

Arboricultural Report

- Tree Safety Audit

& priority work schedules

Site Address:
St Edwards Church, Grange Road,
Netley Abbey, SO31 5FF

Date: 07th October 2023

Kiss
Tree
Management
Limited



Sarah Kiss *MicFor, F. Arbor A, Prof Dip (RFS), VETCert*



1. Contents

1. Contents.....	2
2. Summary.....	2
3. Instructions	3
4. Report Limitations.....	3
5. Methodology.....	4
6. Findings.....	4
<i>Findings - general comments on the trees</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Findings - recommended safety works with priority schedules.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Descriptions of common works:</i>	<i>5</i>
7. Planning history	10
8. Relevant arboricultural information	11
9. Relevant legal information.	12
10. Validation.....	14
11. Contacts	14
<i>Appendix A: Tree works schedule October 2023</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Appendix B: Photographs from survey</i>	<i>16</i>

2. Summary.

The trees at St. Edwards are an important part of the character of the site: the setting is well treed and give a green backdrop to the church, setting it in the landscape well.

Trees within the site are generally in good to fair condition with some management actions required, both now and going forward.

The next set of moderate priority jobs (within one year) include one priority job, and several other lower priority jobs. These include three priority 2 jobs that are safety related and three for clearance to the church roof.

There are two trees of arboricultural significance on site which are both very old trees, T8, a very large beech in the bank to the north of the church in the woodland and T11, another large beech in the car park to the east of the church. Both of these are important, aged trees with T11 having the characteristics of a veteran. T8 will be developing a column of central decay as there are known pathogens present, but this is not deemed a safety issue at this time.

Future formal tree inspections such as this are recommended on a three-and-a-half (3.5) yearly interval supplemented by 6-monthly, recorded site checks carried out by a member of the staff estate team if available.

In addition to routine checks, trees should be included in the site checks after extreme weather events, and staff need to be responsive to neighbours if they bring any issues to attention.

3. Instructions

- 3.1 Client: I was asked by Rod Warren to carry a visual tree inspection.
- 3.2 The site has been visited once on the 20/10/2023 to carry out the survey.
- 3.3 The site has been surveyed before by KTML, so the curtilage is known. The northern boundary is taken as the south side of the ditch, not the fence line.

4. Report Limitations

- 4.1 Trees are living organisms and can alter in condition and vitality very quickly. It is acknowledged that trees have a natural failure rate and that this is a natural evolutionary process leading to the optimisation of structural strength v. best use of resources (weight). Some species have adapted more effectively than others, and some are naturally more prone to failure than others: this knowledge has influenced the decisions to retain or lose individual trees. No tree can be considered completely safe in a natural environment, but specialist knowledge can help to identify those with a greater likelihood of failure.
- 4.2 Validity. This report should be considered a snapshot of the condition of the trees at the time the field survey was carried out: it cannot predict the future condition of any tree but will seek to highlight any factors such as apparent physiology or growth patterns that are known to indicate an increased likelihood of failure or future problems.
- 4.3 This report makes no allowance for Act of God (e.g. extreme weather conditions) that may make even a fully healthy tree fail. Trees in falling range of pupil and public access areas must be reinspected for safety after extreme weather events: this can be carried out by a lay person who can note if a tree has been damaged structurally. Such defects might include broken or detached branches that are still lodged in the tree or splits that may fail fully in the future.
- 4.4 KTML is insured to the sum of £500,000 professional indemnity through AXA Insurance UK PLC for suitably qualified persons to carry out tree inspections and reports.
- 4.5 Scope. This report is a DEFECT ONLY REPORT. It does not record all trees on site, only those that have existing, or foreseeable defects as described in Paragraph 7 – recommended safety works. This report is intended to inform management decisions on a safety-only basis. Occasional comments or suggestions may be made on more general, non-safety related management of the tree population and these are recorded as the lowest priority – level 4 – management recommendations.
- 4.6 Geographical area. The audit is confined to an area described thus: southern boundary to Grange Road, western boundary to Victoria Road, not including the vicarage land, northern boundary to Netley Abbey and eastern to and access track for domestic dwellings.

- 4.7 Invisible perils. Trees may appear to be healthy even when a proportion of the root system has been under attack from any one of several pathogens that may significantly weaken anchorage; or similarly when the heartwood has been weakened by a pathogen that has shown no external evidence. For this reason, a visual inspection such as this cannot consider invisible perils: more thorough or invasive tests may be necessary to trees in very high-risk zones if there is reason to believe they may be compromised. This will be flagged up in the recommendations if appropriate for this site. Invisible perils may also be hidden by the more mundane presence of ivy, though this is not a particular issue on this site as this is mostly present in the woodland where the target is low.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 This report is limited to those parts of the tree that can be seen from the ground. In this case, the ivy had been previously removed from the lower stem base enabling a detailed inspection to be carried out of all trees on site.
- 5.2 Offsite trees are included where they might cause harm or damage: it is advised that the owners of these trees are identified and advised of the issues so they can respond or manage them as appropriate. Please note: there is no obligation for neighbours to cut back overhang unless it is causing actionable nuisance. See paragraph 9 below.
- 5.3 No tree was climbed, no specialist or laboratory tests were done and no invasive techniques other probing cavities accessible from the ground or decayed areas with a hand-held probe.
- 5.4 The system used is a Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) recognised by the Arboricultural Association as appropriate for tree safety inspections. Trees are identified by individual trees or as groups of similar trees with common characteristics.
- 5.5 The intrinsic value of individual trees is noted where applicable (e.g., 'veteran') and their value for ecological or landscape reasons may lead to alternative management proposals than those for trees of lower perceived value.

6. Findings

Findings - general comments on the trees

- 6.1 The trees are a mix of a few, very old trees, The majority are early mature woodland trees that are self-set, predominantly sycamore and ash. The plantings to the churchyard are appropriate for the site and increase the species diversity and age range.
- 6.2 The woodland contains several dead standing trees. Apart from one to the rear of the cottage in the Abbey grounds, these all have a low target and so the recommendation is to retain these as valuable standing-deadwood habitat.
- 6.3 There is badger sett to the eastern boundary, with signs of recent occupation.
- 6.4 T11 beech has high potential for bat roosts.

Findings - recommended safety works with priority schedules

- 6.5 This site has been considered as two main zones, the higher access areas around the church, hall, car park and paths and the very low occupancy areas of the woodland. There are two key targets of the woodland, one of which is the cottage within the Abbey grounds and the other is the public highway to the west.
- 6.1 T# denotes an individual tree. Common names have been used throughout to aid identification. A key to binomial names is included at the end of the table for reference.
- 6.2 G# denotes a group of trees or vegetation with similar characteristics that have been treated as a cohesive set.

Descriptions of common works:

All tree works should be carried out in accordance with the British Standard BS3998:2012 Tree Work – Recommendations.

Deadwood. Remove section of dead wood greater than the diameter specified - usually noted as 'deadwood >25mm' for example. Major deadwood is usually sections of 50mm or greater or those sections that would cause harm if hitting a target. Deadwood over a particular area - e.g., 'over drive' may be specified, but should include all those sections that may fail onto the drive because of strong winds or placement of adjacent branches etc. Caution must be taken if a part of the site changes from caravans to tents as the target is less protected and smaller diameter deadwood will cause harm.

Lift or Crown Lift. Increasing the vertical distance between the ground or other specified structure to increase clearance. Usually removed material is taken back to the largest structure - stem or main branch – to achieve the required clearance. Usually carried out to allow unimpeded access or avoid damage from branches hitting structures.

Prune. Remove live material to a suitable 'natural target' pruning point leaving a clean wound with the smallest possible surface area. This is usually done to increase clearances to structures and for access, so is sometimes known as 'proximity pruning'.

Fell. Trees are only recommended for felling where retention is impossible to justify on safety grounds. If felling is undesirable, for example for ecological reasons, then either an exclusion zone must be set up minimum 1.5 x tree height and careful note made of the reason for decision. Where a third party may be affected by tree failure and the reason for retention is lack of resource, the third party should be made aware of the risk and be allowed to assist with management if they wish to reduce the risk. Liability for harm or damage ultimately lies with tree owner under Occupier's Liability Act. In some circumstances, felling of the whole stem may not be necessary: standing dead or decaying wood is a valuable ecological resource and will be encouraged if appropriate. In this situation a suggested height of retained standing section will be given.

Reduce. Remove live growth from the end of a branch in ne particular area (e.g., in height) or from the whole crown. Specified as the length of branch to remove or a height/width reduction.

<i>T a b l e s</i> Notes to table <i>f o l l</i>	1. For this site priority 1 is within 3 months; priority 2 is within one year priority 3 is within the next inspection period. 2. Some priority 1 works affect the public highway so must be completed under Duty of Care and Highways Act. 3. * Indicates stems where measurement is estimated or over ivy. M/s = Multi-stemmed form. Multi-stemmed diameters give average for each stem or if fused, for all. 4. Age class: S=sapling, Y=first 1/4 of life expectancy, EMa = Early Mature - second quarter of life expectancy, Ma=Mature - third qtr. of life expectancy, LaMa= Late Mature fourth qtr. of life expectancy=Veteran - beyond usual life expectancy. Based on usual life expectancy for species. 5. Condition: D= Dead, P=Poor, F=Fair, G=Good, E=Excellent. 6. Lean: Slight = up to 15° off vertical; Moderate = 15-30° off vertical; Heavy = more than 30° off vertical; prostrate more than 60° off vertical and often with part of stem (usually lower section) in contact with ground
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Tables Follow

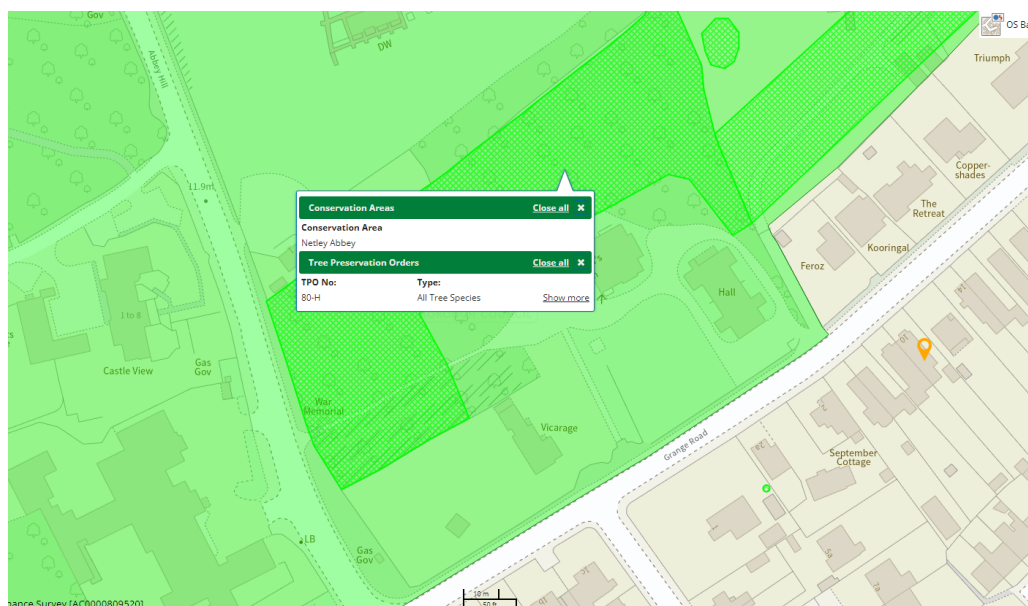
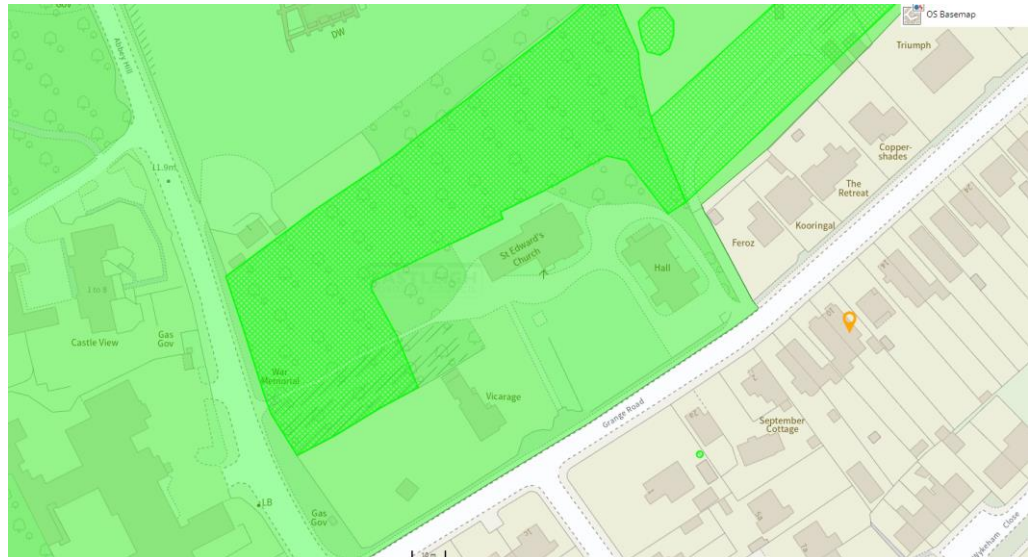
Tree no.	Species	Location	Ht (m)	1st Stem Diameter (mm)	2nd Stem	Age Class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Preliminary Recommendations	Priority rating
S=sapling. Y=first 1/4 of life expectancy. EMa = Early Mature - second quarter of life expectancy. Ma=Mature - third quarter of life expectancy. LaMa= Late Mature fourth quarter of life OMa = over mature but not yet veteran class – would include trees of notable age. V=Veteran - beyond usual life expectancy and exhibiting a specific set of characteristics.										
T1	Red maple	East side of footpath.	6	130		Y	Good	Good. One small diameter broken branch on the south side of lower canopy.	Prune off broken branch to natural target pruning point	4 - advisory: good practice or as resources allow
T2	Cherry	East side of footpath.	8	510			Fair.Good leaf volume and colour. Evidence of fungal colonisation in heartwood.	Poor. Significant wound on west side of stem base, large area of central decay present, no buttress to west. Whole canopy biased north-northeast so there is no tension root anchoring the tree. Developed compression roots.	Plan to remove and replant	2- within 1 year
G3	Sycamore	South of church	14	Var		EMa	Fair to good.	Fair to good, growing close to church building.	Prune to give 3m clearance, taking small diameter branches back to parent union.	3- within next inspection interval
G4	Elm	West side of woodland adjacent road	9	160		EMa	Good	Good. Stem straight, canopy biased towards road.	Lift over footway to 3m	2- within 1 year
T5	Ash	Behind cottage in Abbey grounds	5	290		Pole	Dead	Dead and biased toward house	Fell, just within striking distance of cottage or railings	1- within 3 months
G6	1 dead ash, 1 etiolated sycamore	Behind cottage in Abbey grounds	12	300	240	EMa	Poor or dead	Poor. Very tall and thin, exposed as a result of thinning works nearby.	Fell	2- within 1 year
T7	Sycamore	Within woodland, northeast section	22	560		Ma	Dead	Dead but in column and stable. Series of woodpecker holes east-southeast side of stem, well spaced.	None. Will eventually fail but very low target, risk within tolerable range	None, noted.

Tree no.	Species	Location	Ht (m)	1st Stem Diameter (mm)	2nd Stem	Age Class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Preliminary Recommendations	Priority rating
T8	Beech	In woodland on bank to east	26*	1320		OMa	Good	Good to fair. <i>Ganoderma Spp. fungal fruiting bodies</i> present at 6 points around base of stem. See arboricultural info. Good buttressing especially on downhill (north) side. Large lever arm to north with an open union. Area of damage on main stem opposite scaffold, north side, c.800x300mm, occluding. Multiple nails on west side, possible tree house in the past.	None, noted.	None, noted.
G9	Sycamore	North of church, eastern end	14	Var		EMa	Fair to good.	Fair to good, growing close to church building. Low over grass.	Prune to give 3m clearance taking small diameter branches back to parent union. Lift to 3.0m over grass for maintenance access	3- within next inspection interval
T10	Ash	East of church	12	270		EMa	Dead	Dead but stable. Low target and screened but other trees.	Prune to give 3m clearance taking small diameter branches back to parent union.	3- within next inspection interval

Tree no.	Species	Location	Ht (m)	1st Stem Diameter (mm)	2nd Stem	Age Class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Preliminary Recommendations	Priority rating
T11	Beech	East of site	22	1310		Veteran	Good	Good. Three stems from 1-1.5m above ground level. Slight reaction ribs at unions but not significant for age. Water filled cavity north-northwest side of stem at 0.6m above ground level. Holly, epiphytic, on south side 1m, well rooted into union. Multiple historic pruning wounds, mostly occluded on lower main and southern stem but 2 larger unoccluded wounds/stub ends on northern branch. Low target. Evidence of decay behind several pruning wounds on upper southern stem. Visible bat features present, high likelihood of roost sites present.	None, noted.	None, noted.

7. Planning history

- 7.1 The site is covered by both a Conservation Area designation (Netley Abbey Conservation Area) and a Tree Preservation Order (80H) that covers the woodland (churchyards are traditionally exempt).



- 7.2 This means that a notification and/or an application is required prior to anything other than exempt works being done.

7.3 Four planning applications have been made in relation to trees on site in the last ten years. All of them have been consented and are primarily for clearance to the church.

T/21/91396 - LAND TO THE REAR OF ST EDWARDS CHURCH GRANGE ROAD, NETLEY ABBEY, SOUTHAMPTON, SO31 5FF

Valid date: 01/09/2021

1 no. Ash - Crown Lift to 6-7m. 1 no. Elm - Crown lift to 6-7m. Clearance of 3-4m to be created from the property roof. Maximum diameter pruning wounds 75-100mm.

Type of Application: Consent under Tree Preservation Orders • Status: Decided

Decision: Consent To Tree Works For • Decision Date: 28/10/2021

NC/18/82535 - ST EDWARDS CHURCH, GRANGE ROAD, NETLEY ABBEY, SOUTHAMPTON, SO31 5FF

Valid date: 13/02/2018

Notification of Intent - Various tree works as detailed within section 7 of the accompanying application form.

Type of Application: Notification of proposed works to trees in conservation areas • Status: Decided

Decision: Raise No Objection To • Decision Date: 03/04/2018

T/17/79776 - St Edwards Church, Grange Road, Netley Abbey, Southampton SO31 5FF

Valid date: 22/12/2016

Fell 21no. Sycamore trees

Type of Application: Consent under Tree Preservation Orders • Status: Decided

Decision: Consent To Tree Works For • Decision Date: 07/02/2017

N/13/73195 - St Edwards Church, Grange Road, Netley Abbey, Southampton SO31 5FF

Valid date: 18/09/2013

Ash T1: Remove 2 no. low lateral branches from north side of the tree. Crown lift off the dwelling roof to give no more than 3.0 metres clearance from the fabric of the dwelling. G2 Sycamores: Prune to give no more than 3.0 metres vertical and lateral clearance from the fabric of the Church.

Type of Application: Notification of proposed works to trees in conservation areas • Status: Decided

Decision: Raise No Objection To • Decision Date: 14/11/2013

7.4 A new application will be needed for the works in the schedule that accompanies this report.

8. Relevant arboricultural information

8.1 Any tree works should be carried out by qualified professionals in accordance with British Standard 3998 'Recommendations for Tree Works 1989 (under revision)

8.2 *Ganoderma species* fungi. Ganoderma is a fungal pathogen of trees that produces a white rot in trees. This can, over time, cause hollowing of the stem as the fungus preferentially degrades the lignin component of wood, leaving a stringy white mass of cellulose. In advanced stages, the compressive strength of the wood is significantly reduced. Prior to this, the partially decayed wood retains tensile strength for considerable time, so trees colonised with *Ganoderma* can become hollowed, but the sapwood is relatively unaffected meaning trees can thrive for many generations after colonisation. Trees will often respond to localised decay laying down additional wood to strengthen potential weak points. Over time, a tree may develop a 'life belt' of buckled wood as the tree sinks under its own compressive weight. There are several species of *Ganoderma* with varying rates of degradation but should rarely trigger an immediate response to fell unless the tree is in poor condition and the colonisation is extensive.

8.3 **Lift.** A pruning operation to increase the overhead clearance by removing lower branches or training branch tips. The distance to be cleared is stated in the work specification, and might be, for example, 2.5m to clear footpath or 5.5m to clear above a highway. If the pruning cuts are place correctly this should be an operation that results in fully occluded wounds and will not need doing again unless there is a natural drooping habit to the species.

8.4 **Mulch.** The addition of a layer of mulch of a suitable organic material can have many beneficial effects that may help prolong the life and improve the health of a tree, especially where the soil has been compacted. The most usual and readily available mulch is a **seasoned** bark or wood chip. This is recommended for trees in mown grass and other high-use areas.

The key benefits are:

- Aids decompaction by the addition of organic material into the soil layers – this may take some time to happen as the microbial soil organisms re-establish
- Provides a soft-footfall layer which helps reduce subsequent compaction
- Suppresses weeds and competition from other plants

- Holds moisture in the soil for longer – reduces evaporation from the soil surface and reduces run-off from compacted surfaces so water has time to soak into the soil
- Increases soil temperatures during cold weather – acts as an insulating layer
- Improves the nutrient value of the soil

A 50mm deep layer of mulch in the form of seasoned wood bark or chip extending to the canopy spread of the tree is recommended where this is practical. Do not pile mulch around the base of the stem as it can hold moisture and cause rotting or activate root nodes: the layer should taper down to nothing right by the stem. If the area is in regular use, apply mulch in later autumn so it can start to 'settle' over winter and cause less mess than when residents want to use the garden.

- 8.5 **Veteran**, near veteran or ancient trees. Trees that have achieved great age (100 years or more dependent on species) are of particular value in ecological terms, and are deemed worthy of special protection if possible. Veteran trees are known to support many species including lichens, invertebrates and protected mammals such as bats. Some species are completely dependent on veteran trees – for example there is a species of click beetle that is only found on veteran beech trees.

Veteran trees display a range of features that other trees do not; these include: cavities, holes (sometimes water-filled) and hollow sections; quantities of decayed or dead wood on or at the base of the tree; splits, branch fractures and snapped stems; buttress roots and basal cavities, heavy, limbs; peeling bark. Veteran trees often look very knarled and rather past their best – not everyone finds them attractive though many find them fascinating. They can look unhealthy due to the presence of often significant amounts of dead wood or large cavities. It is important to remember that these trees have endured much often over many decades or even centuries and are in fact some of the longest-lived organisms in the UK. They will often last many generations more if they are treated with care and given space to continue to age - not always gracefully!

Due to the demand for wood during two world wars, the trees that would be nearing veteran age now were mostly felled to support the war effort. Trees that were of veteran age then are now dying out. Thus, there is a 'generation gap' in the UK veteran tree population. Only by ensuring 'new' veteran trees are coming through can the future of many dependant species be hoped for. It is possible to artificially age trees once they have reached a certain size by effectively damaging them so they develop veteran features much earlier than they would naturally. This process is known as 'veteranisation' and may be a sensible alternative to losing a tree altogether. Standing deadwood can also be incredibly valuable, but living trees offer many decades, even centuries, of habitat value.

- 8.6 Significant defects such as those referred to in the report may be referenced using David Lonsdale's 'Hazards From trees': a version may be obtained either from the Forestry Commission or is downloadable without charge from [http://www.forestry.gov.uk/PDF/fcpg13.pdf/\\$FILE/fcpg13.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/PDF/fcpg13.pdf/$FILE/fcpg13.pdf)

and with reference to 'The Body Language of Trees' by Claus Mattheck and Helge Breloer available from the HMSO bookshops ISBN No. 0-11-753067-0

9. Relevant legal information.

- 9.1 Occupiers' Liability Act. The law requires tree owners to behave reasonably and to uphold their Duty of Care under the Occupiers Liability Act 1984. This requires tree owners to act where damage or harm is foreseeable or actual, for example the total

failure of a long-dead tree where it is leaning towards an adjacent property would be hard to defend.

9.2 Common Law Rights regarding trees on neighbouring land, or where your trees overhang their land.

- 9.2.1 A neighbour has the right to cut back to the boundary any branches that overhang. The neighbour must gain consent if the trees are protected.
- 9.2.2 They are not allowed to trespass to do so, but you may grant access to facilitate pruning. The neighbours must offer the arisings back to the owners, but the owners do not have to accept them. In which case the neighbour must dispose of them properly – they do not have the right to dump them on your land.
- 9.2.3 The neighbour has the right to cut back to the boundary, but not beyond. You may agree to some additional pruning if it is to the benefit of the tree as poorly placed pruning cuts can lead to decay and instability.
- 9.2.4 If the tree is likely to be made unstable by Common Law pruning the neighbour should act reasonably and inform you of their intent to carry out works or of any resultant danger arising from their actions.
- 9.2.5 If a tree is dangerous or likely to cause damage and the neighbour has warned you of it, they may be able to claim from you if it fails and caused harm or damage – but not if the failure is a result of their actions.
- 9.2.6 As the tree owner or manager, you have a Duty of Care to all persons and property to make sure your trees do not cause damage or harm. This includes inspections and works if necessary. Several trees or groups of trees fall into this category and works have been recommended accordingly.
- 9.2.7 A neighbour does not have a right to demand ‘desirable’ works such as for light or TV reception, but you may choose to allow or do such works as a neighbourly act.
- 9.2.8 Similarly, neighbouring trees that overhang your property should be managed in the same way, and you have the same rights to cut back and notify of potential or actual harm or damage.

9.3 Reinspection schedule. There is no legal requirement for reinspection intervals. The National Tree Safety Group (NTSG – part of the Forestry Commission) offers some guidance on who may carry out inspections and how often:

“Simple, formal inspection, through ground level visual checks in the course of walk-over surveys, provides a useful, cost-effective means of identifying clear and present signs of immediate instability (uprooting or other structural failure).”

and

“Formal inspection will be undertaken as part of the implementation of the ...management plan for the site. Their frequency will be determined as a consequence of the zoning of the site together with the consideration of the prioritisation of the risk and the resources available to manage that risk. The decision is a judgement for the owner, agent or advisor. Applying sensible reasonable behaviour in taking account of the site circumstances as a basis for good practice.”

- 9.4 Given these provisos, taking into account the fair health of the trees on site and the relatively aging character of the larger trees, I recommend a formal reinspection schedule of three-and-a-half (3.5) to three years and 9 months 3.75 years to be carried out by a suitably qualified professional. The part-year inspection regime allows trees to be inspected at different times of year so different seasonal features can be assessed.

This survey to be supplemented by a 6-monthly and post-storm checks that can be carried out by a lay person. A record of when these are done advised.

- 9.5 A summary of the NTSG advice entitled 'Common sense risk management of trees' is available to download from <https://ntsgroup.org.uk/> and follow the links to 'guidance'. This may help you form your own opinion of what reinspection schedule you are comfortable with.

10. Validation.

I confirm that the findings and opinions contained in this report are those based on my own judgement and experience and after careful inspection of the tree in person. I hold the following relevant qualifications:

- Chartered Arboriculturalist - full member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, achieved with an award for Professional Level Entry in 2019.
- Fellow member of the Arboricultural Association
- Professional Diploma in Arboriculture (RFS) level 6.
- Veteran Tree Specialist – consulting level
- Technician's Certificate in Arboriculture, level 4.
- Certificate in Professional Tree Inspection awarded By Lantra Awards, refreshed in 2018, 2021 and 2022
- Licensed QTRA and VALID tree assessment systems user

Signed by Sarah Kiss on the 20/10/2023



11. Contacts

- 11.1 Client: Rod Warren, OBO St Edward the Confessor Church, Grange Road, Netley Abbey.
- 11.2 Author: Sarah Kiss, 18, High Street, West End, Hants, SO30 3AA. Mobile: 07800 575 552 Email: sarahlkiss@gmail.com.
- 11.3 Local Planning Authority: Eastleigh Borough Council, Eastleigh House, Upper Market Street, Eastleigh, SO50 9YN. Tel: 023 8068 8000. Email: customerservicecentre@eastleigh.gov.uk. Website : <https://www.eastleigh.gov.uk>.
- 11.4 Arboricultural Association: The Malthouse, Stroud Green, Standish, Stonehouse, Glos., GL10 3DL Tel: 01242 522 152 Website: www.trees.org

Appendix A: Tree works schedule October 2023

Tree no.	Species	Location	Ht (m)	1st Stem diameter (mm)	Preliminary Recommendations	Priority rating	Notes
T5	Ash	Behind cottage in Abbey grounds	5	290	Fell, just within striking distance of cottage or railings	1- within 3 months	
T2	Cherry	East side of footpath.	8	510	Plan to remove and replant	2- within 1 year	
G4	Elm	West side of woodland adjacent road	9	160	Lift over footway to 3m	2- within 1 year	
G6	1 dead ash, 1 etiolated sycamore	Behind cottage in Abbey grounds	12	300	Fell	2- within 1 year	
G3	Sycamore	South of church	14	Var	Prune to give 3m clearance, taking small diameter branches back to parent union.	3- within next inspection interval	
G9	Sycamore	North of church, eastern end	14	Var	Prune to give 3m clearance taking small diameter branches back to parent union. Lift to 3.0m over grass for maintenance access	3- within next inspection interval	
T10	Ash	East of church	12	270	Prune to give 3m clearance taking small diameter branches back to parent union.	3- within next inspection interval	
T1	Red maple	East side of footpath.	6	130	Prune off broken branch to natural target pruning point	4 - advisory: good practice or as resources allow	

Appendix B: Photographs from survey



T2 – cherry. Whole tree



T2 – cherry. Decay at base



T5 – cherry. Dead ash behind cottage



T8 beech with Ganoderma at base.



T11 Beech in car park.