

Visual Inspection and Health Appraisal

Of

Trees

Adjacent to Stratton Playing Field/Play Area
and
On the Village Green

Commissioned By:

Stratton Parish Council

Completed By:

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1. Introduction

- 1.1** I am the senior consultant practitioner with AG Tree Services Ltd. I possess the Foundation Degree (FdSc) in Arboriculture awarded by the University of Central Lancashire and the Professional Tree Inspectors certificate, awarded by Kingston Maurward College, Dorchester. I am a professional member of the Arboricultural Association (MArborA) and remain current by attending seminars and workshops regularly as part of my continued professional development.
- 1.2** I have over 17 years experience in arboriculture and have worked for numerous clients throughout the south-west of England and south Wales, including large private estates, numerous local authorities and parish councils, the Forestry Commission, Environment Agency and Ministry of Defence.
- 1.3** This inspection and report was commissioned by Stratton Parish Council.

2. Scope and Limitations of the Report:

- 2.1** The scope of the inspection and report affirms the clients' instructions, which were; to evaluate the risks from falling trees and branches within the agreed areas of the Playing Field and The Village Green in Stratton and to propose management to bring identified risks to an acceptable level. This report has been prepared containing recommendations to allow consideration of liability implications by the site owners/managers. There was a survey and report commissioned in January 2019 for the Playing Field but this is the first time the trees on the Village Green have been formally surveyed by me.
- 2.2** This report considers the trees conditions and its environment solely on the days of inspection, Friday 16th September for the Playing Field and Wednesday 2nd November for The Green. The inspections were undertaken from the ground, using binoculars where necessary and the weather was bright and sunny for the duration of the site visit.

- 2.3** No soil analysis or root excavations were undertaken.
- 2.4** Any information or legal descriptions given to AG Tree Services Ltd are understood to be accurate.
- 2.5** No legal responsibility is assumed by AG Tree Services Ltd for matters arising from this report and AG Tree Services Ltd will not give testimony or attend court unless subsequent contractual agreements are made.
- 2.6** Any alterations to this report will invalidate it in its entirety.
- 2.7** Unusually high or unpredictable winds or storms may cause failure to trees or tree parts. Extremes of weather are unforeseeable and as a consequence, AG Tree Services Ltd cannot be held liable for any such failures.
- 2.8** This report is solely for the use of the addressee and all rights are reserved. No part of this report may be used, reproduced or transmitted without written permission of AG Tree Services Ltd.
- 2.9** The responsibility lies with the land owners, agents and managers for any work recommended in this report and subsequently undertaken. It is recommended that any contractors used should be able to prove a level of competence and should possess full public and employer's liability insurances. All employees should possess the relevant NPTC/City and Guilds qualifications for the type of work they are carrying out and all necessary site, task and machinery risk assessments should be completed by the contractors. All tree work carried out should comply with 'BS3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work'.
- 2.10** This report is valid until 22nd May 2023.

3. Liability for Trees

Owners, in addition to any person(s) responsible for the management of trees owe a duty of care to those who visit their land. The liability comes under civil and criminal laws:

3.1 Civil Liability

Owners and tree managers have a duty to take reasonable care for the safety of those (being any person who can be reasonably foreseen) who may come within the vicinity of a tree. The standard of care that is used for benchmarking purposes is that of the “reasonable and prudent landowner”. Breach of this duty of care may lead to action arising against the tree owner/manager under the tort of negligence. The tort of nuisance also dictates that land owners/managers have a similar duty of care to neighbouring land.

The Occupiers’ Liability Act provides that person(s) with control over land (occupier) is obliged to take reasonable care such that any visitor (under the 1957 Act) or a trespasser (under the 1984 Act) will be reasonably safe, where the occupier knows of the potential presence of such people on their land and of the risk posed to them by features of the land such as trees. A higher standard of care is owed to a visitor than that to a trespasser. An even greater duty of care is owed to a child as occupiers must expect children to behave with less care than adults.

Warning notices, warning of specific dangers posed by a tree (or trees) may be sufficient to absolve an occupier from liability in that they may, by such notice, have taken all reasonable care for the visitor’s safety in the circumstances. However, in general, warning notices should not be relied upon alone to protect against a danger as they may not exclude or restrict liability under the Occupiers’ Liabilities Acts resulting from negligence.

3.2 Criminal Liability

The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 places a duty on employers to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that employees (section 2(1) and members of the public (section 3(2)) and other persons such as self-employed people – section 3(3)) are not put at risk.

The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999: Regulation 3 requires employers and self-employed persons to make suitable and sufficient risk assessments regarding health and safety.

Breaches of either the Act or Regulations can result in a criminal prosecution against the employer.

4. Site Details and History

The west Dorset village of Stratton is located approximately 3 miles north-west of the county town of Dorchester, in the Frome valley.

Public records show the Playing Field as having loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater although due to the topography, I would expect this sloping bank area to have the same soils as the freely draining slightly acid loamy soils The Village Green site and other areas located to the north-east are situated on.

The playing fields area measures approximately 1.3 hectares (Ha). It consists of a grass playing field with a solitary willow tree with scrub willow adjacent in the south-eastern corner. There is a tennis court and fixed play equipment in the north-eastern quadrant. The eastern and northern boundaries slope down to the field and are covered with mainly planted broadleaf trees. There is also a strip of tree cover along the western boundary but the southern boundary has a drainage ditch which is seasonally full of water and any tree cover is outwith the ownership of Stratton Parish Council and therefore not within the survey boundary.

The Village green measures approximately 0.39 Ha. It consists predominantly of maintained grass with mixed hedgerows along the southern boundaries and trees located mainly around the edges of the area. There is a small play park in the south-east corner which is differentiated from the Village Green by a picket style fence.

At the time of writing this report, the local authority confirmed that the Playing Field site was not within a Conservation Area and that there were no Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) present. There is a TPO dated 3rd June 1992 that appears to cover the 3 lime trees shown as 8, 9 and 10 in this report and a further lime tree shown as 28.

5. Investigations, Observations and Recommendations

The tree stock on the property was considered to be in relatively good health considering the number of trees present and that this was our first formal survey of the Village Green. The amount of remedial work recommended is relatively limited. Some of the work in this section is required to abate a hazard or because it a legal requirement whereas some recommendations are preventative to avoid future issues and great expense. This is made clear as preventative work has 'preventative' in brackets after a recommendation has been made in the Schedule of Work at Annex A.

It is naive to think that there will not be future pressures, as there has in the past, from residents of adjacent houses properties to Parish Council owned trees to prune or remove trees from areas within this survey site to gain/regain a view or increase light. Having carried out the survey of both areas, there appears to be no reason from a health and safety aspect for any work to be carried out on the trees that may be obscuring views or blocking light, other than that listed at Annex A.

A high number of trees on both sites were noted to have compression forks. Compression forks or unions are weakened structures and are usually a result of trees or stems competing for light and the stems crush against each other creating the mechanical equivalent of a crack. Trees do often put an 'envelope' of annual wood around this area to strengthen it,

which helps to reduce the risk of failure. If the removal of one of the stems/branches is not an option (usually due to the size of the wound that would be left which is likely to allow pathogen encroachment and lead to decay cavities) then other options must be considered. These include the height and weight of the growth above the fork/union (the less height and weight the less likelihood of failure) and whether a reduction is advisable. Another form of managing compression forks/unions is to brace the stems. This is most successful if the bracing can be triangulated to prevent perpendicular movement. For all the trees surveyed, bracing was either not deemed a viable option due to the cost and lack of triangulation or was not deemed necessary due to the amount of height and subsequent leverage above the unions. The only tree where a reduction was deemed necessary was lime tree T7, where the removal of two of the 3 stems is also recommended to remove the compression fork issue. The reduction in this case is reduce wind loading on a stem which will be subjected to more winds after the removal of these stems.

Dorset Highways stipulate that a 2.2m minimum clearance from trees, hedge and shrubs must be present over a pedestrian area and 5.2m over a highway. The car parking area in Penn Hill View would technically be called a highway but a 5.2m would be excessive given that no lorries need to pass below it. It is there for recommended that overhang from G1 should be pruned back to the fence line and pruned to a height of 3.0m. This gives the 2.2m required for pedestrian areas and a 0.8m buffer to allow for regrowth. It will also ensure that sufficient height is achieved to allow taller vehicles (vans) to park in this area without being struck by the overhang. There are also a number of trees listed in the survey schedule that require clearing from Dorchester Road and from the access road to the Saxon's Arms/The Square. Whilst there is no legal requirement for a minimum clearance over the Village Green, as it is used for walking by members of the public, it has been recommended that the trees should be raised to the same height as that required over a path, which is 2.2m, wherever it is possible to do so without being detrimental to the shape of the tree.

Dorset Highways further stipulate that street lamps must be clear of vegetation, ensuring that a tapered clearance is also obtained to ensure that the lamp can illuminate an area below it. It is therefore recommended that the Street Lamp is cleared similar to the guidance shape given in Plate 1 below, which was taken from Dorset County Councils guidance

leaflet. These stipulations regarding clearances over paths, highways and around street lamps are enforceable by the Highways Department.

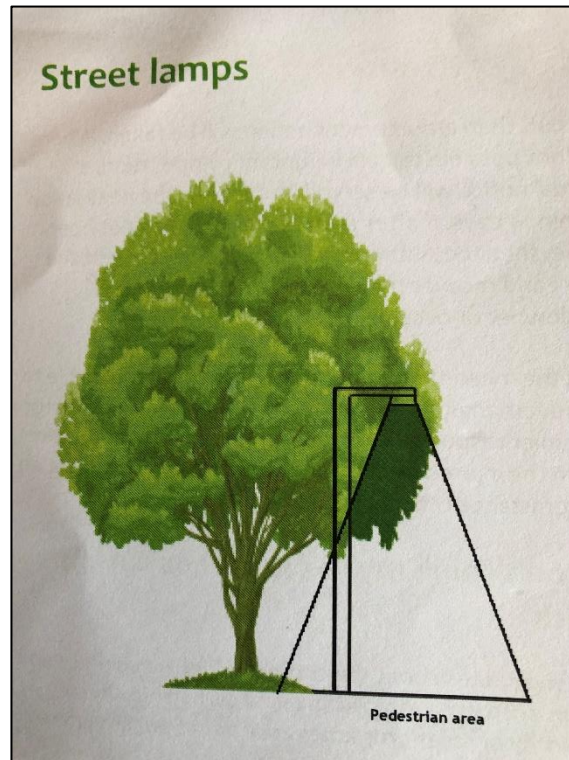


Plate 1 – County Council guidance on clearing around a street lamp

Trees T2, T3 and T4 are all standing dead trees. Trees T2 and T4 are close enough to a target to require their removal but T3 is far enough away that even if it fell, it is unlikely to hit anything or anyone and therefore it is recommended that this tree is retained as important standing deadwood habitat.

The area of vegetation growing in close proximity to the retaining wall behind the properties of Church View is not a major issue however, to ensure that good airflow is maintained (thus preventing any damp issues attributable to the vegetation) and to allow future surveys of the area it is recommended that a 2m clearance buffer of vegetation is removed along the length of the wall and maintained as part of any future grounds maintenance programme.

It is recommended that the overhanging vegetation in G4 is pruned to give a 3m buffer beyond the tennis courts line as a preventative measure to stop it encroaching onto the playing area.

The dumping of green waste (G5) around tree root areas is extremely bad practice. The green waste composts and alters the soil levels and can suffocate the roots by removing pores in the soil required for air, water and nutrients and in some cases can lead to tree fatalities. The green waste should be removed and disposed of in an authorised manner and dumping of such waste in these areas should cease forthwith.

Four elm stems (G6) are moribund and if they fell are likely to fall into the playing field. It is therefore recommended that these trees are felled.

There are a number of trees along the Dorchester Road side of the Village Green that either had telecommunications cables passing through them in close proximity. In the case of T5, T6 and T7, the branches of these trees are holding the cable and it would require the removal of an unnatural amount of the crown to allow the cable to sag and become clear of the crown. It is therefore unfeasible to prune clear of these cables. For trees T10 and T14 however, it would only require the removal of a small number of branches to create a clearance on the cable and subsequently reduce the risk of damaging it.

Tree T12 did not have a single leaf on it and there was no leaf litter on the floor below the tree to suggest it had recently lost them due to autumn. The buds were not fattening as they sometimes do in mild winter weather and the twigs were brittle rather than pliable suggesting that this tree may have recently died, however it should be left until May/June 2023 to see if it comes into leaf then and the health of the tree reassessed at that point.

A few of the surveyed trees have ivy growth up the stem – whilst ivy affords nesting and good late food sources for birds, when it gets into the crown it also increases the sail area and subsequently the loading stresses on the tree increases. This can increase the risk of failure of defective parts of the tree and subsequently, ivy covered trees in areas with high target area values is not recommended. Ivy also hides defects from surveys and inspections

which is undesirable. Ideally, the ivy on any trees present within the survey area should be addressed by severing a ring of the ivy on the stem to kill the growth above. This is not deemed a priority but is recommended as a method of abating potential hazards.

Basal suckering is normal on some species such as lime but can also be a sign of drought stress on some trees. It is recommended for these basal suckers to be removed as they take valuable resources to grow, which could be better used on the trees main canopy, they keep a damp environment with limited air flow around the base of the tree which is an environment favoured by decay fungi and they can be unsightly.

Ash dieback is a disease caused by the fungal pathogen *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* and has previously been known as *Chalara Fraxinea*. The wind-borne spores land on and infect the current leaves of ash trees (*Fraxinus* species). Less frequently it can also infect the root collar at the base of the trunk, probably entering the tree through the lenticels but this is extremely rare. In the earlier stages the symptoms are blackening and or wilting of the leaves followed by dieback of twigs and then branches and in the majority of cases leads to death of the infected tree. Only a relatively low percentage of ash trees are expected to survive this disease with only genetic variations giving a level of natural tolerance or resilience against it.

Whilst lesions caused by this pathogen moving from twigs to branches are visible all year round, they are extremely difficult to see from the ground (especially on mature trees). Surveying for ash dieback is therefore best carried out when the trees should be in full leaf, usually May/June time until September, which gives only a limited window of opportunity for surveying for it.

There is a legal duty of care for tree owners/managers and this is to take “reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions which cause a reasonably foreseeable risk of injury to persons or property”. **To achieve this, this inspection must not be a stand-alone action but should instead be absorbed into a defendable tree risk management policy covering all the trees on this site and within ownership of the Parish Council.**

Industry guidance states that all treed areas on a property or within ownership should firstly be zoned in accordance with their risk, taking into account proximity to areas of high public use (whether permissive or not) and property. Any area where groups of children regularly congregate would be allocated the highest zoning and the re-inspection frequency must reflect this. There is no guidance on the exact frequency required for tree inspections but there is no doubt that the frequency should be directly related to the risk. I would put this site in a Zone 1 and recommend that, considering the relatively young age of the trees, the trees on this site should be inspected a minimum of every 36 months (unless stated otherwise in the survey schedule at Section A). Implementation of this tree management policy will help the owners and managers to fulfil their duty of care.

All trees within Zone 1 should also be subject to a scheduled walk-over survey (this can be by a non-specialist) looking for clear and present signs of immediate instability on a minimum cycle of **every 12 months or within 24 hours of strong wind**. The suggested wind / gust speed to prompt a walk-over survey \geq Severe Gale force 9 on the Beaufort Scale (47 to 54 mph).

It is worth bearing in mind that whilst recommendations have been made above for a re-inspection frequency, these are the maximum periods in between surveys. Survey re-inspection frequencies may be shortened to allow a more comprehensive tree inspection in which tree stocks are looked at periodically during varying seasons, including when fruiting bodies are more common, when trees are in full leaf and also when they are dormant.

The results achieved by the formation and implementation of a such a tree risk management policy will be a reasonable, balanced approach to tree management, achieving the defensible legal position at the lowest cost and avoiding the unnecessary removal of trees. If carried out correctly, all actions and reactions will be proportionate to the risk and will ensure that land owners and managers fulfil their legal duty of care.

The policy will have pro-active and reactive elements to it, which makes it imperative that the management of risk from trees within the survey boundary does not rely on periodic arboricultural inspections alone. Instead, the owners and any staff that they may employ to

look after the tree stock should be made aware that they have a duty to report any tree defects they may observe whilst carrying out their normal daily business, whilst any other staff or visitor should be encouraged to report any hazardous tree or tree part that they observe, to the management for further investigation.

Annex A – Tree Survey Data & Schedule of Works

Client: Stratton Parish Council
 Site: Playing Field off Penn Hill View
 Date of survey: Friday 16th September 2022 Wednesday 2nd November 2022
 Weather Conditions: Bright, Sunny Overcast
 Arboricultural Consultant/Surveyor: Alan Goldstone FdSc (Arb), MArborA, Cert Arb (RFS), PTI

Tree Number	Species (Common / Latin)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Details	Recommendation	Timescale	Photo Number(s)
The Playing Field								
T1	Willow / <i>Salix</i> sp.	M	Good	Fair	<p>Compression fork at main union</p> <p>Large shear crack in long lower hazard beam branch</p> <p>Scrub willow under large tree has been suppressed by the large lower branch (with the shear crack) and has been forced to grow with a heavy lean in search of light</p>	<p>Monitor the compression fork</p> <p>Remove the hazard beam branch with the shear crack</p> <p>Prune overhang from scrub willow to leave it upright in growth form</p>	3	1, 2 & 3
G1	Mixed broadleaves.	SM	Good	Fair	Overhanging car parking area and blocking the light	<p>Prune overhang back to the fence line and up to a height of 3m</p> <p>Prune to clear street light</p>	3	4 & 5
G2	Mixed broadleaves.	SM	Good	Fair	<p>Mainly ash and sycamore</p> <p>Multi-stemmed trees all with compression forks</p>	<p>Monitor</p> <p>May have to reduce height of trees in coming years to reduce risk of compression fork failure</p>	4	6, 7 & 8

T2	Ash / <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Y	Dead	Dead	Standing dead tree	Fell	3	9
T3	Alder / <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	SM	Dead	Dead	This tree isn't close to anything	Leave as important standing deadwood habitat	N/A	=
G3	Mixed vegetation	-	-	-	Growing thick along the retaining wall	Keep a 2m buffer clear of the wall to prevent maintenance issues and to allow future surveys of the area	4	10 & 11
G4	Mixed broadleaves	SM	Good	Good	Overhanging the very edge of the tennis court	Cut back the vegetation so that it does not encroach onto the playing area	4	12
G5	Green waste	-	-	-	Dumped green waste	Stop it from being dumped around trees	3	13
T4	Hornbeam / <i>Carpinus Betulus</i>	SM	Dead	Dead	Next to worn 'desire line' path	Fell	3	14
G6	Alder / <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	SM	Poor	Poor	4 x moribund elm trees	Fell	3	15
The Village Green								
T5	Hornbeam / <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	M	Good	Fair	Does not meet minimum clearance height of 5.2m over highway Low branches over The Village Green could impede usage by pedestrians Compression fork(s) present Telecommunications cable through tree but cannot prune clear of the cable as it will just keep sagging	Crown raise to minimum 5.2m over the highway Crown raise to 2.2m over the green (preventative)	3	16 & 18
T6	Hornbeam / <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	M	Good	Fair	Does not meet minimum clearance height of 5.2m over highway Low branches over The Village Green could impede usage by pedestrians	Crown raise to minimum 5.2m over the highway Crown raise to 2.2m over the green (preventative)	3	17 & 18

					Compression fork(s) present Telecommunications cable through tree but cannot prune clear of the cable as it will just keep sagging			
T7	Hornbeam / <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	M	Good	Fair	Does not meet minimum clearance height of 5.2m over highway Low branches over The Village Green could impede usage by pedestrians Compression fork(s) present Telecommunications cable through tree but cannot prune clear of the cable as it will just keep sagging	Crown raise to minimum 5.2m over the highway Crown raise to 2.2m over the green (preventative)	3	18
T8	Lime / <i>Tillia</i> sp.	M	Good	Fair	Compression forks at main union with plenty of height and leverage above. Trifurcates from this point.	Remove roadside stem and stem above the memorial and reduce the remaining stem by 3m	3	19
T9	Lime / <i>Tillia</i> sp.	M	Good	Good	Crown low over the Village Green Small amount of basal suckering	Crown raise over green to 2.2m Remove suckering (Preventative)	3	20
T10	Lime / <i>Tillia</i> sp.	M	Good	Good	Lowest lateral branch on road side pushing against telecommunications cable Small amount of basal suckering	Remove branch pushing on cable Remove suckering (preventative)	3	21
T11	Hornbeam / <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	M	Good	Fair	Low branches over The Village Green could impede usage by pedestrians Compression fork(s) present	Crown raise to 2.2m over the green (preventative)	3	22

T12	Unconfirmed species	SM/M	Poor	Poor	No leaves on tree or on grass below the tree. Buds not fattening. Tree may have died	Re-assess when trees in leaf in May/June 2023	3	23
					Failed union in crown			
T13	Sycamore / <i>Acer psuedoplatinus</i>	M	Good	Fair	Compression fork(s) present	Ring band ivy (Preventative)	3	24
					Ivy covering part of the stem			
T14	Sycamore / <i>Acer psuedoplatinus</i>	M	Fair	Fair	Multi stemmed	Ring bad ivy (Preventative)	3	25
					Ivy covering parts of the stems	Monitor		
					Hazard beam cavities formed from previous pruning work			
					Small lateral branch pushing on telecommunications cable	Remove branch pushing on wire (Preventative)		
G7	Ash / <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	M	Good	Good	Trees not in leaf so could neat easily assess for ash dieback disease	Reassess when trees are in leaf in May/June 2023	3	-
T15	Ash / <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Y	Good	Good	Trees not in leaf so could neat easily assess for ash dieback disease	Reassess when trees are in leaf in May/June 2023	3	-
T16	Rowan / <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> sp.	Y	Good	Good	Planted sapling	-	-	-
T17	Rowan / <i>Sorbus</i> sp.	Y	Good	Good	Planted sapling	-	-	-
T18	Cherry / <i>Prunus</i> sp.	SM	Good	Fair	Compression fork(s) present	-	-	-
T19	Persian Ironwood / <i>Parrotia persica</i>	SM	Good	Good	Low branches over The Village Green could impede usage by pedestrians	Crown raise to 2.2m over the green (Preventative)	3	26
T20	Beech	SM	Good	Fair	Compression fork at main union	Crown raise to 2.2m over the green (Preventative)	3	27
					Low branches over The Village Green could impede usage by pedestrians			

T21	Apple / <i>Malus</i> sp.	SM	Good	Good	-	-	-	-
T22	Crab apple / <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Y	Good	Good	-	-	-	-
T23	Hornbeam / <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	M	Good	Fair	Low branches over The Village Green could impede usage by pedestrians Compression fork(s) present	Crown raise to 2.2m over the green (Preventative)	3	-
T24	Hornbeam / <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	M	Good	Fair	Low branches over The Village Green could impede usage by pedestrians Compression fork(s) present	Crown raise to 2.2m over the green (Preventative)	3	-
T25	Whitebeam / <i>Sorbus aria</i>	Y	Good	Good	-	-	-	-
T26	Lime / <i>Tillia</i> sp.	SM	Good	Fair	Old tree guard not removed and now partially in soil and grown into base of tree Co-dominant stems with collection of soil and vegetation in main union			
T27	Whitebeam / <i>Sorbus aria</i>	SM	Good	Good	-	-	-	-
G8	Ash / <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Y	Good	Good	Trees not in leaf so could not easily assess for ash dieback disease	Reassess when trees are in leaf in May/June 2023	3	-
T28	Lime / <i>Tillia</i> sp.	M	Good	Good	Small amount of basal suckering Branches obstructing street light Low branches over The Village Green could impede usage by pedestrians	Remove basal suckering (Preventative) Prune to give 1m clearance around the light Crown raise to 2.2m over the green (Preventative)	3	29, 30 & 31
T29	Hornbeam / <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	M	Good	Fair	Low branches over The Village Green could impede usage by pedestrians Compression fork(s) present	Crown raise to 2.2m over the green (Preventative)	3	-

T30	Hornbeam / <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	M	Good	Fair	Low branches over The Village Green could impede usage by pedestrians Compression fork(s) present	Crown raise to 2.2m over the green (Preventative)	3	-
T31	Hornbeam / <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	M	Good	Fair	Low branches over The Village Green could impede usage by pedestrians Branches obstructing street light Compression fork(s) present	Crown raise to 2.2m over the green (Preventative) Prune to give 1m clearance around the light	3	32
T32	Ash / <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	M	Fair	Good	Trees not in leaf so could neat easily assess for ash dieback disease Large hanger snapped and lodged in the crown	Reassess when trees are in leaf in May/June 2023 Remove snapped hanging branch	3	33
T33	Hornbeam / <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	M	Good	Fair	Does not meet minimum clearance height of 5.2m over highway Low branches over The Village Green could impede usage by pedestrians Compression fork(s) present	Crown raise to minimum 5.2m over the highway Crown raise to 2.2m over the green (Preventative)	3	-
T34	Rowan / <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> sp.	Y	Good	Good	Small amount of basal suckering	Remove basal suckering (Preventative)	3	34

Annex B - Terminology / Abbreviation Keys

<u>Estimated Deadwood Amounts</u>	
Terminology/Abbreviation Used	Definition
Very Low amount	less than 2% of crown
Low amount	between 2% and 5% of crown
Moderate amount	between 6% and 10% of crown
High amount	between 11% and 30% of crown
Very high amount	>30% of crown

<u>Structural / Physiological Condition</u>	
Terminology/Abbreviation Used	Definition
Good	Condition is of an acceptably high standard for the species and age of tree
Fair	Condition is of a moderate standard for the species and age of the tree, with minor defect possibly present which can be risk managed to an acceptable level
Poor	Condition is of an unacceptably low standard for the species and age of the tree, with defects present which can't be be risk managed to an acceptable level, or it is not deemed proportionate to the quality of the tree to
Dead	Tree has no visible signs of vitality

Age Group / Abbreviation Used	Definition
Young / Y	Tree in first third of life expectancy
Semi-Mature / SM	Tree in second third of life expectancy
Mature M	Tree in final third of life expectancy
Veteran / V	Tree has major physiological decline, surviving beyond the typical age range for the species
Dead / D	Tree has no visible signs of vitality

<u>Predominant Deadwood Sizes</u>	
Terminology/Abbreviation Used	Definition
Small	<20mm diameter
Medium	20-100mm diameter
Large	100mm+ diameter

<u>Work Schedule Timescale</u>	
Terminology/Abbreviation Used	Definition
1	Immediately - 72 hrs
2	30 days
3	6 months
4	24 months

Annex C – Tree Location Plans

