



Tree Condition Survey & Management Report

Site:

Various Locations Within:

- Tidenham
- Sedbury
- Tutshill
- Beachley

Prepared for:

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Date of Visit:

6th - 7th June 2023

Bartlett Project Reference:

CW.230100.R



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Submitted on 05th July 2023

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1.0 Scope of Report

1.1 Assignment

Bartlett Consulting were instructed by Tidenham Parish Council on 31st May 2023 to:

- a) Perform a Level 2 *Basic Survey* of the principal trees located within the boundaries of the eight individual site listed below, which are open to the general public within Tidenham Parish, following the visual tree assessment (VTA) techniques developed by Mattheck & Breloer (1994).
 - St Luke's Church, Coleford Road, Tutshill, NP16 7BJ
 - Woodcroft Lane Playground, NP16 7QA
 - St Mary & Peters Church, Tidenham, NP16 7JQ
 - Sedbury Village Hall, King Alfred's Road, NP16 7AG
 - Wyebank Road, Sedbury, NP16 7PS
 - St John the Evangelist Church, Boxbush Road, GL16 8DN
 - Wyebank Road Play Area, NP16 7DS
 - Football Field, Buttington Road, Sedbury, NP16 7AN
- b) Assess tree structural and physiological condition; detail and record features and observations; update the previous 2020 tree survey data; and to account for identified tree hazards.
- c) Provide a written report summarising the tree stock subject to the survey; include a schedule of trees; provide fully informed management recommendations in accordance with current Arboricultural practice and tree health care techniques so that the tree owner (liable party) can take reasonable and proportionate action.

1.2 Background

As responsible and pro-active land / tree owners, Tidenham Parish Council have been working with Bartlett Consulting since 2009, gaining advice and guidance with regards to the reasonable and appropriate management of their tree population.

Following a survey undertaken in 2020, as well as completion of recommended works arising, Tidenham Parish Council have instructed Bartlett Consulting to update the extant survey and advise again on the condition and health of their tree population.

1.3 Report References

Specific tree survey references applied by Bartlett Consulting for this project include:

- Dunster, J.A, Smiley. T, Matheny. N, Lilly. S. (2017) *Tree Risk Assessment Manual, Second Edition*. International Society of Arboriculture. Champaign, IL.
- Fay, N. Dowson, D. Helliwell, R (2016) *Tree Surveys: A Guide to Good Practice* Arboricultural Association, The Malthouse, Gloucestershire
- Health & Safety Executive (2001) *Reducing Risk, Protecting People: HSE's Decision-Making Process*
- Lonsdale, D. (1999) *The Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment & Management* Department of the Environment. London.
- Mattheck, C., et. al. (2015) *The Body Language of Trees – Encyclopaedia of Visual Tree Assessment* Karlsruhe Institute of Technology Campus North.
- Slater, Dr. D (2016) *Assessment of Tree Forks – Assessment of Junctions for Risk Management* Arboricultural Association, The Malthouse, Gloucestershire.

1.0 Scope of Report (continued....)

1.4 Report Methodology and Limitations

This report is restricted to the trees detailed in the Survey Schedule found at the end of this report.

Our Level 2 survey of the trees at sites listed in Assignment Item 1.1(a) are based on two site visits conducted over the 6th – 7th June 2023. All photographs, samples, and readings, if applicable, were taken at the time the assessment was performed.

This assessment was limited by the following factors:

- Ivy, Bramble and other climbers / understorey vegetation precluding a full visual assessment
- Anti-climb fencing precluding access to the trees along Weybank Road

As access was no longer possible, the survey along Weybank Road was conducted within the guiding principles of a Level 1 *Limited Visual Assessment* which is: conducted from ground level and on a **negative*** basis, from designated footpaths, car parks, road network and open spaces, recording details of only those trees that require **priority** remedial works for guests, visitors and employees of the site.

* This will include trees identified with a structural weakness (fungal fruiting body or included union); a general hazard (dead / hanging branches wood $\geq 100\text{mm } \varnothing$); dead or in terminal decline; or otherwise considered a “high” or “moderate” risk.

The information contained within this report is solely for the use of the tree owner and manager to assist in the decision making process regarding the management of their tree or trees. Tree surveys and assessments are simply tools which should be used in conjunction with the owner or tree manager’s knowledge, other information and observations related to the specific tree or trees discussed, and sound decision making.

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. Tools used in the assessment included: a nylon hammer to ‘sound’ the tree and tree parts; a probe to measure the depth of cavities and open wounds, as well as explore soil conditions; and binoculars to observe upper portions of the tree. Tree dimensions were recorded using hand tools such as a laser range finder; diameter tape and measuring tape.

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 TDC 600 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 and subsequently re-tagged.

Previously un-surveyed trees were allocated new identification numbers and corresponding tags.

2.0 Tree 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 in June 2023 through the Forest of Deans District Council's 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

There are no TPO's in-place at any of the sites subject to our survey.

2.2 Conservation Area (CA) Status

None of the surveyed sites fall within a designated conservation area.

2.3 Tree Management Implications

Recommended tree works can be completed without the prior written application or notification to Forest of Dean District Council; as well as without the prior written approval or consent of the Council.

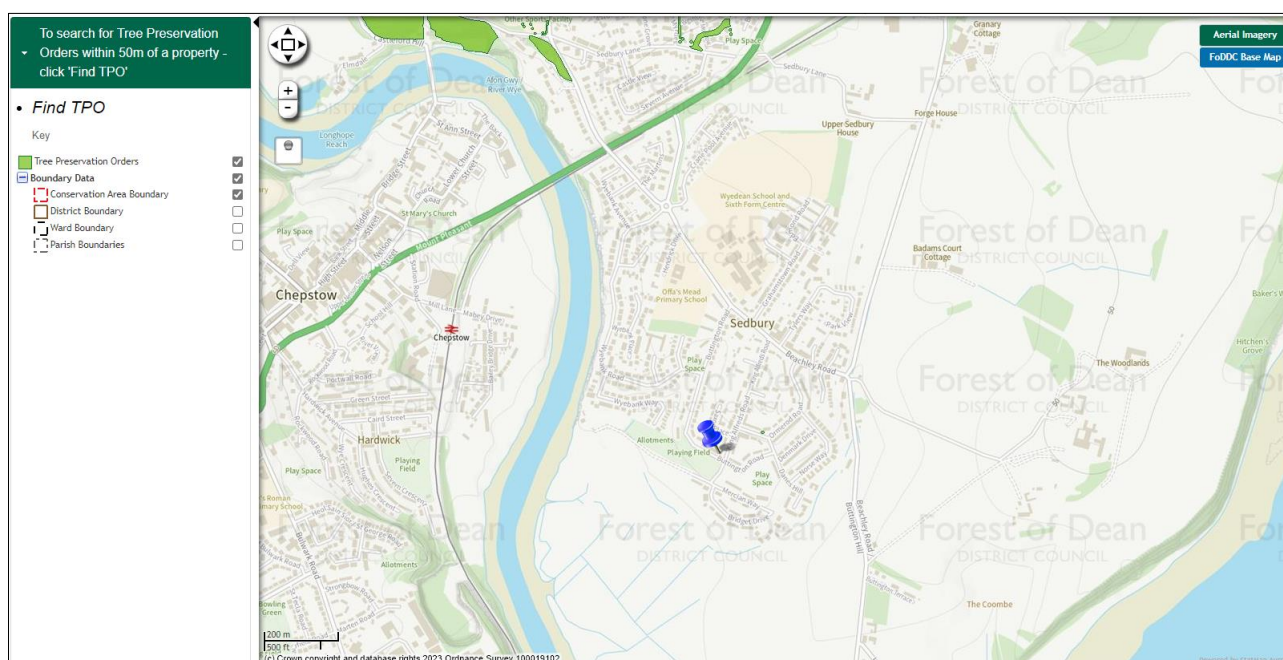


Figure 1: Snipped Image from Forest of Dean District Council Mapping Website

3.0 General Survey Location Details

3.1 Weather Conditions at Time of Survey

Weather over the 6th – 7th June 2023 was warm, dry and sunny with periods of cloud cover.

3.2 Survey Location

The Parish of Tidenham is within Gloucestershire County, administered by Forest of Dean District Council.

The Parish is nestled between the Wye River (west) and Severn River (east), approximately 2.4 miles to the east of Chepstow, approached via A48 after crossing the Severn Bridge (M48).

3.3 Local Landscape & Tree Stock Evaluation

Tidenham is a small rural parish containing a few hamlets and villages. The surrounding areas are utilized predominantly for agricultural use, with 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, as well as helping to provide diverse habitats and landscapes throughout the area.

A limestone cliff to the west of Tidenham Parish forms part of the Wye Valley, both of which influence fauna and flora within the parish.

The tree stock subject of our survey and found within Tidenham Parish is varied – with a good age range, nice mix of tree species, with a variety of conditions and features helping to promote a sense of maturity to the parish's landscape.

3.4 Assessment of Ecological Status & Potential Constraints

Following the site visit and tree survey, we believe that there is a 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 protected species, prior to commencing tree works.

4.0 St Luke's Church

4.1 Site Location

St. Luke's Church is found within the village area of Tutshill, located on Coleford Road (B4228).

The church is bounded by deep mature gardens, as well as lowland pasture to the north and west.

4.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

The two Yew trees remaining on the eastern boundary, with those to the south having been previously removed, continue to provide valuable amenity, tree canopy cover and ecosystem services for the locality.



Figure 2: Image from Google Maps Identifying St. Luke's Church

4.3 Grounds

The church is located on the northern boundary of the site, with a hard standing footpath serving it from the main eastern entrance. The remainder of the grounds is a cemetery.

4.4 Slopes and Boundaries

The site is predominantly level, bordered by stone walls.

4.5 Discussion & General Overview

The church provides valuable open space, and as mentioned above, the two mature Yew trees located either side of the gated main entrance have high amenity and landscape value.

Regrettably Holly T227 has been identified for removal due to its irreversible decline.

As previously stated within the 2020 report, especially with further tree removal identified, tree planting within St. Luke's Church is strongly recommended to establish specimens of good arboreal value around the site boundaries, promoting greater biodiversity and ensuring the site continues to contribute to the wider landscape.

Tree Schedule, St. Luke's Church

Client: Tidenham Parish Council

Report No: CW.230100.R

Completed by: Mr C. Watson

Trees Tagged: Yes

Weather: Overcast

Site: St Luke's Church, Coleford Road, Tutshill

Date of Survey: 6th – 7th June 2023

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
G226	Cherry Laurel Holly Sycamore	300	7	3	SM	Fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group of multiple stem specimens providing effective screening from neighbouring property Previously pruned to limit spread 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove two self-seeded Sycamore growing close / over neighbouring property + dead Holly stem Crown reduction of laurel to provide clearance to neighbouring property/footpath and lamp post. 	1 year	Low	Three years
T227	Holly	390 @1.0m	4	3	M	Declining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cambial dysfunction at base Single stem with multiple leaders forming at 1.8 metres Historical wounding to a number of scaffold branches resulting in exposed & desiccated sapwood Die back expressed throughout crown Tree is in irreversible decline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove Plant replacement 	1 year	Low	N/A
T228	Yew	740	9	6	M	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ivy at base and on main stem, with minor epicormic regrowth establishing at base Multiple co-dominant leaders forming at 2.0 metres Multiple historic pruning wounds throughout crown High quantity of dead branches throughout crown. Crown overhanging public footpath 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crown lift (footpath) 	1 year	Low	Three years

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
T229	Yew	490	8	5.5	M	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Deformation of main stem to northern quadrant, solid when probed . 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 . Dead branches throughout crown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Crown lift (footpath & highway) . Remove dead branches. 	1 year	Low	Three years
T408	Bay	700 @base	6	3	M	Fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Historically coppiced resulting in multiple stem specimen . Unable to view base of stem due to build up of detritus . Previously pruned to maintain spread . Isolated area of die back expressed within southern crown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Maintain current crown spread through cyclical pruning / coppicing . Remove dead branches (southern side only) 	2 years	Low	Three years
T409	Sycamore	100 80 120	5	2	Y	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Multi stemmed from old stump, forming single crown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Crown reduction (neighbouring property / gravestones) 	2 years	Low	Three years

5.0 Woodcroft Lane Playground

5.1 Site Location

The site stands at the end of Woodcroft Lane, on the village edge, providing a recreational area for the residents and any visitors. The play area is bounded by mature residential gardens to the west and agricultural land to the north and east. There is a public footpath with a stile along the southern boundary.

5.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

None of the trees on the site contribute greatly to the overall landscape beyond the site itself; however, they are part of the wider landscape and character of the area.



Figure 3: Image from Google Maps Identifying Woodcroft Lane Play Area

5.3 Grounds

The grounds are laid to grass with play equipment and a seating area located internally.

5.4 Slopes and Boundaries

The site is predominantly level and is bordered by evergreen hedging along the western perimeter.

5.5 Discussion & General Overview

The survey captured three (3) trees on the site, all of which are middle aged and of adequate vigour.

The Red Oak (T233) is a fine specimen, as well as being a commemorative planting, and will continue to provide excellent amenity value to the immediate area as it continues to grow and mature. There is now a high concentration of dead branches within the canopy, and branches are starting to hang low over the play area.

The two Sycamores growing as companion trees adjacent to the entrance have previously been crown raised, prompting adventitious growth around the pruning locations which should be periodically removed. The Ivy should also be severed at the base to prevent future encroachment.

There is adequate space for additional tree planting to promote biodiversity and continued canopy.

Tree Schedule, Woodcroft Lane Play Area

Client: Tidenham Parish Council

Report No: CW.230100.R

Completed by: Mr C. Watson

Trees Tagged: Yes

Weather: Sunny and Still

Site: Playground Woodcroft Lane, Tutshill

Date of Survey: 6th – 7th June 2023

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
T233	Red Oak	620	16	7	SM	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Commemorative tree . Girdling root to northern quadrant at base . Slight mounding at base . Moderate buttress formation south . Minimal buttressing north . Historic pruning wounds on low scaffold limb south, with well-formed wound wood . Included branch union south scaffold limb . Low crown spread in proximity to play equipment . High quantity of dead branches throughout crown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Remove dead branches . Crown raise (all points above grade) 	1 year	Low	Three years
T416	Sycamore	370	16	6	SM	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Single stem specimen . Wire fence included within stem . Epicormic regrowth at base and on main stem . Ivy growing on stem and inhibiting full inspection . Growing in proximity to dominant neighbouring tree forming combined crown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Remove epicormic regrowth at base and main stem to provide suitable clearance from access gate 	1 year	Low	Three years

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
T417	Sycamore	420 500	16	6	SM	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Ivy at base . Wire fence included within main stem . Bifurcation of main stem at 1.0 metre height . Unable to assess union due to presence of ivy . Secondary bifurcation of co-dominant leaders at 2.0 metres height with adaptive growth present below union . Forming combined crown with neighbouring tree 	. Sever Ivy	1 year	Low	Three years

6.0 St. Mary & St. Peter's Church

6.1 Site Location

The church is located along Tidenham Lane, bounded to three sides by extensive, mature, residential gardens, with an open quarry a short distance to the west of the church.

6.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

The trees on site, along with vegetation within neighbouring properties contribute to the wider landscape.



Figure 4: Image from Google Maps Showing Church and Immediate Surroundings

6.3 Grounds

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

6.4 Slopes and Boundaries

The site falls steeply from west to east, and is bordered by stonewalls.

6.5 Discussion & General Overview

Some of the trees located within the site are beginning to show signs of decline, notably Yew trees T260 and T262, with several other trees noted to be exhibiting signs of physiological stress such as reduced annual extension growth and sparser crowns.

The majority of the trees have climbing plants growing within their crowns. It appears that this has been managed in the past, but since lapsed. The practice of severing and removing vines and Ivy should be continued so that these climbing plants do not impede tree growth and health.

Tree Schedule St. Mary & St. Peter's Church

Client: Tidenham Parish Council

Report No: CW.230100.R

Completed by: Mr C. Watson

Trees Tagged: Yes

Weather: Overcast

Site: St Marys & St Peters Church, Tidenham Lane, Tidenham

Date of Survey: 6th – 7th June 2023

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
T257	Yew	580 270 740 530	6	6	M	Fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Multiple stems from base . Ivy at base and on main stems inhibiting full inspection . Previously topped at 6.0 metres and lateral reduction resulting in some dead stubs . Regrowth forming on scaffold branches . Minimal extension growth from previous pruning . Crown overhanging cemetery path 	. Crown lift (over path)	1 year	Low	Three years
T258	Irish Yew	500 @base	9	5	M	Fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Multiple co dominant leaders forming from base . Previous trimming evident up to 2.5 metres . Climbing vine within crown, previously severed . Asymmetrical crown, northeast. 	. No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T259	Hawthorn	250 @1.0m	6	5	SM	Fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Rubble piled around base . Ivy at base and on main stem inhibiting full inspection. . Brambles growing throughout crown . Epicormic regrowth on main stem . Trifurcation of main stem at 3.0 metres . Asymmetrical crown bias to south . Mistletoe southern limb. 	. Sever ivy and brambles.	1 year	Low	Three years

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
T260	Yew	890 640	7	8	M	Declining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Ivy previously severed and re-establishing on main stem . Bifurcation of main stem at base . Eastern crown overhanging highway . Previous lateral reduction & crown lift . Moderate die-back expressed throughout crown . Sparse open crown structure. 	. Crown lift (over highway)	1 year	Low	Three years
T261	Yew	800 @base	10	6	M	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Epicormic regrowth at base inhibiting full inspection . Multiple co dominant leaders forming from base . Pruning wounds on stems with moderate wound wood formation . Historically topped at 4.0 metres height resulting in multiple regrowth . Eastern crown overhanging highway . Dead branches throughout. 	. Crown lift (church entrance / highway)	2 years	Low	Three years
T262	Yew	500 @base	5	5	EM	Declining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Brambles and ivy at base inhibiting full inspection . Multiple co dominant leaders forming from base . Significant die back expressed throughout central northern & western crown . Signs of regrowth on scaffold branches . Dead branches throughout crown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Clear Brambles . Sever Ivy at base . Remove self-seeded trees growing throughout crown . Remove major dead branches 	1 year	Low	Three years
T263	Holly	250	7	4	SM	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Single stem specimen . Ivy at base and on main stem . Well-formed branch structure 	No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T265	Monterey Cypress	380	7	3	M	Fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Neighbouring tree and co-dominant stems previously removed resulting in single remaining stem . Stones around base . Ivy at base an on main stem inhibited full inspection . Wound on west of stem at ground level . Minor browning of leaf tips . Self-corrected lean 	No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T267	Euonymus	450 @base	3	4.5	M	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Multiple stems from base . Ivy growing on stem . Lean and asymmetrical crown bias east & south 	No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
T410	Juniper	15 13 14	6	3	EM	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Multi stemmed . Soil piled around base . Undergrowth inhibiting full inspection . Multiple branches removed at ground level, resulting in torn stub cuts . Ivy growing up main stem . Leaning stem east . Poor crown structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Remove . Re-plant in more appropriate location 	1 year	Low	N/A
T412	Yew	480 @base	8	5	M	Fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Multiple co dominant leaders forming base . Rose and brambles growing at base and through crown . Climbing vine throughout crown . Asymmetrical crown bias to east . Unable to fully inspect due to understory plants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Sever climbing vine / rose . Remove Brambles 	1 year	Low	Three years
T413	Sycamore	10 8 12	5	3	SM	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Self-seeded multi stemmed . Growing from gravestone 	No works currently required	N/A	Low	N/A
T414	Goat Willow	9 8 10	5	3	SM	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Multi stemmed . Ivy growing at base of stems, inhibited full inspection . Climbing plants throughout crown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Crown lift (highway) 	2 years	Low	Three years
T415	Irish Yew	500 @base	6	4	M	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Mixed vegetation at base inhibiting full inspection . Multiple co dominant leaders forming from base . Asymmetrical crown . Climbing vine throughout crown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Sever climbing vine at base 	1 year	Low	Three years

7.0 Sedbury Village Hall, King Alfred's Road

7.1 Site Location

Located on King Alfred's Road, there's a recreation ground to the west, and fenced garden area to the east.

7.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

With mixed residential dwellings surrounding the village hall, the trees within the site boundaries have a high degree of public visibility and amenity value due to the lack of other mature trees in the immediate landscape.

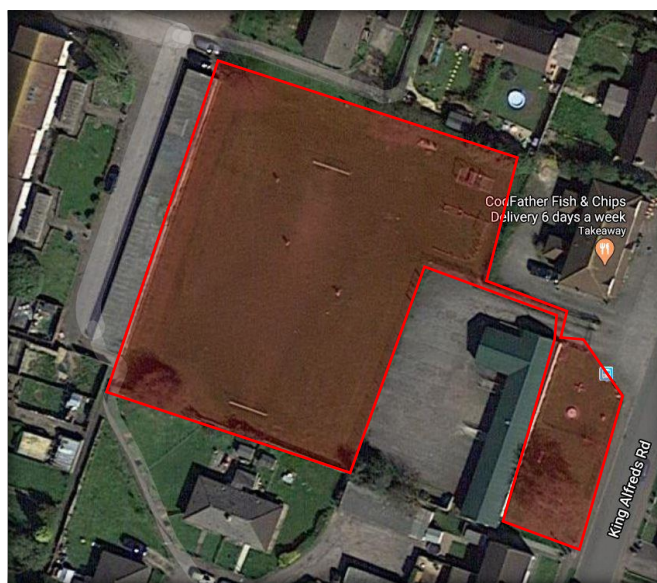


Figure 5: Image from Google Maps Showing Village Hall and Site Survey Boundaries

7.3 Grounds

The grounds comprise the playing field, regularly maintained grass, to the west; large area of hard standing located centrally around the village hall building; and the fenced garden area is also maintained grass.

7.4 Slopes and Boundaries

The site is predominantly level. Boundary treatments vary between timber fencing and hedging.

7.5 Discussion & General Overview

The limited number of trees on site, and their high public visibility and amenity value places greater emphasis upon their retention and high standards of care and attention. Of particular note is English Oak T269 located along the northern boundary of the site. This tree has a very unusual growth habit, featuring a limb contortion at 2.0 meters above ground level which has fused well. Tree canopy encroachment beyond the site boundary is noted, with particular attention being paid to the obstruction of a neighbouring street lamp.

Silver Birch T271 located in-front of the Village Hall has a large wound on the main stem, resulting from the historical removal of a large diameter limb. There is a small pocket of decay at the pruning wound with signs of good reactive response growth.

Tree Schedule Sedbury Village Hall

Client: Tidenham Parish Council

Report No: CW.230100.R

Completed by: Mr C. Watson

Trees Tagged: Yes

Weather: Overcast and Still

Site: Sedbury Village Hall, King Alfred's Road, Sedbury

Date of Survey: 6th – 7th June 2023

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
T404	Silver Birch	750	14	8	M	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Prominent buttress formation with minor mechanical wounding with burring on lower stem . Exposed desiccated sapwood between north buttresses . Large wound at 1.2 metre height to southern quadrant resulting in exposed and desiccated heartwood, partially occluded . Eastern crown overhanging public footpath 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Crown lift (over public footpath) 	1 year	Low	Three years
T405	Oak	260 @1m	5	3.5	Y	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Multiple co-dominant leaders forming at 1.0 metre resulting in low crown height . Western crown obstructing entrance gate to play area . Eastern crown overhanging public footpath . Minor dead branches throughout crown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Crown lift (over public footpath / play area) (do not remove lg. diameter branches) 	1 year	Low	Three years
T406	Oak	520	11	7	SM	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Partially buried root collar north . Minimal buttress formation full circumference . Superficial wounding to western buttress with moderate wound wood formation . Historical loss of northern co-dominant leader . Crown overhanging public park and residential garden . Northern crown in contact with lamppost . Minor deadwood within crown . Broken hanging branch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Target prune to clear lamppost . Crown lift (parkland / neighbouring property) . Remove deadwood & hanging branch 	1 year	Low	Three years

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
T407	Lime	420	13	6	SM	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Historical mechanical wounding of buttress and raised roots. . Prominent buttress formation north, east and south . Poor buttress formation northwest . Large wound on stem west, with exposed sapwood with good wound wood formation . Multiple co dominant leaders forming from above 2.0 metres height resulting in included unions . Dense crown with natural bracing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Crown lift (all points above grade) 	1 year	Low	Three years

8.0 Wyebank Road

8.1 Site Location

The trees are located between the cliffs of the Wye River (west) and the public open space of Offa's Dyke (east) public right of way – parallel and to the west of Wyebank Road.

8.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

This is a mature belt of trees, of high public visibility and amenity value, providing multiple ecosystem services, situated to a parcel of public open space. To the east of Wyebank Road are detached and semi-detached residential properties.



Figure 6: Image from Google Maps Showing Belt of Trees Subject to Survey Along Wyebank Road

8.3 Grounds

The trees are now enclosed by an anti-climb fence, precluding access. This has left the trees in an area with a deep and dense mosaic of understorey flora. The grounds outside the fence, along the Right of Way and within the public open space is managed grass.

8.4 Slopes and Boundaries

The site falls from east to west, with various localised undulations. The only boundary is the fence.

8.5 Fungal, Disease or Insect Pathogen

The Ash trees along Wyebank Road are all exhibiting signs and symptoms of the disease known as Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* syn. *Chalara fraxinea*). The disease causes leaf-loss and crown dieback, and symptoms include: black, diamond-shaped lesions or necrotic spots on shoots and branches; leaves wilting and turning black; and eventual death & dieback of those infected shoots and branches.

There is a lot of misunderstanding and misinformation with regards to Ash Dieback, and all ash trees should not be removed simply because they are showing signs and symptoms. Young trees do succumb quickly; however mature trees have shown natural resilience, and can recover from initial infection and produce healthy, secondary lower canopies.

8.0 Wyebank Road (continued...)

8.6 Discussion & General Overview

Norway Maple T264a does not appear to have been managed since the last survey.

The Oak, Ash and Lime trees within the fenced area are some of the largest and most important within Tidenham Parish. Limited management is reasonable in this instance, due to the separation of trees from the public, creating and retaining habitat and features essential for wildlife. Management can focus on maintaining clearance and removing dead / broken branches which will land in the public areas.

Unfortunately, most of the trees within the fenced area are being overgrown with Ivy, which should be severed. As Ivy grows through a tree canopy and around branches it creates a larger 'sail area' which creates higher levels of loading and bio-mechanical stress, in-turn increasing the likelihood of branch failure. Too much branch failure can spoil the shape and form of trees; reduce their crown spread; and instigate fungal decay.

The Ash trees will need to be monitored and managed accordingly, depending on any rate of dieback and decline. The younger trees along the fence-line and woodland edge are more important as failure of these trees will constitute a higher risk than those within the woodland – although we don't want the larger trees falling or breaking into the Wye River.

It is considered prudent to retain all reasonable arising's from the tree work, and place it neatly within the scrub layer of the shelter belt. This wood will benefit the overall biodiversity and provide a suitable habitat for insect species.

It is also recommended that a management plan is put into place for the understorey and vegetation.

We previously recommended creating mulch rings for the orchard trees, to address the "mower blight" which is affected the surface roots and base of tree stems. This is still an issue in 2023 with all of the tree stems being cut and damaged by mowers as well as strimmers. These trees reflect an investment by Tidenham Parish Council, and this damage will reduce the life expectancy of the trees – if not kill them outright. The creation of mulch rings is a simple and cheap course of action which will not only protect the Council's investment, but improve tree health and vitality.



Figure 7: Image of Dead Branches in Norway Maple T264a



Figure 8: Image of Strimmer Damage to Orchard Tree

Tree Schedule, Wyebank Road

Client: Tidenham Parish Council

Report No: CW.230100.R

Completed by: Mr J. Hasaka

Trees Tagged: Yes

Weather: Overcast

Site: Wyebank Road, Sedbury, NP16 7ES

Date of Survey: 6th – 7th June 2023

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
T264a	Norway Maple	490	15	7	EM	Declining	Moderate: . No access for full VTA . Wounding to surface roots with 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 dead branches . Reduce height of east scaffold limb (into shape with remaining crown)	6 Months	Mod	One year
T265a	Oak	500	15	5	EM	Fair	Good: . No access for full VTA . Ivy and understory vegetation precluded full VTA . Single stem tree . Asymmetrical crown north and west . Reasonable branch structure . Well-formed unions throughout . Tip dieback east	. Remove stubbed branches	2 Years	Low	Three years

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
T266a	Lime	600	18	10	M	Good	Good: . No access for full VTA . Ivy and understorey precluded full VTA . Co-dominant leaders forming at 3.0 metres height north, with included branch union . Secondary co-dominant leaders at 6.0 metres height with good union formed . Upper branch structure well formed . Minor deadwood	. No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T267a	Ash	350	11	6	EM	Good	Good: . No access for full VTA . Ivy and undergrowth precluded full VTA . No obvious features or hazards . Minor deadwood throughout crown . Possible initial ADB	. No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T268a	Oak	690	15	8	EM	Fair	Moderate: . No access for full VTA . Buried root collar . Dieback visible within crown . Low branching over footpath and highway . Asymmetrical crown to south	. Remove dead branches.	6 months	Mod	Three years
T269a	Ash	...	...	...	...	...	Tree Removed				
G270a	Ash	...	...	...	...	...	Tree Removed				
T271a	Oak	660	14	8	EM	Good	Good: . No Access for full VTA . Well-developed buttressing . No obvious defects or decay around base of stem . Co-dominant leaders from 6.0 metres 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	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
T272a	Oak	380	10	6.5	Y	Good	Good - Moderate: . 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	. Crown raise over highway	1 Year	Low	Three years
T273a	Oak	725	14	11	EM	Good	Good: . No access for full VTA . 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, not considered structurally significant (2020) . Over-extended scaffold limbs west . Good unions throughout crown . Major deadwood throughout canopy	. No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T273	Oak	800*	20	10	M	Good	Good: . No access for full VTA . 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 over footpath . Prune to clear phone line	1 Year	Mod	Three years
T275	Oak	600	20	10	M	Fair	Good: . No access for full VTA . Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA . Adequate structural condition . Yellow/stunted leaves . Sparse Crown . Dieback south/west crown	. No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
T276	Oak	1000	17	8	M	Good	Moderate: . No access for full VTA . Ivy and undergrowth precludes full assessment . Dense epicormic growth on east main stem . Possible old wound or dysfunction . Well-formed main union . Major deadwood over fenced area.	. No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T277	Oak	1050*	20	9	M	Good	Good: . No access for full VTA . Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA . No obvious features or hazards base of stem. . Co-dominant leaders . Recent branch failure . Low branching over footpath	. Crown lift / reduce (to clear gym equipment)	1 Year	Low	Three years
G278	Ash (x2 trees)	800*	18	11	M	Declining	Unknown: . No access for full VTA . Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA . No visibility base of stem . Topped tree stem at 4 metres height . Two additional trees to north west . Remaining trees asymmetrical to northwest . Good crown structure . Tip dieback	. No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T279	Wild Cherry	420	12	6	M	Good	Moderate: . Historical damage to surface roots . Sapwood decay at all wounds with minimal wound wood . Scaffold limb IB union at 1.0 metre height . East main stem historical pruning wound 250 millimetre diameter with sapwood decay . Variations in tone below wound when sounded . Suppressed with natural lean east . Asymmetrical crown east . Minor deadwood.	. Crown lift / reduce (to clear phone lines)	1 Year	Low	Three years
T280	Ash	...	...	...	...	...	Tree Removed				

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
G281	Ash (x2 trees)	250*	15	5	EM	Fair	Unknown: . No access for full VTA . Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA . Suppressed with low live crown ratio, . Growth habit towards east . Sparse canopy due to ABD . Large diameter deadwood in crown	. Remove dead branches	1 Year	Mod	Three years
T282	Oak	1000*	22	12	M	Fair	Moderate: . No access for full VTA . Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA . No visibility base of stem . Historical storm damage upper crown . Broken scaffold limbs and co-dominant leaders . Both still hanging in tree . Result sparse and exposed upper crown	. No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T283	Lime	500*	20	6	EM	Good	Moderate: . No access for full VTA . Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA . Reasonable form and branch structure for species and unmanaged tree . No notable features or hazards . Some tip dieback/dieback, typical of species	. No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T284	Norway Maple	455	14	7	EM	Good	Good: . Minor direct damage to surface roots . Minor sapwood decay . Good form and branch structure typical of species. . Minor deadwood	. Crown raise to 3.0 metre height (to all points over grade)	2 Years	Low	Three years
T285	Ash	...	...	...	...	...	Tree Removed				
T286	Ash	...	...	...	...	...	Tree Removed				

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
T287	Ash	200*	10	5	EM	Fair	Moderate: . No access for full VTA . Suppressed resulting in thinning crown . No obvious signs of ADB	. No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T288	Ash	260 140	10	5	SM	Good	Moderate: . No access for full VTA . Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA . Suppressed resulting in natural lean to south west . No obvious signs of ADB	. No works currently requires	N/A	Low	Three years
T289	Ash	400*	15	7	EM	Good	Good: . No access for full VTA . Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA . Loss of dominant leader west, leaving exposed asymmetrical crown to the east	. Crown reduction (to shape and balance)	1 Year	Mod	Three years
T290	Ash	240	12	6	EM	Good	Moderate: . No access for full VTA . Crossing and rubbing branching . Suppressed resulting in asymmetrical crown north . Exposed due to failure of tree to south	. Crown reduction (to shape and balance)	1 Year	Mod	Three years
T292	Hawthorn	200*	9	3.5	EM	Fair	Good: . Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA . Tip dieback and stag-heading.	. Remove dead tops	3 Years	Low	Three years
G294	Wild Cherry (x3 trees)	300*	15	4	EM	Poor	Unknown: . Undergrowth and Ivy precludes full VTA . No visibility base of stem or stem . All trees terminal decline throughout . Major deadwood.	. Remove	1 Year	Mod	N/A
T296	Plum	120*	5	3	M	Good	Moderate: . Adequate structure . Asymmetrical crown to the east . Low branches over footpath and grass	. Crown raise / reduce (to clear Right of Way)	1 Year	Low	Three years

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
T297	Ash	300*	10	5	EM	Poor	Moderate - Poor: . Recent groundworks NE base of stem . Leaning with asymmetrical crown to northwest . Large deadwood	. No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T298	Crab Apple	100	3	3	Y	Good	Moderate: . Multi-stemmed from ground level . Poor quality specimen.	. No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
G299	Crab Apple (x6 trees)	80	3	3	Y	Good	Good - Moderate: . One newly planted tree . Direct damage base of stems . Girdling planting material . Poor branch structure	. Remove or adjust stake and ties . Establish mulch rings . Formative prune.	6 Months	Low	Three years

9.0 St John the Evangelist Church, near Beachley Barracks

9.1 Site Location

Located on the western bank of the Severn, south of Sedbury village, approached via Beachley Road.

9.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

There is a single remaining tree on the site, elevating its importance within the arboriculture landscape.



Figure 9: Image from Google Maps Showing St. John Evangelist Church

9.3 Grounds

The church grounds and cemetery are laid to grass, with footpaths from Beachley Road to the church.

9.4 Slopes and Boundaries

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

9.5 Discussion & General Overview

Since the removal of the Lime trees (G300a) they have re-sprouted from the stumps, forming a low dense canopy. This can be managed to provide clearance and prevent the growth from becoming too large and breaking away from the stump(s).

The western perimeter is exposed to prevailing southwest winds, and would benefit from the planting of mixed native species, to act as wind break, and helping to create more diversity and habitat.

Survey Schedule, St. John the Evangelist Church

Client: Tidenham Parish Council

Report No: CW.230100.R

Completed by: Mr C. Watson

Trees Tagged: Yes

Weather: Sunny

Site: St John Evangelist Church, Sedbury

Date of Survey: 6th – 7th June 2023

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
G300A	Common Lime	400 @base	4	4	Y	Good	. Multiple regrowth established from stumps of two previously removed trees . Dense understory plants.	. Manage understory plants . Cut back re-growth from stumps to provide clearance	1 year	Low	Three years
T300	Bay	Avg. 150	4	4	M	Good	. Multiple stem specimen from base . Previous crown reduction . Power cable running through upper crown	. No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years

10.0 Wyebank Road Play Area

10.1 Site Location

The playground is a modest rectangular parcel of land, located in the residential area of Sedbury, found on the junction of Wyebank Road and Buttington Road.

10.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

The site currently possesses three trees concentrated in the southeast corner. With few trees scattered around the immediate neighbourhood, these trees are of high public visibility and amenity value, adding a sense of place and character to the play area and residential area.



Figure 10: Google Maps Image of Wyebank Road Play Area & Boundaries

10.3 Grounds

The grounds are predominantly well-kept grass, with play equipment (climbing frame, swings and slide) throughout the site. There are two gated accesses on the northern and southern perimeter.

10.4 Slopes and Boundaries

The site is predominantly level. All boundaries are defined by metal fencing.

10.5 Discussion & General Overview

Mountain Ash T403 is exhibiting signs of declining health and vitality, with reduced leaf coverage compared to its companion and neighbouring trees. This is attributed to the regular mechanical damage (mower blight) which the base of the stem has been subject to. As such, succession tree planting is advised.

Generally, the site would benefit from additional tree planting along the perimeters to help create an area that would be more inviting for children to play, as well as providing valuable shade during the summer months.

As with Wyebank Road, we would advise mulch rings around the existing and any new trees, as mechanical damage appears to be an issue on this site as well.

Tree Survey Wyebank Road Play Area

Client: Tidenham Parish Council

Report No: CW.230100.R

Completed by: Mr J. Hasaka

Trees Tagged: Yes

Weather: Overcast

Site: Wyebank Road Play Area

Date of Survey: 6th – 7th June 2023

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
T401	Mountain Ash	260	8.5	4	M	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Historical / new mechanical damage at base of stem . Epicormic regrowth on main stem . Historical wounding at 1.8 metres on main stem, partially occluded . Multiple co-dominant leaders forming above 2.5 metres . Asymmetrical crown bias to east . Eastern crown overhanging public footpath 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Crown lift (clearance all points over grade) 	2 years	Low	Three years
T402	Mountain Ash	180	10	3.5	M	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Mechanical damage / wounding at base of stem . Epicormic regrowth at base – some removed . Asymmetrical crown bias to east . Crown overhanging public footpath 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . No works currently required 	N/A	Low	Three years
T403	Mountain Ash	270	10.5	4	M	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Mechanical damage / wounding at base of stem . Epicormic regrowth on main stem – partially removed . Wound on main stem at 1.6 metres partially occluded . Lifting bark, with exposed sapwood/cambial dysfunction east side of main stem . Bifurcation of main stem at 2.0 metres . Sparse foliage with mistletoe in crown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . No works currently required . Plant succession tree 	N/A	Low	Three years

11.0 Football Field, Buttington Road, Sedbury

11.1 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.

11.2 Local Landscape Evaluation

Collectively the trees on-site are of moderate levels of public visibility and amenity to the local landscape; but their position within the site reduces their contribution to the wider landscape. The relatively small number of trees located along the eastern and southern boundaries are effective screening for the surrounding residential properties.



Figure 11: Image from Google Maps Showing Football Field and Survey Boundaries

11.3 Grounds

As a designated football pitch, the grounds are predominantly open grass with a skate park to the west.

11.4 Slopes and Boundaries

The site has a gentle slope from north to south. A mixture of trees, shrubs and brambles provide a rough hedge along the southern boundary. All other boundaries are open for public access.

11.5 Discussion & General Overview

The northeast aspect of the site contains a number of relatively low quality and overgrown trees, planted around a redundant layby, 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 these trees & area.

There are a number of trees within G351, along the southern boundary, that are dead or have broken and hanging branches. These should be removed and/or pruned to mitigate any risk to the public.

As recommended with other sites above, this parcel of land would benefit from planting.

Tree Survey Buttington Road Football Field

Client: Tidenham Parish Council

Report No: CW.230100.R

Completed by: Mr C. Watson

Trees Tagged: Yes

Weather: Sunny

Site: Football Field, Buttington Road, Sedbury

Date of Survey: 6th – 7th June 2023

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
T340	Field Maple	410	9	5.5	SM	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Tree in raised bed, with limited rooting area . Dominant central stem with well-established epicormic growth at base forming a lower crown . Lower northern crown lifted to provide clearance . Multiple co-dominant leaders forming from 2.0 metres on main stem 	. Crown lift (clearance all points above grade)	2 years	Low	Three years
T341	Silver Birch	320	11	4	SM	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Single stem specimen . Ivy establishing along stem . Good branch structure 	. No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T342	Oak	280	7	6	EM	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Ivy at base and on main stem . Loss of apical leader at 2.0 metres height . Suppressed tree resulting in asymmetrical crown bias to south . Overhanging highway due to competition from neighbouring trees . Previous lateral reduction to provide clearance from highway 	. Crown lift (clearance over public highway)	1 year	Low	Three years
T343	Mountain Ash	200	6	3	SM	Fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Single stem specimen . Ivy establishing on stem . 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

Tree No	Species	DBH (mm)	HT (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Age	Vigour	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Timescale	Risk	Re-Survey
T344	Silver Birch	200	11	4	SM	Good	. Single stem specimen . Regrowth establishing at base . Mechanical wounding at 2.0 metres on main stem with minimal wound wood formation . Lean on main stem to south self-corrected at approx. 3.0 metres height . Asymmetrical crown bias south, overhanging highway	. No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T345	Silver Birch	120 140	6	4	SM	Good	. Bifurcation of main stem at 400 millimetre height resulting in co-dominant leaders with included bark . Asymmetrical crown bias to west due to competition from neighbouring tree	. No works currently required	N/A	Low	Three years
T346	Field Maple	Est. 450 @ base	8	5	SM	Good	. Multiple stem specimen from base . Ivy establishing on main stems . Dense understory canopy inhibited full inspection . Lower northern crown lifted to provide clearance	. Manage understory plants to allow clearance and space for tree growth . Remove ivy.	2 years	Low	Three years
G351	Hawthorn, Elms, Elder,	200	7	4	SM	Fair	. Group of mixed trees and shrubs forming west boundary . Dead and declining Elm trees within group . Broken hanging branches throughout group	. Remove dead and declining trees . Remove broken hanging branches	6 months	Low	Three years

All recommended tree pruning must be carried out by a properly and fully insured tree surgeon, ideally approved under the Arboricultural Association's Approved Contractor's scheme.

Tree Survey Schedule Key:

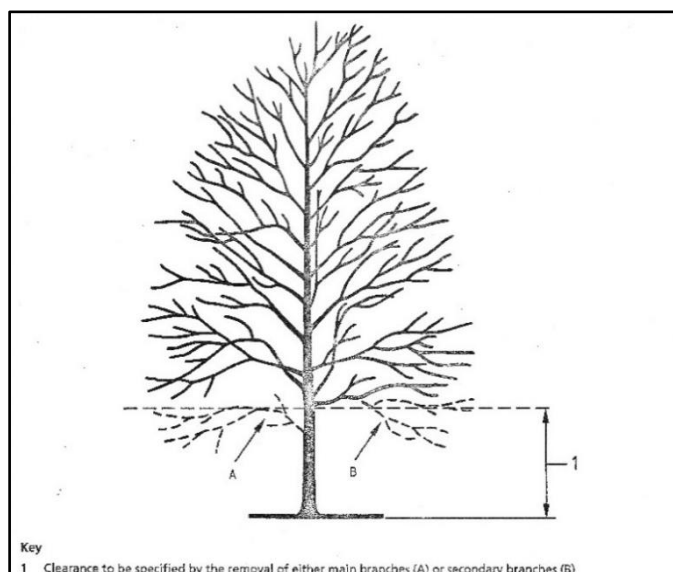
Tree No. – tree reference on Tree Location Plan and/or tree tags where used. **Species** – tree species giving English common name. **DBH** – the individual stem diameters when typically measured at 1.5m above ground level unless otherwise stated. **HT.** – tree height to the nearest meter. **Crown Spread** - crown spread in the four cardinal compass points, or as average using broadest radial spread. **Age** – recorded as NP (newly planted); Y (Y) up-to 1/4 of trees life-cycle; SM (semi-mature) up-to 2/4 of trees life-cycle; EM (early-mature) up-to 3/4 of the trees life-cycle; M (mature) up-to 4/4 of trees life-cycle; OM (over-mature) beyond the expected life-cycle; Vet (veteran) exceptional age for species with features such as cracks, cavities and decay which enhance biological associations and value of tree with senescence/retranchment. **Vigour** – an assessment of the physiological condition of the tree expressed as *Good* - no dieback no decline; *Fair* (Decline) exhibiting signs of reduced growth/vitality; *Poor* – exhibiting signs of significant (likely terminal) canopy dieback. **Condition & Observations** – is reference to physical and structural observations of the tree as a whole and individual parts. **Timescale** – recommended priority in which remedial work should be completed, including N/A (not applicable as no priority). **Risk** – as defined in Section 13 below. **Re-Survey** – as expressed in assessment table.

12.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

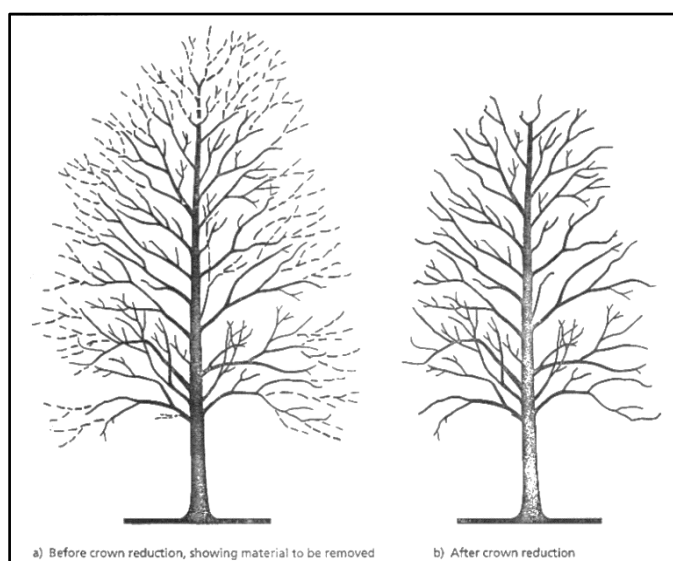
For reference and the benefit of the client, we have provided below detailed specifications and definitions of the various recommended tree work operations as well as tree health care practices.

12.1 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.



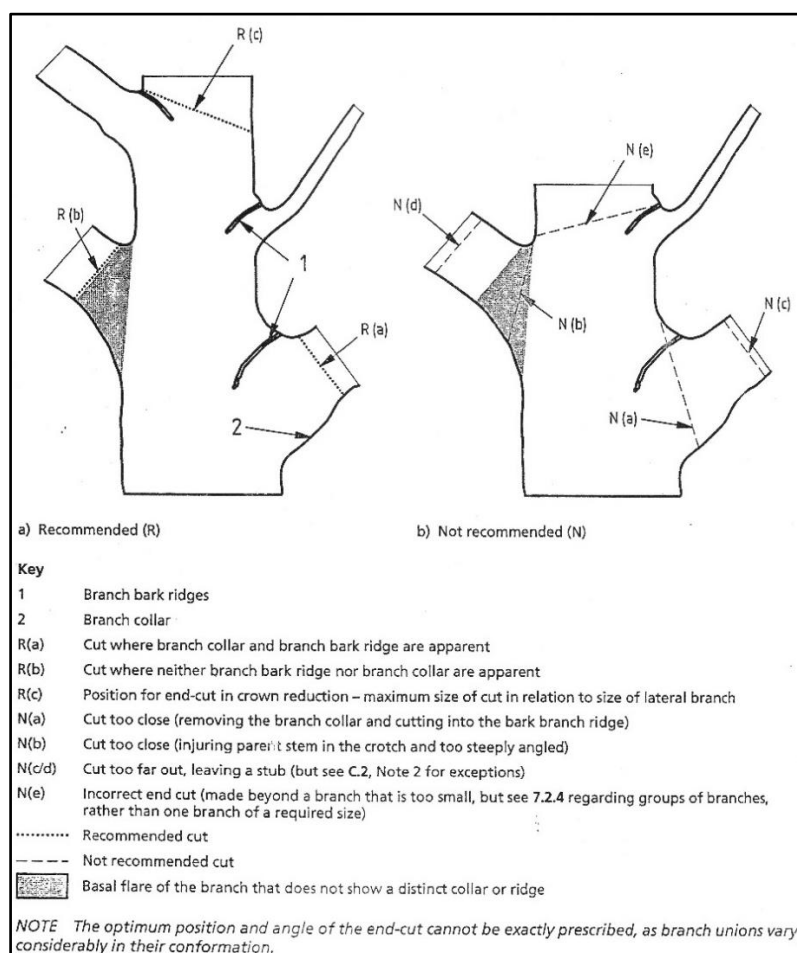
12.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (continued...)

12.1 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.



13.0 RISK ASSESSMENT

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

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

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. Chris Watson *DipArb (Lv4)*
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SIGNATURE:



DATE: 22.06.2023

REPORT CHECKED BY: Mr. Jason Hasaka *HNDArb TechArborA*
Principal Arboricultural Consultant

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DATE: 05.07.2023