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Tree Survey Findings and Recommendations

Summary of Tree Work

Tree Tag#	Operation	Priority
T5, T7, T11, T18*,	Fell and replace	High
G15	Silvicultural thinning	Moderate
T3, T9, T14	Remove unstable deadwood / Damaged or broken branches	Moderate
TT3, T10, T20	Monitor	Moderate

6.1 All trees are assessed and those requiring work or monitoring or with minor defects are recorded. Full details of the tree inspections are provided in the Arboricultural Inspection Record, along with work recommendations.

6.2 Ensuring that the trees within the site remain in a reasonably safe condition, can normally be achieved through periodic inspections and monitoring of trees that may have progressive defects. In addition to inspections by the owner it is recommended that a professional inspection is undertaken every 24 months or after any storm where wind speeds exceeded gale force 8 or where damage is noted.

6.3 The management of aerial deadwood should be given careful consideration. This provides an important habitat and is an integral part of a woodland or arboreal habitat. Deadwood should only be removed where there is a high value target, such as over buildings, roads and well-used footpaths, seating areas or high use areas and it is large and unstable, in excess of 50mm diameter and / or 1m in length unless it is reasonable robust.

Tree Health & Condition General Assessment

6.4 The trees vary in age and species, other than the trees individually recorded the overall structural condition of the trees is good, and only work is required to identified trees.

6.5 In the main, the physiological condition of the trees is also good and, with the exception of Chalara die-back of ash (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*), no significant pest or diseases were noted.

Management of Ash Dieback and Recovery Planning

6.6 There are two ash trees within the area with indications of Chalara die-back of ash (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). This disease, which is now well-established across the UK, is a fungal pathogen that initially causes dieback of shoots of the affected tree but eventually leads to tree death. Once a tree is infected there is no cure available, and it will progress through stages of dieback until the tree dies. Usually this takes around 4 – 5 years from the initial infection, but this depends to some extent on the size, age and vitality of the tree concerned.

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6.7 Current guidance advises that the presence of ash die-back in a tree or crop is not a reason to embark on the removal of living trees or to undertake pre-emptive felling, however it is recommended that the ash component be removed progressively as part of the management of the trees on the site.

S.J.A. Shields

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Chartered Forester

9th January 2024

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Arboricultural Inspection Notes & Recommendations

Location: *Bridgman Coach House, Bangor on Dee*
Weather: *Clear, Calm.*

Date: *28th November 2023*
Surveyor: *Stephen Shields*

Tree ID #	Species	Age Class*	Size Class*	Struct Con	Health & Vitality	Notes from Inspection	Haz Rat
T1	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	M	L	Good	Good	Crown distorted due to group pressure from adjacent trees resulting in an unbalance crown shape. Tree forms visual and aerodynamic group with T2 & T3. These trees should be managed as a group. **Recommendation**: No work required.	300k Low
T2	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	M	L	Good	Good	Multi-stem tree. Crown distorted due to group pressure from adjacent trees resulting in an unbalance crown shape. Tree forms visual and aerodynamic group with T1 & T3. These trees should be managed as a group. **Recommendation**: No work required.	300k Low
T3	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	M	L	Good	Good	Crown distorted due to group pressure from adjacent trees resulting in an unbalance crown shape. Tree forms visual and aerodynamic group with T1 & T2. Major bark wounding on stem in the form of strips that are now becoming calloused over. These are possible from canker infection or from the result of drought stress but are not structurally significant. Fungal brackets, possibly *Flammulina velutipes* (Velvet Shank), are present on one area associated with the damaged bark. At this time the decay is not impacting the structural wood and is confined to a limited volume of dysfunctional sapwood. Major deadwood in present in the crown. **Recommendation**: Monitor decay on tree and consider remove of unstable deadwood.	300k Low
T4	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	EM	S	Fair	Fair	Small tree with damage to bark on stem. Slightly suppressed by adjacent horse chestnut trees, which may impact on long term viability in this location. **Recommendation**: No work required.	<1M V. Low

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T5	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	L	Good	Fair	Crown distorted due to group pressure from adjacent trees resulting in an unbalance crown shape. Tree has symptoms of ash dieback and there is major deadwood in crown. **Recommendation**: Consider removing tree as part of long-term management of the site.	100k Low
T6	Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	M	VL	Good	Good	No significant defects noted. **Recommendation**: No work is required.	<1M V. Low
T7	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	OM	S	Poor	Fair	Poor shape & form resulting from past failure of main stem. The tree is displaying low vitality and is declining. Decay present on stem. **Recommendation**: Consider removing tree as part of long-term management of the site.	10K Mod / High
G8	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	S	Good	Good	No significant defects noted. **Recommendation**: No work required.	<1M V. Low
T9	Salix X chrysocoma (Weeping Willow)	M	M	Fair	Good	Stem divides above 1.5m. Broken branches in crown. **Recommendation**: Remove broken branches.	<1M V. Low
T10	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	SM	S	Fair	Fair	Has lost part of main stem in high winds. **Recommendation**: Monitor condition of tree.	<1M V. Low
T11	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	VL	Fair	Fair	The tree is displaying low vitality and is declining with poor shoot extension and bud density and significant levels of deadwood in the crown. The tree has been overrun with ivy. There is decay present in the main stem and in the primary branches extending over the adjacent footpath. **Recommendation:** Remove tree.	10k Mod / High
T12	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	SM	S	Fair	Fair	**Recommendation**: No work required.	<1M V. Low
T13	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	EM	M	Fair	Fair	Some damage to bark on main stem at base. This is occulding and there is no decay in the underlying wood. **Recommendation**: No work required.	<1M V. Low
T14	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	VL	Fair	Fair	High value tree that is a prominent feature of the local landscape. Some ivy on tree. Major deadwood in crown. Old tree surgery with potential decay in primary branches from wound site. Over-extended branches. **Recommendation**: Remove unstable deadwood and control ivy.	100k Low
G15	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	EM	S	Good	Fair	Small group of trees, would benefit from silvicultural thinning. **Recommendation**: Undertake thinning of group removing paint marked trees.	<1M V. Low

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	Betula pendula (Silver Birch) Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)						
T16	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)	EM	M	Good	Good	**Recommendation**: No work required.	<1M V. Low
G17	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress	M	M	Good	Good	Linear group of trees providing a screen. **Recommendation**: No work required.	<1M V. Low
T18	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	L	Fair	Fair	Large, prominent tree located within raised bed, near to dwelling. Tree divides into two main stems from ground level. No indication f decay or mechanical instability in union. Tree has early symptoms of ash dieback and there is major deadwood in crown. **Recommendation**: Consider removing tree as part of long-term management of the site and before it is compromised by ash dieback. Alternatively remove unstable deadwood and monitor tree's condition.	30k Mod
G19	Mixed	M	M	Good	Good	Mixed group of trees and shrubs, including fir tree with poor stem taper. **Recommendation**: Remove fir tree.	<1M V. Low
T20	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	M	L	Fair	Good	Past stem breakage has resulted in damage to the main stem allowing decay to establish. The structural integrity of the tree is not compromised at this time. **Recommendation**: No work required, monitor tree.	<1M V. Low

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KEY

Size Class	Stem	S	Less than 5m height and / or 150mm trunk diameter
		M	5m– 15m height and /or 150mm – 500mm trunk diameter
		L	16m – 25m height and / or 501mm -1000mm trunk diameter
		VL	Over 26m height and or over 1001mm trunk diameter

Age Class:	NP -	New Planting less than 5 yrs
	Y -	Young Trees less than 1/3 life expectancy
	EM -	Early Mature 1/3 – 2/3 life expectancy
	M -	Mature over 2/3 life expectancy
	OM -	Late Mature exceeds normal life expectancy for species
	VET -	Veteran Tree has characteristics of veteran tree, see Read (2000)

Health & Vitality:	Good -	No significant health problems
	Fair -	Some health problems that will reduce vitality
	Poor -	Significant health problems that are affecting the tree's ability to survive
	Dead -	Dead

Structural Conditions:	Good -	No significant faults
	Fair -	Some faults that can be rectified through surgery
	Poor -	Major faults that cannot be rectified through surgery
	Env -	Environment in which the tree stands.

Hazard Rating:	Green -	Very Low
	Yellow -	Low
	Orange -	Moderate
	Red -	High
	Red*-	V. High

Numeric rating refers to QTRA score (1K = 1000 – 1M = 1000000). E.g. 60K = 1 in 60000.

North

T14
G15
T12
T13
T11
T16
T10
G17
T18
T9
G8
T1
T2
T7
T3
G19
T20
T6
T5
T4

Shields Arboricultural Consultancy

Tree & Woodland Management Solutions

Tree Location Plan

Bridgeman House
Bangor on Dee
Wrexham

Tree Location

Buildings & Structures

Drawing No: BHB/TLP/01/24

Drawn By: S. Shields

Scale: 1:500 @ A2

Date: 9th January 2024

Revision:

Do not scale from this drawing all dimensions to be checked on site
Drawing is colour coded and a monochrome copy should not be relied upon

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