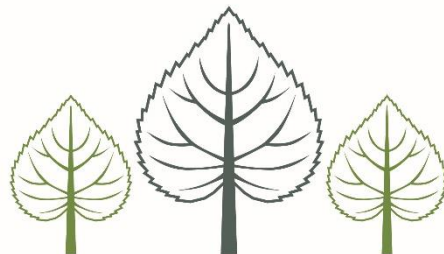


Tree Hazard Evaluation Survey Report

Rev 1.1

5 Studley Drive,
Swarland,
Morpeth
NE65 9JT



Tilia

Tree Consultancy Services

11 Newton on the Moor, Morpeth, Northumberland, NE65 9JY
T: 07462 033438 E: office@tiliatreeconsultancy.com

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1.0 Preliminary Details



| | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Site Location | : | 5 Studley Drive, Swarland, Morpeth, NE65 9JT |
| Client | : | Mr Ian & Mrs Gail Black |
| Client Contact | : | Mrs Gail Black |
| Client Reference | : | - |
| Our Reference | : | TCS110520221444 |
| Report Date | : | 30/06/2022 |
| Revsion | : | 1.1 |
| Terms of reference | : | To carry out arboricultural inspection of those trees standing within the area marked on the site plan (see figure 1.1 below). To identify risk posed, to prescribe appropriate remedial works and, where appropriate, recommend a year for re-inspection based on tree condition and land use. |
| Consultant Name | : | Nigel Chopping |

The authority of this report ceases when any site conditions change or pruning or other works unspecified in the report are carried out to, or affecting, the subject tree(s). The statements made in this report do not consider the effects of extremes of climate, vandalism, malpractice or accident, whether physically, chemically, biologically or fire related.

Tilia Tree Consultancy Services Ltd. cannot accept any liability about these factors, where prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current good practice. The recommendations within this report remain valid for the period stated for reinspection or twelve months from the date of survey. The limit of Tilia Tree Consultancy Services Ltd. indemnity over any matter arising out of this report extends only to the instructing client; Tilia Tree Consultancy Services Ltd. cannot be held liable for any third-party claim that arises following or out of this report.

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2.0 Scope and methodology



- 1.1 To carry out arboricultural inspection of those trees standing within the boundary of 5 Studley Drive, Swarland, Morpeth, NE65 9JT. The area is indicatively marked on the site plan (see figure 1.1 below).
- 1.2 The survey has utilised Visual Tree Analysis (VTA) methodology and drawn upon guidance as prescribed by the National Tree Safety Group and Health and Safety Executive. All trees within the area defined on the plan were inspected with respect to the risk posed by whole or partial tree failure. Where a gross defect was noted the tree concerned was marked on a site plan and a schedule draw up to aid ongoing identification and reporting.



Above: Figure 1.1: Scope of survey indicated by red dotted line.

- 1.3 VTA refers to the process used for identifying the condition of inspected trees. In summary each tree is inspected in a methodical manner. The inspection seeks to identify the presence of visual symptoms. These help the inspector identify whether remedial works are required to abate or manage defects noted. The overall condition of the tree is inspected from a distance approximately equivalent to the height of the tree (where space permits). This seeks to identify the overall condition of the tree, canopy shape, presence of leans etc. The area around the base of the tree is then inspected to identify whether ground disturbance has occurred. This could be in the form of mechanical damage to roots or identifying evidence that the root system has been weakened. An inspection of the stem and branches of tree is then undertaken from ground level. This seeks to identify decay pockets, stem cracks, reactive growth of wood, decay fungi, bark condition and many other factors associated with VTA.



3.0 Site Overview & Background

- 3.1 Inspections were undertaken on 26/05/2022. Conditions were good and did not inhibit the inspections.
- 3.2 The site is of a generally level topographic aspect accommodating a small mature woodland area to the North and West, a residential property with 3 associated outbuildings. To the Northeast of the site is a paddock area which is bordered by mature trees to the South and West. Further mature trees of note are located to the East of the main dwelling that border the access driveway and Studley Drive.
- 3.3 The tree population of the site mixed with ornamental varieties in the vicinity of the house and woodland species to the Northwest and Northeast of the site. The species composition of the site consists of mainly Beech, Oak, Sycamore, Norway Spruce, Sitka Spruce with some Poplar, Goat willow, Horse Chestnut, Holly, Yew, Lime and Cherry being present.
- 3.4 The age class of the tree population was observed to be mainly mature with the larger trees that are considered to be 100-150 years old being located to the North of the site. Younger conifers are located to the West of the paddock area. Towards the main dwelling and Southern aspects Mature broadleaves and conifers were observed estimated to be within 40-80 years old. Younger trees were observed within the woodland areas.
- 3.5 The site is bordered by Leamington Lane to the North which constitutes a main arterial route to the village of Swarland. Studley Drive is located to the East and South. This provides access to the estate and other residential properties.
- 3.6 There was signs of previous tree management having been undertaken within the last 5 years. This was evidenced by on site observations and comparison with the prior 2015 arboricultural report. More recently works have been undertaken in response to storm damage sustained during high winds that occurred during the 2021-2022 winter period. Regionally, many trees have been subject to extensive storm damage throughout the winter period. This gave rise to damage to tree crowns, wind snap of stems and whole tree failures. Weather during the worst weather in late November were reported by the Met Office as follows:
Storm Arwen brought severe winds across the UK overnight 26 to 27 November 2021, with the Met Office issuing a red warning for wind. The developing storm, tracking south to the north-east of the UK, brought northerly winds gusting widely at over 60Kt (69mph). The highest gust speed was 85Kt (98mph) at Brizlee Wood, Northumberland. This was one of the most powerful and damaging winter storms of the latest decade. https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/binaries/content/assets/metofficegovuk/pdf/weather/learn-about/uk-past-events/interesting/2021/2021_07_storm_arwen.pdf Accessed 23/01/22
- 3.7 The adverse weather conditions resulted in numerous incidences of tree failure at 5 Studley Drive. The owners are mindful that trees should be checked to assess their stability and condition as a part of their ongoing Duty of Care. This report has therefore been commissioned to manage ongoing duty of care to manage the risk posed by the trees.

4.0 Statutory Tree Protection

- 4.1 The subject property is not located within a Conservation Area, but the trees are subject of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). This being Tree Preservation Order 2016 (no. 4) Land at Leamington Lane, The Avenue and The Park.
- 4.2 The trees are referenced within the Schedule of the TPO under “Woodlands” as W2. The trees are described as “Mixed deciduous and coniferous trees including Ash, Beech, Chestnut, Cypress, Larch, Lime, Oak, Pine, Sycamore and Yew”. This species description is representative of those observed and, together with the TPO Plan, indicates that the TPO more than likely relates to most of the trees present.
- 4.3 The TPO is considered to have been correctly made, confirmed and therefore, most likely to hold valid legal status.
- 4.4 To progress any works, it is advised that a formal application be made to the Local Planning Authority.

5.0 Observations



- 5.1 Trees at the site have been subject to diligent management over the years, however recent events have prompted new challenges to the tree population. This has come mainly in the form of damage to tree crowns and tree failures resulting from the adverse weather noted above. Pest and disease issues are largely absent. However, it is anticipated that the observed signs of Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) will become more of an issue in the future.
- 5.2 Ash dieback is a fungus that infects Ash trees. The disease was identified in Britain in 2006. The UK's native Ash population has not evolved with this pathogen and as a consequence most Ash trees retain no natural defence against infection. Once infected, the trees water transport systems are disrupted eventually causes whole tree mortality. The consequence is that dead trees, in positions of concern, require removal.
- 5.3 Trees T28 and T39 are both mature Ash trees. TG6 is a mixed species group to the rear of the garage containing early mature Ash trees. All of these Ash were observed to have symptoms of Ash Dieback affecting up to 76% of the trees canopies. According to Tree Council guidance this may be considered to be Class 1 category (Anon. 2020). To give some context, there are 4 classes in total, Class 1; 100%-76% remaining canopy, Class 2; 75%-51%, Class 3; 50%-26% and Class 4; 25%-0%. Subject to site specific circumstances, consensus is that felling should be undertaken during Class 3 and Class 4. My own informal observations have noted that trees could progress from Class 1 to Class 3 or 4 in one growing season. Some trees have recovered from more minor infection and some, in this situation, have recovered then succumbed once more. It is for this reason that whilst T28, T39 and TG6 are in the early stages (Class 1) of infection, monitoring should be undertaken formally at the end of this growing season and also informally by the landowner on an ongoing basis. Further guidance is included in Appendix 1 to support the latter. Monitoring will then inform when it is appropriate to intervene and undertake works.
- 5.4 Storm damage has been noted throughout the site, with whole tree failures being confined to edge trees and crown damage to trees near to the Northern Boundary with Leamington Lane. Recommendations make provision for addressing the remnants of damage in the form of removals, clearing semi-fallen/leaning stems and crown pruning. This also accounts for newly exposed trees or canopies. The loss of such results in increasing exposure of those trees that remain. This is

generally coped with well by young trees, with the capacity to adapt, but larger, more mature trees, lack the ability to make extensive structural adaptations to larger stems and branches in sufficient time. The tree work prescriptions seek to address circumstances where elevated risk has been identified.

- 5.5 Of significance is tree T38 (a mature Larch). This tree has lost companion shelter. Mattheck *et. al.* (2002) identified that there is a significant failure rate of newly exposed solitary trees retaining Height to Diameter (H:D) ratio greater than 50. Whilst less significant, some trees with ratios between 40-50 were also subject to failure. The risk would undoubtedly increase as the H:D ratio progresses towards 50. The table below illustrates the H:D ratios for T38.

| Tree No. on Plan | Species | Height (m) | Dia (m) | HD Ratio |
|------------------|---------|------------|---------|----------|
| T38 | Larch | 17 | 0.49 | 34.6 |

- 5.6 T38 retains a low HD ratio giving assurance it, theoretically, is not susceptible to windthrow. It is however advised that the tree continue to be monitored in accordance with general advice for all trees on the site.
- 5.7 All work recommendations are detailed within section 8.0 below. Notwithstanding advice regarding T28, T39 and TG6, it is advised that trees along Leamington Lane be subject to periodic reinspection by a competent arboriculturalist on an 18 month cycle. Remaining trees may be inspected on a 3 yearly cycle unless otherwise stated in section 8.0. This suggested regime should be reinforced by period checks by the landowner in accordance with advice given by the National Tree Safety Group (see further information within Appendix 1).



Nigel Chopping
 BSc (Hons) For, MA ArborA, DipOSH, GradIOSH
 Tilia Tree Consultancy Services Ltd



I am a professional member of the Arboricultural Association. I hold a Diploma in Occupational Safety and Health. I have been working as a full-time, professional arboriculturist since 1997 and have experience in both the public and private sector. This has included arboricultural risk surveys, BS5837 reports, tree related subsidence and statutory consent applications (including appeals). I have acted as an Expert Witness in civil cases relating to the management of hazards posed by trees and tree related subsidence to buildings.

6.0 Limitations

- 6.1 Re-inspection should be undertaken as per the recommendations in this report. The recommended re-inspection will seek to evaluate the effectiveness of management proposals and to re-evaluate condition to meet your duty of care to ensure, insofar as is reasonably practicable, that people and property are not exposed to unreasonable levels of risk.
- 6.2 In general and in addition to the above, trees should be inspected after severe weather, localised ground works or other factors that may affect tree health and structural integrity, to assess their condition and evaluate the need for any remedial action. Further guidance is provided in Appendix 3 below.
- 6.3 The presence of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO), Conservation Area designations, status of Planning Conditions or presence of restrictive covenants must be determined/reviewed prior to any tree works being implemented, failure to do so may result in litigation or prosecution.
- 6.4 Further advice regarding Tree Preservation Orders may be found at: <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/tree-preservation-orders/tree-preservation-orders-general/>
- 6.5 Further advice regarding Conservation Areas may be found at: <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/tree-preservation-orders/protecting-trees-in-conservation-areas/>
- 6.6 A legal Duty of Care requires that all works specified in this report should be performed by competent, arboricultural contractors. Additionally, all works should be carried out according to British Standard 3998 *Recommendations for Tree Work*. Further information regarding the selection of contractors is available from the Arboricultural Association at <https://www.trees.org.uk/Help-Advice/Public/Choose-your-Tree-Surgeon>.
- 6.7 It is advised that tree works should not be conducted between February and August to avoid disturbance of nesting birds. Where this is unavoidable, measures should be taken to ensure nesting birds, they are not impacted upon by the works. Failure to do so may result in contravention of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and/or breaching the European Habitats Directive 1992. If bats (or roosts) are thought to be present, prior to or during work, then it is recommended that advice is sought from Natural England or a competent ecologist to ensure work proceeds lawfully.

7.0 Plan



Site Overview



Northern Aspects of Site



Southern Aspects of Site



8.0 Tree Survey Data & Work Recommendations



| Tree No. on Plan | Species | Hgt. (m) | Age Class | Past Management | General Comments | Defects | Tree Work Recommendation | Work Priority (mths) | Reinspection (mths) |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| TG1 | Mixed SpeciesGroup | 10m to14m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Group includes Norway Spruce (dominant member of group), Goat Willow, young Ash, Pine and number of ornamental Cypress. | No gross defect noted. | No Works. | n/a | 36 |
| TG2 | Mixed Species Group | 15m to19m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Group includes Cypress x4, Sycamore x1, Horse Chestnut x1, Ash x2, Yewx2 with some Goat Willow. Early signs of Ash Dieback noted in the group. | No gross defectnoted. | No Works. | Not Applicable | n/a |
| TG3 | NorwaySpruce | 20m to25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Composite to the broaderwoodland group along with TG4. Approximately 9 trees. Slightly thinning crowns to the trees that are proximate to the building. These should be monitored for signs of deterioration. | No gross defect noted. | No Works. | Not Applicable | 36 |
| TG4 | Mixed SpeciesGroup | 20m to25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Includes Beech, Rhododendron, Sycamore, Cypress, Robinia, Norway Maple (Crimson King), and Ash. Composite to the broader woodland group along with TG3. | The Robinia in the group was noted to be ailing with a thinning crown and defects to the lower stem. This tree has been added below as T49. No gross defects noted in the broader group. | No Works. | Not Applicable | n/a |



| Tree No. on Plan | Species | Hgt. (m) | Age Class | Past Management | General Comments | Defects | Tree Work Recommendation | Work Priority (mths) | Reinspection (mths) |
|------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| TG5 | Mixed Species Group | 15m to 19m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Large woodland group including Ash, Scots Pine, Larch, Horse Chestnut and Sycamore. Composite to a broader group including TG3 and TG4. | No gross defect noted. | No Works. | Not Applicable | 18 |
| TG6 | Mixed Species Group | 10m to 14m | Early Mature | No significant recent management. | Ash Dieback noted to the Ash trees in the group. Considered to be Class 1 - 100%–76% of the crown remains. Ongoing monitoring advised either towards the end of the current growing seasons or in early Spring 2023. | Ash dieback. | No Works. | Not Applicable | 10 |
| ST5 | Rowan | 0 | Dead | Removed. | Tree now removed. | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | n/a |
| T1 | Norway Spruce | 10m to 14m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Edge tree partially suppressed by neighbouring Poplar. Minor Ivy coverage. | No gross defect noted. | No Works. | Not Applicable | 36 |
| T2 | Poplar | 20m to 25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Minor deadwood >25mm diameter in the lower crown. | No gross defect noted. | No Works. | Not Applicable | 36 |
| T3 | Poplar | 20m to 25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Minor deadwood >25mm diameter in the lower crown. Stem bifurcates at 0.9m above ground level with an included/compression union. No sign of failure at the point of inspection. | No gross defect noted. | No Works. | Not Applicable | 36 |



| Tree No. on Plan | Species | Hgt. (m) | Age Class | Past Management | General Comments | Defects | Tree Work Recommendation | Work Priority (mths) | Reinspection (mths) |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------|--------------|---|---|--|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| T4 | Poplar | 20m to 25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Minor deadwood >25mm diameter in the lower crown. Stem bifurcates at 0.9m above ground level with an included/compression union to the subordinate stem. No sign of failure at the point of inspection. | No gross defect noted. | No Works. | Not Applicable | 36 |
| T5 | - | - | - | - | Record from previous tree survey. Tree now removed. See ST5. | - | - | - | - |
| T6 | Cherry | 5m to 9m | Mature | Low growing branches have been pruned back. | Remnants of Ivy on stem and crown hindering detailed inspection. Deadwood to lower stem. An ailing tree of limited future potential. | Situated close to boundary. | Fell to ground level and replace | Not Applicable | 36 |
| T7 | Horse Chestnut. | 10m to 14m | Mature | No significant recent management. | No gross defect noted. | Evidence of bacterial canker to lower stem to North. No signs of bleeding or Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner observed. | No Works. | Not Applicable | 36 |
| T8 | Lawson Cypress. | 10m to 14m | Mature | No significant recent management. | No gross defect noted. | Bat box attached to stem at 2.5m above ground level. | No Works. | Not Applicable | 36 |
| T9 | Sycamore (Purple variety) | 10m to 14m | Early Mature | No significant recent management. | Co-Dominant stems with Included Union. Necrotic bark to stem at ground level, approximately 0.6m (ht) x 0.3m (w). Recorded to support future monitoring of defect. | No sign of union failure at point of inspection. Located 1.7m South of main entrance. | No Works. | Not Applicable | 36 |



| Tree No. on Plan | Species | Hgt. (m) | Age Class | Past Management | General Comments | Defects | Tree Work Recommendation | Work Priority (mths) | Reinspection (mths) |
|------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| T10 | Silver Maple | 15m to 19m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Storm damaged crown to codominant stem at 6m above ground level. Asymmetric crown shape biased towards road with newly exposed vulnerable codominant stem. | Included union observed at main bifurcation point, no signs of failure at point of inspection. Located due North of access drive. | Crown reduce to 6-7m above ground level, reshaping crown to maintain balanced flowing crown shape. | 12 | 36 |
| T11 | Douglas Fir. | - | - | Tree removed. | See T11 on plan | - | - | - | - |
| T12 | Norway Spruce. | 10m to 14m | Mature | No significant recent management. | No gross defect noted. | Previously noted as "thinning crown by c. 30- 40%. May be due to damp ground conditions". Now showing reasonable vigour | No Works. | Not Applicable | 36 |
| T13 | Lime | 15m to 19m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Unable to fully inspect root crown b due to vegetation. Co-Dominant stems with Included Union - no sign of failure at point of inspection. | Stem lean to East. Measured at 65°. No sign of ground heave or shearing in the root plate. | No Works. | Not Applicable | 36 |
| T14 | Lime | 0m to 4m | Dead | Tree removed following prior survey. | 2m height regrowth from stump. Dead Sorbus sp. Noted to South side of T14. | No gross defect noted. | Fell dead Sorbus to ground level. | Not Applicable | n/a |
| T15 | Oak | 10m to 14m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Dominant tree in the group. | No gross defect noted. | No Works. | Not Applicable | n/a |



| Tree No. on Plan | Species | Hgt. (m) | Age Class | Past Management | General Comments | Defects | Tree Work Recommendation | Work Priority (mths) | Reinspection (mths) |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| T16 | Lime. | 10m to14m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Co-Dominant stems with Included Unions, no sign of failure. Epicormic growth present inhibiting inspection of base. | No gross defect noted. | No Works. | n/a | n/a |
| T17 | Silver Maple | 15m to19m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Co-dominant stems with Included Union - no sign of failure at point of inspection. | No gross defect noted. | No Works. | n/a | n/a |
| T18 | Cypress | - | - | - | Record from previous tree survey. Tree now removed. | - | - | - | - |
| T19 | Norway Maple, Crimson King. | 10m to14m | Mature | No significant recent management. | None. | No gross defect noted | No Works. | n/a | n/a |
| T20 | Silver Maple | - | - | - | Record from previous tree survey. Tree now removed. | - | - | - | - |
| T21 | Oak. | 20m to25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Tree located on 3rd party land so full inspection not possible. We recommend you advise 3rd party to undertake appropriate inspection. | - | - | - | - |
| T22 | Oak. | 20m to25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Storm damaged limbs in upper crown. Stump situated 3m to West. | Storm damaged limbs in upper crown | Selective prune to remove storm damage branches and remediate branch stubs. Remove dead wood >25mm diameter | 12 | 18 |
| T23 | Horse Chestnut. | 10m to14m | Mature | No significant recent management. | None. | No gross defect noted. | No Works. | n/a | 18 |



| Tree No. on Plan | Species | Hgt. (m) | Age Class | Past Management | General Comments | Defects | Tree Work Recommendation | Work Priority (mths) | Reinspection (mths) |
|------------------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| T24 | Oak | - | - | - | Record from previous tree survey. Tree now removed. | - | - | - | - |
| T25 | Oak | 10m to 14m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Tree has suffered storm damage reducing the crown from 20m-25m height to current size. 18 month reinspection prescribed to monitor response and also due to proximity to the highway. | No gross defect noted. | No Works. | n/a | 18 |
| T26 | Oak | 20m to 25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Arisings from prior storm damage surrounding base of tree prevent inspection of root collar and lower stem. Asymmetric crown shape due to storm damage. Loss of Western parts of the crown. Natural lean over highway. | Newly exposed branching in upper canopy that is vulnerable to further storm damage. | Crown reduce tree to approximately 12-15m above ground level and prune to maintain flowing crown shape. | 12 | 18 |
| T27 | Oak | 20m to 25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Located South of gateway. | No gross defect noted. | No Works. | n/a | 18 |



| Tree No. on Plan | Species | Hgt. (m) | Age Class | Past Management | General Comments | Defects | Tree Work Recommendation | Work Priority (mths) | Reinspection (mths) |
|------------------|---------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| T28 | Ash | 20m to 25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Late flushing tree suggesting sub-optimal physiological functionality. Suspect Ash Dieback. Ongoing monitoring advised either towards the end of the current growing seasons or in early Spring 2023. | Ash dieback. | No Works. | n/a | 10 |
| T29 | Beech | 20m to 25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Consider removal and replacement as a matter of good practice. | Cavity with decay to stem to East side at 1m above ground level not considered greater than 1/3rd size of stem circumference. | No Works. | n/a | 18 |
| T30 | Beech | 20m to 25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Leans into site due to etiolation. Evidence of previous branch failure. | No gross defect noted. | No Works. | n/a | 18 |
| T31 | Oak | 10m to 14m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Main crown does not overhang road and is directly over site. Loss of leading stem leaving asymmetric and unbalanced crown shape. | Newly exposed branching in upper canopy that is vulnerable to further storm damage. | Crown reduce tree to approximately 7m above ground level and prune to maintain flowing crown shape. | 12 | 18 |
| T32 | Beech | 10m to 14m | Early Mature | No significant recent management. | . None. | No gross defect noted | No Works. | n/a | 18 |



| Tree No. on Plan | Species | Hgt. (m) | Age Class | Past Management | General Comments | Defects | Tree Work Recommendation | Work Priority (mths) | Reinspection (mths) |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| T33 | Beech | 20m to25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Located internally to site there presents low risk to broader populace. | Cavity with decay greater than 1/3rd size of stem circumference. Abrupt angle to main stem indicating Evidence of previous branch failure. | No Works. | n/a | 18 |
| T34 | Beech | 20m to25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Multiple pruning wounds on main stem with inclusion growth. | No gross defect noted. | No Works. | n/a | 18 |
| T35 | Beech. | 20m to25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Cavity with decay on main stem to East at approximately 1m above ground level. Not considered greater than 1/3rd size of stem circumference. Wound occluding well. | No gross defect noted. | No Works. | n/a | 18 |
| T36 | Beech. | 20m to25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | No gross defect noted. Minor bark necrosis to Southwest of stem from ground to approximately 2m above ground level remains. | Hung up branching from storm damage to T37 in crown. | Clear storm damaged branching from crown. Undertake remedial pruning to T36 to prune back any stubs and damaged branching. | 12 | 18 |
| T37 | Scots Pine. | 20m to25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Positioned approximately 10m from road edge. | Crown extensively damaged by high winds with 70% dieback. Limited prospects of recovery. | Reduce to 8m standing stem (wildlife monolith) | 12 | 18 |



| Tree No. on Plan | Species | Hgt. (m) | Age Class | Past Management | General Comments | Defects | Tree Work Recommendation | Work Priority (mths) | Reinspection (mths) |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| T38 | Larch | 20m to25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Incorrectly noted as Scots Pine in prior survey. Height = 17m. Stem diameter at 1.5m above ground level = 49cm. Unable to inspect buttressing and lower stem due to presence of vegetation. Well occluded cavity with what appears moribund decay to South of stem at c. 1m above ground level. Decay not considered greater than 1/3rd size of stem circumference. | Deadwood to North side of crown most likely due to loss of neighboring trees. Newly exposed. | No works | n/a | 18 |
| T39 | Ash. | 20m to25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Late flushing tree suggesting sub-optimal physiological functionality. Suspect Ash Dieback. Ongoing monitoring advised either towards the end of the current growing seasons or in early Spring 2023. Feint orange paint marking to North of stem possibly "38". Storm damage in crown. Positioned suitably remote from the road. | Ash dieback. | No Works. | n/a | 10 |
| T40 | Scots Pine. | - | - | - | Record from previous tree survey. Tree now removed. | - | - | - | - |

| Tree No. on Plan | Species | Hgt. (m) | Age Class | Past Management | General Comments | Defects | Tree Work Recommendation | Work Priority (mths) | Reinspection (mths) |
|------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| T41 | Scots Pine. | 20m to 25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | None. | No gross defect noted. | No Works. | n/a | 18 |
| T42 | Cherry | 5m to 9m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Dead (Gross Defect). | None. | | | |
| T43 | Cherry | - | - | - | Record from previous tree survey. Tree now removed. | - | - | - | - |
| T44 | Beech | 10m to 14m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Located to driveway edge. Lean to east with basal bow. Low branches over driveway. Good future potential. | No gross defect noted. | Selective prune to trim low branches over driveway to maintain 3-4m clearance to ground level. | n/a | n/a |
| T45 | Goat Willow | 15m to 19m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Crown observed to be in close proximity to garage pitched roof apex. | No gross defect noted. | Selective Prune to give 2m clearance of branches to the roof apex. | n/a | n/a |
| T46 | Beech | 15m to 19m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Crown observed to be in close proximity to garage pitched roof apex. | No gross defect noted. | Selective Prune to give 2m clearance of branches to the roof apex. | n/a | n/a |
| T47 | Goat Willow | 15m to 19m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Crown observed to be in close proximity to garage pitched roof apex. | No gross defect noted. | Selective Prune to give 2m clearance of branches to the roof apex. | n/a | n/a |
| T48 | Goat Willow | 15m to 19m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Dead (Gross Defect). | Positioned approximately 3m to the boundary. | Fell to near ground level. | 12 | n/a |



| Tree No. on Plan | Species | Hgt. (m) | Age Class | Past Management | General Comments | Defects | Tree Work Recommendation | Work Priority (mths) | Reinspection (mths) |
|------------------|----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| T49 | Robinia | 15m to 19m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Thinning crown with significant stem defects. | None | Fell to near ground level. | 12 | n/a |
| T50 | Western Red Cedar x3 | 10m to 14m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Located internally to the site. | x2 partially failed stems with failure evident in the root plate. X1 tree is 90% dead. | Fell/clear x3 trees near to ground level | 12 | n/a |
| T51 | Scots Pine | 20m to 25m | Mature | No significant recent management. | Located approximately 7-8m from the boundary line. | Abnormal lean in stem to Southeast and signs of root plate failure (upheaval) to 340o North. Stem flattening suggests inhibited rooting. | Fell to near ground level. | 12 | n/a |



Explanatory Notes

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Tree Number on Plan: | Sequential Tree (T), Stump (ST). Group (TG) or Woodland (W) Reference Number given on the plan. | |
| Name: | Scientific name and/or common name. | |
| All Measurements: | All measures measured in stated units unless followed by asterisk which denotes an estimated measured, e.g. 4.5*. | |
| Height: | Recorded in metres by hand-held clinometer rounded to nearest metre in each discrete area and estimated from the measured tree or listed in height interval bands. | |
| Diameter (where stated): | Tree stem diameter measures in centimetres at approximately 1.5 metres above adjacent ground level. | |
| Crown Spread (where stated): | Measured in metres & taken at four cardinal points (N E S W). | |
| Life Stage: | Y | Young Recently planted or establishing tree. |
| | SM | Semi-mature Tree less than one-third of suspected ultimate height. Established tree but one that has not reached its potential ultimate height and has significant growth potential. |
| | EM | Early-mature Tree one-third to two-thirds ultimate height. |
| | M | Mature Two thirds to full ultimate height. A tree reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but will increase in stem diameter and crown spread. |
| | LM | Late-mature Ultimate height reached but may be declining. A tree that has passed its optimum growth rate and may require specialist management. These trees may offer significant benefits in terms of nature conservation |
| | V | Veteran A tree that shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned. |
| General Comments: | General observations e.g. site circumstances, the presence of any decay and defect and including further commentary on monitoring or investigation of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment and potential for wildlife habitat. | |
| Defects: | Comment on gross defects that are present which necessitate remedial works or mitigatory measures. | |
| Condition (where stated): | G | Good Tree that appears to be in good condition and healthy without significant defects. |
| | F | Fair Tree that appears to be structurally sound but due to minor defects is downgraded from good. Trees may have irredeemable defects. |
| | P | Poor Tree which shows signs of poor health, in decline and/or with significant defects. |
| | D | Dead Tree which is moribund or has died. |
| Reinspection (months) | Advised timescale for future re-inspection | |
| Recommendations: | Preliminary management recommendations based on the site as surveyed. | |
| Work Priority (months): | Advised timescale within which any prescribed works should be undertaken. Where "n/a" is stated, it is deemed that trees are in lower risk positions and could be monitored by means of informal inspection. Works are listed to support good management practice and the timescale of such works maybe determined by the client/owner. | |



Photograph 1.



Above: Tree T10, storm, damaged crown.

Date of photograph: 26/05/2022

Photograph 2.



Above: T51, Scots Pine, leaning
Date of photograph: 26/05/2022

Photograph 3.



Above: Trees bordering Leamington Lane
Date of photograph: 26/05/2022

Photograph 4.



Above: T38, Larch
Date of photograph: 26/05/2022

Photograph 5.



Above: View towards TG2
Date of photograph: 26/05/2022

10.0 Bibliography



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Appendix 1





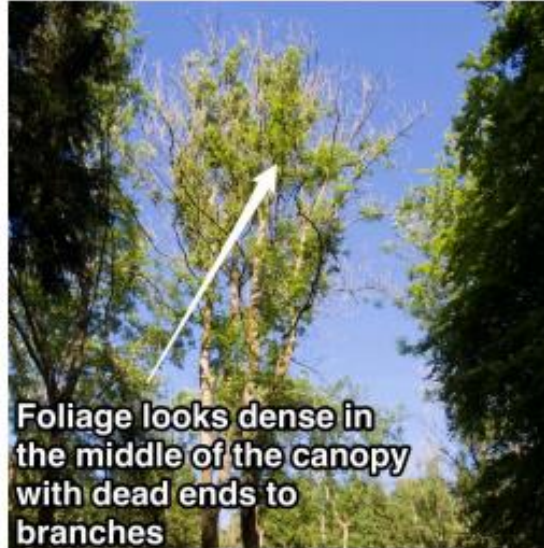
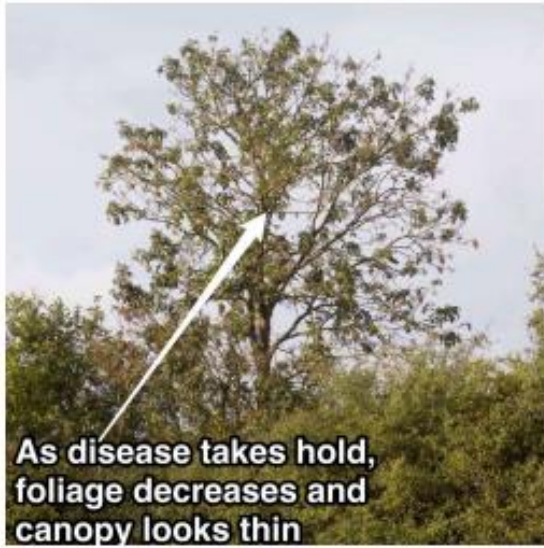
Chalara in the UK

A photo ID guide to symptoms in larger trees

These pictures were taken by The Tree Council during 2014 in Suffolk and East Kent. We have annotated them to show various stages of the disease in larger trees.

Photographs - Copyright The Tree Council www.treecouncil.org.uk





What you need to do, or consider as a householder

- You don't need a written tree safety "policy" but you should have a management plan either written down or implicitly understood.
- Walk round your garden once a year in late summer/autumn. If your trees look sound and healthy with no obvious defects, that's all you need to do, job done.
- A tree or branch with no leaves on it in summer is probably dead. If it is large, or at height, it may be dangerous for you to remove it, so call a competent tree surgeon.
- If your tree has what looks like a mushroom growing on it, check the Arboricultural Information Exchange website to see what kind of fungus it is, and what its presence means; or call a competent tree surgeon.
www.aie.org.uk/fungi_base/fungi_base.htm
- Cracks in the branches, trunk or ground may need checking as well.
- Most non-experts can identify trees rocking on roots, dead limbs, a dead tree or daylight shining through limb or fork opening.

The best way to find a competent tree surgeon or consultant is:

- by word-of-mouth recommendation.
- approval by a trade, practitioner or professional association.
- certification by the college they attended.
- always ask to see public liability insurance certificate.
- don't simply take the cheapest.

Further information

This leaflet is based on the key elements of the full guidance document, which is available on the NTSG website:
www.nts.org.uk
It is free to download.

- ✓ Get to know your trees
- ✓ Common sense and reasonable knowledge are usually enough to work out the condition of the tree
- ✓ You are probably already taking care of your trees
- ✓ If you are still concerned, go to www.nts.org.uk for further information

