

Tree Safety Survey
Taff Trail Treharris-Merthyr
Merthyr Tydfil
CF46 5NY



Conducted By: Josh Clark

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20-May-2025

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Introduction

This survey was overseen by Ben Clark, Arboricultural Consultant, and Director at Tree Check Arboriculture Ltd. with over 9 years' experience in the arboriculture industry and holding the following qualifications:

- Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture
- BSc. Geology (University of Southampton)
- LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection Certificate (PTI)
- Various NPTC qualifications in tree surgery.

Ben is a technician member of the arboricultural association and attends regular training and seminars to remain up to date with current arboricultural practices.

This survey was carried out by Josh Clark, Arboricultural Consultant, and Director at Tree Check Arboriculture Ltd. with over 9 years' experience in the arboriculture industry and holding the following qualifications:

- LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection Certificate (PTI)
- Various NPTC qualifications in tree surgery.

The methodology applied in this inspection is based on methodologies outlined by David Lonsdale's Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management^[1], Klaus Mattheck's Visual Tree Assessment^[2] and the latest best practice guidance provided by the Arboricultural Association.

This survey was conducted on the 20th of May 2025 during dry and bright weather conditions considered ideal for a survey of this type.

Brief

Tree Check has been instructed by Sonia Winder to carry out a survey of the trees at Taff Trail Treharris-Merthyr in order to determine their condition in relation to risk posed to the general public.

Scope

- The purpose of this inspection is to assess the condition of all trees on site.
- Visual inspection of the above ground features was carried out from ground level.
- Findings and recommendations (where appropriate) are offered by way of this written report.
- All observations were made from within site or adjacent public roads where appropriate.
- Trees were not climbed and no internal decay detection was used. It is our policy to recommend further investigation with decay detection equipment where features observed during visual inspection warrant such action.
- All heights of trees were estimated from ground level.
- Branch spread was estimated from the base of the trees, where the branch spread of groups is listed, it is an estimation of the maximum spread of trees in that group.
- Data on the observed structural condition of the tree has been entered, e.g., collapsing, leaning and the presence of any observed decay or physical defect has been noted.
- Basic operational suggestions (e.g. fell to ground level) may be made for the convenience of the assigned contractor for allocation of equipment etc. These are for guidance only and it remains the responsibility of the contractor to carry out all works in a safe, reasonable manner avoiding injury or damage to property this includes an assessment by the climber to determine whether all trees are suitable for climbing. Tree Check Arboriculture Ltd. accepts no liability for accidents or damages during recommended tree works.

Site Description

What3Words: /// tailwind.swatted.running

Nearest Postcode: CF46 5NY



The site is comprised of an approximately 10km section of the Taff trail cycle route between Merthyr Tydfil and Treharris.

The average elevation is around 160m above sea level and is situated on the eastern flank of a north-south running valley, largely exposed to prevailing south westerly winds.

Tree cover on site is dominated by native broadleaf species, often providing screening between the cycle trail and neighbouring residential properties, though the density of tree cover is highly variable and sporadic in places.

The site sees frequent use as one of the main cycle routes out of Cardiff and target occupancy is therefore moderate to high throughout.

Tree Preservation Orders

Tree Preservation Order (TPO) data was obtained from Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Councils online mapping service^[2] as an image, georeferenced and overlaid onto our tree layer to determine if trees in this report are subject to tree preservation orders. Based on this analysis, the following trees appear to be within protected tree groups:

- G15
- T16
- T25

Group reference, species, TPO number and TPO name are not available on this mapping service. Furthermore, Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council makes no guarantee that this data is complete and up to date. It is therefore advisable that the client enquires about the TPO status of all trees recorded in this survey prior to carrying out tree surgery works.

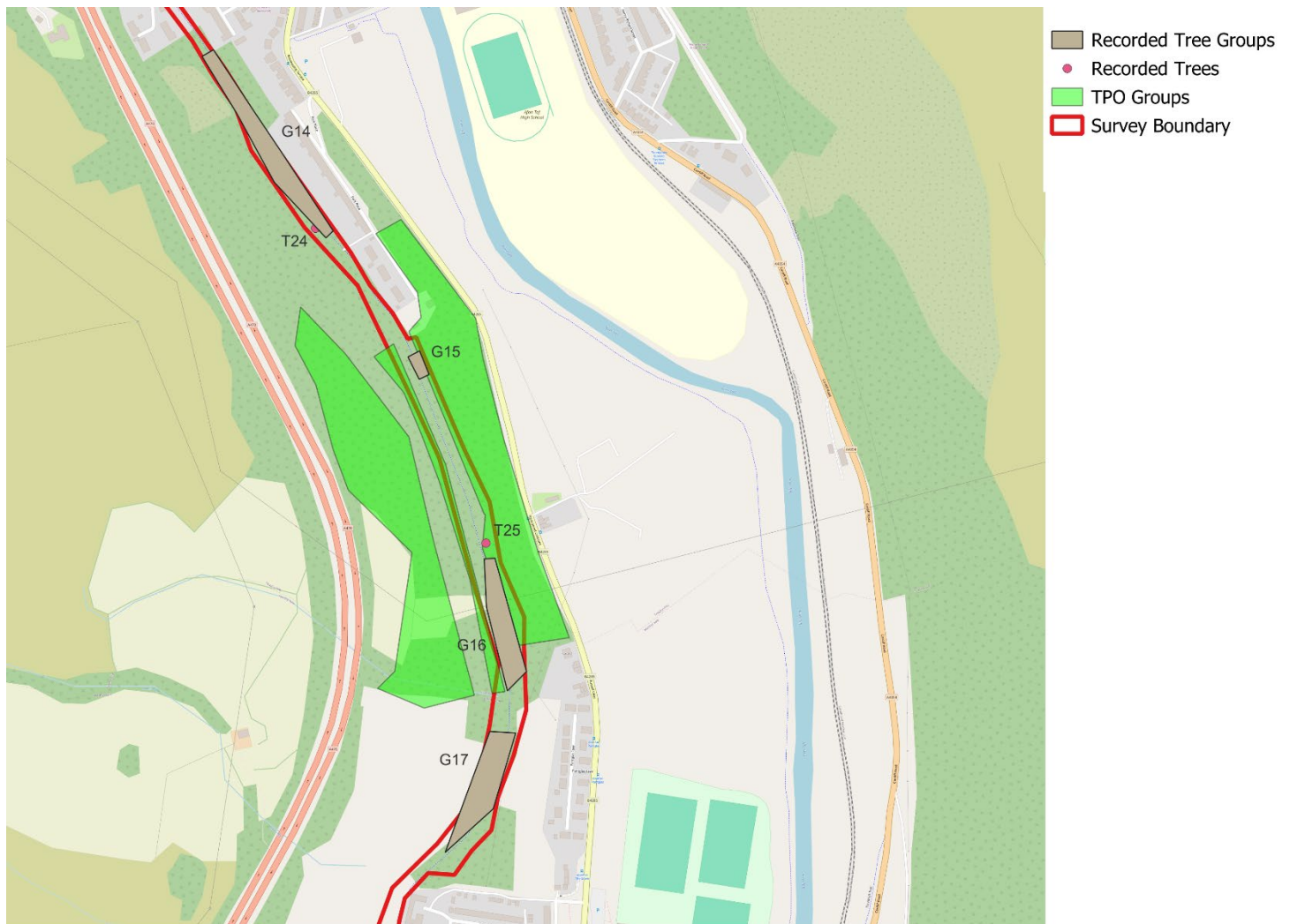


Table Interpretation

Tree Number Prefixes

Trees and groups are numbered with the following prefixes:

- **T**- individual trees.
- **G**- groups of trees with similar characteristics and rooting areas.
- **H**- Hedgerows.
- **W**- woodland groups, designated as such due to the presence of woodland features such as natural regeneration,

Tag Number

Where possible recorded trees are physically tagged on site either with a numerical metal tag, or paint. This is used for locating trees on site.

Google Maps Link

When viewing the map digitally, this link can be used to open the trees location in google maps. This feature is useful for navigating to the trees location on site.

Dimensions

Height-

- Shown in metres.

Stem Diameter (Ø)

- Shown in millimetres.

Crown Spread

- Shown in metres and indicative of the maximum crown spread.

Life Stages

Y- Young trees in their early stage of growth, have undergone minimal secondary thickening and are still primarily composed of active tissue.

EM- Early mature trees that have started to show characteristics of maturity such more developed crowns and increased stem thickness.

M- Mature fully developed trees.

OM- Over mature trees that are starting to show signs of decline.

A- Ancient trees that have reached a notably old age for their species and are therefore considered to be important.

V- Veteran trees with notable features such as wounds, cavities, cracks, etc. that provide significant habitat value. These are usually older trees.

Work Priorities

Very High Priority (VH)- Works should be carried out as soon as possible.

High Priority (H)- Works should be carried out within 3 months.

Moderate Priority (M)- Works should be carried out within 6 months.

Low Priority (L)- Works should be carried out within 12 months.

Best Practice/ Maintenance- Works should be carried out subject to the clients' budget constraints and management objectives in order to prevent future hazards developing, but no significant hazard is present at this time.

Inspection Period

This describes the recommended frequency, in months, of ongoing inspections.

Target Occupancies

Very High target occupancy- Areas likely to be occupied by people at any time during the day or night, such as residential dwellings, A roads or Motorways where tree failures can have severe consequences or areas occupied by vital or high value infrastructure such as powerlines.

High target occupancy- Areas likely to be occupied by people for a large part of the day, such as gardens, places of work, as well as lower value infrastructure such as fences etc. or residential streets or busy B roads.

Moderate target occupancy- Areas likely to be transiently occupied by people at certain times of the day, such as official footpaths, parks etc. Also includes quiet B roads or access roads and very low value infrastructure such as stock fencing.

Low target occupancy- Areas unlikely to be occupied by people at any time of the day, such as agricultural fields or overgrown areas with limited access, with no infrastructure that could be damaged by tree failure and minimal potential consequences arising from tree failure.

Bat/Bird Potential

The following categorisation has been included to provide a broad indication of the potential for trees to support roosting bats or nesting birds, as observed during the survey. This assessment is based on visible features and signs noted at the time of inspection. It is not definitive and does not confirm the presence or absence of protected species. All contractors and stakeholders must be aware that works affecting trees may be subject to wildlife legislation, including the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Appropriate precautions, further ecological surveys, or mitigation measures may be necessary prior to any tree works. The contractor assigned to carry out the works is solely responsible for ensuring that no protected habitat or species is harmed and must remain vigilant throughout operations for any evidence of nesting birds or roosting bats that may become apparent, reporting any sightings immediately to allow for further ecological advice as required.

Low (L) – Applied to trees with no obvious habitat features, such as above-ground cavities, cracks, or voids, and no signs of bird nesting activity.

Moderate (M) – Applied to trees where features with the potential to support bat roosts—such as dense ivy cover, seemingly shallow cavities, cracks, or voids—are present, or where probable bird nesting sites exist, but with no clear signs of activity.

High (H) – Applied to trees with features of high habitat value that offer favourable conditions for bat roosting or where signs of active bird nesting are present.

Very High (VH) – Applied to trees with high-value features suitable for bats, where evidence of bat activity is observed, or where nesting bird activity is confirmed.

Section I - Findings

Ref	Tag Number	Species	Google Maps	Measurements	Description	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Work Priority	Minimum Inspection Frequency (months)	Bat/Bird Potential	Photo
G1	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Mixed species (Mixed species)	G1	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 6 Stem Ø (mm): 550 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stages 1 and 2 observed.	Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health.	L	N/A	M	/
G2	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Mixed species (Mixed species)	G2	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 6 Stem Ø (mm): 500 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 1 observed.	Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	L	N/A	L	/
G3	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	G3	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 4 Stem Ø (mm): 400 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of outdoor recreational space. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 2 observed.	Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	L	N/A	M	/
G4	N/A	Mixed species (Mixed species) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	G4	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 4 Stem Ø (mm): 300 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of outdoor recreational space. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 2 observed.	Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	L	N/A	L	/

Ref	Tag Number	Species	Google Maps	Measurements	Description	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Work Priority	Minimum Inspection Frequency (months)	Bat/Bird Potential	Photo
G5	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Mixed species (Mixed species)	G5	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 5 Stem Ø (mm): 500 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of residential garden. High target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 1 observed.	Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	L	N/A	L	/
G6	2122-2126	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	G6	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 6 Stem Ø (mm): 400 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 3 and 4 observed.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	L	/
G7	N/A	Mixed species (Mixed species)	G7	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 3 Stem Ø (mm): 250 Life Stage: Dead	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Standing dead trees with the crowns partially intact.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	M	1
G8	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Mixed species (Mixed species)	G8	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 5 Stem Ø (mm): 450 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Failed stem suspended over footpath. Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 2 observed. Numerous small trees standing dead within group.	Tree Surgery Recommendations: Fell the small dead trees. Remove suspended stems. Monitoring Recommendations: Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	M	N/A	L	2

Ref	Tag Number	Species	Google Maps	Measurements	Description	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Work Priority	Minimum Inspection Frequency (months)	Bat/Bird Potential	Photo
G9	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	G9	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 6 Stem Ø (mm): 600 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 4 observed.	Fell to ground level. Two trees.	M	N/A	M	3
G10	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Mixed species (Mixed species)	G10	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 5 Stem Ø (mm): 400 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), Health stage 3-4 marked with orange paint. Remaining trees are health stage 1-2.	Tree Surgery Recommendations: Fell trees marked with orange spray paint. Monitoring Recommendations: Reinspect the remaining ash component annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	L	N/A	L	/
G11	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	G11	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 6 Stem Ø (mm): 500 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of outdoor recreational space. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 1 and 2 observed.	Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	L	N/A	M	/
G12	2133	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	G12	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 4 Stem Ø (mm): 300 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 3 observed in 3 adjacent trees.	Fell the tagged tree as well as the two adjacent infected trees.	M	N/A	L	/

Ref	Tag Number	Species	Google Maps	Measurements	Description	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Work Priority	Minimum Inspection Frequency (months)	Bat/Bird Potential	Photo
G13	N/A	Mixed species (Mixed species) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	G13	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 6 Stem Ø (mm): 500 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 1 and 2 observed.	Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health.	L	N/A	L	/
G14	N/A	Mixed broadleaves (Mixed broadleaves) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	G14	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 6 Stem Ø (mm): 550 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of outdoor recreational space. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 3 observed in 28 trees marked with orange spray paint. Health stage 1-2 observed within the remainder of the group.	Tree Surgery Recommendations: Fell to ground level trees marked with orange paint. Client to check ownership of all trees prior to carrying out works. Monitoring Recommendations: Reinspect the remaining ash component annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	M	N/A	M	/

Ref	Tag Number	Species	Google Maps	Measurements	Description	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Work Priority	Minimum Inspection Frequency (months)	Bat/Bird Potential	Photo
G15	2137	Mixed species (Mixed species) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	G15	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 5 Stem Ø (mm): 500 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 3 observed in 2 tagged trees. Health stage 1-2 observed within the remainder of the group.	Tree Surgery Recommendations: Fell tagged trees to ground level. Monitoring Recommendations: Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	M	N/A	M	/
G16	2140-2148	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Mixed species (Mixed species)	G16	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 3 Stem Ø (mm): 300 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 3 observed in 9 tagged trees. Health stage 1-2 observed within the remainder of the group.	Tree Surgery Recommendations: Fell tagged trees to ground level. Monitoring Recommendations: Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	M	N/A	L	/

Ref	Tag Number	Species	Google Maps	Measurements	Description	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Work Priority	Minimum Inspection Frequency (months)	Bat/Bird Potential	Photo
G17	N/A	Mixed species (Mixed species) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	G17	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 6 Stem Ø (mm): 450 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 3 observed in 10 trees marked with orange spray paint Inaccessible trees were marked on the adjacent path. Health stage 1-2 observed within the remainder of the group.	Tree Surgery Recommendations: Fell to ground level trees marked with orange spray paint. Monitoring Recommendations: Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	M	N/A	M	/
G18	N/A	Mixed species (Mixed species) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	G18	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 3 Stem Ø (mm): 300 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 3 observed in approximately 22 trees marked with orange spray paint. Health stage 1-2 observed within the remainder of the group.	Tree Surgery Recommendations: Fell to ground level trees with orange paint. Approximately 22 trees. Monitoring Recommendations: Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	M	N/A	L	/

Ref	Tag Number	Species	Google Maps	Measurements	Description	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Work Priority	Minimum Inspection Frequency (months)	Bat/Bird Potential	Photo
G19	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	G19	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 4 Stem Ø (mm): 350 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 3 observed in 1 tree marked with orange spray paint. Health stage 1-2 observed within the remainder of the group.	Tree Surgery Recommendations: Fell marked tree to ground level. Monitoring Recommendations: Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	M	N/A	L	/
G20	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	G20	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 4 Stem Ø (mm): 350 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 3 observed in 1 tree marked with orange spray paint. Health stage 1-2 observed within the remainder of the group.	Tree Surgery Recommendations: Fell marked tree to ground level. Monitoring Recommendations: Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	M	N/A	L	/

Ref	Tag Number	Species	Google Maps	Measurements	Description	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Work Priority	Minimum Inspection Frequency (months)	Bat/Bird Potential	Photo
G21	N/A	Mixed species (Mixed species)	G21	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 6 Stem Ø (mm): 500 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Unable to access for detailed inspection due to palisade fence with dense vegetation on the other side, the area does not appear to be within the ownership of the client. Multiple standing dead trees with the crowns partially intact, leaning over the footpath.	Tree Surgery Recommendations: Check ownership, fell dead trees to ground level if they are within the clients management jurisdiction. Consultant Recommendations: If land ownership is established, access is to be arranged and the removal of dense vegetation to allow thorough inspection.	M	N/A	M	4
G22	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Mixed species (Mixed species)	G22	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 3 Stem Ø (mm): 250 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Unable to access due to palace fence with dense vegetation on the other side. It is assumed that this is not within ownership of the client.	Tree Surgery Recommendations: Fell to ground level trees with orange paint. Approximately 20 small trees. Monitoring Recommendations: Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	M	N/A	M	/

Ref	Tag Number	Species	Google Maps	Measurements	Description	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Work Priority	Minimum Inspection Frequency (months)	Bat/Bird Potential	Photo
G23	N/A	Mixed species (Mixed species)	G23	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 2 Stem Ø (mm): 400 Life Stage: Dead	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Approximately 14 trees standing dead trees with the crowns partially intact. Orange marking on the path adjacent to inaccessible trees.	Fell to ground level all dead trees with adjacent orange markings on the footpath.	H	N/A	L	5
G24	N/A	Mixed species (Mixed species) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	G24	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 4 Stem Ø (mm): 450 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy. Likely highways land.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 3 observed in 4 trees marked with orange spray paint. Health stage 1-2 observed within the remainder of the group.	Tree Surgery Recommendations: Check ownership. Fell marked trees to ground level. Monitoring Recommendations: Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	M	N/A	L	/

Ref	Tag Number	Species	Google Maps	Measurements	Description	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Work Priority	Minimum Inspection Frequency (months)	Bat/Bird Potential	Photo
G25	N/A	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	G25	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 3 Stem Ø (mm): 250 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Partial root plate failure observed in goat willow. Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 3 observed in approximately 12 trees marked with orange spray paint. Health stage 1-2 observed within the remainder of the group.	Tree Surgery Recommendations: Fell 13 marked trees to ground level. Monitoring Recommendations: Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease within the remainder of the group. .	M	N/A	L	/
G26	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Mixed species (Mixed species)	G26	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 7 Stem Ø (mm): 700 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 2 observed.	Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	L	N/A	L	/

Ref	Tag Number	Species	Google Maps	Measurements	Description	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Work Priority	Minimum Inspection Frequency (months)	Bat/Bird Potential	Photo
G27	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	G27	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 4 Stem Ø (mm): 500 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 3 observed in 1 tree marked with orange spray paint. Health stage 1-2 observed within the remainder of the group. 2 standing dead trees with the crown partially intact.	Tree Surgery Recommendations: Check ownership. Fell marked trees to ground level. Monitoring Recommendations: Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	M	N/A	L	/
T1	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T1	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 5 Stem Ø (mm): 450 Life Stage: Dead	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Standing dead tree with the crown fully intact.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	L	6
T2	2116	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	T2	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 1 Stem Ø (mm): 150 Life Stage: Dead	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Standing dead tree with the crown partially intact.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	L	/
T4	2118	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T4	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 3 Stem Ø (mm): 350 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 3 observed.	Fell to ground level.	L	N/A	L	/

Ref	Tag Number	Species	Google Maps	Measurements	Description	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Work Priority	Minimum Inspection Frequency (months)	Bat/Bird Potential	Photo
T5	2119	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T5	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 3 Stem Ø (mm): 250 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 3 observed.	Fell to ground level.	L	N/A	L	/
T6	2120	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T6	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 3 Stem Ø (mm): 350 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 3 observed.	Fell to ground level.	L	N/A	L	/
T7	2121	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	T7	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 6 Stem Ø (mm): 800 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of outdoor recreational space. Moderate target occupancy.	Crack observed below the main fork union. This tree is undergoing retrenchment, characterized by dieback and reduced foliage density in the upper crown, as well as the development of new growth lower down the trunk. During this process dead or weakened branches may become present in the extremities of crown, increasing the risk of branch failure, as water and nutrient distribution is prioritised to the lower and inner crown.	Reduce crown by 2-3m using natural target pruning and cutting to the nearest suitable growth point to bring outside of falling distance of potential targets. Reinspect every 18 months to monitor structural issues.	M	N/A	M	Z
T8	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	T8	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 5 Stem Ø (mm): 600 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of outdoor recreational space. Moderate target occupancy.	Low hanging branches over the footpath.	Raise crown to achieve 2.4m over the footpath.	BP	N/A	L	8
T9	2726	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	T9	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 7 Stem Ø (mm): 300 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Basal decay cavity observed, affecting approximately 50% of the stem diameter.	Coppice to 300mm above ground level leaving a clean 20° finishing cut.	L	N/A	L	/

Ref	Tag Number	Species	Google Maps	Measurements	Description	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Work Priority	Minimum Inspection Frequency (months)	Bat/Bird Potential	Photo
T10	N/A	Not identified (Not identified)	T10	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 4 Stem Ø (mm): 300 Life Stage: Dead	Within falling distance of outdoor recreational space. Moderate target occupancy.	Standing dead tree with the crown partially intact.	Check ownership and fell to ground level if the tree is within the clients management jurisdiction.	M	N/A	L	9
T11	N/A	Not identified (Not identified)	T11	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 9 Stem Ø (mm): 700 Life Stage: Dead	Within falling distance of outdoor recreational space. Moderate target occupancy.	Standing dead tree with the crown partially intact.	Check ownership and fell to ground level if the tree is within the clients management jurisdiction.	M	N/A	L	10
T12	N/A	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	T12	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 1 Stem Ø (mm): 350 Life Stage: Dead	Within falling distance of outdoor recreational space. Moderate target occupancy.	Standing dead tree with the crown partially intact.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	L	11
T14	2127	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	T14	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 6 Stem Ø (mm): 600 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of the road. High target occupancy.	90% crown dieback observed	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	M	/
T15	2128	Not identified (Not identified)	T15	Height (m): 6 Crown Radius (m): 1 Stem Ø (mm): 200 Life Stage: Dead	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Standing dead tree with the crown partially intact.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	L	/
T16	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T16	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 3 Stem Ø (mm): 200 Life Stage: Y	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 2 observed.	Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	L	N/A	L	/

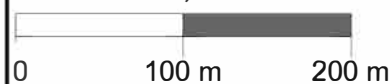
Ref	Tag Number	Species	Google Maps	Measurements	Description	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Work Priority	Minimum Inspection Frequency (months)	Bat/Bird Potential	Photo
T17	2129	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T17	Height (m): 7 Crown Radius (m): 1 Stem Ø (mm): 150 Life Stage: Y	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 4 observed.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	L	/
T18	N/A	Not identified (Not identified)	T18	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 2 Stem Ø (mm): 300 Life Stage: Dead	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Standing dead tree with little to no remaining crown structure.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	M	12
T19	2130	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T19	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 8 Stem Ø (mm): 700 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 3 observed.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	M	/
T20	2132	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T20	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 7 Stem Ø (mm): 600 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of residential property. Very high target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 3 observed.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	M	/
T21	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T21	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 6 Stem Ø (mm): 400 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 3 observed.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	M	/
T22	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T22	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 8 Stem Ø (mm): 600 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 4 observed.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	M	/

Ref	Tag Number	Species	Google Maps	Measurements	Description	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Work Priority	Minimum Inspection Frequency (months)	Bat/Bird Potential	Photo
T23	2134	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T23	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 6 Stem Ø (mm): 600 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 4 observed. The base was inaccessible, a tag has been placed on an adjacent post.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	M	/
T24	Orange paint	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	T24	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 5 Stem Ø (mm): 450 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	75% crown dieback observed	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	L	13
T25	2138	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T25	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 7 Stem Ø (mm): 1000 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 4 observed.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	M	/
T26	2149	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T26	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 6 Stem Ø (mm): 300 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Lapsed pollard with approximately 10m of poorly attached re-growth.	Re-pollard to 2m, cutting to previous points.	M	N/A	M	/
T27	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T27	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 3 Stem Ø (mm): 250 Life Stage: Dead	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Standing dead tree with the crown partially intact.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	M	14
T28	2150	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	T28	Height (m): 7 Crown Radius (m): 2 Stem Ø (mm): 150 Life Stage: Dead	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Standing dead tree with the crown fully intact.	Fell to ground level.	L	N/A	L	/
T29	2401	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T29	Height (m): 6 Stem Ø (mm): 100	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Standing dead tree with the crown partially intact.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	L	/

Ref	Tag Number	Species	Google Maps	Measurements	Description	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Work Priority	Minimum Inspection Frequency (months)	Bat/Bird Potential	Photo
T30	2402	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T30	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 1 Stem Ø (mm): 150 Life Stage: Dead	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Standing dead tree with little to no remaining crown structure.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	L	/
T31	2403	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T31	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 1 Stem Ø (mm): 150 Life Stage: Dead	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Standing dead tree with little to no remaining crown structure.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	L	/
T32	2414	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	T32	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 9 Stem Ø (mm): 700 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Failing compression fork observed at the base.	Tree Surgery Recommendations: Check ownership, if tree is within the client's management: Heavily reduce the eastern stem, retaining the primary scaffold branch structure at 10m high. Reduce crown of western stem by 2-3m using natural target pruning and cutting to the nearest suitable growth point. Monitoring Recommendations: Reinspect annually to monitor structural issues and overall health of the tree.	M	N/A	M	15

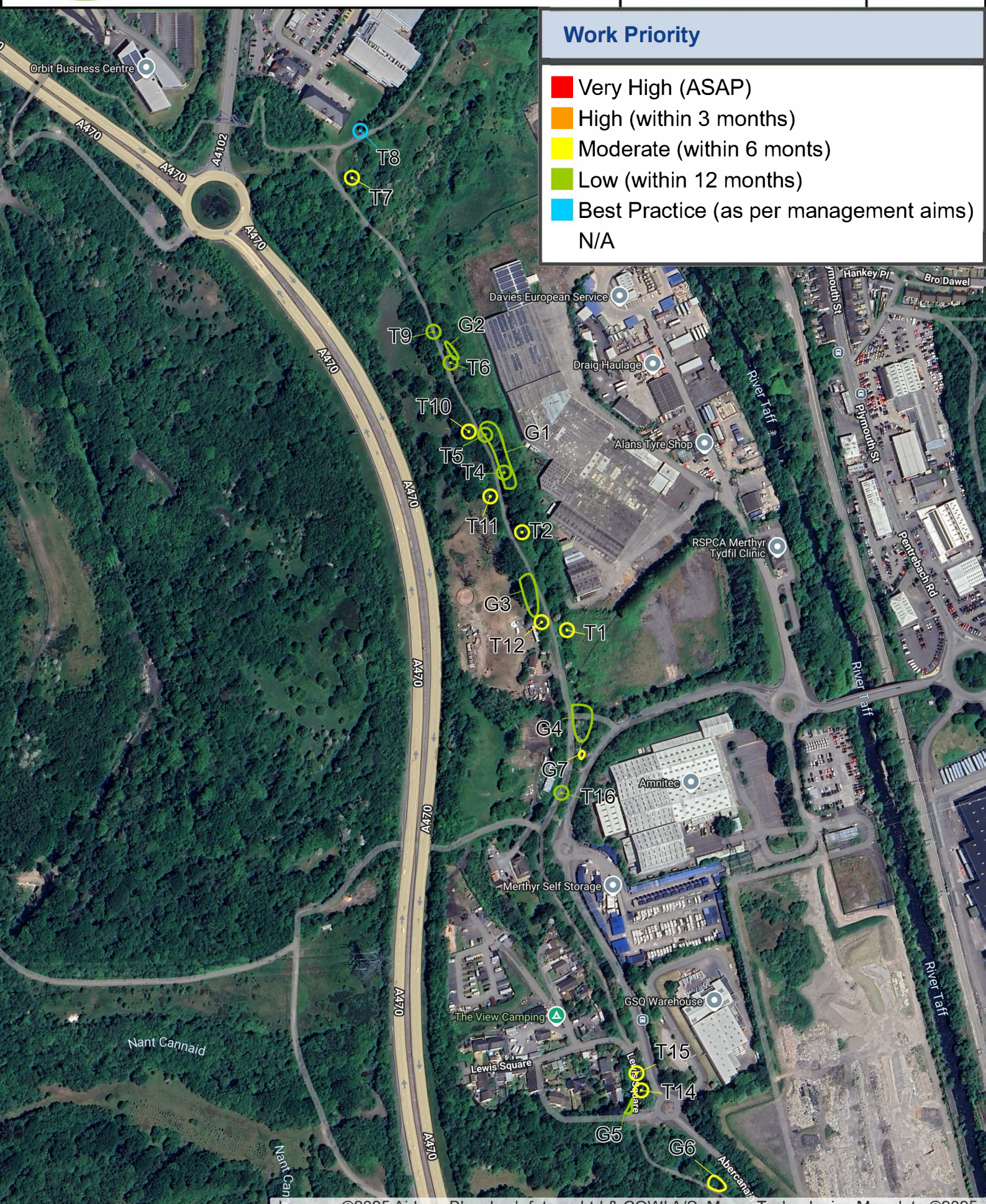
Ref	Tag Number	Species	Google Maps	Measurements	Description	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Work Priority	Minimum Inspection Frequency (months)	Bat/Bird Potential	Photo
T33	2405	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	T33	Height (m): 7 Crown Radius (m): 4 Stem Ø (mm): 300 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	75% crown dieback observed	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	L	/
T34	2406	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	T34	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 5 Stem Ø (mm): 600 Life Stage: M	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	75% crown dieback observed	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	M	/
T35	2407	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T35	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 1 Stem Ø (mm): 200 Life Stage: Dead	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Standing dead tree with the crown partially intact.	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	L	/
T36	N/A	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	T36	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 5 Stem Ø (mm): 500 Life Stage: Dead	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Standing dead tree with the crown fully intact.	Check ownership. Fell to ground level if the tree is within the clients management jurisdiction.	M	N/A	L	/
T37	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	T37	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 5 Stem Ø (mm): 350 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of the main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Ash Dieback Disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), health stage 2 observed.	Reinspect annually during the summertime, between May and September, to monitor crown health and the progression of Ash Dieback Disease.	L	N/A	L	/
T38	2408	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	T38	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 3 Stem Ø (mm): 600 Life Stage: Dead	Within falling but leaning away from the main path. Low target occupancy.	Standing dead tree with the crown partially intact.	Fell to ground level.	L	N/A	L	/

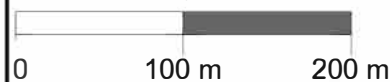
Ref	Tag Number	Species	Google Maps	Measurements	Description	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Work Priority	Minimum Inspection Frequency (months)	Bat/Bird Potential	Photo
T39	N/A	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	T39	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 4 Stem Ø (mm): 500 Life Stage: EM	Within falling distance of residential garden. High target occupancy.	50% crown dieback observed	Fell to ground level.	M	N/A	L	16
T40	2409	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	T40	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 7 Stem Ø (mm): 1000 Life Stage: O	Within falling distance of main footpath. Moderate target occupancy.	Large limb failure has taken place, leaving a large wound at approximately 3m, affecting approximately 30% of the stem circumference and approximately 10% of the stem diameter. This tree is undergoing retrenchment, characterized by dieback and reduced foliage density in the upper crown, as well as the development of new growth lower down the trunk. During this process dead or weakened branches may become present in the extremities of crown, increasing the risk of branch failure, as water and nutrient distribution is prioritised to the lower and inner crown.	Reduce crown by 2-3m using natural target pruning and cutting to the nearest suitable growth point. Reinspect annually during the summertime to monitor crown health and progression of decay at the wound site.	M	N/A	M	/



Work Priority

- Very High (ASAP)
- High (within 3 months)
- Moderate (within 6 months)
- Low (within 12 months)
- Best Practice (as per management aims)
- N/A





Work Priority

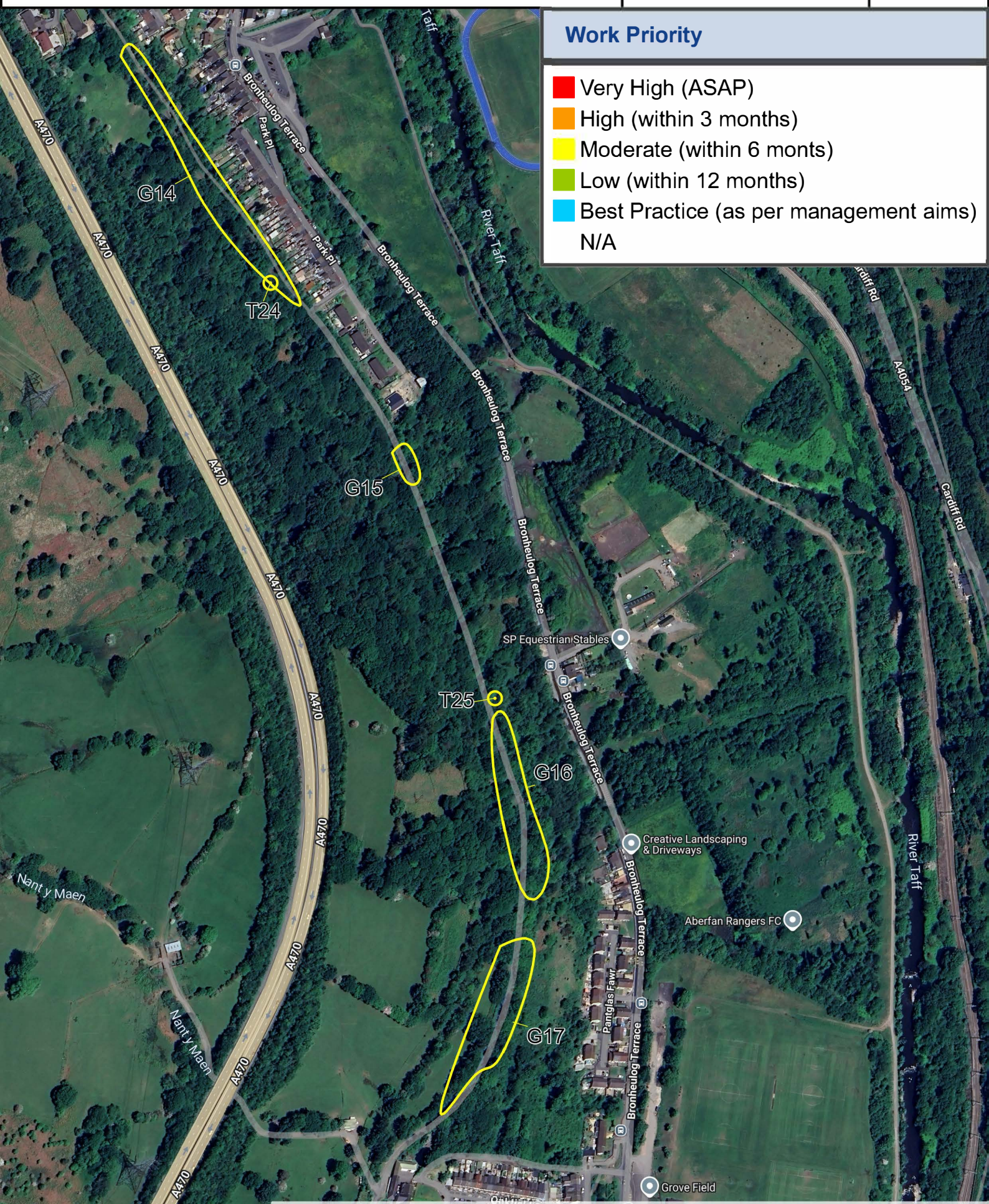
- Very High (ASAP)
- High (within 3 months)
- Moderate (within 6 months)
- Low (within 12 months)
- Best Practice (as per management aims)
- N/A

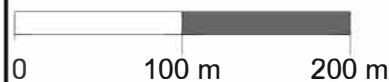




Work Priority

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- High (within 3 months)
- Moderate (within 6 months)
- Low (within 12 months)
- Best Practice (as per management aims)
- N/A

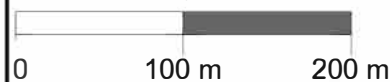




Work Priority

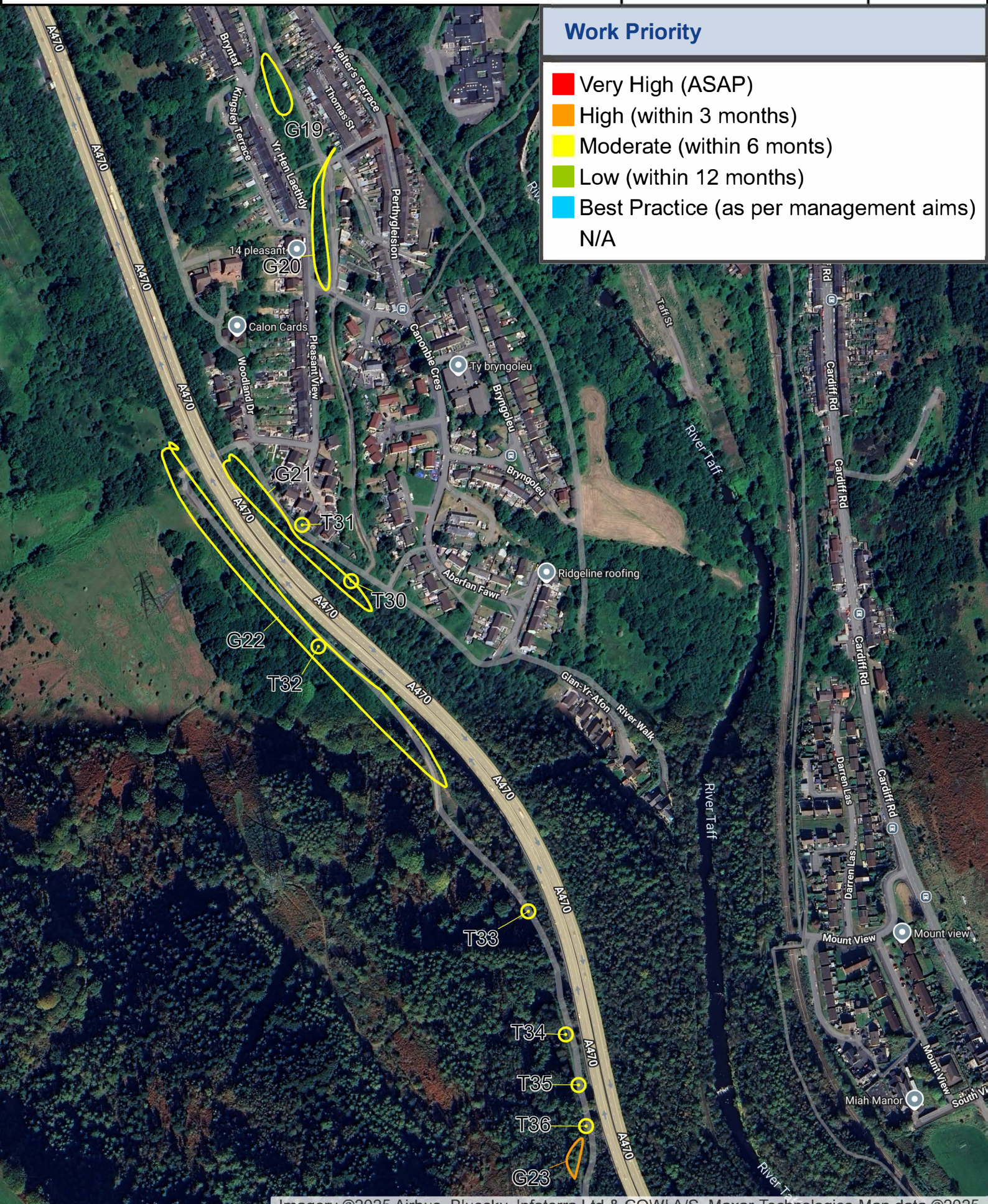
- Very High (ASAP)
- High (within 3 months)
- Moderate (within 6 months)
- Low (within 12 months)
- Best Practice (as per management aims)
- N/A

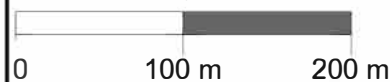




Work Priority

- Very High (ASAP)
- High (within 3 months)
- Moderate (within 6 months)
- Low (within 12 months)
- Best Practice (as per management aims)
- N/A





Work Priority

- Very High (ASAP)
- High (within 3 months)
- Moderate (within 6 months)
- Low (within 12 months)
- Best Practice (as per management aims)
- N/A



Section 2: General Recommendations

- All recommendations in this report should be carried out within the recommended timeframe (see interpretation section for details).
- All recommendations should be carried out by suitably qualified personnel as per the recommendations laid out in BS3998.
- Regular inspections are essential for maintaining safe tree stock. The recommended date of next inspection for this site is : November 2026
- There are no constraints relating to TPO;s or Conservation areas and the recommended work may go ahead without the consent of the local authority.
- T25, G15 and G16 are subject to Tree Preservation Orders it is an offence to carry out removal, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of these trees without prior consent from the council. Consent should be sought before carrying out any work.
- **The client is strongly advised to check the TPO status of all trees on site prior to instructing work.**
- **Note to Contractor: Ash trees in health stage 3 or 4 should not be climbed. Mobile elevated work platforms should be used where necessary.**

Appendix

- Appendix i- Photographs
- Appendix ii- References
- Appendix iii- Glossary

Appendix i: Photos

Photo 1: [G7](#) Standing dead trees with the crowns partially intact.



Photo 2: [G8](#) Failed stem hung up over the gootpath. footpath.



Photo 3: [G9](#) Ash Dieback Disease (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*), health stage 4 observed.



Photo 4: [G21](#) Multiple standing dead trees with the crowns partially intact, leaning over the footpath



Photo 5: [G23](#) Multiple standing dead trees with the crowns partially intact.



Photo 6: [T1](#) Standing dead tree with the crown fully intact.



Photo 7: [T7](#) showing signs of retrenchment.



Photo 8: [T8](#) Low hanging branches over the footpath.



Photo 9: [T10](#) Standing dead tree with the crown partially intact.



Photo 10: [T11](#) Standing dead tree with the crown partially intact.



Photo 11: [T12](#) Standing dead tree with the crown partially intact.



Photo 12: [T18](#) Standing dead tree with little to no remaining crown structure.



Photo I3: [T24](#) 75% crown dieback observed



Photo 14: [T27](#) Standing dead tree with the crown partially intact.



Photo I5: [T32](#) failing compression fork observed at the base.



Photo 16: [T39](#) 50% crown dieback observed



Appendix ii- References

1. Lonsdale, D. (1999). Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management. 7th ed. London: Forestry Commission, Arboricultural Association.
2. Claus Mattheck, Klaus Bethge and Karlheinz Weber (2015). The body language of trees encyclopedia of visual tree assessment. Karlsruhe Karlsruhe Inst. Of Technology - Campus North.
3. Hiron, A.D. and Thomas, P.A. (2018b). Applied tree biology. Chichester, West Sussex Wiley Blackwell.
4. British Standards Institution (2010). Tree work : recommendations. London: British Standards Institution.

Appendix iii- Glossary

Aerial Inspection: A close inspection of the aerial part of a tree, either by mobile elevated work platform (MEWP) or by a tree surgeon (climbing inspection).

Adaptive Growth; The growth of new wood in response to a stress concentration in the structure of a tree

Adventitious; A shoot which arises from tissue other than a growing shoot apex or bud, for instance in callus associated with a wound.

Anchorage; The holding of the structural root system of a tree within the soil.

Architecture; the formation and distribution of a tree branch system.

Arboriculturalist: A person skilled or knowledgeable in the field of arboriculture. The alternative term 'arboriculturalist' is sometimes used. A Person trained and experienced in the management of trees, and trees in relation to construction.,

Assessment: The process of examining the variables involving a trees condition and location in order to assess the risk posed by an individual tree.

Bole (trunk): The main, vertical stem or trunk of a tree.

Branch: a limb extending from the main stem or parent branch of a tree

Canopy: the combined foliage of a group of trees or a woodland, i.e. the combined area of numerous crowns.

Coppice: To coppice a tree is the process of cutting it near to ground level with the purpose of allowing shoots to regrow from the coppiced stump, this process is usually used to manage trees such as alder, hazel and certain willows.

Crown: in arboriculture the main foliage-bearing portion of a tree containing the leaves and branches.

Crown Reduction: The process of removing a set amount of material from the end of each branch (cutting back to a suitable growth point), either across the whole tree, or within a specified area of the tree.

Defect: Any feature of a tree that is likely to make it less safe (in the case of a structural defect) or otherwise to reduce its health, longevity, landscape prominence or conservation value for any other reason.

Dysfunction: The cessation of physiological function in woody material, especially vascular functions such as water and sap transportation.

Failure: Fracture or deformation in any load bearing part of the tree, compromising stability or causing loss of support for part of, or all of the tree structure.

Fell: For the purpose of this report, the term fell is used to describe the removal of a tree by whatever means the contracted tree surgeon deems most appropriate. The tree is to be removed to ground level, stump grinding will be recommended separately if required.

Group: More than one tree in close proximity that possess sufficient similarity or cohesiveness that they can be treated as a single entity for the purpose of this report.

Heave: deformation of shrinkable clay soil related to the expansion caused by rehydration.

Leader: the dominant, vertical shoot or stem of a tree.

Pruning: The cutting off or cutting back of tree branches or foliage to direct growth, remove an obstructing part, mitigate a nuisance, make safe, remove a diseased part, increase longevity, simulate natural damage, enhance habitat for wildlife etc.

Rhizomorph: A rhizomorph is a specialized structure formed by certain fungi, such as Honey fungus (Armillaria). It consists of dense, rope-like aggregations of hyphae, enabling fungi to spread through the soil and infect tree roots.

Rhizosphere: The rhizosphere refers to the soil region surrounding plant roots. It is a dynamic zone where plant roots interact with microorganisms and organic matter. The rhizosphere is essential for nutrient uptake, root development, and overall plant health, playing a significant role in plant-microbe-soil interactions.

Risk: the likelihood of a hazard to cause actual harm to people or property,

Subsidence (branch): Branches, especially if spreading, tend gradually to subside under their own weight, and may eventually reach ground level in large open-grown trees. Rapid subsidence may result in crown

separation or congested bark and can lead to branch failure where there is no support within the elastic limit of a given branch.

Subsidence (soil): Broadly, the downward movement of ground and an affected foundation influenced by soil properties, weather, foundation depth and nearby vegetation.

Targets: An element of tree risk: the subject of injury or damage within range of a hazard.

Tree: The definition of 'tree' is a composite of tree species, tree form and tree size. The blue book offers the following: A perennial plant with a self-supporting woody main stem, usually developing woody branches at some distance from the ground and growing to a considerable height and size. This definition has the three main elements in general form. **For the purposes of 5837 surveys, only plants with a stem diameter of 75mm or above are considered trees.**

Tree Condition Inspection/Survey: A procedure to inspect a tree or trees. Variables used to describe a tree include position (if not already plotted on a topographical survey), species identity, maturity, various dimensions (main stem diameter, height, crown radius etc.), aspects of form, vigour, condition, incidence of pests, diseases, damage and defects, evidence of past management etc. Site factors, position in the landscape and site usage may also be relevant. , usually including its position, species identity, dimensions, age class, condition, conservation value etc. as appropriate, and to identify and evaluate defects. It is also common to make management recommendations (see schedule of works). Tree inspection is a fundamental of tree management and advisory practice in arboriculture.

Tree Preservation Order: (UK) an order made by a local authority or other planning authority to protect a tree, group of trees, area of (scattered) trees or woodland under Part VIII of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. There have been several amendments, the latest being the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012. An order is generally made on the grounds of amenity and expediency. Anyone proposing works to a TPO tree must seek prior consent from the authority using the form IAPP. With the advent of the 2012 regulations, some of the detail in existing TPOs in England has been revoked.

Tree Protection Plan: scale drawing prepared by an arboriculturalist showing the final layout proposals, tree retention and tree and landscape protection measures detailed within the arboricultural method statement (AMS), which can be shown graphically.

Trunk: see bole.

Vigour: The health and resilience of a tree (from the Latin 'to be strong'), reflected in the capacity of the whole tree to grow (see growth rate). The term is often used as a description of overall condition on a qualitative scale from 'high' to 'low'.

Visual Tree Assessment (VTA): The standard approach to tree risk assessment consisting of the diagnosis of structural defects and the evaluation of their significance from visible signs and the application of biomechanical criteria. Simple equipment such as a sounding mallet, probe and binoculars are commonly used.

Wind exposure: the degree to which a tree or other object is exposed to wind, with regard both to duration and velocity, often taking into account prevailing wind directions.

Windthrow: the blowing over of a tree at its roots

Terms and conditions

The Client is the party commissioning and funding the survey. The Consultant is any person(s) employed by Tree Check Arboriculture LTD to carry out any related works, as well as Tree Check Arboriculture LTD as an entity.

Limitations

1. This survey reflects the condition of the trees as they were observed on 20-May-2025. The condition of trees can change quickly and if any significant change is observed then a qualified arboriculturist should be consulted regardless of the recommended reinspection period.
2. While every attempt has been made to provide accurate recommendations based on the condition of the observed trees, Tree Check Arboriculture Ltd. can accept no liability for damage, injury, or loss of property caused by faults that were not apparent at the time of inspection. These include but are not limited to faults that may only be visible seasonally such as fungal fruiting bodies, or faults that were obscured or inaccessible to the surveyor such as those high up in the crown or obscured by ivy.
3. During adverse weather conditions such as storms, otherwise healthy trees can fail. Trees should be visually inspected after any high winds.
4. This report cannot predict the reaction of inspected trees to external factors such as extreme climate events, accidents, or vandalism.
5. The author(s) can accept no liability for damages if the recommended works are not carried out as per this report in line with BS:3998.
6. This report does not cover any underground part of trees, nor does it consider any affect inspected trees may have on shrinkable clay soils since these issues are almost entirely restricted to areas of shrinkable clay soils and soil analysis was not specified in the brief.
7. Operational recommendations (e.g.) climb and dismantle, are for loose guidance only. It remains the responsibility of the assigned contractor to decide on the safest work method. Tree Check Arboriculture LTD. accepts no responsibility for damages occurring during the carrying out of recommended works.
8. **Recommendations made in this report do not override any legislation covering the affected trees. Trees in a conservation area, trees subject to preservation orders and groups of trees requiring felling licenses still require relevant permissions before work can be carried out. Unless otherwise agreed the Tree Check Arboriculture LTD will not be checking for the presence of this legislation or be applying for these permissions. The Client must contact the consultant if they are unsure on this matter.**
9. Certain areas of the site were inaccessible in the time scale of this survey due to dense vegetation cover. Areas and trees where this has been an issue are described in certain trees and groups in the survey table.
10. **The findings of this report cannot be relied upon after 12 months from the time of inspection or the recommended reinspection date (if sooner).**

Legal Constraints

1. The report is for use by the client and any reasonably involved third party advisors only. Rights to reproduce, publish, or broadcast the contents of this reports are reserved.
2. It is prohibited to make any amendments or omissions to this report under any circumstances. This report should be provided unaltered and in full to any third-party advisors, contractors or other involved parties to ensure that the hazards highlighted are understood and the necessary remedial works are commissioned. Failure to comply will invalidate the report and Tree Check Arboriculture Ltd. will accept no liability for damages occurring.
3. Tree Check Arboriculture LTD retains full title on this, and all subsequent reports until the relevant invoices are settled. Tree Check Arboriculture LTD accepts no liability relating to the contents of reports that have not been fully paid for.
4. This report only covers the scope described in the introduction of this report, as discussed with the client, Trees, and methods of inspection not described in the scope were not included, and it is the client's responsibility to bring it to the attention of Tree Check Arboriculture LTD if they feel the scope doesn't fully meet their requirements.
5. The consultant is under no obligation to inspect trees in areas that are not freely accessible. It is the client's responsibility to ensure that all relevant areas of site are legally and practically accessible to the consultant.
6. In some instances, the consultant may recommend that further professional opinions are sought. For example, structural engineers, geotechnical engineers, drain engineers etc. Tree Check Arboriculture LTD accepts no responsibility for losses occurring from the advice sought from these third parties, nor from damages caused from acting without the consultation of the recommended professionals.
7. Tree Check Arboriculture LTD. accepts no responsibility for losses occurring between the time of commissioning and the delivery of a written report. No responsibility is accepted for losses occurring where delays or failure to deliver a report on the agreed date where delays or failures occurred due to circumstances out of the control of Tree Check Arboriculture LTD.
8. Each provision of these conditions limiting or excluding liability operates and survives independently of the others.