

ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT – 6 RISCA ROAD ROGERSTONE, NEWPORT NP10 9FZ

Location:	6 Risca Road Rogerstone Newport NP10 9FZ		
Client:	Patrick Murray	Reference:	PDS260728.01
Author:	Peter Davies/Robert Jones	Report Date:	20/08/2026
Surveyor:	Peter Davies	Survey Date:	28/7/2026

TERMS OF REFERENCE

TR33 Environments were instructed by Patrick Murray Consultancy to undertake an arboricultural assessment of the mature beech tree at 6 Risca Road Rogerstone Newport NP10 9FZ (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').

The purpose of the assessment is to advise on the discharge of the duty of care to manage the risk from trees. This duty arises in civil law and includes a requirement to take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions that cause a reasonably foreseeable risk of injury to persons or property.

Where appropriate, general advice relating to the management of each tree is also provided. This advice is based upon the surveyor's observations at the time of the visit, is advisory only and is delivered without knowledge of any wider site management aims or objectives.

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The beech tree within the Site has been assessed and is shown in **Figure 1: Tree Location Plan**.

The tree was assessed from an accessible location and from a position of safety. The assessment involved a visual inspection looking for mechanical and other external signs of structural weakness, disease or poor physiological health. This methodology was applied to all aspects of the tree including its shape, crown, stem, roots and the surrounding environment.

In any instance where a risk related feature was identified then the level of risk was calculated using the VALID Tree Risk App¹. VALID is a tree risk assessment process which applies the internationally recognised Tolerability of Risk Framework (ToR) to identify whether the level of risk is either acceptable or unacceptable. A copy of the VALID report is shown in **Figure 2: VALID report**.

Trees which present an unacceptable level of risk were recorded and recommendations for remedial work have been provided. Remedial work is specified on the basis that it will reduce the level of risk to an acceptable level.

Trees which presented an acceptable level of risk were not recorded unless they required work for management purposes. In this instance, the tree was listed, and a suitable work recommendation provided.

All trees within the Site which require either safety related work or management work are listed in **Table 1: Assessment Results**. No further action is needed in respect of any tree which is not included within this table.

The assessment may be subject to a number of limitations. These are described in **Annex B: Limitations**.

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A list of trees which require further work is presented in **Table 1: Assessment Results**. This table includes a basic description of each tree and a specification for further action. Tree locations are shown in **Figure 1: Tree Location Plan**.

For the purposes of this assessment each tree has been awarded a sequential reference number. This is to ensure comparison between the assessment results and the location plan. Where appropriate, trees may also be physically tagged to ensure identification on site.

A list of technical terms which may be used in this report, together with accompanying definitions, can be found in **Annex C: Glossary of Terms**.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The tree has been high pollarded in the past but any risk of individual branch or whole tree failure has been deemed acceptable and the only work recommendations at this time are a statutory crown lift over footpath of between 2.5m to 3m, 5.2m over highway if branches grow over the road.

STATUTORY CONTROLS

Our instructions do not include a check for any statutory controls which may apply to the surveyed trees. Statutory controls include Tree Preservation Orders and conservation areas. We would advise that such checks are made with Cardiff City Council and any necessary consents obtained prior to undertaking any recommended pruning or felling work.

¹ [Tree Risk-Benefit Management & Assessment | VALID \(validtreerisk.com\)](https://validtreerisk.com)

ANNEX A: PHOTOGRAPHS



Tree growing over Risca Road.



Non-tensile forks at base of tree



Fungal fruiting body in cavity.



Pollard points higher in crown.



Lower branches over footpath and highway.

ANNEX B: LIMITATIONS

This report is subject to the following limitations.

VALIDITY PERIOD

Trees are biological entities which may be affected by a wide range of biotic and abiotic factors. Their structural and physiological condition can therefore change substantially over a limited period.

The recommendations made in this report do not take account of the effects of extremes of climate, vandalism, or accident, whether physical, chemical or fire. TR33 Environments cannot therefore accept any liability in connection with these factors, nor where prescribed work is not conducted in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current good practice. The authority of this report ceases after 12 months from the date of the survey or when any site conditions change or pruning or other works unspecified in the report are conducted to, or affecting, trees within the Site, whichever is the sooner.

SITE OCCUPANCY

Unless otherwise stated, site occupancy is defined by the surveyor based upon observations made at the time of the survey. Therefore, it may not account for moveable or transitory targets the presence of which cannot be reasonably foreseen.

SEASONALITY

Whilst arboricultural surveys are not seasonally limited it is the case that certain pests and diseases may only be evident at specific times of the year.

Seasonally apparent pests and diseases include certain wood decaying fungi such as the Giant Polypore (*Meripilus giganteus*) where fruiting bodies are short-lived, and the initial stages of root decay may not result in other identifiable symptoms.

They also include diseases such as ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) where, in the initial stages of infection, foliar symptoms can be the main method of identification, but which are absent during the winter months.

Survey data is therefore based upon observations made at the time of the site visit. The identification of seasonally apparent hazards must be addressed as part of a wider risk management strategy and are outside the scope of this assessment.

ACCESS

The survey has only been undertaken from land within the client's ownership, from public land or from areas where formal access has been arranged.

Whilst all reasonable efforts are made view trees from the required angles this may not always be possible where they are located on the Site boundary, where safe access cannot be assured or where dense vegetation obscures views.

WILDLIFE AND CONSERVATION

Trees have the capacity to provide habitat for species such as bats, birds, and mammals some of which may be protected under UK or European Legislation. It is a statutory offence to injure, kill or disturb any protected species or to damage or destroy their breeding site or resting place. It is also an offence to disturb any nesting bird.

Wildlife and conservation matters are beyond the scope of this report although incidental comments may be made where these are of direct relevant to the arboricultural survey or subsequent assessment. It is therefore advisable that specialist ecological advice is sought prior to any tree removal or maintenance activities. If applicable, then the recommendations contained within this report should be reviewed considering any ecological constraints which may be identified.

ANNEX C: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Table 2 includes a glossary of technical terms which may be used in this report.

Table 2: Glossary of technical terms

Term	Description
Arisings:	any parts of the tree (including stem, roots, branches, and leaves) derived from the tree during tree work operations.
Bracket:	the fruiting body of a wood decaying fungus.
Canker:	area of dead bark killed by a pathogen.
Cavity:	a hole in the woody part of a tree caused by decay or damage.

Term	Description
Co-dominant:	upward growing stem/branch with a similar height and disposition as another stem/branch. Where such stems/branches arise from the same point then their stability or the integrity of their attachment could be compromised.
Coppicing:	cutting trees close to ground level with the intention of encouraging regrowth in the form of multiple shoots.
Crotch:	forked region formed by the junction of a branch and the stem, or by two branches.
Crown:	main foliage-bearing part of the tree.
Crown lifting:	removal of lower branches to achieve a stated vertical clearance above ground level or another surface.
Crown reduction:	the shortening of twigs and branches to reduce the height and/or spread of the crown.
Crown thinning:	selective removal of live branches to reduce crown density.
Dieback:	condition in which the branches in the crown die from the tips towards the centre.
Epicormic growth:	shoots growing from a woody stem or branch.
Heartwood:	central wood within a stem.
Included bark:	bark lodged in the union between a branch and parent stem, in the crotch between two branches, or between the bases of co-dominant stems, indicating potential weak attachment.
Phototropic:	stem or branch whose growth is influenced by light; growing towards light.
Pollard:	a tree which has been cut so as to encourage the formation of numerous branches arising from the same height on the main stem and principal branches.
Stem:	principal above ground structural component of a tree that supports the branches.
Vitality:	overall measure of physiological and biomechanical processes, in which high vitality equates with near optimal function and low vitality equates with sub-optimal function.

Term	Description
Windthrow:	tree failure due to uprooting caused by wind.

Figure 2: Valid Report

Site Risca

Ref: PDS260728

European Beech (T1)



Summary

Highest Risk

Acceptable

Risk Reduction

Tree Management

Review Year

2031

Date Assessed

2026-07-28 13:05

Assessed By

Phone Number

Email

Risk



Tree Details and Location

No Image Provided

Species	Height (m)	Stem Ø (cm)	Crown Ø (m)
European Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	14.2	105	12

6 Risca Road
 Rogerstone
 Newport NP10 9FZ

Likelihood of Occupation

No Image Provided

Traffic

Speed Limit

Consequences

No Image Provided

Tree

Stem

Branch

Deadwood

Likelihood of Failure

Very Low	V	Lowest risk	C
Low	A	Low risk	A
Medium	L	Medium risk	A
High	H	High risk	C
Very High	D	Highest risk	A

Notes

The highest risk is individual branch failure

VALID

European Beech (T1) | Detailed Tree Risk-Benefit Assessment

Figure 1: Tree Location Plan



Table 1: Assessment Results

Reference Number ⁱ	Tag Number ⁱⁱ	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Observations	Level of Risk (if applicable) ⁱⁱⁱ	Recommended Remedial Work
T1	NA	Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	14.2	105	12	Previously pollarded tree with non-tensile forks at crown break and at previous pollard points. Although these could be potential weak points this is a consistent growth pattern for this species of tree. Low branches over the footpath. Cavity at base at point of branch failure with Polyporus squamosus fruiting bodies present, appears to be limited to within compartmentalised zone.	Acceptable	Statutory crown lift over footpath of between 2.5m to 3m and 5.2m over highway. Re-inspection in 2 years.

ⁱ Sequential reference number to ensure comparison with **Figure 1: Tree Location Plan**.

ⁱⁱ Reference number of physical tag attached to tree. Only recorded if a tag has been attached.

ⁱⁱⁱ Only recorded for trees where the level of risk is 'not tolerable' or 'not acceptable'. The use of '-' denotes a tree which has an acceptable level of risk but where remedial work is required for other reasons such as management or further assessment.

