

Defective tree list and management recommendations



Site Address:

Barracks Hill Wood
Pobl
Newport
NP20 5DU

Re survey date: 2027

Treecare Consulting
james@treecareconsulting.co.uk
07939 150 457
01633 882 890

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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 Once superseded by a newer document the older document should be kept for a period of up to seven years as proof of historical assessment.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.

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.

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 but as soon as possible in high usage areas.

Low – 12 months 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. 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.

Glossary

Words and phrases used in tree surveys by JPTC.

At suitable lateral branches (ASLB)

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

Basal

Soil to 1m 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. A split in wood tissues.

Crown

The outer foliage region of the tree.

Crown lift

Raising of branches at the main stem.

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 than 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 Hymenoscyphus 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.

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	20241002	4	13	High use	None	Lime	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Damage to structures/object from trees	Conflict between low foliage and adjacent off site building	Foliage tip reduction/lift to provide up to 1.5m clearance from/over building	2= Low	Not required	None
T2	20241002	2	7	Variable	None	Birch	Semi-mature	Normal for species	Low influence defects present	Highway height clearance	Conflict between low foliage and use of public highway. Offset crown weighted towards highway	Foliage tip reduction by up to 1.5m back to suitable lateral growth points to provide 5.2m statutory clearance over highway/reduce weight/wind loading	2= Low	Not required	None
T3	20241002	1	5	Variable	None	Whitebeam (?)	Semi-mature	Dead	Low influence defects present	Damage to structures/object from trees	Standing dead tree within rear garden adjacent to boundary fence	Fell	2= Low	Not required	None
T4	20241002	5	16	High use	None	Lime	Mature	Normal for species	Previous pruning history	Damage to structures/object from trees; Highway height clearance	Conflict between minor branches and adjacent building. Conflict between low foliage and use of public highway. Unsuitable species for location. Situated <1.5m from building. Ongoing management issues	Pollard at 6m. Reduce retained lower laterals to 1.5m from parent stems. Foliage tip reduction to maintain 1.5m clearance from building. Consider fell and replace with suitable species for location	2= Low	Not required	None
T5	20241002	4	11	High use	None	Hornbeam	Semi-mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Highway height clearance	Conflict between low foliage and use of public highway	Foliage tip reduction to provide 5.2m statutory clearance over highway	2= Low	Not required	None
T6	20241002	2	12	Variable	None	Goat willow - OWNERSHIP UNCLEAR	Mature	Poor	Low influence defects present	No access; Public safety; Damage to structures/object from trees	Poor physiology. Extensive deadwood >75mm diameter. Tall phototropic form. Situated on bank above rear gardens	Coppice at 0.75m - NOTIFY LANDOWNER IF SITUATED ON ADJACENT LAND	2= Low	Not required	None

Barracks Hill Wood

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	20241002	4	13	High use	None	Lime	Semi-mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Damage to structures/object from trees; Light cone spread to ground; Nuisance - general	Conflict between minor branches and street lighting column (NR307). Conflict between low foliage and use of footpath. Potential conflict between minor branches and adjacent building	Foliage tip reduction/lift to provide up to 1m clearance from lighting column and improve light splay/2.5m vertical clearance over footpath/up to 2m clearance from building	2= Low	Not required	None
T8	20241002	1	2	High use	None	Norway maple	Young	Normal for species	Normal for species	Damage to structures/object from trees	Self set sapling directly adjacent to building (no.29). Future management issues	Fell. Apply appropriate herbicide to stumps	3= Good practice	Not required	None
T9	20241002	1	1	Variable	None	Sycamore	Young	Normal for species	Normal for species	Damage to structures/object from trees	Directly adjacent to/at top of 1m retaining wall outside no.29. Future management issues	Fell. Apply appropriate herbicide to stump	3= Good practice	Not required	None
T10	20241002	1	1	High use	None	Sycamore	Young	Normal for species	Normal for species	Damage to structures/object from trees	Self set sapling directly adjacent to building (no.32). Future management issues	Fell. Apply appropriate herbicide to stump	3= Good practice	Not required	None
T11	20241002	3	14	Variable	None	Lime	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Highway height clearance	Conflict between low foliage and use of public highway	Crown lift minor low branches/foliage tip lift/reduction to provide 5.2m statutory clearance over highway	2= Low	Not required	None
T12	20241002	4	10	Variable	None	Lime	Semi-mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Nuisance - general	Conflict between low foliage and use of footpath. Main stem epicormic growth present	Foliage tip lift to provide 2.5m statutory clearance over footpath. Remove epicormic growth to 3m	2= Low	Not required	None
T13	20241002	1	2	Variable	None	Ash	Young	Normal for species	Normal for species	Damage to structures/object from trees	Self set sapling situated directly adjacent to boundary fence. Future management issues	Fell. Apply appropriate herbicide to stump	3= Good practice	Not required	None
T14	20241002	4	13	High use	None	Lime	Semi-mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Damage to structures/object from trees; Highway height clearance	Conflict between low foliage and use of public highway. Conflict between minor branches and adjacent building	Foliage tip reduction back to suitable lateral growth points to provide 5.2m statutory clearance over highway/up to 1.5 m clearance from building	2= Low	Not required	None
T15	20241002	4	10	High use	None	Field maple	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Damage to tree health	Rope/strap girdling low primary branches	Remove rope/strap	3= Good practice	Not required	None

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T16	20241002	1	3	High use	None	Ash	Young	Normal for species	Normal for species	Damage to structures/object from trees	Self set sapling situated 2m from adjacent building. Future management issues	Fell. Apply appropriate herbicide to stump	3= Good practice	Not required	None
T17	20241002	2	7	Low use	6185	Goat willow	Mature	Normal for species	Low influence defects present	Public safety	Lower main stem decay ground level to 1m/extending into secondary stems. Offset crown leaning/weighted over managed grass area	Pollard at 3m	2= Low	Not required	None
T18	20241002	1	5	Variable	6186	Unidentifiable	Semi-mature	Dead	Damaged	Public safety; Road or path threatened by trees	Standing dead tree adjacent to footpath featuring historic secondary stem union failure wound at 1.75m	Fell	2= Low	Not required	None
T19	20241002	2	7	Variable	None	Whitebeam	Semi-mature	Fair	Normal for species	Nuisance - general	Conflict between low foliage and use of footpath	Foliage tip lift to provide 2.5m vertical clearance over footpath	2= Low	Not required	None
T20	20241002	5	13	Variable	6187	Goat willow - OWNERSHIP UNCLEAR	Over mature	Fair	Low influence defects present	Public safety; Damage to tree health	Multiple partial primary branch failures hung up within crown. Deadwood >75mm diameter throughout crown. Extended secondary stem weighted over managed grass area. Rope girdling extended secondary stem	Pollard at 5m. Remove retained deadwood - NOTIFY LANDOWNER IF SITUATED ON ADJACENT LAND	2= Low	Not required	None
T21	20241002	1	2	High use	None	Ash	Young	Normal for species	Normal for species	Damage to structures/object from trees	Self set sapling directly adjacent to building (no.48). Future management issues	Fell. Apply appropriate herbicide to stump	3= Good practice	Not required	None
T22	20241002	2	7	Variable	None	Willow - ADJACENT LAND	Mature	Normal for species	Characteristic defects present for species	Damage to structures/object from trees; Light cone spread to ground	Conflict between branches and adjacent street lighting column (NR282)	Pollard extended secondary stem at 6m to provide >1m clearance from lighting column and improve light splay - NOTIFY LANDOWNER	2= Low	Not required	None
T23	20241002	5	13	High use	None	Ash - OWNERSHIP UNCLEAR (Situating between fence lines)	Semi-mature	Dying	Previous pruning history	No access	Stage 3 Hymenoscyphus fraxineus infection. Main stem historically reduced to 7m	Fell - NOTIFY LANDOWNER IF SITUATED ON ADJACENT LAND	2= Low	Not required	None
T24	20241002	3	15	High use	None	Ash - OWNERSHIP UNCLEAR	Semi-mature	Dying	Low influence defects present	Public safety; Damage to structures/object from trees; Visual assessment impaired	HF3 infection. Ivy obscuring main stem/principal branch unions	Fell - NOTIFY LANDOWNER IF SITUATED ON ADJACENT LAND	2= Low	Not required	None

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T25	20241002	1	6	Variable	None	Ash - OWNERSHIP UNCLEAR	Young	Dead	Low influence defects present	Public safety; Damage to structures/object from trees	Standing dead tree at top of bank.	Fell - NOTIFY LANDOWNER IF SITUATED ON ADJACENT LAND	3= Good practice	Not required	None
T26	20241002	1	4	High use	None	Ash	Young	Normal for species	Normal for species	Damage to structures/object from trees	Self set sapling situated <3m from building/on boundary between now.15 & 16. Future management issues	Fell. Apply appropriate herbicide to stump	3= Good practice	Not required	None
T27	20241002	2	5	Variable	None	Cherry	Semi-mature	Dead	Low influence defects present	Public safety; Road or path threatened by trees; Damage to structures/object from trees; Visual assessment impaired	Standing dead ivy clad tree in front garden of no.17	Fell. Replace with suitable species for location	2= Low	Not required	None
T28	20241002	1	9	Variable	None	Cherry	Mature	Fair	Normal for species	Damage to tree health	Compaction within rooting environment in relation to vehicular parking. Associated damage to structural roots evident	Install bollards to deter parking within rooting environment	3= Good practice	Not required	None
T29	20241002	2	6	Variable	None	Whitebeam	Semi-mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Highway height clearance	Conflict between minor branches and use of public highway. Conflict between low foliage and use of public footway	Foliage tip reduction/lift to provide 5.2m statutory clearance over highway/2.5m statutory clearance over footway	2= Low	Not required	None
T30	20241002	3	15	High use	None	Italian alder	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Damage to structures/object from trees	Conflict between minor branches and adjacent building. Ongoing management issues. Situated <2.5m from building. Unsuitable species for location	Crown lift minor low branches/foliage tip reduction/lift to provide up to 2m clearance from/over building. Consider fell and replace with suitable species at nearby location away from building	2= Low	Not required	None
T31	20241002	2	7	High use	None	Hawthorn	Mature	Poor	Normal for species	Highway height clearance	Conflict between low foliage and use of public footway. Poor physiology. Early defoliation	Crown lift minor low secondary branch/foliage tip lift to provide 2.5m statutory clearance over footway. Continue to assess on s cyclical basis with regard to physiology and structure	2= Low	Not required	None
T32	20241002	1	2	High use	None	Ash	Young	Fair	Normal for species	Damage to structures/object from trees	Self set sapling situated <1m from building (outside no.57). Future management issues	Fell. Apply appropriate herbicide to stump	3= Good practice	Not required	None
T33	20241002	1	8	High use	None	Cherry	Mature	Fair	Normal for species	Damage to structures/object from trees; Light cone spread to ground	Conflict between minor branches and adjacent street lighting column (NR298)	Foliage tip reduction to provide up to 1m clearance from lighting column and improve light splay	2= Low	Not required	None

Barracks Hill Wood

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
T34	20241002	3	17	High use	None	Ash - OWNERSHIP UNCLEAR	Semi-mature	Dying	Low influence defects present	No access; Public safety; Damage to structures/object from trees	HF3 infection. Within falling distance of no.10	Fell - NOTIFY LANDOWNER IF SITUATED ON ADJACENT LAND	2= Low	Not required	None
T35	20241002	1	9	High use	None	Cherry	Mature	Fair	Normal for species	Visual assessment impaired	Ivy obscuring main stem/principal branch unions	Ivy band 360 1m	3= Good practice	Not required	None
T36	20241002	5	11	Variable	None	Bird cherry	Mature	Normal for species	Low influence defects present	Nuisance - general; Public safety; Damage to structures/object from trees	Offset crown featuring extended lower laterals leaning/weighted over parking area. Extensive conflict between low foliage and use of parking area	Foliage tip reduction on NW side of crown by up to 2.5m back to suitable lateral growth points to reduce weight/wind loading. Crown lift minor low branches/secondary branches/foliage tip lift to provide up to 3m vertical clearance over parking area	2= Low	Not required	None
T37	20241002	3	17	High use	None	Italian alder	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Nuisance - general	Conflict between low foliage and use of adjacent roadway	Foliage tip lift to provide 3m vertical clearance over roadway	2= Low	Not required	None
T38	20241002	3	15	High use	None	Lime	Mature	Normal for species	Previous pruning history	Damage to structures/object from trees	Potential conflict between minor branches and adjacent building. Situated 2.5m from building. Ongoing management issues	Foliage tip reduction to maintain up to 1.5m clearance from building. Consider pollarding at 7m	3= Good practice	Not required	None
T39	20241002	2	5	Variable	None	Hawthorn	Over mature	Dying	Low influence defects present	Public safety; Road or path threatened by trees; Visual assessment impaired	Moribund tree featuring deadwood >75mm diameter overhanging public footway/hung up failed upper crown section adjacent to public footway. Extensive ivy presence obscuring main stem/principal branch unions/extending into upper crown	Coppice at 0.75m	1=High	Not required	None
T40	20241002	3	14	Variable	None	Sycamore (adjacent to BT pole DP211)	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Highway height clearance; Visual assessment impaired	Conflict between low foliage and use of public highway. Ivy obscuring main stem/principal branch unions	Crown lift minor low branches/foliage tip lift to provide 5.2m statutory clearance over highway. Ivy band 360 1m	2= Low	Not required	None

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	20241002	Mixed deciduous (primarily beech) - OWNERSHIP UNCLEAR	High	Semi-mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Damage to structures/object from trees	Extensive conflict between minor branches and adjacent building	Foliage tip reduction to provide up to 1.5m clearance from/over building	2= Low	Not required	None
G2	20241002	Japanese knotweed - OWNERSHIP UNCLEAR	Low	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Nuisance - legal	Schedule 9 non-native invasive species	Apply appropriate herbicide - NOTIFY LANDOWNER IF SITUATED ON ADJACENT LAND	1=High	Not required	None
G3	20241002	Japanese knotweed - OWNERSHIP UNCLEAR	Low	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Nuisance - legal	Schedule 9 non-native invasive species	Apply appropriate herbicide - NOTIFY LANDOWNER IF SITUATED ON ADJACENT LAND	1=High	Not required	None
G4	20241002	Lime (x2)	Variable	Semi-mature	Normal for species	Characteristic defects present	Public safety; Damage to structures/object from trees; Altered exposure	Altered wind exposure following felling of adjacent two lime within group. Tall phototropic forms/multiple characteristic non-tensile secondary stem unions	Pollard paint marked trees at 10m to reduce wind loading whilst minimising altered wind exposure in relation to remaining trees within group	2= Low	Not required	None
G5	20241002	Hornbeam (x5)	High	Mature	Normal for species	Previous pruning	Damage to structures/object from trees; Visual assessment impaired	Extensive conflict between minor branches and adjacent buildings. Ongoing management issues. Ivy obscuring main stems/principal branch unions on multiple trees	Foliage tip reduction/lift to maintain 1.5m clearance from/over buildings. Ivy band 360 1m where relevant. Consider pollarding group at 6m	2= Low	Not required	None
G6	20241002	Cypress cultivar	High	Semi-mature	Localised decline	Previous pruning	Damage to structures/object from trees	Conflict between minor branches and adjacent building	Foliage tip reduction to provide >1m clearance from building	2= Low	Not required	None
G7	20241002	Japanese knotweed - OWNERSHIP UNCLEAR	Low	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Nuisance - legal	Schedule 9 non-native invasive species	Apply appropriate herbicide - NOTIFY LANDOWNER IF SITUATED ON ADJACENT LAND	1=High	Not required	None
G8	20241002	Mixed deciduous	Variable	Mixed	Normal for species	Low influence defects present	Non specific	Prunus featuring secondary stem union failure. Failed section currently supported on boundary fence between nos.19 & 20. Potential conflict with use of rear garden. Semi mature ash featuring HF1 infection/potential to become overbearing in relation to location/topography	Remove failed secondary stem. Coppice ash at 0.5m. Reduce remainder of group to 1.5m/manage as formal hedge. NOTE - Be aware of setting a precedent into relation to non-necessary management	3= Good practice	Not required	None

Barracks Hill Wood

Group No	Date	Species type	Area usage	Age/Class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Consideration	Defects	Work recommendation	Priority	Further Investigation	Further Investigation Type
G9	20241002	Mixed deciduous	High	Semi-mature	Localised decline	Normal for species	Nuisance - general	Conflict between low foliage and use of footpath	Crown lift minor low branches/foliage tip lift to provide 2.5m vertical clearance over footpath	2= Low	Not required	None
G10	20241002	Laurel - OWNERSHIP UNCLEAR	High	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Damage to structures/object from trees	Conflict between minor branches and adjacent building	Foliage tip reduction to provide 1.5m clearance from building	2= Low	Not required	None
G11	20241002	Cypress cultivar - OWNERSHIP UNCLEAR	High	Mature	Normal for species	Previous pruning	Nuisance - general	Overbearing nature due to proximity to building/topography. Extensive overhang in relation to rear garden	Liaise with local authority in relation to potential management under the High Hedges Legislation	2= Low	Not required	None
G12	20241002	Bird cherry (x11)/Sweet chestnut (x1)	Variable	Mixed	Normal for species	Low influence defects present	Highway height clearance; Public safety; Road or path threatened by trees	Conflict between low foliage and use of public highway/footway. Deadwood >75mm diameter overhanging public footway (Sweet chestnut)	Crown lift minor low branches/foliage tip reduction/lift to provide 5.2m statutory clearance over highway/2.5m statutory clearance over footway. Remove deadwood	2= Low	Not required	None
G13	20241002	Ash (x4)	Variable	Mature	Dying	Low influence defects present	Public safety; Road or path threatened by trees; Damage to structures/object from trees	Stage 3/4 Hymenoscyphus fraxineus infection. Extensive deadwood >75mm diameter throughout crowns. Within falling distance of public highway/parking area	Pollard at 6m. Retain as woodland habitat	1=High	Not required	None
G14	20241002	Japanese knotweed	Low	Mature	Normal for species	Normal for species	Nuisance - legal	Schedule 9 non-native invasive species	Apply appropriate herbicide	1=High	Not required	None
G15	20241002	Sycamore (x4)	High	Mature	Normal for species	Characteristic defects present	Highway height clearance	Conflict between low foliage and use of public highway	Foliage tip lift/reduction to provide 5.2m statutory clearance over highway	2= Low	Not required	None
G16	20241002	Ash (7+)	Variable	Semi-mature	Dying	Low influence defects present	Public safety; Road or path threatened by trees	Potentially within falling distance of public highway (St Mark's Crescent)	Fell	2= Low	Not required	None
G17	20241002	Sycamore/elm	Variable	Mixed	Localised decline	Normal for species	Damage to structures/object from trees; Highway height clearance; Light cone spread loss	Conflict between low foliage and use of public highway. Suppressed semi mature sycamore at eastern end of group (tag 6188) conflicting with street lighting column NR315. Ongoing management issues	Foliage tip lift/reduction to provide 5.2m statutory clearance over highway. Fell sycamore tag 6188/adjacent young sycamore. Apply appropriate herbicide to stumps	2= Low	Not required	None

Plan



