TREECARE CONSULTING

28/08/26

Defective tree list and management recommendations

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Re survey date: 2029

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Document summary

The document you are reading is to be used by landowners or site managers to help inform themselves and also specialist contractors as to what outline management work is to be carried out following a general walkover tree survey of a given site/stand of trees. The aim of this survey is to identify trees or tree features which pose a threat or significant nuisance at the time of the on-site survey.

This document is part of an ongoing inspection regime (as a guide three yearly) and not a one-off all-encompassing assessment. Subsequent survey visits at predetermined intervals are required to fully manage a tree stock. Each visit will address the next level of concern, subsequent documents created by Treecare Consulting will follow and bring survey consistency in order to ensure appropriate management occurs, all following one standard methodology. Further detailed inspection reports may be required where specific defects or situations are present. Recommendations will be made for resolving defects within the tree work schedules in the findings section.

It is a legal duty of care for a landowner to have trees inspected for safety at a reasonable frequency. The Occupiers Liability Act 1957 and 1984 ask that any foreseeable harm originating from a foreseeable hazard or risk from trees is to be minimised. This applies to invited guests and uninvited guests to your land and also neighbouring land. It is also advisable to carry out periodic inspections to ensure that pathways, lighting poles, services and doorways and so forth are not obstructed by nuisance vegetation. HSAW 1974 applies to commercial sites or sites where safe work places are required both for employees and employers.

This document has been created following an on-site pedestrian inspection by a suitably trained, experienced and qualified arboricultural professional. The document should be made accessible in the site or landowners office and be kept as a record of the last inspection date and the findings of that inspection in order to comply with current legislation. Once super ceded by a newer document the older document should be kept for a period of up to seven years as proof of historical assessment.

The nominated manager/owner should implement the use of competent arborists and ground staff that have appropriate training, qualifications and experience for the tasks they are undertaking. It will be the contractor’s responsibility to check for tree preservation orders, conservation areas and any wildlife concerns which may affect how the required tree work takes place. In certain circumstances discussion with a neighbouring land owner may be required to carry out effective risk management of the hazard. The nominated contractor should be able to offer this discussion process but should this not be possible please contact Treecare Consulting if you have any questions or concerns including mediation.

All tree work recommended by Treecare Consulting should be carried out by professional tree contractors and they should follow the recommendations of BS 3998 2010 and industry good practice for green infra-structure.

Where information contained within this document is not clear or understood contact with Treecare Consulting must take place to resolve any confusion.

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Report Limitations

- Visual inspections (VTA) from ground level only using resonance mallet and stiff steel wire probe unless otherwise indicated around a three-year interval.
- No invasive inspection techniques used unless indicated. No underground excavations will have been performed unless otherwise indicated.
- No climbing or inspection at height will have been involved unless indicated.
- Report information expires after twelve calendar months from report issue date unless part of an active/progressive survey/work period. All comments relating to tree management are for wind speeds less than 40mph. Should winds in excess of 40mph be applied it is likely tree component parts may fail purely down to wind forces. Usually from fairly common and minor defects such as non-tensile forks/decayed branches that would not normally fail in lesser wind speeds.
- Reports and information relating to them are the property of Treecare Consulting until paid for in full. Information within reports is retained at Treecare's discretion until paid for in full. Treecare will retract reports and comments from any due process if not paid for in full.
- Treecare Consulting will not create access through dense vegetation to trees but will undertake the accessing work if contracted to do so.
- Where access to a tree is not possible, best judgement will be used. Accurate information will therefore be minimal and a re-survey may be required at the earliest opportunity if estimations on defective trees are concerned.
- Treecare only use suitably trained and knowledgeable persons for inspections holding the relevant qualifications for their purpose.
- Treecare has the right to remove employees from danger on site as they see fit.
- Verbal comments on buildings structural integrity are an opinion not fact (a structural engineer will be required for a detailed analysis).
- The diagrams and drawings provided by Treecare are not exact and should not be used for design purposes unless directed otherwise. They are however correct as a representation of site features and tree locations.
- Treecare will try their very best for the client. However, conflict of interest or professional judgement and character clashes must be accepted and resolved.
- Treecare's information and advice will only last as long as current legislation and current knowledge is up to date. Should new developments supersede previous comments then a new report must be issued.
- This is a preliminary report and further more detailed aspects may be required by the LPA or client at a later stage to define exact processes.

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Schedule explanations & descriptions

Within the following survey schedule various information, has been provided to help inform the site manager of the defect or a concern. These headings have been explained in brief below. Should any heading or content not be understood please contact Treecare Consulting.

Item number – this is shown as T or G depending on if it is a singular tree or a group.

Tag No- this represents the small colored plastic tag which has been fitted to trees if required. The tag is unique to the tree and corresponds with the schedule and the site plan for identification purposes.

Species- unless otherwise indicated the species will be recorded as the most common uniformly understood name.

Age/class- helps in the identification process as descriptive information.

Use zone- how frequently the area is used or occupied by pedestrians, traffic or structures. We colour code this red, orange and green, red being high use.

Spread M- this measurement is the average radius of the trees crown in meters. For irregular crowns this measurement is still used to indicate the tree on a site plan.

Physiological condition- this is a record of how the tree is performing as a plant. Leaf size, colour, density, buds and shape all help to indicate physiological health.

Structural condition- the trees structure is looked at to see if it has been significantly affected by obvious decay, splits, structural weakness and damage.

Consideration- a consideration can be what the surveyor sees as a potential concern. This can be people, services or users of a road or path.

Defects- obvious defects are recorded here such as dead wood, broken limbs, weak forks and basal decay.

Specific recommendation- this is to highlight what work is required to reduce the hazard where possible. This may include tree felling. Felled trees should be replaced if space allows as this is good practice but more suitable species should be used.

Further Inspection – This is used to assess internal decay or underlying defects to give accurate advice where required and assess defect a best possible where required.

Note: JPTC perform all advanced testing in house. Please ask for prices for Picus and PD500 tests.

Priority- Should trees require urgent work, the site manager will be notified during the survey or soon after for immediate action.
Urgent – as soon as possible.
High – Within 6 months/year one after survey but as soon as possible in high usage areas.
Low – 12 months + year two after survey but factor in sooner if in a high use area. Ideally all low priorities completed prior to next survey.
Good Practice – Prior to the next survey being carried out/year three after survey. Often this is three yearly unless otherwise noted. This work is to reduce the likelihood of a greater concern developing.

Notes- should the surveyor have additional comments regarding the tree you will find them here.

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Glossary

Words and phrases used in tree surveys by JPTC.

At suitable lateral branches (ASLB)

A pruning point near a node that has suitable reducing branch diameter at which to make a pruning cut, may also be seen as “strong lateral growth points”.

Basal

Soil to stem flare height approximately.

Branch

A main limb of the tree.

Branches

A group of limbs, often described as low crown skirt or particular area of tree.

Branching

General group, side/area of branches on the tree crown.

BS 5837 2012

Recommendations for demolition and construction near trees.

BS 3998 2010

British Standard for tree work.

NJUG Vol 10

Simple advice for working near trees with trenching or utility operations.

Buttress

The root collar ridges flaring at the bottom of the trees stem.

Cavity

A hole/hollowing in the trees stem, scaffold limbs or basal region.

Chlorotic

Pale foliage from nitrogen deficiency, physiological decline. Lack of chlorophyll in leaves.

Cladoptosis

Natural loss of redundant twigs, leaves and branch wood.

Crack

Longitudinal or transverse in the stem or scaffold limbs. An open or closed split in wood tissues.

Crown

The outer foliage region of the tree.

Crown lift

Raising of branches at the main stem to a nominated height.

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Coppice

To remove all stems (of suitable species) down to where the basal flare starts. New shoots will develop post felling leading to an ongoing tree

Decay

Usually associated with fungal presence or historical wound/damage. Can be internal wood, external sap wood or both. If tree stability is concerned further detailed analysis is wise.

Dead wood

Major in excess of 50mm, minor less then 50mm diameter. Stable and unstable dead woods.

Die-back

Foliage crown tip die back, often from physiological decline.

Drop crotch pruning

Particular pruning selection and removal of vertical stem leading tips – helps reduce mass not but foliage/photosynthetic area.

Epicormic shoot

A shoot formed by adventitious buds in under tree bark. Often found near a previous wound or stress region.

Foliage tip

Growing tip of a branch/leader. Contain DNA information for the tree on growth regulation and control.

Foliage tip lift

Pruning of outer foliage tips only, usually to raise above or back from an object without the need for limb removal.

Fungal fruit body (FFB)

The flower of a fungus. Often the fungus species is given where ID is possible.

Hazard beam

Separation failure of tension and compression wood, usually in a weak limb.

In-Leaf

Tree seen in leaf, good for physiological health assessments but some upper crown scaffold defects can be obscured.

Leader

Upper stem vertical section – not a side limb/branch.

Natural Target Pruning (NTP)

Pruning as defined by Dr Alex Shigo – minimal cut diameter made at the branch collar.

Non-tensile fork

A fork with an angle tighter than 25 degrees. Often a weak point in the structure and prone to decay.

Nuisance

In the legal sense – foliage touching an object/limb contact with structures.

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Out-of-Leaf

Tree seen out of leaf, good for structural assessment and quite often fungal presence. Physiological health harder to determine out of leaf.

Pollard

The removal of all main limbs (on suitable species) at suitable new or previous pruning points. This is at a nominated height or specific tree feature such as the main fork or secondary fork height. Epicormic shoots will develop in this area leading to a new smaller, denser crown forming. Note – pollarding must be repeated on a 5-7-year cycle.

Rooting area (RPA

12 x stem diameter measured at 1.5m above soil height provides rooting area radius as per BS5837 2012.

Scaffold limb

Main structural branch that supports the lateral foliage bearing branches.

Self-set

A tree/sapling, often grown from wind/animal dispersed seed.

Stem

Main limb free section of the tree/trunk. Can be twin and multiple stemmed also.

T/R Ratio

The ratio of stem diameter to the remaining stem wall thickness. Roughly up to 1/3rd of overall diameter is acceptable as stem wall thickness as long as no opening is present greater than 120 degrees.

To simplify records made during the defect tree survey, the survey records “actionable” defects. These are defects that require a specific work prescription or test process and within a certain time period. The surveyor will also be making visual notes of tree “features”. A tree feature is something that is not ideal but also not something that requires an immediate action to resolve it within current budget or work period, separate advice formed from a list of features may however be given to help educate and inform managers and operatives working on trees to reduce on going own goals in tree damage/decline.

Tree features would be:

- Very minor die-back in small areas of crown, possibly insect activity and non-persistent.
- Recent poor pruning practice that doesn’t render the tree dangerous. We expect all work to comply with BS3998 2010 – rips, tears and stubs should not happen and flush cutting is to be avoided.
- Observations that do not have a bearing on the trees safety factor between expected three yearly periods.
- Foliage on phone lines – BT have their own process for this issue as it is a dynamic not static issue. Only if we are briefed on an exact need to record this will we record it.
- Signs and fences nailed to trees unless it is causing a direct hazard.
- Ecological features that have no bearing on tree safety levels.

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Ash Die Back – Hymenoscyphus fraxineus information

Hymenoscyphus fraxineus may be noted in this survey. It is intentional that not all infected single trees or groups of infected trees are recorded or marked within the survey or around the land ownership. Only trees in the higher category HF3 & HF4 are likely to be recorded.

The intention is to highlight the fraxinus species trees which have been infected with Hymenoschyphus fraxineus (Ash Die back) and pose the greatest threat to users of the location at this time only, and not all infected trees on the land ownership. New unaffected species introduction may also have been recommended. Tree surveys are an ongoing task recommended at 3 yearly intervals unless otherwise directed. It is the client responsibility to ensure three yearly visits occur.

Infected trees in high use public areas, above roads/houses and paths should be made safe before they reach 50-75% foliage loss. Stage 3-4 (75% to 100% foliage loss trees may be highly susceptible to larger limb sections tearing out the crown whilst being worked upon. Secondary infection of armillaria species is also a concern for trees stressed by infection. Whilst contractors have the final say on what is safe or not safe to work on, the client/land owner does have a duty of care to these contractors and early intervention when trees are safe to work on is always advised. Trees can be graded into the following categories:

- Ash Health Class 1 – canopy with a 25% loss of foliage. Low – Good practice 3.
- Ash Health Class 2 – canopy with a 25-50% loss of foliage. Low – Good practice 3.
- Ash Health Class 3 – canopy with a 50-75% loss of foliage. Medium – Medium 2.
- Ash Health Class 4 – canopy with a 75-100% loss of foliage. High – High 1.

Trees falling into class three are a significant concern (medium risk) if they can affect members of the public or structures in the event of failure. Trees in class four (high risk) should be removed unless safe retention is possible due to being a remote location or complete lack of access.

The survey also records trees on adjacent land also if deemed to be a significant threat. This is to ensure the client is aware of potential hazards that are nearby and require action to make safe. Large scale panic felling of infected ash trees is not advised and should be avoided. A systematic approach should be used and only when intervention is required, trees should be made safe if required. Trees in woodlands, dense shelter belts and are not in 1.5 tree lengths of targets should be left as long as it is safe and practical to do so before management. A tree does not need felling if die back is only confined to foliage tips/class 1. It is important to try and retain trees in class 2-3 (only where safe to do so) to see what or if any trees show a resistance to the disease.

In my own assessment of declining trees, I have noticed that coppice stools or 5-7 year's old pollard trees seem to show significant signs of longevity against infection. Some re growth shoots die off but adjacent and newly forming regrowth seems to develop well again before infection. This process can persist for some time where an unpruned tree with full crown becomes infected and simply declines in a shorter space of time.

Winter assessment of foliage decline is difficult for obvious reasons. I therefore advise in leaf/summer on-going and spot/tree marking for ash die back decline each year in July/August. Early-stage trees are likely to be missed in winter surveys. It is also possible that infected mature trees can also be missed if weather is wet and overcast during visual assessment as certain HF identification features are not visible.

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Tree Safe Assessment

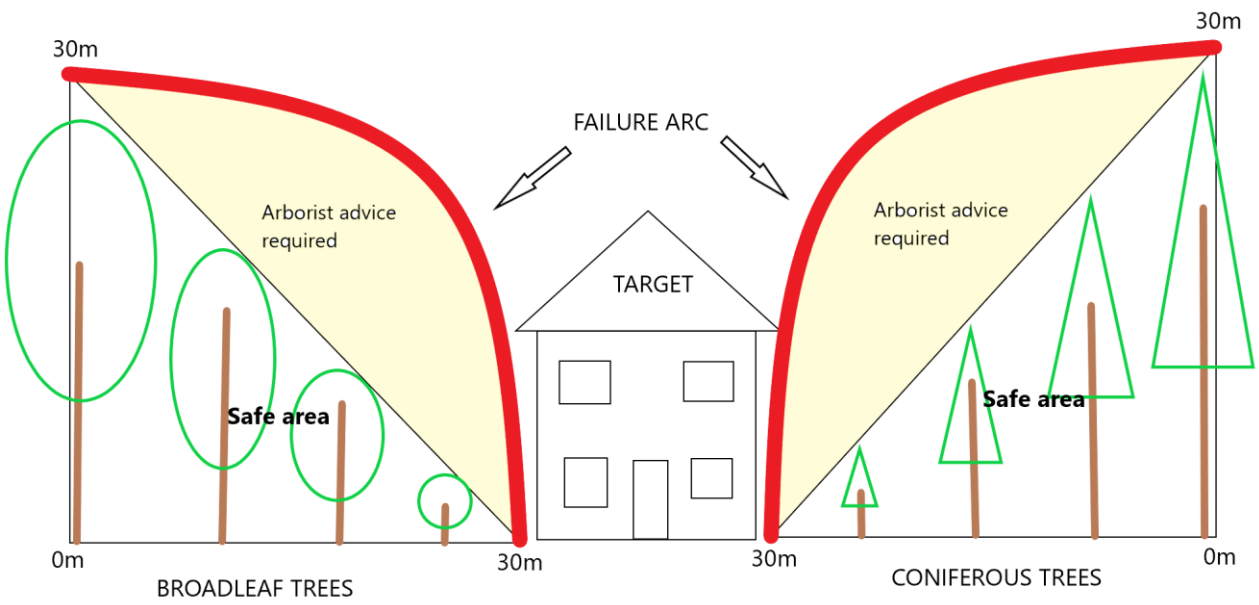
As a rule, trees are very safe living structures to have around us within the landscape. In terms of risk posed by trees, it is generally accepted that there is more chance you will be struck by lightning or will win the lottery than you will be harmed by a tree. Trees have evolved to cope with our weather and are constantly adapting to changes that take place each year. Given the right time period and resources, some species can live for hundreds of years, some even thousands.

It is natural to feel threatened by something larger than ourselves such as a tree. This is especially so when the object can affect high value (buildings & cars) or incredibly important to us (our family, guests, friends and other property).

A trees biggest threat however is a human being. We like to make changes around trees that trees do not need. Trees that we may have liked before are suddenly in the firing line for removal due to our own self-created problem that have been caused by our own needs overlooking a tree's needs.

In most cases, where there has been an issue with trees, it is normally because there has been some form of target within the failure range of the tree the tree was not able to Fail Safe. An ideal safety factor would be 1.5x a trees total height/length. This measurement would be used to assess the proximity to structures. Not all people can easily assess or visualise this so it can be simpler (if accepting some additional risk of reducing proximity) to simply apply a 45-degree line from the top of the tree to the target. In many cases, when trees fail, they land the same distance they are tall away from the stump location. More often than not, it is a section of a tree failing or a partial tree failure that is the concern. These do not go far from the tree. By using the 45-degree rule, it is easy to understand if a target is at risk of tree failure or not.

This method can also be applied to tree planting to ensure you are not planting a future calamity. By finding out what the potential height of a tree you would like to plant is, you can then measure that from the target and plant it so the tree can never become a concern for the given target. There really is the right tree for every location. This simple 45-degree rule will reduce tree proximity and failure concerns dramatically. There is no need for strange equations and risk calculations. 45 degrees and common sense is all that is needed. Should there be a situation where the 45-degree Tree Safe Assessment method falls short (the tree is higher than the 45-degree line), this is the time to contact an arborist for advice. Just because the trees height goes above the 45-degree line, it does not mean it is a hazard tree. It just becomes a tree that will benefit from ongoing checks by an arborist more than trees that do not break the 45-degree line rule.



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Priority of work guidance

The priority for choosing tree work in relation a given area/target is ideally not chosen by using only mathematical equations or based on fear or expectation. By simply adding up criteria scores on whether or not a hazard needs rectifying or not leaves common sense and practical application out of the decision-making process.

By following the basic guidance of Tree Safe Assessment by JPTC and by using common sense and practical application, defects versus site use will be used by JPTC as the primary guidance in order to make a decision on priority for tree work requirements. However, please do not choose to only undertake high/1 priority tree work, all survey entries are due to defects and need to be worked through to reduce your liability in an appropriate manner.

With tree surveys and assessments, we are trying to simply avoid defective trees coming into contact with a target. A target can be anything – a person, a structure, highway, high value object such as cars and even other trees. Ideally a target should be moved away from any given defect tree so there is no risk, especially when veteran or significant/rare trees are involved. However, it is not always possible to move a target and as a result, pruning or removal of trees may be required in order to increase the safety element between the target and the defect tree. This is the “seek arborist advice” zone on the Tree Safe Assessment graphic page 10.

Areas are zoned during the survey period based on what is obvious to the surveyor on site. Full time occupancy by a building or a road would be seen as high use. A path cutting through parkland where pedestrian flow changes between night/day or weather conditions would be variable use. Low use would be an area with low target occupancy or low potential for a target to be present. Ecological areas are very low occupancy areas where the defective trees importance for ecological purposes outweighs the need for interaction due it being able to fail safely as no target is present.

Deciding on what defect requires actioning first when you are provided with a defect tree report can be daunting. At JPTC we try to help our clients by colour coding the use area and the priority in such a way that any double red entries in the survey schedule are the highest priority work and double green entries would be the lowest priority work, we don’t just provide a mathematical equation or probability based on expectation. The variation between the two opposite ends of this scale all depend on the defect, site use and potentially weather conditions exacerbating the defects significance for the location/target. Priority is not always an exact science.

JPTC aims to base the defect records and recommendations to fit around an approximate three-year cycle. In an ideal scenario, high priorities are to be carried out in the year following survey, low approximately year two and good practice work in year three and then you would re survey, these time periods can overlap. It is not always possible to complete work and minimise defects in a specific timeframe due to legal restrictions from protected trees, ecological concerns such as nesting birds or a need for a bat license. Ground conditions and weather conditions and client budget’s all have a part in the decision-making process. On this basis, it is wise to aim to follow the survey recommendations but when this is not possible, do not panic, you simply just need to keep working towards resolving the defect/target relationship to meet your duty of care. In some cases, simply moving the target away is enough to mean you have met your duty of care.

Below is a basic table showing the least interaction potential in the top left moving through various use zones and defect priority to the bottom right of the table where immediate action to rectify the defect is required. Time periods are noted as a guide but we do understand that this is not always practicable for many scenarios. The process is a sliding scale that is subject to change due to external influences. Urgent actions must not be ignored. If you have any questions on priorities of work, please get in contact with JPTC for further guidance.

Use Area

Priority	4 = Eco Area	3 = Low	2 = Variable	1 = High
3 = Good practice	**12-36 MONTHS.** BEFORE NEXT SURVEY/BEST MAINTENANCE OF TREE STOCK.	**12-36 MONTHS.** BEFORE NEXT SURVEY/BEST MAINTENANCE OF TREE STOCK	**12-36 MONTHS.** BEFORE NEXT SURVEY/BEST MAINTENANCE OF TREE STOCK	**12-36 MONTHS.** BEFORE NEXT SURVEY/BEST MAINTENANCE OF TREE STOCK
2 = Low	**12-36 MONTHS.** BEFORE NEXT SURVEY/BEST MAINTENANCE OF TREE STOCK	**12 MONTHS.** DEPENDING ON TARGET. A job not to be ignored but can wait. Potential for storm conditions to lead to failure.	**12 MONTHS.** DEPENDING ON TARGET. A job not to be ignored but can wait. Potential for storm conditions to lead to failure.	**12 MONTHS.** DEPENDING ON TARGET. A job not to be ignored but can wait. Potential for storm conditions to lead to failure.
1 = high	**12 MONTHS.** DEPENDING ON TARGET. A significant risk and expected to fail of its own accord in any weather.	**12 MONTHS.** DEPENDING ON TARGET. A significant risk and expected to fail of its own accord in any weather.	**6 MONTHS.** DEPENDING ON TARGET. A significant risk and expected to fail of its own accord in any weather.	**6 MONTHS.** DEPENDING ON TARGET. A significant risk and expected to fail of its own accord in any weather.
0 = Urgent	IDEALLY SAME DAY RECTIFICATION. CORDON OFF TREE. MOVE PEOPLE AWAY. **DO NOT IGNORE.** Very high hazard tree/location.	IDEALLY SAME DAY RECTIFICATION. CORDON OFF TREE. MOVE PEOPLE AWAY. **DO NOT IGNORE.** Very high hazard tree/location.	IDEALLY SAME DAY RECTIFICATION. CORDON OFF TREE. MOVE PEOPLE AWAY. **DO NOT IGNORE.** Very high hazard tree/location.	IDEALLY SAME DAY RECTIFICATION. CORDON OFF TREE. MOVE PEOPLE AWAY. **DO NOT IGNORE.** Very high hazard tree/location.

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Findings & work schedules

Note: *All pruning work to use natural target pruning at suitable sound living lateral branches – no stubs, tears or poor reducing limb diameters and within species tolerance as per BS3998 2010. All pruning to be minimal to achieve the aim. Foliage lifts of tips to be to 2.5m over paths, 5.5m over roads (to allow for wet leaf droop) – crown lift of limbs should be specified – ask JPTC if unclear. Dead wood removals (unless stated) are down to 15-20mm diameter. De-suckering should be undertaken with neat pruning cuts. Ivy banding/severance should leave a min 30cm gap between cut ivy stems, full removal from tree is preferred – ivy band 360 1m means removal of a 1m band of ivy from around 360 degrees of low stem. Hymenoscyphus fraxineus crown condition scores 1-4 (HF1, HF2 etc).*

Quick Reference priorities – Red (High) use area and red (high) priorities should be completed as soon as practicable. Red priority and orange use areas next. Both use and priorities that are orange after that. Finally green use areas should have green priority work carried out with an aim to have all work completed at the end of a three-year window. At this point re assessment is advised for most sites.

Individual Trees Schedule:

Tree No	Date	Spread M - stem to drip line	Height (M)	Area usage	Tag No	Species	Age/Class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Consideration	Defects	Work recommendation	Priority	Further Investigation	Further Investigation type
T1	20260826	8	23	Variable	None	Cedar	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Public safety; Nuisance - general	Small diameter dead branches in crown	Remove dead branches from crown. Low foliage over road.	2= Low	Not required	None
T2	20260826	10	23	Variable	None	Cedar	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Public safety; Nuisance - general	Dead branches in crown	Remove dead branches from crown. Lift foliage tips over road to 6m	2= Low	Not required	None
T3	20260826	15	23	Variable	None	Black pine	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Public safety; Nuisance - general	Dead branches in crown	Remove dead branches from crown	2= Low	Not required	None
T4	20260826	5	12	Low use	None	Goat willow	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Nuisance - general; Public safety	Low foliage around crown	Lift foliage tips to 2.5m	3= Good practice	Not required	None
T5	20260826	5	23	Low use	None	Wellingtonia	Mature	Early decline	Damaged	Damage to tree health; Public safety	Drought stress. Dead branches	Remove dead branches from crown. Ongoing review requirements	2= Low	Not required	None
T6	20260826	8	20	Variable	3835	Black pine	Over mature	Early decline	Low influence defects present	Public safety; Nuisance - general; Damage to structures/object from trees	Ongoing crown decline.	Reduce crown over external wall by up to 2m to reduce weight and loading. Remove dead branches	2= Low	Not required	None

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Tree No	Date	Spread M - stem to drip line	Height (M)	Area usage	Tag No	Species	Age/Class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Consideration	Defects	Work recommendation	Priority	Further Investigation	Further Investigation type
T7	20260826	4	18	Variable	None	Lawson cypress	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Damage to structures/object from trees	Tree has fractured wall.	Remove ivy from wall and re point.	2= Low	Not required	None
T8	20260826	3	4	Low use	None	Elder	Mature	Dying	Low influence defects present	Nuisance - general	Dying elder	Coppice	3= Good practice	Not required	None
T9	20260826	5	20	High use	None	Thuja plicata	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Nuisance - general; Damage to structures/object from trees; Public safety	Low foliage over nursery	Lift foliage to 4m over nursery and prune back from building 2m	2= Low	Not required	None
T10	20260826	5	12	Variable	None	Norway maple	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Public safety; Damage to structures/object from trees	Path broken and lifted over roots.	Remove lifted section and replace with gravel path section over roots using timber path edges	3= Good practice	Not required	None
T11	20260826	3	8	Variable	None	Hawthorn	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Public safety; Highway height clearance; Excessive sail area; Visual assessment impaired	Dense ivy, foliage affects outer path	Remove ivy. Lift foliage to3m over external path	2= Low	Not required	None
T12	20260826	3	18	High use	None	Lawson cypress	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Nuisance - general; Damage to structures/object from trees	Foliage by light	Prune back from light 300mm	3= Good practice	Not required	None

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Groups of Trees Schedule:

Group No	Date	Species type	Area usage	Age/Class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Consideration	Defects	Work recommendation	Priority	Further Investigation	Further Investigation Type
G1	20260826	Lawson cypress x2	Variable	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Highway height clearance	Low foliage over external path	Lift foliage to 2.5m to meet highway regulations	2= Low	Not required	None
G2	20260826	Choisia tenata	Variable	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Nuisance - general	Foliage over path	Coppice shrubs at 1m height	3= Good practice	Not required	None
G3	20260826	Lawson cypress x2	Variable	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Damage to structures/object from trees; Public safety; Highway height clearance; Nuisance - general	Low foliage over external path	Lift foliage to 2.5m to meet highway regulations. Prune back from sign 250mm	2= Low	Not required	None
G4	20260826	Lawson cypresses	Low	Mature	Normal for species	Low influence defects present	Damage to structures/object from trees; Nuisance - legal	Wall damage and ivy on wall and in trees	Remove ivy from trees and wall. Assess/repair wall.	3= Good practice	Not required	None
G5	20260826	Thuja plicata hedge	Variable	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Nuisance - general; Road or path threatened by trees	Foliage blocks path	Cut back to path edge full height. Consider 50% height reduction	3= Good practice	Not required	None

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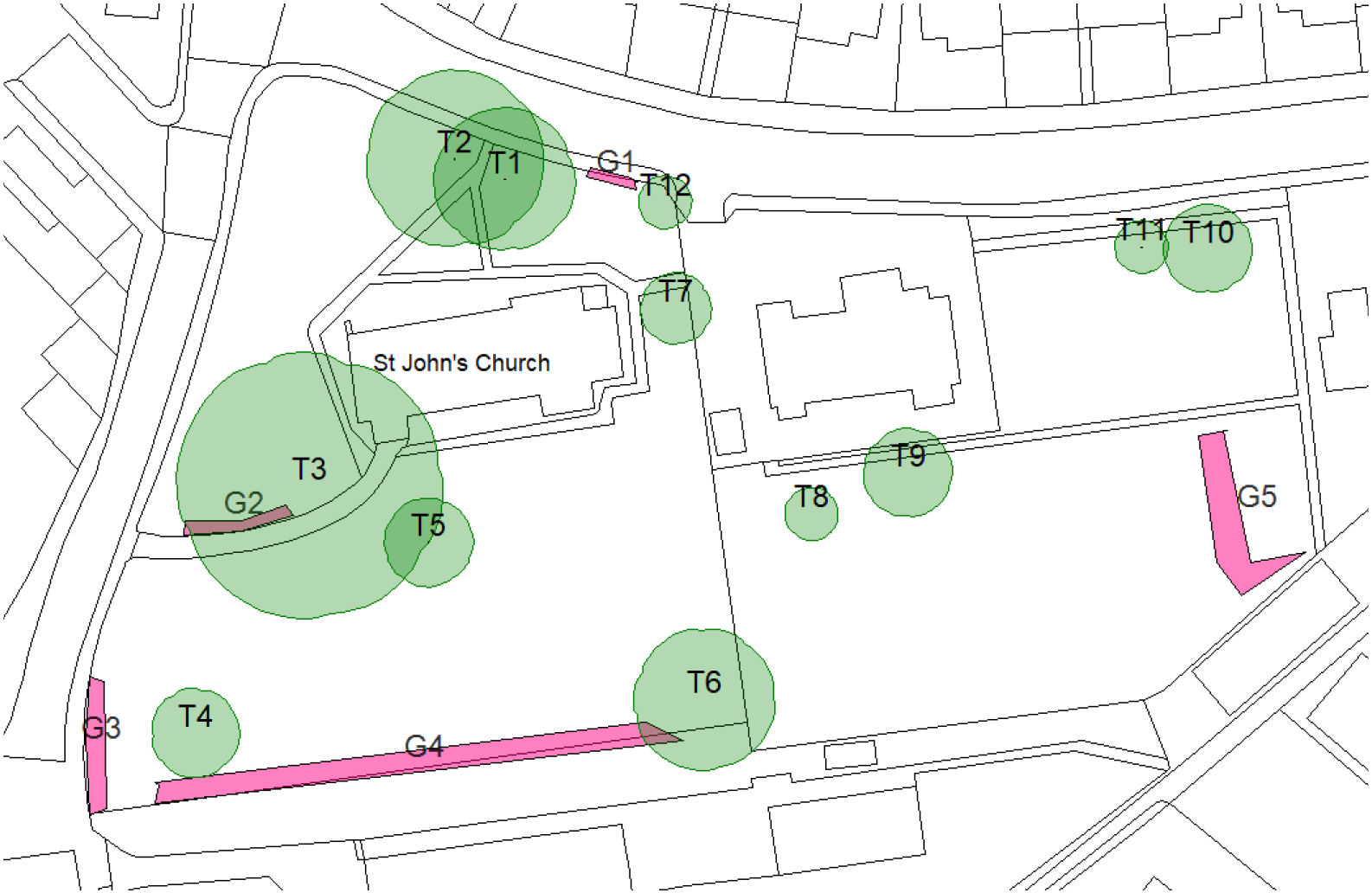
Plan



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