

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

Tree Safety Assessments

**The Old School House
Hydes Lane
Cold Ashton
Wiltshire
SN14 8JU**

Author:

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Please also refer to the accompanying
The Old School House Tree Survey Plan Feb 2017
showing tree numbering and approximate tree positions

1.0 BRIEF and BACKGROUND

- 1.1** I am Nigel de Berker BA Hons, NDArb FARborA, Arboricultural Consultant.
I am a Fellow of the Arboricultural Association and registered QTRA (Quantified Tree Risk Assessment) practitioner
- 1.2** In accordance with my specification and costings¹ I have been performed a safety assessment of trees standing in the garden at *The Old School House*, within current potential falling scope of the public road and/or of property on the opposite side of that road; and provided a written report on my findings, along with recommendations for what I judge to be reasonable arboricultural safety management At the request of Mr and Mrs Trapp I have also included a silver maple (T22) and copper beech (T23) that stand in parts of the garden away from the road and neighbouring property.
- 1.3** My assessments and recommendations are subject to various limitations (please see Section 6.0).

2.0 THE ASSESSMENT

- 2.1** A total of 23 trees has been inspected about the grounds of The Old School House. Within the report and on plan the trees are identified as T1 – T23. The assessment comprises trees covered by the brief; it does not include every tree on the site. The inspection was undertaken on 1st February 2017.
- 2.2** Tree condition has been appraised by means of a ground-level, visual inspection of external features, from closeby and from distant perspective, looking for anomalous and/or suspect features that I consider to be indicative of serious physiological or structural weakness. Loose leafage and twiggy debris about the base of each tree has been carefully scraped back to underlying, soil surface, to permit visual inspection of the trunk about the soil line. The configuration of the crown framework and trunk including basal buttressing, has been visually assessed, looking out for serious structural defects or damage and signs of recent unusual growth, along with ground features that might indicate root plate movement or severe root damage. Canopy density, the appearance of buds, foliage and bark, have all been observed, according to their presence. Special lookout has been made for outward signs of serious disease and the presence of pathogenic fungi, particularly those known to be commonly associated with potentially harmful decay. Where judged appropriate, binoculars have been used to visually scan upper parts of larger trees and a lightweight nylon-headed mallet and a thin metal probe (450mm length) has also been used above ground about the lower trunk to man-height to test for clearly audible hollowing and to probe for externally

¹ NdeB email to Nigel Trapp 6.11.16 ; Nigel Trapp email to NdeB 19.12.16

accessible advanced decay. I have not identified any trees in my assessment that I considered at this time warranted more detailed level of inspection

- 2.3 . When attempting to assess the safety of a tree, along with my observations from tree inspection, I have considered the present nature and usage of the area within the tree's present possible dropping zone.
- 2.4 Comments on the condition of each tree are found in the notes attached to each survey entry on pages 10 -17 of the Report. Tree numbering and approximate positions are shown on a sketch plan of the site accompanying this report
- 2.5 A series of digital photos have been recorded of key inspection features and retained for reference.

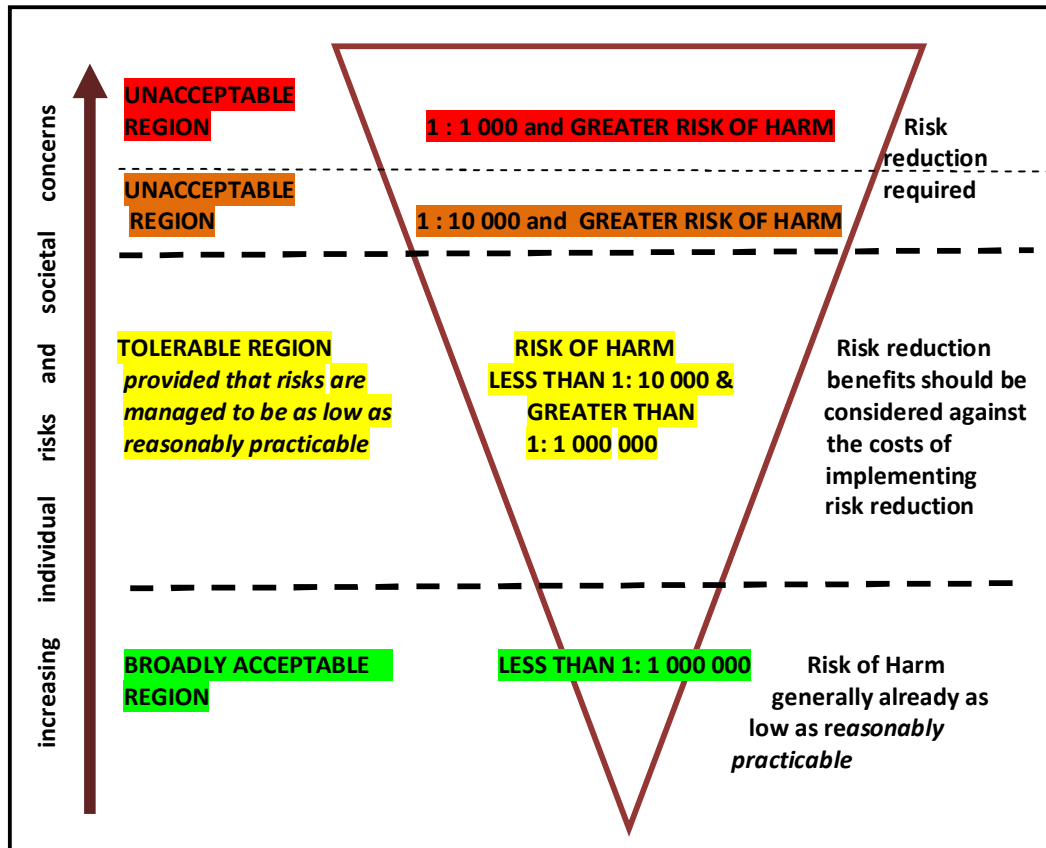


Fig. 1 Tolerability of Risk Framework Diagram (Adapted from the HSE 2001)

- 2.6** The information gathered over the course of the inspection has been used in making an appraisal of the currently reasonably foreseeable risk that each tree, or small group, is considered to pose of causing serious harm to people &/or high value property, as a result of direct physical impacts from falling tree parts, over the coming approximately 12 months – subject to various limitations. In order to help provide guidance on assessing relative levels of safety risk and presenting results, a quantified tree risk assessment system of appraisal has been used, referred to as QTRA².
- 2.7** With the QTRA approach, the extent of occupancy by people, including when driving by within vehicles, and presence of valued property - commonly referred to as *targets* - about the area upon which a tree could reasonably be expected to shed heavy parts or fall altogether (*the target area*) is assessed and quantified, using six broad ranges. My assessment of targets at The Old School House has been based upon my observations over the period that I was on site. With potentially hazardous trees, the largest tree part most likely to strike the target is considered in terms of size (registered in accordance with a series of four diameter ranges). Lastly, the probability of reasonably foreseeable failure of that part over the coming twelve months is estimated (subject to certain limitations) according to the assessor's opinion, using the system's graded hierarchy extending over seven ranges of failure probability, from highest probability of failure (1:1 ->1:10) down to the lowest risk (1/1KK – 1/10KK). Values derived from these three components are then combined to provide a quantified estimate of the reasonably foreseeable risk of harm as a probability over an approx 12month period. The estimated risk of harm value can be compared to other advisory levels of risk acceptability in general and can be considered when determining safety management priorities when dealing with numbers of trees.
- 2.8** The QTRA system takes into account the widely applied risk management principle that risks should be managed *as low as reasonably practicable*, taking a proportionate view that considers the benefits of risk reduction along with the costs. QTRA refers to The *Tolerability of Risk Framework* (HSE 2001)³, set out above in Figure 1, as a useful informative basis, when considering the relative acceptability of risk at various levels.
- 2.9** Generally, a reasonably foreseeable tree-related risk of serious harm of 1:1000 (1:1K) or greater, over a twelve month period, is considered to be *highly unacceptable* and requires mitigation without consideration of proportionality between benefits and costs of risk control. Trees that present this level of risk to their surroundings typically require an urgent safety management response. No trees within the survey at The Old School House have been identified as being in this risk category.
- 2.10** Though of lesser order reasonably foreseeable tree-related risk of serious harm of between 1:1 000 and 1:10 000, over a twelve month period is also *ordinarily*

² *Quantified Tree Risk Assessment* <https://www.qtra.co.uk/>
QTRA Version V5.2 2016 [updated 21st October 2016]

³ Health and Safety Executive 2001 *Reducing Risks Protecting People* HMSO

unacceptable. No trees within the survey at The Old School House have been identified as being in this risk category.

- 2.11** A broad intermediate, reasonably foreseeable Risk of Harm band between 1: 1000 000 and 1: 10 000 over a twelve month period is ordinarily considered to be *tolerable*, subject to the provision that it is managed to be as low as reasonably practicable. On many sites with large mature trees and nearby targets, this may be a sizeable category. No trees within the survey at The Old School House have been identified as being in this risk category.
- 2.12** Finally, a reasonably foreseeable tree-related risk of serious harm of less than 1: 1000 000 over a twelve month period is considered to be *broadly acceptable*. Risk at such low level will also comply with the criteria of being as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP), since in terms of risk management the costs of further risk reduction for the tree in its current condition likely far outweighs the risk alleviation benefits that are to be achieved over the period under consideration. All the inspected trees about The Old School House grounds currently come within this broadly acceptable risk zone. Management recommendations have nonetheless made for some of these trees. Such recommendations are non-urgent. They may be for general maintenance and /or to maintain or improve the long term form of a tree, and/or have a long term safety perspective, with a view to keeping risk levels within this low range.

3.0 LONGER TERM PERSPECTIVE ON TREE GROWTH and MANAGEMENT

- 3.1** The inspected trees at The Old School House are all early mature or in the early stages of mid-maturity. I understand that they were planted in 1970's and later. None of the inspected trees is fully grown. Many are of species that have potential to reach very large proportions (e.g. Scots pine, larch, Douglas fir, Tree of Heaven, oak etc). This will of course be a gradual process, but over the next 30 or so years a considerable increase in the size of the trees can be expected.
- 3.2** Land within the Old School House garden alongside Hydes Lane lies est. 800mm (W) - 1.5m(E) above the level of the lane and of the neighbouring cottages that are ranged closeby along the opposite side. The higher ground of the Old School House is retained by a dry-stone wall that runs along the property's roadside boundary. Many of the trees that have been included in the survey stand near the retaining wall; a few stand within about 1m or less. Tree-related disturbance to the wall and possible tree and bank instability are liable to become concerns as the trees get larger.
- 3.3** Crown parts of some of the trees currently extend part way over the lane, towards neighbouring cottages; this is not identified at present as a major concern but will foreseeably become an issue with regards safety and overbearing as the trees get taller and crown spread and weight increase.

- 3.4** The close proximity of overhead power cables to many of the roadside trees imposes a constraint that will become increasingly problematic as the trees get larger – with imposed safety management likely involving future severe pruning, not sympathetic to the trees, and some tree-removals
- 3.5** In light of their closest proximity to the retaining wall, lane and neighbouring cottages and their species' potential for further growth, I consider **Scots pine T6, Tree of Heaven T12, Silver Birch T17 and Scots pine T19** are most likely in coming years to be foremost in causing concerns.
- 3.6** If management is to take a ten year or longer prospect, I would advise removal of these four trees (i.e. **T6, T12, T17, T19**) along with **Norway maple (T4), Larch (T8) Oak (T10), Scots pine (T10) and Douglas fir (T14)** as all being poorly suited for long term retention. The work would not necessarily have to be undertaken in a single tranche. Currently, removal of **T6, T12, T17, T19** should be given priority; the other removals could be spread over a few seasons to soften effects of loss.
- 3.7** Around the same time I would advise the planting of a fuller, mixed-species shrub layer- deciduous and evergreen - alongside the road (planting not closer than 1.5m to the retaining wall), together with a mixture of relatively small-growing trees (e.g. *Sorbus spp, some Prunus spp, some Acer spp et alteri*) in the garden, sited not closer than 3m to the roadside boundary. A few selected larger-growing trees could be planted at choice positions – I would advise these should preferably be sited 5m or further from the road. Tree planting should take into account the positions of overhead power lines and the need to make reasonable allowance for the growth of the new trees and line-clearance requirements.
- 3.8 Weeping willow (T21)** is a vigorous tree that will expand considerably over the drive entrance and road, if permitted free growth. The species is fairly responsive to crown management through severe pruning and if it is to be retained into the future, T21 will likely require repeat treatment on a fairly short cycle (possibly every 4 years or so), as has been recently undertaken. I noted that T21 stands close to a drain inspection cover. The species has a reputation for wide-ranging root growth that may under some conditions, cause harm below ground to property, including through infiltrating or otherwise damaging drains. The tree owner would be advised to check the condition of drains near the tree. The outcome would affect whether or not T21 should be retained.

4.0 TREE WORK STANDARDS AND STATUTORY CONSTRAINTS

- 4.1** Before undertaking any work to the trees, the tree owner is advised to determine whether part of all of the Old School House grounds stand within a Conservation Area and /or if any of the trees about the site are subject of Tree Preservation Order(s). Should either/both be the case, statutory constraints are liable to apply to the felling or pruning of trees (subject to certain exemptions) and appropriate compliance procedures will need to be followed with the Local Planning Authority before work can proceed. If work involves felling, there may be an obligation imposed by the LPA to plant suitable replacement tree(s).
- 4.2** Before undertaking tree work, notwithstanding the above (Item 4.1), the tree owner is advised to ensure that operational assessments and procedures are in place, to take due consideration of the legal requirements regarding avoidance of harm to protected species of wild life. With tree work, this most commonly applies to not disturbing nesting and roosting sites of birds and bats, though occasionally other species' concerns may arise. When commissioning any work to the tree, the tree owner is generally well- advised to formally delegate to the tree work contractor the responsibility for ensuring that appropriate procedures are observed in this area.
- 4.3** Recommended tree work should be carried out in accordance with BS 3998: 2010 *Tree Work - Recommendations* in line with current industry good practice and Health and Safety requirements.

5.0 MONITORING AND RE-INSPECTION

- 5.1** With all the trees at The Old School House, year-round monitoring of condition is advised. This does not necessarily have to be formally undertaken by an expert. It may be undertaken by anyone of common-sense with experience of gardens and plants and who is reasonably observant, familiar with the grounds and regularly and frequently on site outdoors. Informal monitoring should not be an onerous duty. It should typically involve walking round the grounds every week or so and looking out for obvious damage to trees (e.g. broken or hanging stems/branches, signs of uprooting etc.) and any unusual changes in appearance (e.g. unseasonal leaf loss, thinning canopy, unusually discoloured &/or small foliage, bark loss, exudations from trunk, etc.), together with signs of fungi, either growing attached to the tree, or close to its base.
- 5.2** Monitoring should take place throughout the year, including directly after storms or other severe weather and should particularly focus on trees that might cause serious harm, owing to size and position, if they were to fail. If at some time the monitor observes features that provoke uncertainty or concern - the opinion of an arboriculturalist should be sought. If called upon to do so, I would be happy to advise further on what to generally look out for, with regards informal monitoring of trees.

5.3 In addition to informal monitoring, and subject to its progress, I anticipate that the trees should be formally re-inspected by a competent tree expert within about 18 months of this Report's inspection. Subsequent re-inspections may be at greater time intervals.

6.0 LIMITATIONS

The following limitations apply:

- a) The Report expresses my considered and honest opinion, presented in good faith. However, there is no guarantee that the Report is free from omission or error.
- b) Tree inspection has been restricted to ground-level visual assessment of accessible external features. Only the trees specified in the project brief have been considered. Tool-aids to inspection have been limited to: binoculars (to view upper regions of the tree); light-weight, nylon-headed mallet (to lightly tap the base and lower trunk to man-height, listening out for clearly audible hollow-type resonance) and a fine metal probe (300-450mm length x 5mm diam - to manually lightly probe the accessible parts of the tree above ground to approximately man-height, seeking areas of serious decay &/or other obvious serious defect). Inspection below ground has been limited to manual probing, where thought to be warranted and where ground conditions readily permit, with the metal probe to not more than 150mm depth beneath the soil-line. No inspection material has been assessed by laboratory. The time of year when tree inspection took place may have affected and limited observations and inferences, particularly with regard to tree foliage (deciduous trees were not in leaf at the time of inspection) and to some pathogens and decay fungi. The assessment has not been informed by detailed background information concerning the past management history of the site, or by knowledge of its soil, geology, or hydrology.
- c) Measurements, compass orientation, proportions and assessments of age have all been estimated. Plan material and positioning of trees on plan has been approximate. Distance from tree refers to distance from nominal centre of base of main trunk. Where set closely about a tree structures (e.g. walls), materials (e.g. debris, timber, rubble) and/or dense vegetation (e.g. ivy, suckers, other dense growth) may have hidden parts of that tree, as a result of which, defects may have passed unrecorded and not been taken into account in the assessment and subsequent advice .

- d) Assessment of the extent, nature and use of areas within the potential dropping zones of trees has been based upon circumstances observed and interpreted by the assessor at the time of tree inspection. Risk assessment has been intended to be a broad view of probability based on what appears to be a reasonable forecast for the coming period of about a year, in light of the appraisal of circumstances, prevailing at the time of tree inspection. Any probability-values expressing degrees of likelihood are not categorical or absolute and assume normal continuation of the circumstances existing about the tree at the time of inspection, along with non-extreme weather conditions.

- e) Tree risk management recommendations do not aim to achieve zero risk from trees, but aim to advise measures of reasonable care to avoid reasonably foreseeable risk of serious injury to persons or property from falling branches or stems as an immediate consequence of tree collapse or disintegration. It is intended that the assessment and tree management recommendations should be valid for about a year; however, this, or any other period, is not guaranteed.

- f) The assessment does not look into any forms of tree-related hazard and risk, other than those that are reasonably foreseeable, resulting from direct physical impact to people or valuable property from falling tree limbs or trunks. No other form of hazard or harm has been considered. No attempt has been made to assess the likely impact of tree-root influence (associated with subsidence, heave and/or direct root pressure) upon buildings, services (including drains), or other structures.

The Old School House, Cold Ashton

TREE SAFETY ASSESSMENTS

Individual Records

February 2017

1. Tree No.	2. Species	3. Approx Ht (m) x Trunk diam at breast ht (mm)	4. Mat	5. Vig	6. Position	7. Reasonably foreseeable risk of serious harm from tree in coming year	8. Noteworthy features	9. General non-urgent management advice for coming year
T1	Italian Alder	9 x 150	EM	H	SE corner of site, nr The Gazebo and road alongside E boundary. Tree stands approx. 15m from roadside and 3.5m from The Gazebo	Broadly acceptable	Overall healthy-looking small , well-formed young tree No serious defects noted Visual inspection, probe and mallet testing identify no obvious serious basal/lower trunk decay features. No signs of past or recent rootplate movement noted. Light outer canopy reaches to within about 1m of the corner of The Gazebo Overhead power supply cables pass close to tree Large-growing species – not yet fully grown	1. Monitor tree condition 2. Maintain safe crown clearance from overhead power supply cables and from The Gazebo building
T2	Italian Alder	10 x 200	EM	H	SE corner of site, nr The Gazebo and road alongside E boundary. Tree stands approx. 12m from roadside and 6m from The Gazebo	Broadly acceptable	Overall healthy-looking small , well-formed young tree No serious defects noted Visual inspection, probe and mallet testing identify no obvious serious basal/lower trunk decay features. No signs of past or recent rootplate movement noted. Overhead power supply cables pass close to tree Large-growing species – not yet fully grown	1. Monitor tree condition 2. Maintain safe crown clearance from overhead power supply cables
T3	Norway maple	9 x 200	EM	H	SE corner of site, nr The Gazebo and road alongside E boundary. Tree stands approx. 10m from roadside and 8m from The Gazebo	Broadly acceptable	Overall healthy-looking small, young tree Somewhat drawn-up and restricted by other nearby trees. No serious defects noted Visual inspection, probe and mallet testing identify no obvious serious basal/lower trunk decay features. No signs of past or recent rootplate movement noted. Overhead power supply cables pass close to tree Large-growing species – not yet fully grown	As Tree T1
T4	Norway maple	10 x 200 + 200	EM	H	SE corner of site, alongside E boundary, nr. road. Tree stands approx. 8m from roadside and 10m from The Gazebo	Broadly acceptable	Overall healthy-looking small, young tree, Twin-stemmed from tightly-formed basal fork - such forks may be inherently less strong than open structured forks. Somewhat drawn-up and restricted by other nearby trees. Inherently poor quality branch attachment (75mm diam) at 5m towards lawn (W) Visual inspection, probe and mallet testing identify no obvious serious basal/lower trunk decay features. No signs of past or recent rootplate movement noted. Overhead power supply cables pass close to tree Large-growing species – not yet fully grown	1. Prune out branch with poor quality attachment at 5m ht on lawn aspect 2. Maintain safe crown clearance from overhead power supply cables 3. Monitor tree condition

1. Tree No.	2. Species	3. Approx Ht (m) x Trunk diam at breast ht (mm)	4. Mat	5. Vig	6. Position	7. Reasonably foreseeable risk of serious harm from tree in coming year	8. Noteworthy features	9. General non-urgent management advice for coming year
T5	Scots pine	10 x 340	EM	MH	SE corner of site; 3m from roadside boundary retaining wall and 600mm from boundary wall with field (E)	Broadly acceptable	Overall healthy-looking well-formed young tree partly intergrown with T4. No serious defects noted Visual inspection, probe and mallet testing identify no obvious serious basal/lower trunk decay features. Part of outer canopy reaches to roadside boundary. One low broken light branch caught up over field (E) No signs of past or recent rootplate movement noted. Overhead power supply cables pass close to tree Large-growing species – not yet fully grown	Remove broken branch over field 2. Maintain safe clearances from overhead power supply cables and road 3. Monitor tree condition
T6	Scots pine	11 x 310	EM	MH	SE corner of site; 1.5m from roadside boundary retaining wall and 500mm from retaining wall at side of sunken steps/pathway to The Gazebo	Broadly acceptable	Overall healthy-looking well-formed young tree partly intergrown with T5. No serious defects noted Visual inspection, probe and mallet testing identify no obvious serious basal/lower trunk decay features. Lower crown reaches <2m over road at about 4m ht. Base stands close to retaining walls x 2 and over time may cause wall disturbance No signs of past or recent rootplate movement noted. Overhead power supply cables pass close to tree Large-growing species – not yet fully grown	1. Remove lowest branch (50mm diam) over road and prune back and shape remaining roadside canopy 2. Maintain safe crown clearance from overhead power supply cables 3. Monitor tree condition
T7	Variegated holly	4 x 120	EM	H	SE corner of site, in roadside shrub bed; 3.5m from roadside boundary retaining wall	Broadly acceptable	Small, bushy healthy-looking young tree ; no serious defects noted ; crown is well clear of road. Light upper growth touches overhead power cables	1. Monitor tree condition 2. Maintain safe crown clearance from overhead power supply cables
T8	Larch	12 x 250	EM	M	SE corner of site, in roadside shrub bed; 3.75m from roadside boundary retaining wall	Broadly acceptable	Moderately healthy-looking rather drawn-up young tree. Twin upper-crown leading stems from open fork at 8m ht. Light side-branching mostly towards garden. Crown high-raised on road aspect – does not reach over road. Visual inspection, probe and mallet testing identify no obvious serious basal/lower trunk decay features. No signs of past or recent rootplate movement noted. Overhead power supply cables pass close to tree Large-growing species – not yet fully grown	1. Monitor tree condition 2. Maintain safe crown clearance from overhead power supply cables

1. Tree No.	2. Species	3. Approx Ht (m) x Trunk diam at breast ht (mm)	4. Mat	5. Vig	6. Position	7. Reasonably foreseeable risk of serious harm from tree in coming year	8. Noteworthy features	9. General non-urgent management advice for coming year
T9	English oak	3.5 x 100	Juv	H	Roadside shrub-bed mid-section to E; approx. 2.5m from roadside boundary retaining wall	Broadly acceptable	Overall healthy-looking small lightweight, young tree with markedly distorted form from past topping – upper stem sweeps abruptly away from roadside ; crown-spread does not reach to road Overhead power supply cables pass close to top of crown Large-growing species – not yet fully grown	1. Monitor tree condition 2. Maintain safe crown clearance from overhead power supply cables
T10	Holly	2.5x 180	EM	H	Roadside shrub-bed mid-section to E; approx. 1m from roadside boundary retaining wall	Broadly acceptable	Overall healthy-looking small young tree recently topped at about 2m ht and producing bushy regrowth with outer foliage in line with roadside boundary wall Slight incline towards road. No serious defects noted Overhead power supply cables pass close to tree	1. Monitor tree condition 2. Maintain safe crown clearance from roadside and overhead power supply cables
T11	Scots pine	13 x 360	EM/ MM	MH	Roadside shrub-bed mid-section to E; approx. 2m from roadside boundary retaining wall	Broadly acceptable	Moderately healthy-looking young tree with slight lean to garden Lightweight branching about fairly narrow crown ; high-raised on road aspect to clear overhead power cables; crown reaches 1m short of roadside boundary . No serious defects noted Visual inspection, probe and mallet testing identify no obvious serious basal/lower trunk decay features. No signs of past or recent rootplate movement noted. Overhead power supply cables pass close to tree Large-growing species – not yet fully grown	1. Monitor tree condition 2. Maintain safe crown clearance from overhead power supply cables
T12	Tree of Heaven	13 x 400	EM/ MM	MH	Roadside shrub-bed mid-section; approx. 1.3m from roadside boundary retaining wall	Broadly acceptable	Moderately healthy-looking young tree standing close to top of roadside retaining wall. Overhead cables pass near main stem on garden aspect- crown has been high-pruned on garden aspect. Simple crown framework with branches and overall weight bias to road – reaching over road by about 3m from 5m ht above lane (i.e. above normal vehicular ht) Occasional minor deadwood in falling scope of road. No serious defects noted Visual inspection, probe and mallet testing identify no obvious serious basal/lower trunk decay features. No signs of past or recent rootplate movement noted. Large-growing species – not yet fully grown	1. Remove deadwood 2. Maintain safe crown clearance from overhead power supply cables and road 3. Monitor tree condition

1. Tree No.	2. Species	3. Approx Ht (m) x Trunk diam at breast ht (mm)	4. Mat	5. Vig	6. Position	7. Reasonably foreseeable risk of serious harm from tree in coming year	8. Noteworthy features	9. General non-urgent management advice for coming year
T13	Lawson cypress	6 x 180	EM	M	Roadside shrub-bed mid-section; approx. 6m from roadside boundary retaining wall	Broadly acceptable	Small upright young tree with lightly branched narrow, conical crown Crown spread is 5m short of roadside No serious defects noted Visual inspection, probe and mallet testing identify no obvious serious basal/lower trunk decay features. No signs of past or recent rootplate movement noted. Likely large-growing species (subject to cultivar) – not yet fully grown	1. Monitor tree condition
T14	Douglas fir	14 x 380	EM	M	Roadside shrub-bed mid-section; approx. 6.5m from roadside boundary retaining wall	Broadly acceptable	Moderately healthy-looking young tree. Single main stem axis; upper crown attenuated; radial branches, mostly towards garden; foliage somewhat yellow-green in places. Crown clear of overhead cables; crown-spread 3m short of roadside No serious defects noted Visual inspection, probe and mallet testing identify no obvious serious basal/lower trunk decay features. No signs of past or recent rootplate movement noted. Large-growing species – not yet fully grown	1. Monitor tree condition
T15	Whitebeam	10 x 300	MM	MH	Roadside shrub-bed mid-section; approx. 7m from roadside boundary retaining wall	Broadly acceptable	Overall healthy-looking small, young tree, pollarded est. 20 years ago at about 3m; spreading multi-stemmed upswept crown biased to garden - partly restricted otherwise by nearby trees; crown-spread is 5m clear of roadside. No serious defects noted Visual inspection, probe and mallet testing identify no obvious serious basal/lower trunk decay features. No signs of past or recent rootplate movement noted.	1. Monitor tree condition
T16	Norway spruce	12 x 270	EM	MH	Roadside shrub-bed mid-section; approx. 4.5m from roadside boundary retaining wall	Broadly acceptable	Generally healthy-looking upright young tree. Single main stem axis Narrow, symmetrical conical crown of lightweight radial branching – raised to 5m ht and partly integrated with crown of T15 Crown-spread is 3m clear of roadside and also clear of overhead power supply cables Visual inspection, probe and mallet testing identify no obvious serious basal/lower trunk decay features. No signs of past or recent rootplate movement noted. Large-growing species – not yet fully grown	1. Monitor tree condition

1. Tree No.	2. Species	3. Approx Ht (m) x Trunk diam at breast ht (mm)	4. Mat	5. Vig	6. Position	7. Reasonably foreseeable risk of serious harm from tree in coming year	8. Noteworthy features	9. General non-urgent management advice for coming year
T17	Silver birch	12 x 400	MM	M	Roadside shrub-bed mid-section to W; <1m from roadside boundary retaining wall	Broadly acceptable	Moderately healthy-looking medium-small, upright tree growing close to top of roadside retaining wall. High pruned in past to approx. 5m to clear overhead power supply cables, passing nearby on either side of tree – leaving multiple small pruning wounds up main trunk. Open crown with few branches (max ca. 150mm diam) reaches over road by about 3m, from 6m above lane. No serious defects noted. Visual inspection, probe and mallet testing identify no obvious serious basal/lower trunk decay features. Occasional light dead wood present. No signs of past or recent rootplate movement noted. Tree not yet fully grown.	1. Monitor tree condition 2. Maintain safe crown clearance from overhead power supply cables and over lane
T18	Variegated Holly	2.5 x 150	EM	H	Roadside shrub-bed mid-section to W; approx. 3m from roadside boundary retaining wall	Broadly acceptable	Overall healthy-looking small young tree- topped fairly recently at 2m ht and leaning away from road towards yew hedge. Crown-spread is 2m clear of roadside. No serious defects noted.	1. Monitor tree condition
T19	Scots pine	10 x 400	EM/MM	M	Roadside shrub-bed mid-section to W; approx. 1.3m from roadside boundary retaining wall	Broadly acceptable	Overall mod. healthy-looking young tree standing not far from top of retaining wall. Upright single main stem about 4m ht. from where two widely diverging crown stems develop and between which overhead power supply cables pass at about 5m ht. and also close to outer crown over road. Crown reaches 1m - 3m over road from about 4m -7m above lane. The unusually wide fork at 4m may be a potentially weak form. No obvious present serious us defects noted. Visual inspection, probe and mallet testing identify no obvious serious basal/lower trunk decay features. No signs of past or recent rootplate movement noted. Large-growing species – not yet fully grown.	1. Monitor tree condition 2. Maintain safe crown clearance from overhead power supply cables and over lane
T20	Purple plum	4.5 x 200	EM	MH	Roadside shrub-bed mid-section to W; approx. 2.5m from roadside boundary retaining wall	Broadly acceptable	Small, young tree. Recently cut to a simple crown framework at about 3m ht and now with vigorous sucker regrowth. Tree stands directly beneath overhead power supply cables. Crown spread is 1.5m clear of roadside. No serious defects noted.	1. Maintain safe crown clearance from overhead power supply cables 2. Monitor tree condition

1. Tree No.	2. Species	3. Approx Ht (m) x Trunk diam at breast ht (mm)	4. Mat	5. Vig	6. Position	7. Reasonably foreseeable risk of serious harm from tree in coming year	8. Noteworthy features	9. General non-urgent management advice for coming year
T21	Weeping willow	9 x 450	MM	H	Roadside , at edge of lawn/shrubbery adjacent to W side of drive entrance; approx. 500mm from roadside boundary retaining wall and 2m from drainage inspection cover by entrance	Broadly acceptable	Overall healthy-looking tree leans towards road. Wide framework recently severely reduced to about 8m ht and now with vigorous dense young shoot regrowth about crown. Crown reaches over road by about 2m, in places with fine weeping shoot tips down to about 2m above lane. No serious defects noted Visual inspection, probe and mallet testing identify no obvious serious basal/lower trunk decay features. No signs of past or recent rootplate movement noted. Overhead power supply cables pass through crown T21 proximity to drainage inspection cover raises concern for possibility of tree root infiltration Large-growing species – not yet fully grown	1. Maintain safe crown clearance from overhead power supply cables and road by regular crown reduction (likely every 3-4yrs or so) together with interim light targeted pruning of growth encroaching too low/too far over road 2. Monitor tree condition 3. Check nearby drains for tree root problems – review tree treatment if tree-related drain problems are identified
T22	Silver maple	12 x 500	MM	H	W end of main lawn, near garden path; approx. 10m from gravel parking area at front of the house	Broadly acceptable	Overall healthy-looking well proportioned vigorous tree with dense crown from twin ascending main stems . No major dead wood or serious dieback noted ; no obvious, weakly formed major forks. Bark is healthy-looking Overall, no serious defects noted Visual inspection, probe and mallet testing identify no obvious serious basal/lower trunk decay features. No signs of past or recent rootplate movement noted. Large-growing species – not yet fully grown	1. Monitor tree condition
T23	Purple-leafed beech	8x 400	EM/ MM	MH	NE corner area of main lawn nr. kitchen garden; approx. 12m from The Gazebo building and 10m from the garden-boundary wall (E).	Broadly acceptable	Healthy-looking low domed tree with dense crown on an upright single main trunk. No major dead wood or serious dieback noted ; no obvious, weakly formed major forks. Bark is healthy-looking. Narrowly restricted 'slot-like' hollow noted in main stem at 2.3m ht (E) within which manual probe meets hard resistance at about 150mm radial depth and where the parent stem diam is ca 400mm -this is not considered to be a serious weakness for the foreseeable future. Surrounding trunk features appear to be normal, healthy-looking and well-formed Visual inspection, probe and mallet testing identify no obvious serious basal decay features. No signs of past or recent rootplate movement noted. Large-growing species – not yet fully grown	1. Monitor tree condition

End of Report
NdeB Feb 2017

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