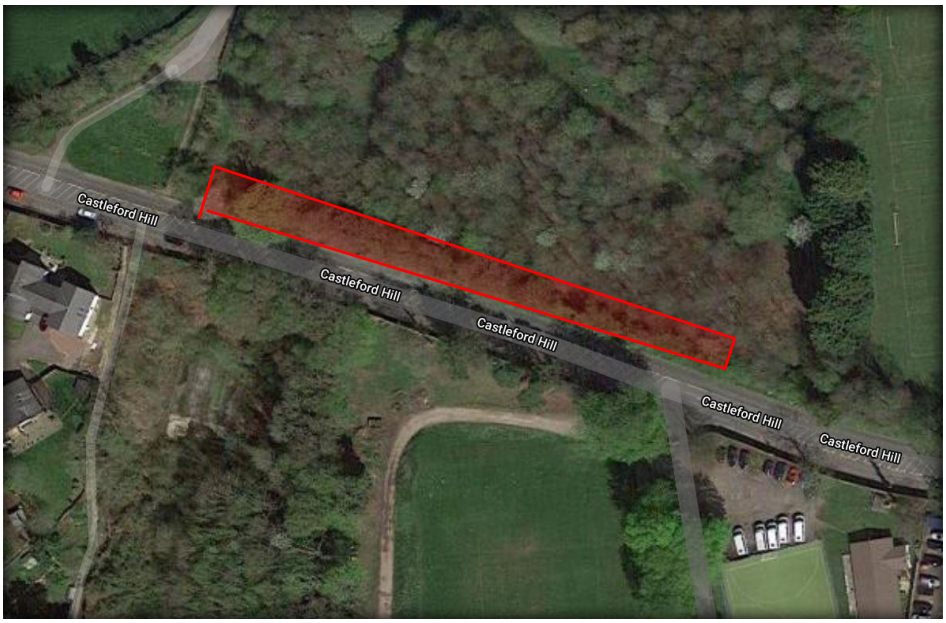


Figure 3 Showing Shirley's Grove and the Immediate Surroundings, Image Courtesy Of Google Earth.

8.3 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…)

8.4 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.

8.5 Fungal, Disease, Or Insect Pathogen

No fungal pathogens, insect or disease pathogens were present on the day of the survey.

8.6 Discussion & General Overview

A number of tree identified within the 2017 report have since been removed as recommended due to poor physiological and structural condition as well as their proximity to the adjacent highway.

Common Ivy is prevalent within the site on a number of tree in some cases to the extent that inspection of the base, stem or scaffold branches was inhibited. It is recommended the severing and removal of the Ivy should be undertaken on a cyclical basis to control encroachment.

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

Client: Tidenham Parish Council	***Report No:*** GD/17028/R/sh
Completed by: Mr G Davies	
Trees Tagged: Yes	***Weather:*** Sunny
Site: Shirley's Grove (adjacent Castleford Hill), Tutshill	***Date of Survey:*** 29th July 2020

`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	510	12	5	SM	Fair	• Ivy at base and on main stem • Bifurcation of main stem at 2.2m, suitable union formed • Asymmetrical crown bias to north • Deadwood throughout crown Max 60mm dia	-Remove major deadwood overhanging path	1 year	Low	Three years
T237	Adjacent Castleford Hill.	Bird Cherry	210	14	3	SM	Fair	• Ivy at base and on main stem • Single stem specimen • Drawn up form due to competition from neighbouring trees • Minor deadwood throughout crown	-No works currently 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
T238	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Bird Cherry	270	14	3.5	SM	Fair	• Ivy establishing at base • Single stem specimen • Drawn up form Minor deadwood throughout crown	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T239	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Common Alder	360	15	4.5	SM	Good	• Ivy establishing on main stem • Minor deadwood & broken branches within lower crown • Drawn up form due to competition from neighbouring trees	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T240	Removed											
T241	Removed											
T242	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Common Beech	250	14	6	SM	Fair	• Prominent buttress formation • Bifurcation of main stem at 2.5m resulting in tight bark included union not currently considered of significant concern • Major deadwood within inner crown max 50mm dia	-Remove major deadwood within inner crown	1 year	Low	Three years
T243	Removed											

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T244	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Common Alder	250	15	4	SM	Fair	• Single stem specimen • Broken branches and minor deadwood within lower crown • Drawn up form and asymmetrical crown bias south due to competition from neighbouring trees	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T245	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Common Beech	220	14	5	SM	Fair	• Prominent buttress formation • Bifurcation of main stem at 2.0m resulting in included union not currently considered of significant concern • Asymmetrical crown bias to south	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T246	Tree Removed											
T247	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Bird Cherry	330	16	5	M	Fair	• Prominent buttress formation and raised lateral roots • Die back expressed within lower crown attributed to presence of recently removed neighbouring tree resulting in minor deadwood • Signs of new shoots appearing on lower scaffold branches	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T248	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Common Ash	140	12	2	Y	Fair	• Sweep on main stem self-corrected at 2.0m • Single stem specimen • Drawn up form due to competition from neighbouring trees	-No works currently 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
T249	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Common Beech	240	13	5	SM	Fair	• Prominent buttress formation • Subordinate leader establishing at 1.0m • Lean on main stem and asymmetrical crown bias to south	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T250	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Silver Birch	280	17	5	M	Fair	• Single stem specimen • Drawn up form due to competition from neighbouring trees • Minor deadwood throughout lower crown	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T251	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Bird Cherry	280	16	3	M	Fair	• Ivy establishing at base • Bifurcation of main stem at 2.5m resulting in included bark union with noticeable bulging not currently considered of significant concern • Die back expressed throughout lower crown due to shading out	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T252	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Bird Cherry	290	16	5	M	Fair	• Prominent buttress formation and raised lateral roots • Bifurcation of main stem at 2.0m with good formation of union • Drawn up form and die back expressed throughout lower crown due to shading of neighbouring trees • Minor deadwood	-No works currently 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
T253	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Common Beech	215	14	5	SM	Fair	• Single stem specimen • Drawn up form due to competition from neighbouring trees • Asymmetrical crown bias to south	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T254	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Common Beech	230	13	5	SM	Fair	• Single stem specimen • Drawn up form due to competition from neighbouring trees • Asymmetrical crown bias to south	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T255	Tree Removed											
T256	Adjacent Castleford Hill	Whitebeam	480	9	6	M	Fair	• Ivy establishing at base • Bifurcation of main stem at 2.0m resulting in tight bark included union not currently considered of significant concern • Asymmetrical crown bias to north • Major deadwood within northern lower crown overhanging path max 50mm dia	-Remove major deadwood throughout crown	1 year	Low	Three years

10.0 St MARY & ST. PETERS CHURCH, TIDENHAM, NP16 7JQ

10.1 Site Location

The church is located along Tidenham Lane and is surrounded by extensive mature gardens. An 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.

10.3 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 & ST. PETERS CHURCH, TIDENHAM, NP16 7JQ (CONTINUED…)

10.4 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.

10.5 Fungal, Disease

***Ganoderma applanatum* Artist Pallet Fungus**

The presence of a fungal fruiting body suspected to be *Ganoderma Applanatum (Artist Pallet Fungus)* was found attached to the lower stem of the third party Common Ash T266.

Type: Parasitic & Saprobic

Appearance: Bracket fungus with a thin crust, easy to indent with fingernail. Distinguished from Ganoderma australe in its flat underside of the cap, narrow increment margins and white 'veins' with its milky coffee coloured flesh.

Type of Decay: The fungus causes a white rot (preferential lignin decomposition) commonly associated with dysfunctional xylem

Area affected: The fungus is predominantly associated with decay of the base or lower stem although occasionally found at height.

Season & Persistence: Perennial, forming successive annual tubular layers.

Principle Species: Many broadleaf hosts and rarely on coniferous species.

Consequence: When extensively decayed can lead to a ductile fracture resulting ultimately in failure and wind-throw.

Figure 5, showing the Ganoderma fungal fruiting body attached at the base of T266

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

Mattheck. C, Bethge. K & Weber. K. (2015)
The Body Language of Trees – Encyclopaedia of Visual Tree Assessment. Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Campus North.

10.6 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 – Third party off site multi-stemmed Ash located on raised soils above a boundary stone wall.

During the recent inspection multiple Fungal brackets identified as *Ganoderma Applanatum* where observed attached to the eastern quadrant of the main stem indicating internal decay.

The presence of this pathogen is made more concerning by the extent to which the eastern most stem has a significant lean and canopy spread over the site. If failure where to occur significant damage would be caused to the church and graves and more importantly consequence of failure could be severe if people are within the target area.

It has now been recommended that the tree is removed or at very least an in-depth level 3 survey is carried out to determine the extent of internal decay at the base and risk posed.

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

Client: Tidenham Parish Council	***Report No:*** GD/200236/R/sh
Completed by: Mr G Davies	
Trees Tagged: Yes	***Weather:*** Sunny
Site: St Marys & St Peters Church, Tidenham Lane, Tidenham	***Date of Survey:*** 29th July 2020

`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	580-270-740-530	6	6	M	Fair	• Multiple stems from base • Ivy at base and on main stems inhibiting full inspection • Previously topped at 6.0m and lateral reduction resulting in some dead stubs • Regrowth forming on scaffold branches • Western crown overhanging cemetery path	-Crown lift to achieve 2.0m clearance over path	1 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
T258	Adjacent north boundary	Irish Yew	500 @ base	10	5	M	Fair	• Multiple co dominant leaders forming from base • Previous trimming evident up to 2.5m • Climbing vine within crown previously severed	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T259	Adjacent North boundary	Common Hawthorn	250 @ 1.0m	8	5	SM	Fair	• Rubble piled around base • Ivy at base and on main stem inhibiting full inspection • Epicormic regrowth on main stem • Trifurcation of main stem at 3.0m • Asymmetrical crown bias to south	-Remove rubble dumped at base -Crown lift 2.0m above ground level to maintain clearance for mowers	1 year	Low	Three years
T260	Opposite gate	Common Yew	880-640	14	8	M	Declining	• Ivy previously severed and re-establishing on main stem • Bifurcation of main stem at base • Easter crown overhanging highway • Previous lateral reduction & crown lift • Moderate die-back expressed throughout crown	-Crown lift to maintain suitable clearance over highway	1 year	Low	Three years
T261	Opposite gate	Common Yew	800 @ base	11	6	M	Fair	• Epicormic regrowth at base inhibiting full inspection • Multiple co dominant leaders forming from base • Historically topped at 4.0m resulting in multiple regrowth • Eastern crown overhanging highway	-Crown lift to maintain suitable clearance over highway and church entrance	2 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
T262	Grave yard	Common Yew	500 @ base	6	5	EM	Declining	• Brambles and Ivy at base inhibiting full inspection • Multiple co-dominant leaders forming from base • Significant die back expressed throughout central northern & western crown • Sings of regrowth on scaffold branches	-Clear brambles and sever Ivy at base -Remove major deadwood throughout crown	1 year	Low	Three years
T263	Grave yard	Common Holly	250	8.5	4	SM	Good	• Single stem specimen Ash growing at base Ivy at base and on main stem	-Sever Ivy -Remove Ash growing at base	1 year	Low	Three years
T264	South west boundary	Irish Yew	500 @ base	10	4	M	Good	• Mixed vegetation at base inhibiting full inspection • Multiple co dominant leaders forming from base • Asymmetrical crown • Climbing vine throughout crown	-Sever climbing vine at base	1 year	Low	Three years
T265	South west boundary	Monterey Cypress	380	9	3	M	Fair	• Neighbouring tree and co-dominant stems previously removed resulting in single remaining stem • Ivy at base and on main stem • Stones dumped at base	-No works currently 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
T266	Off-site tree western boundary	Common Ash	800 @ base	17	11	M	Good	• Growing on top of wall • Trifurcation of main stem at 2.0m • Ivy at base on main stem and throughout crown inhibiting full inspection • Fruiting bodies (*Ganoderma sp*) identified attached to eastern quadrant • Poor resonance when area sounded indicating internal decay • Significant asymmetrical crown bias to east	Remove to ground level Level 3 inspection if retention is required	6 months	Moderate to High	6 months
T267	Grave yard	Variegated Choisya	450 @ base	5	4.5	M	Good	• Multiple stems from base • Lean and asymmetrical crown bias east & south	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T268	Adjacent to footpath	Common Yew	480 @ base	9	5	M	Fair	• Multiple co dominant leaders forming base • Young Ash growing at base and climbing vine throughout crown • Asymmetrical crown bias to east	-Remove young Ash and sever climbing vine at base	1 year	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 6 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 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 which also has a small play area within the lawned frontage facing King Alfred's Road.

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

12.4 Slopes and Boundaries

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

12.5 Fungal, Disease, Or Insect Pathogen

No fungal pathogens, insect or disease pathogens were present on the day of the survey

12.6 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 SUDBURY

Client: Tidenham Parish Council	***Report No:*** GD/200236/R/sh
Completed by: Mr G Davies	
Trees Tagged: Yes	***Weather:*** Sunny
Site: Sedbury Village Hall, King Alfred's Road, Sedbury	***Date of Survey:*** 30th July 2020

`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	500	12	6	SM	Good	• Superficial wounding to western buttress • Historical loss of northern co-dominant leader • Crown overhanging public park and residential garden • Northern crown in contact with lamppost • Minor deadwood within crown	-Target prune to provide min 1.0m clearance from lamppost -Crown lift to provide suitable clearance	1 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	370	12	6	SM	Good	• Historical mechanical wounding of buttress and raised roots • Multiple co dominant leaders forming from above 2.0m resulting in tight included unions not currently considered of significant concern • Dense crown • Overhanging public park	-Crown lift to provide 2.0m clearance above ground level	1 year	Low	Three years
T271	Adjacent king Alfred road	Silver Birch	650	15	7	M	Good	• Prominent buttress formation with minor mechanical wounding burring on lower stem • Large wound at 1.2m to southern quadrant resulting in exposed and desiccated heartwood, partially occluded, suspected internal decay • Eastern crown overhanging public footpath	-Crown lift to provide 2.0m clearance above ground over public footpath -Carry out level 3 internal decay detection a 1.0m on main stem	1 year	Low	Three years
T272	Adjacent king Alfred road	Common Oak	220 @ 0.5	4	3	Y	Good	• Multiple co dominant leaders forming at 1.0m resulting in low crown height • Western crown obstructing entrance gate to play area • Eastern crown overhanging public footpath	-Crown lift to provide 2.0m clearance above ground over public footpath -Lift remaining crown where practical to maintain suitable clearance -Carry out max 1.5m crown reduction	1 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 7 Showing Wyebank Road Woodland Edge and the Immediate Surroundings, Image Courtesy Of Google Earth.

14.3 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.

14.4 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.

14.0 WYEBANK ROAD (CONTINUED…)

14.5 Fungal, Disease, Or Insect Pathogen

No fungal pathogens, insect or disease pathogens were identified on the day of the survey

14.6 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 some trees was not possible.

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.

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 arising’s 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/200236/R/sh
Completed by:	Mr J Hasaka		
Trees Tagged:	Yes	***Weather:***	Sunny
Site:	Wyebank Road, Sedbury, NP16 7ES	***Date of Survey:***	3rd August 2020

`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
T264a	East Edge of Open Space	Norway Maple	490	15	7	EM	Declining	• Wounding to surface roots • Sapwood decay. • Minimal wound wood • Multiple pruning wounds on main stem exhibiting sapwood decay and cavity formation • Central leader dead • Southern canopy dieback and decline.	-Remove deadwood throughout crown	1 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
T265a	Cliff Edge	Common Oak	500*	15	5	EM	Good	• No access • Ivy and understorey vegetation preclude full VTA. • ▪ Single stem tree. • ▪ Asymmetrical crown north and west. • ▪ Reasonable branch structure. • ▪ Well-formed union throughout. • ▪ Minor deadwood over footpath. • ▪ Dead stubbed branch.	-Remove deadwood over footpath Remove stubbed Branch's	Two years	Low	Three years
T266a	Cliff Edge	Common Lime	600*	18	10	M	Good	• Leaves look slightly stunted with yellowing attributed to possible physiological stress • Minor deadwood. • No access and understorey vegetation preclude full VTA. • ▪ Co-dominant leaders forming at 3.0m height north with included bark union. • ▪ Secondary co-dominant leaders at 6.0m height with good union formed • ▪ Upper branch structure well formed • ▪ Minor deadwood	-No works currently 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
T267a	East Edge of Open Space	Common Ash	350*	11	6	EM	Good	• Ivy and undergrowth precludes full VTA • No new obvious features or hazards. • No evidence of Ash die-back • Minor deadwood • Co-dominant leaders from 5.0m height • ▪ Unions appear well formed. • ▪ Minor deadwood and hangers.	-Remove hanging branches	1 year	Low	Three years
T268a	East Edge of Open Space	Common Oak	690	15	8	EM	Fair	• Buried root collar • Major and minor deadwood over footpath and highway • Small hangers within crown • Dieback visible within crown • Low branching over footpath and highway. • Buried root collar to south due to dumping. • No obvious defects or decay around base of stem. • Asymmetrical crown to south	-Remove dead branch -Crown lift to achieve 3.0m height over footpath and highway	6 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
T269a	Cliff Edge	Common Ash	650	14	8	EM	Good	• No access for full VTA. • Approx. 400mm width decay cavity east to base of stem presumed from historical failure or removal • Some ribbing and adaptive growth visible • ▪ Good branch structure throughout. • ▪ Well-formed unions visible • ▪ East scaffold limb with small decay cavity from old branch failure • ▪ Secondary small decay cavity on central • ▪ Dieback and decline on-set	-Remove to ground level	Three years	Low	N/A
G270a	Cliff Edge	Group of 2 Common Ash	400*	10.5	11	EM	Declining	• Both stems decay and extensive hollowing • Lean to west over River • Southern tree decline and dieback • Desiccated fungal fruiting bodies previously identified on ground.	-Remove to ground level Or -Coppice at suitable height	Two years	Low	Three years
T271a	East Edge of Open Space	Common Oak	660	14	8	EM	Good	• Well-developed buttress. • No obvious defects or decay around base of stem. • Co-dominant leaders from 6.0m height with tension fork. • Good branch structure. • Major deadwood throughout crown. • Dominant tree in area.	-No works currently 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
T272a	East Edge of Open Space	Common Oak	380	10	6.5	Y	Good	• No obvious defects or decay around base of stem. • ▪Single stem and leader. • Dead ivy within tree. • Suppressed tree with asymmetrical crown towards east. • Over-extended scaffold limbs east.	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T273a	East Edge of Open Space	Common Oak	725	14	11	EM	Good	• Minor decay at base and pruning wound on stem. • Not structurally significant. • Self-corrected lean west • Partially buried root collar. • Cavity at base and on main stem neither considered structurally significant at the present time • Over-extended scaffold limbs west • Good unions throughout crown. • Major deadwood throughout canopy	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T273	Adjacent lamp column	Common Oak	800*	20	10	M	Good	• Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA • No obvious features or hazards. • Historical lopping cuts • East scaffold limb over highway. • Epicormic growth • Major deadwood over footpath.	Remove dead branches	1 year	Moderate	Three years
T274	Un-recorded											

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T275	Adjacent path	Common Oak	600	20	10	M	Good	• Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA • Adequate structural condition • Minor deadwood over footpath. • Major deadwood over fenced area.	Remove dead branches (footpath)	1 year	Moderate	Three years
T276	Adjacent path	Common Oak	1000	17	8	M	Good	• Ivy and undergrowth precludes full assessment • Dense epicormic growth on east main stem also precludes full VTA. • Possible old wound or dysfunction. • Well-formed main union • Major deadwood over fenced off area.	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T277	Adjacent path	Common Oak	1050*	20	9	M	Good	• Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA • No obvious features or hazards base of stem • Low branching over footpath • Major deadwood over footpath.	-Remove deadwood over footpath -Crown lift to achieve min 2.0m height over footpath	6 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
G278	Adjacent path	Common Ash	800*	18	11	M	Declining	• Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA • No visibility base of stem • Well-formed unions throughout. • Dieback and decline throughout canopy • Major deadwood over footpath • Two additional trees to NW	-Remove deadwood over footpath -Considered establishing high pollard at approximately 15.0m height	6 months	Moderate	Two years
T279	West of Bus Stop	Wild Cherry	420	12	6	M	Good	• Historical damage to surface roots. • Sapwood decay at all wounds with minimal wound wood • Union at 1.0m height • historical pruning wound 250mm diameter on eastern quadrant of main stem variations in tone below when sounded • Lean and asymmetrical crown bias to east • Minor deadwood.	-Stem and soil drench recommended	1 year	Low	Three years
T280	Adjacent footpath behind Cherry	Common Ash	400*	15	4	EM	Poor / Declining	• Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA with no access • No obvious features or hazards base of stem • Self-corrected lean to east • Well-formed unions throughout crown • Dieback and decline • Possible Ash Die-back • Deadwood over footpath.	-Remove dead branches over footpath -Consider future removal of tree	1 year	Low	Two years

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
G281	Adjacent path	Group of 2 Common Ash	250*	15	5	EM	Fair	• Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA with no access • Suppressed with Low live crown ratio • Minor deadwood over footpath. • Sparse canopy due to suspected competition.	-no works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T282	In woodland bank of river	Common Oak	1000*	22	12	M	Fair	• Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA with no access • No visibility of base of stem • Historical storm damage within upper crown • Loss of scaffold limb and co-dominant leaders many still hanging • Result sparse and exposed upper crown	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T283	Adjacent path	Common Lime	500*	20	6	EM	Good	• Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA • No access or visibility base of stem. • Reasonable form and branch structure for species and unmanaged tree • No notable features or hazards.	-No works currently 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
T284	On grass adjacent to footpath	Norway Maple	455	14	7	EM	Good	• Minor direct damage to surface roots • Minor sapwood decay • Good form and branch structure typical of species • Minor deadwood	-Remove dead branches	Two years	Low	Three years
T285	Adjacent footpath	Common Ash	500	-	-	EM	Dead	• Topped standing stem	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	N/A
T286	Adjacent footpath	Common Ash	480	-	-	EM	Dead	• Topped standing stem	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	N/A
T287	Adjacent footpath	Common Ash	200*	10	5	EM	Fair	• Suppressed resulting in thinning crown • no obvious signs of Ash Die back	-No works currently 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
T288	Adjacent footpath	Common Ash	260-140	10	5	SM	Good	• Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA • No access or visibility base of stem or stem • Suppressed resulting in natural lean to south-west • No obvious sign of Ash Die-back	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T289	Adjacent footpath	Common Ash	400*	15	7	EM	Good	• Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA • No visibility at base of stem • Good form and branch structure. • Good unions • Major deadwood over footpath • No obvious sign of Ash Die-back	-Remove dead branches over footpath	1 year	Moderate	Three years
T290	Adjacent footpath	Common Ash	240	12	6	EM	Good	• Crossing and rubbing branching. • Suppressed resulting in asymmetrical crown to north	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T291	Un recorded											

Tree No.	Location	Species	DBH (mm)	Ht (m)	Crown. Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition	Works Required	Time Scale (yrs)	Risk Factor	Re-Survey
T292	Adjacent footpath	Common Hawthorn	...	...	...	EM	Fair	• Good: Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA. Tip dieback and stag-heading.	Remove dead tops	Two years	Low	T292
T293	Un-recorded											
G294	Adjacent footpath	Group of 3 Wild Cherry	300*	15	4	EM	Poor	• Group x3 trees • Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA • No visibility base of stem or stem • All trees terminal decline throughout. • Major deadwood.	Remove to ground level	Three years	Low	N/A
T295	Un-recorded											
T296	Adjacent footpath	Plum	120*	5	3	M	Good	• Adequate structure • Active bird nest.	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T297	Adjacent footpath	Common Ash	300*	10	5	EM	Poor	• Recent groundworks north-east of base of stem • East stem almost dead.	-Remove eastern stem	1 year	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
T298	Open Space	Crab Apple	100	3	3	Y	Good	• Multi-stemmed from ground level • Poor quality specimen	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
G299	Open Space	Group of 6 Crab Apple	80	3	3	Y	Good	• Direct damage base of stems. • Girdling planting material • Poor branch structure	-Remove or adjust stake and ties -Establish mulch rings. -Carry out formative prune.	6 months	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 8 Showing St John the Evangelist Church and the Immediate Surroundings, Image Courtesy Of Google Earth.

16.3 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…)

16.4 Slopes and Boundaries

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

16.5 Fungal, Disease, Or Insect Pathogen

No fungal pathogens, insect or disease pathogens were present on the day of the survey.

16.6 Discussion & General Overview

Since the recommended felling of two European Limes identified in the 2014 report, there is only one tree of notable worth located within the site. However, regrowth is establishing from the base of both removed trees and should be managed on a cyclical basis or if preferable the two stumps poisoned with eco-plugs to prevent future re-growth.

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.

17.0 TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE, ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH

Client: Tidenham Parish Council	**Report No:** GD/200236/R/sh
Completed by: Mr G Davies	
Trees Tagged: Yes	**Weather:** Sunny
Site: St John Evangelist Church, Sedbury	**Date of Survey:** 30th July 2020

`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. 150	8	4	Mature	Fair	•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 9 Showing Wyebank Road / Buttington Road Play Area and its Immediate Surroundings, Image Courtesy Of Google Earth.

18.3 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…)

18.4 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.

18.5 Fungal, Disease, Or Insect Pathogen

No fungal pathogens, insect or disease pathogens were present on the day of the survey.

18.6 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 as well as existing trees 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/200236/R/sh
Completed by: Mr G Davies	
Trees Tagged: Yes	**Weather:** Sunny
Site: Wyebank Road Play Area	**Date of Survey:** 30th July 2020

`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	260	8	4	M	Good	• Historical wounding at base attributed to mechanical damage • Epicormic regrowth on main stem • Historical wounding at 1.8m on main stem, partially occluded • Multiple co dominant leaders forming above 2.5m • Asymmetrical crown bias to east • Eastern crown overhanging public footpath	-Remove epicormic regrowth on main stem Crown lift to maintain suitable clearance	2 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
T302	South eastern corner	Mountain Ash	180	9	3.5	M	Good	• Mechanical wounding at base • Previous regrowth removed at base resulting in pruning wounds yet to occlude • Epicormic regrowth at base • Asymmetrical crown bias to east overhanging public footpath	-Remove epicormic regrowth at base -Crown lift to maintain suitable clearance	2 years	Low	Three Years
T303	South eastern corner	Mountain Ash	270	10	4	M	Good	• Mechanical wounding at base • Regrowth on main stem previously removed resulting in pruning wounds yet to occlude • Epicormic regrowth on main stem • Wound on main stem at 1.6m partially occluded • Bifurcation of main stem at 2.0m resulting in co-dominant leaders	-Remove epicormic regrowth on main stem	2 years	Low	Three years.

20.0 FOOTBALL FIELD, BUTTINGTON ROAD, SEDBURY

20.1 Site Location

The site is located within the predominantly residential area of Sedbury surrounded on three sides by Buttington Rd to the north, Kings Alfred Rd to the east and Offas Close to the south.

20.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

Collectively the trees on site provide a moderate level of amenity to the local area although are not deemed to significantly contribute to the local wider landscape.

Figure 10 Showing The Football Field and the Immediate Surroundings, Image Courtesy Of Google Earth.

20.3 Grounds

The site includes a large open area of amenity grassland as well as a skate park located to the west. A mixture of trees, shrubs and brambles proved a rough hedge that runs along the southern boundary.

There are a relatively small number of trees on site located to the east and southern boundary however act as effective screening between the play area and a number of surrounding residential properties.

20.0 FOOTBALL FIELD, BUTTINGTON ROAD, SEDBURY (CONTINUED…)

20.4 Slopes and Boundaries

The site has a gentle sloop from north to south with full public access gained from Buttington Rd & King Alfred Rd

20.5 Fungal, Disease, Or Insect Pathogen

No fungal pathogens, insect or disease pathogens were present on the day of the survey

20.6 Discussion & General Overview

The area to the north of the site contains a number of relatively poor quality and overgrown trees planted around a redundant layby and overhanging the King Alfred's Road. Management prescribed within the schedule will help maintain clearance from the highway as well as improve the visual impact of the area.

A number of Elm trees both individually tagged and within group G351 growing within the hedgerow to the south eastern corner of the site where identified as dead standing specimens and subsequently should be removed within the given time frame.

21.0 TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE, FOOTBALL FIELD, BUTTINGTON ROAD, SEDBURY

Client: Tidenham Parish Council **Report No:** GD/200236/R/sh

Completed by: Mr G Davies

Trees Tagged: Yes **Weather:** Sunny

Site: Football Field, Buttington Road, Sedbury **Date of Survey:** 30th July 2020

`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
T340	1	Field Maple	400	13	5	SM	Good	• Dominant central stem with regrowth establishing at base forming a lower crown • Lower northern crown pruned to provide clearance for mower • Multiple co dominant leaders forming from 2.0m on main stem	-Remove regrowth at base -Lift remaining crown to provide 2.0m clearance above ground level	2 years	Low	Three years
T341	Adjacent King Alfred's Rd	Silver Birch	310	14	4	SM	Good	• Single stem specimen • Ivy establishing at base • Drawn up form due to competition from neighbouring trees	-No works currently 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
T342	Adjacent King Alfred's Rd	Common Oak	240	6	5	Y	Good	• Ivy at base and on main stem • Birch establishing at base • Loss of apical leader at 2.0m resulting multiple regrowth • Asymmetrical crown bias to south overhanging highway due to competition from neighbouring trees • Previous lateral reduction to provide clearance from highway	-Remove young Birch establishing at base -Crown lift to provide 3.5m over public highway -Target prune of lateral regrowth to maintain clearance from highway	1 year	Low	Three years
T343	Adjacent King Alfred's Rd	Mountain Ash	200	7	3	SM	Fair	• Single stem specimen • Minor epicormic regrowth on main stem • Asymmetrical crown bias to north-west due to competition from neighbouring trees	-No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T344	Adjacent King Alfred's Rd	Silver Birch	200	15	4	SM	Good	• Single stem specimen • Regrowth establishing at base • Mechanical wounding at 2.0m on main stem • Lean on main stem to south self-corrected at 3.0m • Asymmetrical crown bias south overhanging highway	-Remove regrowth at base -Crown lift to provide 3.5m clearance over highway	1 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
T345	Adjacent King Alfred's Rd	Silver Birch	120-140	6	4	SM	Good	• Self-set maple establishing at base • Bifurcation of main stem at 400mm resulting in co-dominant leaders • Asymmetrical crown bias to west due to competition from neighbouring tree	-Remove self-set maple establishing at base	1 year	Low	Three years
T346	Adjacent King Alfred's Rd	Norway Maple	Est 450 at base	11	5	SM	Good	• Multiple stem specimen from base • Lower norther crown pruned to provide clearance for mower	-Crown lift where possible to provide 2.0m crown clearance -Remove regrowth at base	2 years	Low	Three years
T347	Adjacent King Alfred's Rd	Elm	200	8	3	SM	Declining	• Dead standing specimen	-Remove to ground level	6 months	Moderate	N/A
T348	Adjacent King Alfred's Rd	Elm	350-350-300	15	7	SM	Fair	• Brambles and Ivy at base inhibiting full inspection • Trifurcation of main stem at 1.0m resulting in co-dominant leaders unable to view union • Southern crown overhanging highway • Tip die back expressed within crown	-Clear brambles and Ivy at base to enable future inspections -Lift southern crown to provide 3.5m clearance over highway	1 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
T349	Adjacent King Alfred's Rd	Elm	350	14	4	SM	Declining	• Dead standing specimen	-Remove to ground level	6 months	Moderate	N/A
T350	Adjacent King Alfred's Rd	Elm	450	14	5	SM	Declining	• Regrowth establishing at base to north • Dead standing stem	-Remove to ground level	6 months	Moderate	N/A
G351	Adjacent Offas Close	Mixed Hedge	200 Avg	6	4	SM	Fair / Declining	• Group of mixed trees and shrubs forming western boundary • A number of dead and declining Elm specimens within the group	-Remove dead and declining specimens from within hedgerow	1 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.

Tree Survey Schedule Key:

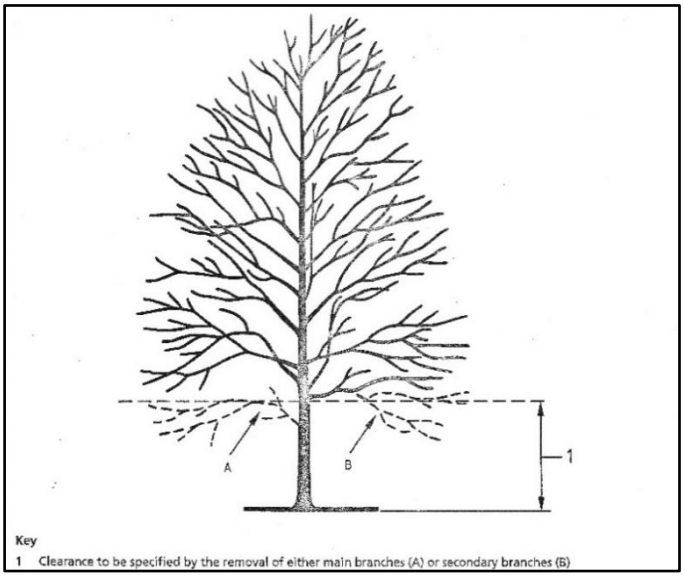
Tree No – tree reference on Tree Location Plan and/or tree tags where used. **Species** – tree species giving English common name. **DBH –** the individual stem diameters when typically measured at 1.5m above ground level unless otherwise stated. **Ht –** tree height recorded in metres. **Crown Spread** - 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; **V** (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.

22.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

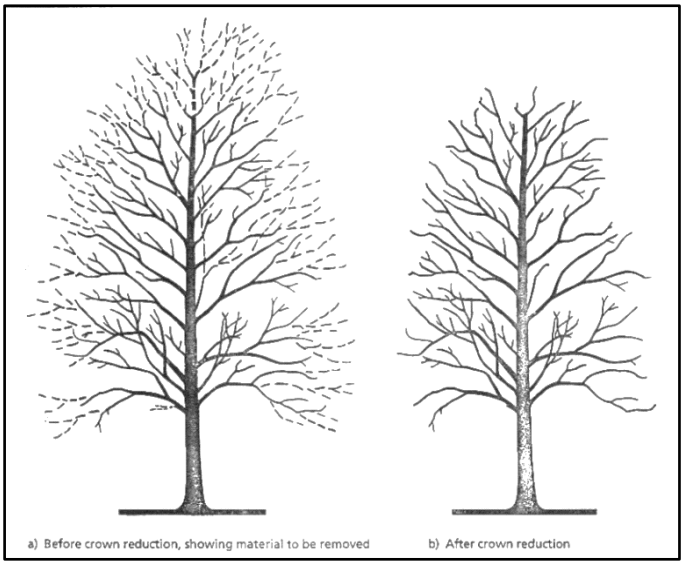
For reference and the benefit of the client, we have provided below detailed specifications and definitions of the various recommended tree work operations as well as tree health care practices.

22.1 Pruning Specifications

Crown Lifting: 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.



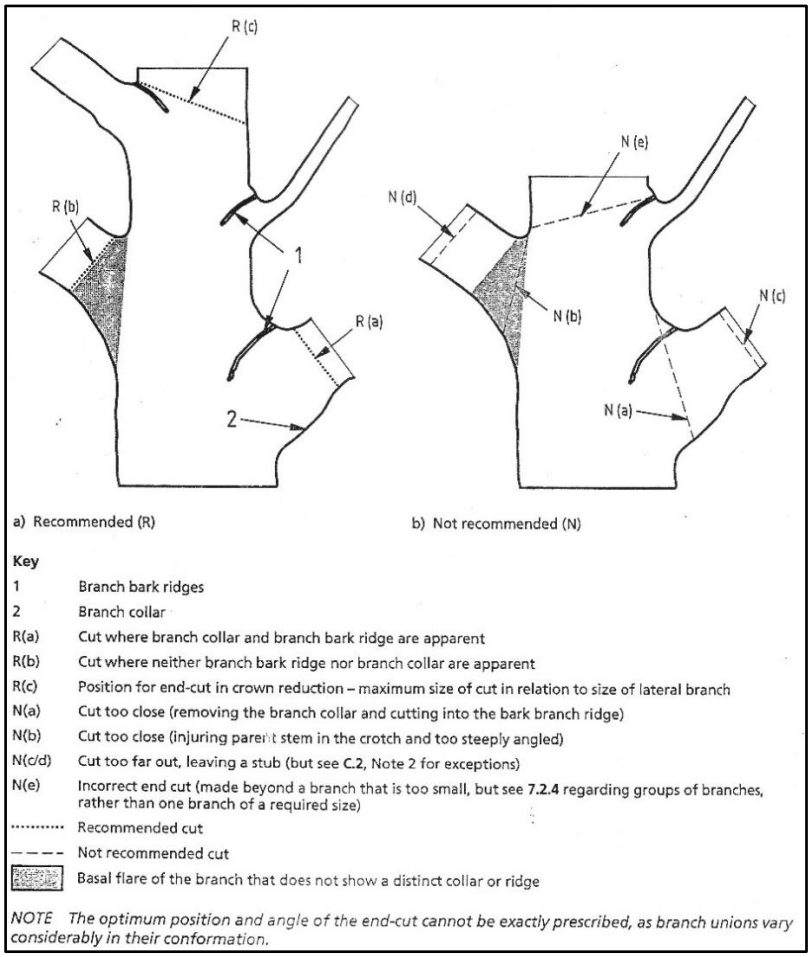
22.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (continued…)

22.1 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.

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.

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 2 of British Standard 3998:2010.



a) Recommended (R) b) Not recommended (N)

Key

1	Branch bark ridges
2	Branch collar
R(a)	Cut where branch collar and branch bark ridge are apparent
R(b)	Cut where neither branch bark ridge nor branch collar are apparent
R(c)	Position for end-cut in crown reduction – maximum size of cut in relation to size of lateral branch
N(a)	Cut too close (removing the branch collar and cutting into the bark branch ridge)
N(b)	Cut too close (injuring parent stem in the crotch and too steeply angled)
N(c/d)	Cut too far out, leaving a stub (but see C.2, Note 2 for exceptions)
N(e)	Incorrect end cut (made beyond a branch that is too small, but see 7.2.4 regarding groups of branches, rather than one branch of a required size)
·····	Recommended cut
– – – –	Not recommended cut
	Basal flare of the branch that does not show a distinct collar or ridge

NOTE The optimum position and angle of the end-cut cannot be exactly prescribed, as branch unions vary considerably in their conformation.

Minor Deadwood: is composed of dysfunctional/ dead branches with a diameter equal to or less than 30 millimetres.

Major Deadwood: is composed of dysfunctional/ dead branches with a diameter greater than 30 millimetres.

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 1: 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 2: 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 Report

REPORT STATUS: Final

REPORT COMPLETED BY: Mr G Davies *FdSc Arb*
Arboricultural Consultant

SIGNATURE:  **DATE: 17.08.2020**