

Subject - Tree 104 Caerleon Campus

Date May 2026

Registered Office at -
 11 Rhyd Clydach
 Brynmawr
 Blaenau Gwent
 NP234SJ

Email – team@amblerlewistrees.com
 Mobile – 07961 322908
 Web - www.amblerlewistrees.com

Technical Advice Note			
Site Address	Caerleon Campus		
Date	11 th May 2026	To	Redrow Homes
Surveyed by	Steve Ambler. Cert.Arb.(RFS)., Tec.Cert.(Arbor.A)., Dip.Arb.(RFS)., F.ARBOR.A.		
Subject	Construction of retaining wall replacement and its effect on Tree T104.	cc	Newport City Council Planning Department

Written by

Steve Ambler Cert.Arb.(RFS)., Tech.Arbor.A., Dip.Arb.(RFS)., F.ARBOR.A.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
THE SITE	4
TREE BASE LINE DATA.....	5
FINDINGS	6
TREE LOCATION PLAN T104	7
CONCLUSION	8
RECOMMENDATIONS	9
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS - DEFINITIONS.....	12
TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY BY AMBLER-LEWIS TREE SPECIALISTS LTD	13
PHOTOGRAPHS	15
TREE LOCATION PLAN.....	21

INTRODUCTION

Ambler-Lewis Tree Specialists Ltd are instructed by Redrow Homes to assess the likely effects of reconstructing a failing retaining wall on the adjacent Lime tree.

The purpose of this assessment is to inform the Local Planning Authority from an arboricultural perspective and to provide evidence to support its decision-making.

The site survey was undertaken by our arborist, Scott Ambler, who has more than 20 years' experience in the arboricultural industry. He holds a Diploma in Arboriculture (Level 2, ABC Awards), is currently studying for Level 4 in Arboriculture (ABC Awards), has completed a Visual Tree Assessment course with LANTRA, and has five years' experience in tree surveying.

Under the previous assessment by Ambler, the tree was categorised as Category B in accordance with BS 5837:2012, Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction (survey categories 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6). A site inspection was carried out on 7th May 2026 by Scott Ambler, Arboricultural Surveyor, to obtain the photographs and measurements included in this Report. An assessment was carried out and the tree was downgraded to a C Category.

This assessment has been prepared by Steve Ambler, a professional arboriculturist with more than 45 years' industry experience. The consultancy was established in 1999 and expanded in 2006 with the launch of a specialist tree management unit. Steve holds the following relevant arboricultural qualifications:

- a) Fellow Member of the Arboricultural Association
- b) Professional Diploma in Arboriculture (Royal Forestry Society)
- c) Professional Technician in Arboriculture (Arboricultural Association)
- d) Certificate in Arboriculture (Royal Forestry Society)
- e) LANTRA Award, "Bats and Arboriculture – A Guide for Practitioners" developed by The Bat Conservation Trust.

Unless otherwise stated, this Report remains valid for 12 months.

Important Note - the Terms and Conditions of Ambler-Lewis Tree Specialists Ltd apply, which are situated at the rear of this Report.

THE SITE

The site comprises the former Caerleon Comprehensive School and its surrounding grounds.

The northern part of the site is predominantly hard surfaced and includes the main school buildings, car parks and service yards. The south-east and south-west parts of the site are mainly playing fields, with trees largely confined to the site edges.

The site lies at a relatively low elevation near the River Usk and is therefore reasonably sheltered from prevailing winds. The south-eastern part of the site, beyond the school boundary, falls within the Caerleon Conservation Area, designated in 1970, although most of the site lies outside it.

Construction works for residential housing are currently well underway.

The Tree Protection, Retention and Loss Plan is updated to reflect the recommendations of this report, and inserted into the Appendices.

Post code: NP18 1NF

What3Words Reference (access): [///fully.lively.state](https://www.what3words.com/fullylivelystate)

Altitude: 20 – 30 metres above sea level

TREE BASE LINE DATA

Reference Number	T104
Retention Category	B Category (now downgraded to C Category due to structural defect)
Species	Common Lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>)
Height	18 metres
Crown Spread	4-m North, 4-m South, 5-m East & 4-m West
Trunk	475 -millimetres diameter measured at 1.5 metres above ground level
Age	EM/M
Vigour	Normal
Physiological Condition	Fair
Structural Condition	Poor (compressive defect)
Root Protection Area	5.7 metres radius or 102 metres squared
Safe Useful Life Expectancy	40
Target Occupancy	High
Bat Habitat	Low

Remarks.

A reasonable well-formed tree in close proximity to a gas substation.

Root Plate and Buttress Zone

Asymmetric root-plate compromised by the retaining wall and concrete slab and nearby hard surfaces and services.

Bole (Trunk)

Single stemmed with several low lateral branch formations. A compression defect is noted at 1.7 metres above ground level as the recent photograph to the right shows (taken 7th May 2026).

The Crown

Symmetrical and well balanced although extends over the wall and into the working space required for plant and equipment for demolition.



FINDINGS

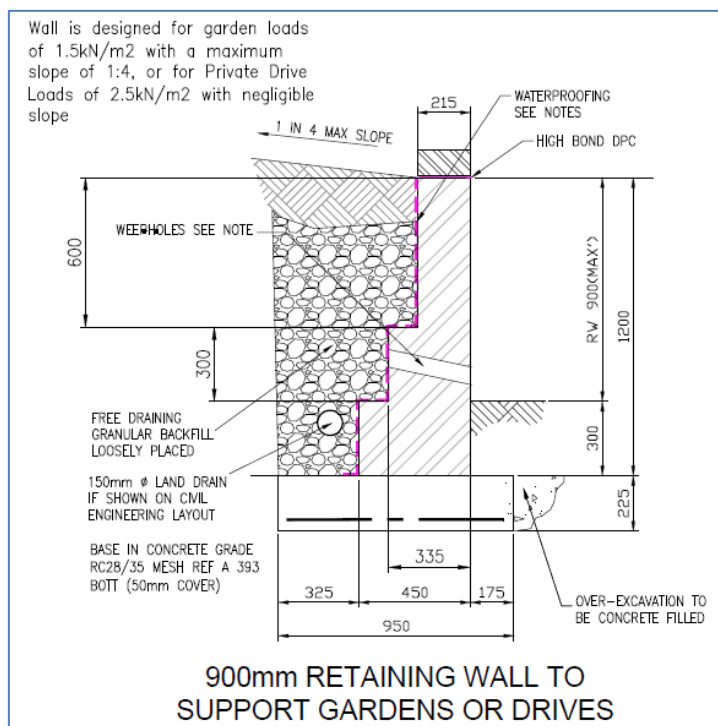
T104, a Common Lime (*Tilia x europaea*), stands at the western edge of the development parcel adjacent to the public highway and immediately west of Plot 112. It is positioned approximately 1.5 metres from the existing retaining wall, placing the stem and principal rooting area in direct relationship with the wall reconstruction works.

A tree location plan is included below to illustrate this relationship and the limited separation distance between the tree and the engineering works.

The available rooting environment is materially restricted. Although the calculated Root Protection Area for a stem diameter of 475 mm is approximately 5.7 metres radius, equating to about 102 square metres under BS 5837 methodology, the tree appears to have access to only about 55 square metres of effective rooting space due to the retaining wall, gas substation, concrete slab, kerbing, hard surfacing and associated underground apparatus. This represents a substantial pre-existing constraint on both root development and long-term anchorage.

The existing retaining wall is formed in engineering brick and, from the information provided, has been condemned by the structural engineer due to progressive failure, visible cracking and measurable displacement from vertical. In arboricultural terms, this is highly material because the wall forms part of the current physical containment to the tree's already asymmetric rooting environment and provides some support.

The replacement wall detail is shown on drawing RW08 Rev C1 by Betts Associates, an extract of which is reproduced below.



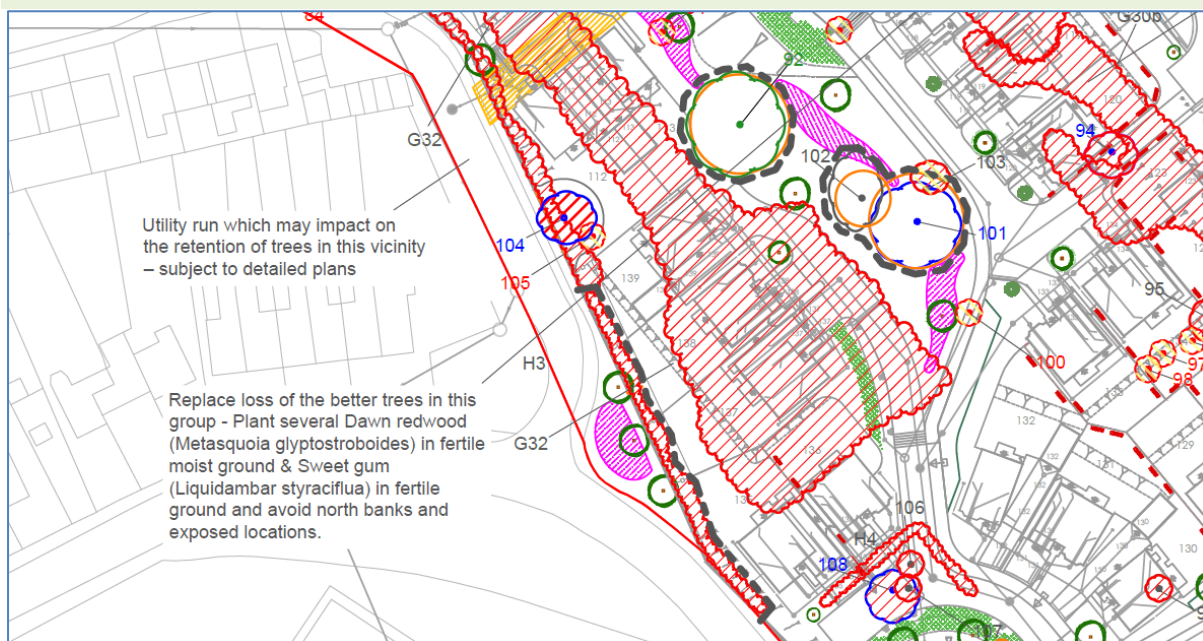
Although the wall is to be rebuilt broadly on the line of the original structure, the replacement detail is wider and requires excavation into the immediate rooting zone for the concrete fill. In practical terms, retention of T104 would therefore depend upon undertaking significant works within an already constrained and compromised Root Protection Area.

Demolition of the failed wall and associated reconstruction would unavoidably risk severance of roots, disruption of the soil profile and localised compaction from plant, operatives and materials. Where major roots have developed along the wall interface, damage is particularly likely during breaking out, excavation and removal of existing structures. Such disturbance is contrary to the normal objective of keeping the Root Protection Area undisturbed where a tree is to be successfully retained.

There is also a foreseeable increase in instability risk during the period between demolition and completion of the replacement wall. Given the tree's asymmetric and restricted rooting pattern, together with its poor structural condition and existing compression defect, any further loss of root integrity or temporary removal of lateral support materially increases the risk of wind-throw or partial failure.

The low crown also conflicts directly with the working space needed for demolition plant and reconstruction activity. Retention would likely require substantial asymmetric pruning, potentially up to approximately 4 metres on one side, to provide operational clearance. That level of intervention would further reduce the tree's amenity contribution, increase physiological stress and leave a retained tree of diminished landscape value and questionable long-term suitability in this location.

TREE LOCATION PLAN T104



CONCLUSION

In my opinion, T104 is not suitable for retention when its structural condition, restricted rooting environment and the unavoidable engineering works close to the stem are considered together.

The tree already occupies a materially deficient rooting environment. Applying BS 5837 methodology, a tree of this stem size ordinarily requires an RPA of about 102 square metres, whereas the effective rooting area available appears to be only about 55 square metres. This shortfall is significant and indicates that the tree is already growing under abnormal physical constraint.

The retaining wall appears to function not simply as a nearby structure but as part of the physical containment of the present rooting environment. Its failure and necessary replacement therefore introduce a direct and unavoidable threat to the tree's anchorage and stability.

Demolition of the wall in proximity to the substation and interference with associated below-ground infrastructure would collectively cause root damage, soil disturbance and temporary loss of support within a highly sensitive part of the Root Protection Area. In these circumstances, the probability of instability is materially increased during and after the works.

Furthermore, the tree's amenity and retention value are reduced by the existing compression defect, the confined rooting conditions and the extent of pruning likely to be required to facilitate the works. Taken together, these factors support its downgrading from Category B to Category C in accordance with the principles of BS 5837.

If retained, the tree would present an ongoing management burden and a foreseeable risk exposure to the landowner, future occupiers and users of the adjacent highway and development edge.

Accordingly, I do not consider that T104 is a realistic candidate for successful long-term retention alongside the proposed engineering works. Removal is, in my view, the more robust, proportionate and defensible arboricultural solution.

In summary, the proposed removal of T104 is justified because the tree is already structurally compromised, materially constrained below ground and incompatible with the extent of demolition and reconstruction required immediately adjacent to its stem; in those circumstances, retention would carry disproportionate arboricultural risk for a limited and declining long-term benefit.

The loss of this individual tree can be appropriately mitigated through replacement planting, which would provide a more suitable and sustainable long-term landscape outcome without perpetuating an avoidable structural and management constraint at this location.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I therefore recommend that T104 be felled and removed to ground level, with stump and principal root material removed by grinding as required to facilitate the engineering works and replacement wall construction.

To offset the removal, and in accordance with Planning Policy Wales 12, three replacement trees of similar type should be planted in a nearby suitable location in accordance with the replanting schedule, together with a minimum three-year maintenance and establishment period, so that the overall landscape contribution of the site is restored and further enhanced over time. refer to tree replacement schedule below.

TREE REPLACEMENT SCHEDULE

In line with the **PLANNING POLICY WALES 12** it states - 6.4.42 Permanent removal of trees, woodland and hedgerows will only be permitted where it would achieve significant and clearly defined public benefits. Where individual or groups of trees and hedgerows are removed as part of a proposed scheme, planning authorities must first follow the stepwise approach.

Replacement planting shall be at a ratio equivalent to the quality, environmental and ecological importance of the tree(s) lost and this must be preferably onsite, or immediately adjacent to the site, and at a minimum ratio of at least 3 trees of a similar type and compensatory size planted for every 1 lost.

Therefore, it is proposed that 3 x common Lime (*Tilia x euchlora*) trees at 14-16 cm girth (root-balled) shall be planted back to the application site at a location to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

The new trees shall be supplied, planted and maintained near to the position of the removed tree in accordance with British Standard 8545:2014. No tree shall be planted that does not accord with Table 1, p.21 of British Standard 8545:2014. Please ensure that the nursery and contractor confirm compliance with British Standard 8545:2014 and if in doubt, contact the tree officer and ask the nursery to forward images of the tree to be supplied for review.

The new tree shall be planted in a position that complies with Table A1, p.35, BS 5837:2012.

Do not undertake tree planting during or immediately following wet, frosty or snowy weather, or during conditions of strong wind or prolonged dryness. Do not plant trees into soils that have become waterlogged or 'plastic' in consistency. Ensure planting soils are moist, friable, well aerated and free draining. Typical symptoms of poorly drained soils, or soils with poor aeration, are sour odours and grey coloration, whereas well aerated soils are typically reddish brown in colour with no sour odours. Do not plant trees into soils that are grey in colour, sour smelling and with clear drainage problems. Soils that are mottled with reddish brown, grey and yellowish colours are likely to suffer some impeded drainage and restricted aeration at depth. Consult the tree officer for advice if you are concerned that the planting soil is not suitable. Do not tip or mix compost, fertiliser or sand into planting soil without prior consultation as this may make the problem worse.

To plant the tree, clear existing vegetation to leave a planting area of at least 2m by 2m if practicable and dig a hole that is no deeper and typically approximately 2cm shallower, but twice as wide as the root-ball, with gently sloping, scarified sides. Place the excavated soil carefully to one side and do not intermix topsoil and subsoil. Do not disturb the base of the planting hole, unless it becomes compacted by footfall, in which case it should be restored to its pre-existing condition. Excessive disturbance to the base of the planting hole can cause soil to slump and settle, resulting in deep planted trees that may die or suffer poor establishment. If standing water is present, then seek advice from the tree officer before planting the tree since impeded drainage or a high-water table can result in newly planted trees failing or struggling to establish.

For trees of Extra Heavy Standard size and above (14-16cm girth at 1m height, 35 litre plus container), place the tree centrally having removed any containers or non-biodegradable wrappings and cages (e.g. synthetic wrappings, galvanised or thick wire mesh, treated hessian). Biodegradable wrappings and cages (e.g. single layer untreated hessian/coir and fine, non-galvanised wire mesh) should be removed from cohesive root-balls, but retained on less cohesive root-balls until the tree is in position, whereupon the wrappings and cage should be removed to one-third root-ball height at the same time as the planting hole is back-filled to help support the root-ball.

Use 3 untreated wooden stakes, set as an arrowhead, with 2 on the windward side and driven in vertically to avoid roots, but projecting above ground by no more than one-third tree height and cut low enough that there is no interference with branches. There are many staking and ground anchoring methods for trees, and should you wish to use an alternative system from those described, please contact the Project Arborist.

Back-fill soil to reinstate the pre-existing soil profile but do not add ameliorants such as compost or fertiliser, and do not bury the flaring base of the stem. Tamp each layer of soil gently to remove large voids but exercise great care not to remove air from the soil and over compact it.

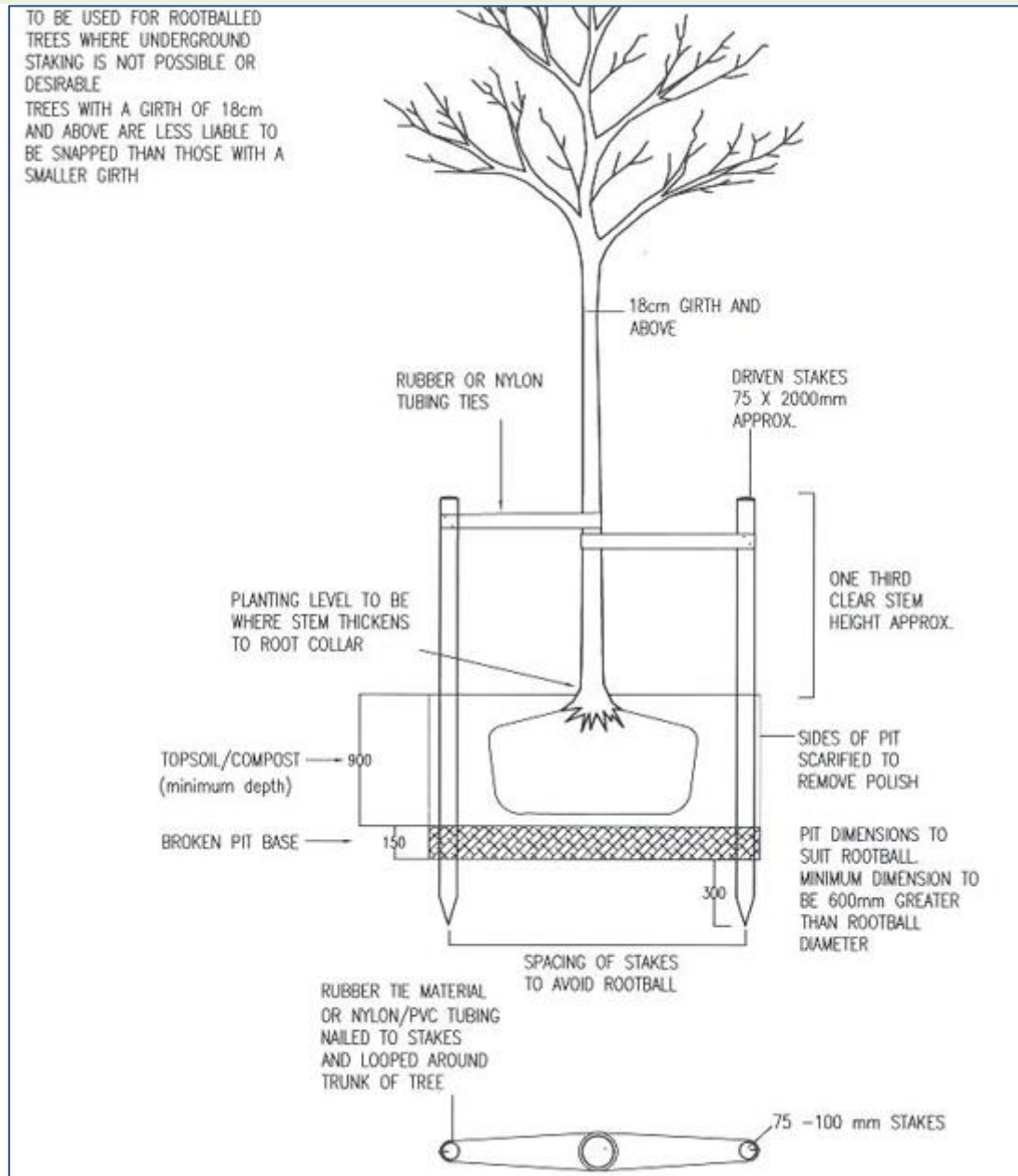
Water the tree slowly but thoroughly, focusing on the root-ball, and cover an area of ideally 1.2m radius measured from the stem and clear of vegetation with a 50mm depth of bark chip mulch, tapered to 25mm over the root-ball to avoid burying the flaring base of the stem. A large but shallow mulch circle is more effective than a deep 'volcano' mulch circle, which can result in the death of trees by impeding gas exchange, stopping water getting to the root-ball and impeding the evapotranspiration of excess water.

Water the tree to maintain moist but not waterlogged soil beneath mulch, maintain the mulch at its depth and weed free for at least three years and remove the stake(s) and tie(s) after no more than two growing seasons. Excessive staking can mean trees do not strengthen in their roots and lower stem and are not self-supporting.

If the replacement dies or is destroyed, a further replacement must be planted to the same specification during the first available planting season.

Tree supports should be removed after no more than two growing seasons (the maintenance specification should allow for this).

TREE PLANTING DETAIL



SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS - DEFINITIONS

Number (No.) The tree number provides reference to an individual tree either by way of T1, T2 (tree 1 or tree 2) and relates to an attached plan showing their approximate positions or through a series of numbers (00123) that relates to a tag on the tree and may also be indicated on an attached plan.

Species The species is the given name of the tree which is usually provided in both the common and scientific names.

Diameter (DBH) In the following text, the diameter for each tree is estimated in millimetres based on the diameter of the trunk measured at a height of approximately 1.5 metres above ground level, unless otherwise stated. Alternatively, the following abbreviations may be used; -

S (Small)	< 100-249-mm
M (Medium)	250-499-mm
L (Large)	500-749-mm
V L (Very large)	750-mm+

Crown Spread The crown spread of the tree is measured as the diameter (from the centre of the trunk) in meters and in most cases, covers the largest measurement. Alternatively, the following abbreviations may be used; -

S (Small)	< 5 metres
M (Medium)	5 – 10 metres
L (Large)	11 – 15 metres
V L (Very large)	> 16 metres

Height The height of the tree is measured in metres and is usually approximate. If the abbreviation 'Clinom' appears after the given measurement, it indicates, the tree has been measured with an optical measuring instrument, a Clinometer, and is accurate to within 5 metres.

S (Small)	3 m – 8 metres
M. (Medium)	8 m – 15 metres
L. (Large)	15 m – 23 metres
V L. (Very large)	above 23 metres

Age The age of the tree is given based on its life expectancy. For example, an oak tree at an age of 100-years is perceived as early mature when a hawthorn at 100 years would be considered old. Age classes are given as follows: -

- Y. Young trees** (age less than 1/3 life expectancy)
- EM. Early Mature** (between 1/3 – 2/3 life expectancy, still growing vigorously but not as fast as a younger tree)
- M. Mature trees** (above 2/3 life expectancy. Growth rates beginning to slow down at this stage)
- OM. Over Mature trees** (growth rates slow and possibly beginning to display signs of decline)
- V. Veteran** (decline is well set-in, but the tree **may** be of specific ecological value. The tree is likely to contain sufficient deadwood and decay that is a special habitat for many rare invertebrates that are considered to be at risk from extension)

Recommendations The recommendations are provided giving the appropriate action required for the tree or groups of trees to fulfil the brief, which possibly include reducing foreseeable risk or improve the physiology of the tree.

Target rating is used to consider how likely a mobile or stationary target will be present at any one moment in time, within proximity to the tree under investigation. It is often approximated after a short period on site and often with little knowledge of the site. Unless otherwise stated, no information on visitor or vehicle numbers have been provided by the

client and this assessment is based on a small 'snap-shot in time' , the client should consider this assessment and where it is not considered accurate, should make the Author aware immediately and certainly within 7 days of issue of the Report.

Low Target Occupancy (occasional use)

Infrequently used footpaths, isolated car parks, desire lines (permissive and non-permissive paths) through woodlands, open spaces without particular features or attractions, (such as picnic benches), and difficult to access areas due to undergrowth, perhaps the occasional jogger, dog walker or cyclist could be expected during day light and reasonable weather conditions.

Medium Target Occupancy (Intermittent use)

Target not present for any length of time i.e. low use car parks, footpaths in countryside, parkland open during normal working hours and access roadways. No stationary targets and could normally be expected during day light and reasonable weather conditions.

High Target Occupancy (Frequent use)

Target not present for 24 hours but a frequently used site such as - day use car parks, B-Class and minor roads, footpaths in towns and cities, offices operating normal working hours, excluding weekends, access roadways to a facility. Target maybe stationary for short periods of time.

Very High Target Occupancy (Constant use)

Where persons are present at all times such as a hospital building and car park, A-class roads, railways, dual carriageways, motorways and residential properties where vehicles or persons are expected during any time day or night.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY BY AMBLER-LEWIS TREE

SPECIALISTS LTD

The Parties:

"**The Consultant Arboriculturalist**" will be Stephen James Ambler or Vaughan Lewis or otherwise the person duly authorised and appointed by Ambler-Lewis Tree Specialists Ltd, hereafter referred to **The Consultant**, who is to investigate and report on the arboricultural matter forming the subject of any investigation. "**The Client**" is the party commissioning and funding the investigation or survey report.

1. A Report, Technical Note or Statement is for sole use of the named Client and his/her professional advisors and other persons with a legitimate interest in the management of the trees under investigation. No responsibility is accepted to any persons other than the Client in respect of its contents and conclusions. Neither the Report, Technical Note or Statement nor any part of it may be published, broadcast, or otherwise distributed to the general public in any form without the express written consent of the Consultant.
2. Payment Terms - The Client shall pay the Consultant a fee for preparing the Report, Technical Note or Statement, based upon an hourly rate to be determined from time to time (the relevant rate available on request), unless a fixed price quotation has been offered and accepted prior to engagement. In addition, all reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred will be payable, as will any VAT due on the fee and expenses. The total sum due must be paid within 28 days of the date of invoice, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Consultant. If the payment of any sum due is delayed The Consultant shall be entitled to charge interest at the rate of 4% above the base rate of the Bank of England for the time in force on the overdue amount and/or suspend performance of the Consultancy Services provided that the Consultant shall not suspend performance unless it shall have given to the Client written notice requiring payment of the overdue sum within 7 days and the Client shall have failed to comply with such a notice.
3. If any part of an invoice is disputed or queried by the Client, the Client shall notify the Consultant of the details of such dispute or query not less than 10 days prior to the due date of payment and of its intention to withhold payment. The payment of any undisputed part of the invoice shall not be delayed.

4. The Consultant retains full title on any written Report, Technical Note or Statement, until the fee is paid in full: No liability whatsoever is accepted on the contents of any report where the due fee remains unpaid in part or in full. The consultant reserves the right to withdraw a Report, Technical Note or Statement, where full payment is not received within the payment terms.
5. The Consultant will carry out the inspection and investigations as specified in the Clients Instructions and/or as set out in the Consultant' s preliminary proposals. Unless otherwise specified, inspections will comprise Visual Tree Assessments made working from ground level only. The Consultant will not be expected or required to carry out any further investigations or inspections unless such investigations/ inspections are agreed between the Consultant and Client.
6. The Inspection will be limited to those areas or trees included in the Clients instructions that are practically accessible and safe for inspection. The Client must ensure that free and lawful access is available; the Consultant is under no obligation to inspect areas that are unexposed, inaccessible, or potentially hazardous.
7. Unless stated in writing, the inspection shall not include any underground parts of a tree, nor will it consider any possible effects of root action upon shrinkable soils. Unless the Report is specified to include a Subsidence Risk Assessment, or an investigation of roots in relation to drainage systems, no liability is accepted for any loss or expense incurred consequent upon such effects.
8. The Report, Technical Note or Statement, will be prepared with the care and diligence to be reasonably expected of a professional Consultant Arboriculturalist, with due account taken of any and all limitations specified in the instructions. No responsibility is accepted to comment on subjects or circumstances other than those specified in the Client' s instructions, nor for matters beyond the professional competence of a Consultant Arboriculturalist.
9. The Consultant shall provide his opinion on Arboricultural matters as agreed with the Client. It may be recommended that other specialists (e.g., Structural Engineer, Soil Scientist, Drain Engineer) be required to carry out further investigations. The Consultant accepts no liability in respect of matters on which the Client is recommended to obtain such other specialist advice, nor if the Client acts without obtaining, or in contradiction of, such advice.
10. No liability is accepted for errors in the data collected and recorded by the IML Resistograph instruments and software or for the transfer of data between the Resistograph data files and Resistograph analysis software.
11. Subject to a commitment to undertake appropriate maintenance and servicing of the equipment, Ambler-Lewis Tree Specialist Ltd does not accept any liability for the accuracy of the data recorded and collected by the IML Resistograph instruments.
12. Trees and their environments change over time; No liability is accepted for events arising as a result of circumstances not apparent at, or developing subsequent to the inspection, unless such circumstances are specifically brought to the attention of the Consultant by the Client or his/her agents. Unless otherwise stated, and in the absence of altered circumstances, a Report on the health and safety of a tree or trees should not be relied upon after a period of 12 months without a further inspection being carried out. Subsidence Risk Assessments remain valid for a period of 5 years, under similar contradiction of, such advice.
13. Any claim by the Client based on an alleged defect in the scope, nature or quality of a Report shall be notified to the Consultant within 14 days of the date of the supply of that Report. Should any problem allegedly arise relating to a tree (or other matter) the subject of a submitted Report, Technical Note or Statement, any claim must be notified to the Consultant within 14 days of the alleged problem becoming apparent.
14. Any dispute arising out of or in connection with the contract between the Client and Consultant shall be referred to the arbitration of a single Arbitrator appointed by agreement between the parties, or in default of agreement, nominated by the Arboricultural Association upon the application of either party.
15. The Consultant shall not be liable to the Client for any consequential loss arising in any way from the negligence of the Consultant or his employees or agents or otherwise.
16. The Consultant shall not be liable to the Client or be deemed to be in breach of the contract by reason of any delay in performing, or any failure to perform, any of the Consultant' s obligations in relation to the services he renders, if the delay or failure was due to any cause beyond the Consultant' s control.
17. Each provision of these conditions limiting or excluding liability operates in itself and survives independently of the others.
18. The Laws of England and Wales shall govern the contract between the Client and the Consultant.
19. Only reports signed by hand or digitally by the Consultant are valid.
20. In respect of tree surveys and inspections, the client is advised to review the survey boundary (red polygon) as indicated on the Tree Location Plan located in the Appendices of our Report, Technical Note or Statement, to confirm the area surveyed meets their requirements. The client must advise Ambler-Lewis Tree Specialists Ltd immediately, in writing, where any discrepancies occur and where additional areas require surveying, they should be clearly identified by a site location plan or other method (subject to our standard hourly fee rate and mileage rate, as applicable)' .

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1 – Tree T104 showing proximity to wall and evidence of underground services



Photograph 2 – Tree T104 viewed from a distance.



Photograph 3 – showing existing hard surface, lighting column and gas substation.



Photograph 4 – view of wall to be replaced looking northwards



Picture 5 – cracks evident in the wall



Picture 6 – relationship of tree and boundary wall. red circle overlays the compression defect.



TREE PROTECTION/RETENTION/LOSS PLAN

