



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

Client : Mr G. Snowball

Mobile no: 07979 810968

Location : 16 Clytha Park Road, Newport NP20 4NA

W3W : medium.scope.custom

Date of inspection : 9th June 2026

Consultant / Surveyor : Nick Thomas Dip.Arb, Cert.Arb.RFS

INTRODUCTION

At the request of the client a total of three conifer trees were inspected on the morning of the 9th June 2026.

As shown on the site and tree location plan the three trees are within and adjacent to the southern and eastern boundaries of 16 Clytha Park Road and were previously topped in 1998.

Primarily the purpose of the inspection was to evaluate the trees health, safety and condition.

For accurate identification the individual trees have been tagged with the numbers 357 to 359. The tags have been attached at approximately two metres above ground level on the main stems north facing side.

The scope of this report is limited to a visual inspection of the tree from ground level using current good practice and the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) system which provides a consistent and systematic evaluation for the inspection of trees. The basic testing of the lower section of the main stem(s) was undertaken with a Thorax 710 sounding hammer and steel rod / probe. The adjacent area and features were also visually inspected and no excavations were undertaken.

Please note that this is a health and condition survey and is not intended as a substitute for a structural engineers report. Unless stated no information was received and no

evaluation of the tree's roots in relation to their effect on underground services, utilities and structures has been considered in this report.

For the duration of the inspection the weather was calm with sunny periods and short periods of light rain. The weather conditions did not restrict any part of the inspection or survey process.

Due to unpredictable weather conditions and unforeseen events the condition of any tree can change suddenly and dramatically therefore the information in this report is as seen at the time of the inspection and is valid for a period of one year from the date of the inspection.

The trees are located in a conservation area therefore prior to any tree work operations an application will need to be submitted and written authorisation received from the local planning authority.

TREE DETAILS

Tree ID : 357 **Species** : Lawson Cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*)

Age : Early mature **Height** (metres) : 19.0

Crown spread (metres) : North - South - 6.8 East - West : - 7.8

DBH (centimetres) : trunk diameter at 1.3 metres above ground level : 67

Wildlife / Biodiversity value : Low

Risk factor* : Medium

This tree has been previously topped at 10 metres above ground level. This has resulted in contorted regrowth which has developed into a number of vertical stems. From ground level decay is visible at the location of the original top pruning cut. There is some small diameter deadwood in the inner crown.

The tree's vigour and annual extension growth is average for the species therefore its physiological condition has been classified as fair. Due to its form its structural condition is poor. As the tree continues to increase in height there is a corresponding increase in the risk of branch or stem fractures during periods of high winds.



IMAGE 1 : Tree 357 from the garden of the property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To reduce the risk of future branch or stem failures the height of the tree should be reduced by 5 metres.

Tree ID : 358 **Species** : Lawson Cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*)

Age : Early mature **Height** (metres) : 15.0

Crown spread (metres) : North - South - 5.5 East - West : - 4.4

DBH (centimetres) : trunk diameter at 1.3 metres above ground level : 54

Wildlife / Biodiversity value : Low

Risk factor* : Medium

This tree has been previously topped at 8.5 metres above ground level with probable decay in a number of the original pruning cuts. This has resulted in contorted regrowth

which has developed into a number of vertical stems. There is some small diameter deadwood in the inner crown.

The tree's vigour and annual extension growth is average for the species therefore its physiological condition has been classified as fair. Due to its form its structural condition is poor. As the tree continues to increase in height there is a corresponding increase in the risk of branch or stem fractures during periods of high winds.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To reduce the risk of future branch or stem failures the height of the tree should be reduced by 3.5 metres.

Tree ID : 359 **Species** : Lawson Cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*)

Age : Early mature **Height** (metres) : 15.5

Crown spread (metres) : North - South - 8.0 East - West : - 7.0

DBH (centimetres) : trunk diameter at 1.3 metres above ground level : 68

Wildlife / Biodiversity value : Low

Risk factor* : Medium

This tree has been previously topped at 9 metres above ground level with decay in a number of the original pruning cuts. This has resulted in contorted regrowth which has developed into a number of vertical stems. There is some small diameter deadwood in the inner crown. The main stem forks into two at 1.5 metres above ground level and the northern stem forks at 3 metres above ground level. Both forks have included bark.

There is a collapsing small diameter branch on the north east side of the crown at 8 metres above ground level.

The tree's vigour and annual extension growth is average for the species therefore its physiological condition has been classified as fair. Due to its form its structural condition is poor. As the tree continues to increase in height there is a corresponding increase in the risk of branch or stem fractures during periods of high winds.

There was a mound of decomposing grass clipping around the base of the tree which were in contact with the main stem. To prevent the decay of the bark and main stem these clippings have now been removed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To reduce the risk of future branch or stem failures the height of the tree should be reduced by 4.5 metres and the collapsing branch should be reduced by 1.5 metres.

The bark area affected by the grass clippings should be monitored annually for any necrosis or decay.



IMAGE 2 : Tree 358(lhs) and tree 359(rhs)



IMAGE 3 : Prior to their removal the grass clippings around the base of tree 359.

Due to their size, location and condition all the recommended work should be completed within 12 months of the date on this report.

It is advisable if consecutive inspections are undertaken during different seasons of the year. This will provide information on any changes in the trees physiological and structural condition, their response to any pruning and if deciduous allow an enhanced inspection of the trees branch structure.

* The **risk factor** is a best predicted assessment for the level of evaluated risk taking into consideration the likelihood and consequences of any tree failure. The following factors are considered as part of the risk assessment process - all static and mobile targets, the occupancy rate (the length of time the target is within the probable area of impact), any natural protection that may be present and its resistance to an impact, the physiological and structural condition of the tree, the most likely part of the tree to fail and its size and weight.

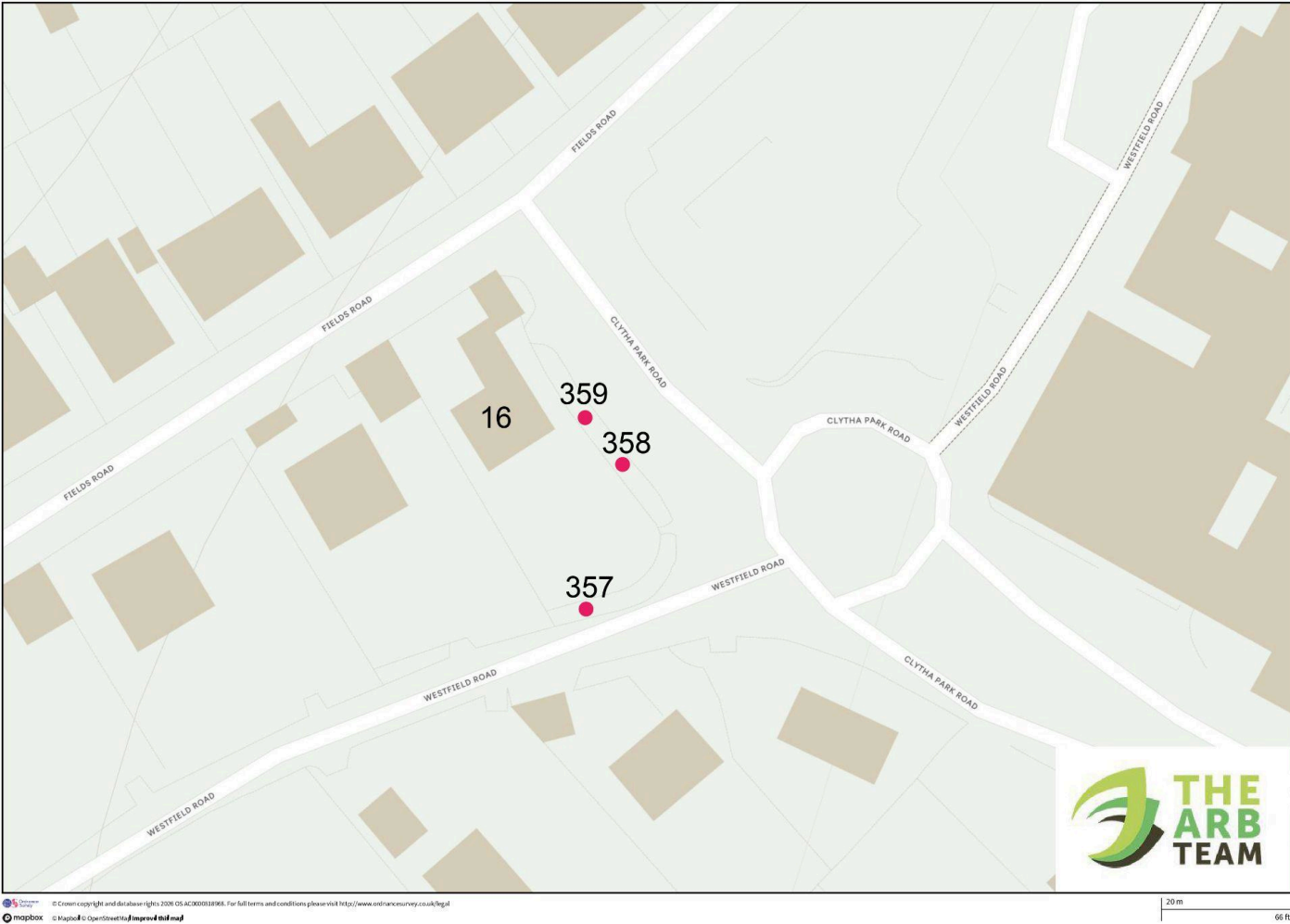
The mobile targets include the residents and visitors to the property and pedestrians and vehicles on the public highway and neighbouring properties. The static targets are the house, boundary fencing, walls and parked vehicles.

CONCLUSION.

On evaluating all of the above information and the trees visual impact in the local landscape my recommendations for the future management of these trees is as stated above.

By reducing their height and overall wind resistance the recommended work will result in a stress and loading reduction of the tree's branches, main stem(s) and root systems which will improve their future safety.

Site and tree location plan



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- J. L. Innes FC Field Book 12 - Assessment of Tree Condition (1990)
- D. Lonsdale Principles of Tree Hazard & Assessment (1999)
- N. Fay, D. Dowson, R. Helliwell Tree Surveys - A guide to good practice (2005)
- C. Mattheck Field guide to visual tree assessment (2007)
- C. Mattheck The Body Language of Trees (2015)
- British Standards Institution BS3998 : 2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.
- National Tree Safety Group Common Sense Risk Management of Trees (2024)
- D. Slater Assessment of Tree Forks. Assessment of junctions for risk management.(2016)
- <https://treeterms.co.uk>

TERMS & CONDITIONS

Copyright 2026 The Arb Team, Trem y Dderwen, Llanedi, Pontarddulais, Swansea. SA4 0YT.
All rights reserved.

No part of this report may be copied or reproduced by any means without prior permission from The Arb Team. If you have received this report in error please destroy all copies in your possession or control.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the commissioning party and unless otherwise agreed in writing by The Arb Team no other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of this report.

No liability is accepted by The Arb Team for any use of this report other than for the purposes for which it was originally prepared and provided.

Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of The Arb Team using due skill, care and diligence in the preparation of the same and no warranty is provided as to their accuracy.

Surveys are undertaken on the understanding that nothing in the final report will be omitted, amended or misrepresented by the client or any other interested party.

This report and its contents remain the property of The Arb Team until payment has been made in full. It should be noted and it is expressly stated that no independent verification of any of the documents or information supplied to The Arb Team has been made.