Tree Condition & Risk Assessment

Land off
Clappers Lane
Gresford
Wrexham

Ref:
VTA/GTG/03/24

Date:
18th March 2024

Commissioned by:
Mrs J. Holmes
On behalf of
The Gresford Trust

Prepared by
S. Shields

Shields Arboricultural Consultancy
T: **01691 657189**
M: **07989 626923**
Email: info@shieldsac.co.uk
59 Oakhurst Road Oswestry Shropshire SY11 1BL

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

Shields Arboricultural Consultancy
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T 01691 657189
M 07989 626923
Email: info@shieldsac.co.uk

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T 01691 657189
M 07989 626923
Email: info@shieldsac.co.uk

Instruction

1.1 Shields Arboricultural Consultancy received instructions from Mrs J. Holmes on behalf of the Gresford Trust to undertake a tree condition assessment and prepare a report in respect of trees on land off Clappers Lane, Gresford, managed by the Gresford Trust. The purpose of the survey was to provide an assessment of the condition of the trees on the property and provide advice regarding any work required to the trees to ensure that they are maintained in as safe a condition as is reasonably practicable.

Introduction

2.1 It is recommended that all tree owners should have their trees inspected for safety purposes periodically. The frequency of these inspections will depend on the location of the tree in relation to roads, footpaths and buildings or structures. This is confirmed by HSE guidance relating to managing the risk of falling trees which states that '*there is the duty to do all that is reasonably practicable to ensure that people are not exposed to risk to their health and safety. Doing all that is reasonably practicable does* ***not*** *mean that all trees must be individually examined on a regular basis. A decision has to be taken on what is reasonable in the circumstances and this will include consideration of the risks to which people may be exposed*.'

Scope and Limitations of the Survey

3.1 The survey was undertaken on 8th March 2024 by Stephen Shields, principal consultant with Shields Arboricultural Consultancy. The survey utilised the existing tree tag numbers from the previous inspection.

3.2 The survey was carried out from the ground following the principles of tree inspection and assessment described in Lonsdale 1999 and using Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) techniques as described in Mattheck & Breloer 1994. This term describes an approach to tree surveying using visual observation which allows the surveyor to evaluate the stability and structural condition of a tree. The basis behind VTA is the identification of symptoms, that the tree produces in reaction to, for example, a weakness in its structure, or as a result of external stress factors e.g. drought.

3.3 The trees were inspected from the ground level using field glasses and basic equipment such as a soft-faced hammer and steel probe. Where required an IML FS400 micro drill was used to examine the internal quality of the wood. The inspection followed a set procedure; firstly, the site conditions are assessed to establish if any environmental factors are present that could affect the stability of the trees. This includes an evaluation of the soil conditions to establish if any aspects could inhibit root growth, such as water logging or shallow soils. The exposure and elevation of the site are considered along with any changes to the tree's environment that could affect the tree. Next, the root plate and area around the tree are visually inspected for signs of instability or decay, followed by a visual examination of the trunk and branch structure to identify structural defects or decay. Finally, the vitality of the tree is

T 01691 657189
M 07989 626923
Email: info@shieldsac.co.uk

assessed, and any significant pest and diseases identified. Where defects or health issues were identified, these are noted in the report and any required remedial measures recommended. Where no comment is made, it can be assumed that no defects were identified.

3.4 The findings of the survey are limited to the date of inspection. The seasonal nature of fungal and decay organisms and other symptoms of stress such as late or early leaf emergence or fall means that indicators of disease and decay may not have been present on the date of inspection.

3.5 The risk assessment evaluates the risk of failure in all weather conditions up to and including Beaufort Scale Gale Force 8. All trees are at risk of failure through exceptional weather conditions.

Statutory Controls & Obligations

4.1 Forestry Act; the felling of trees is controlled under Forestry Act, which requires that a felling licence is obtained prior to cutting down any trees. The Forestry Act does not apply to the felling of trees growing within an orchard, private garden, churchyard or public open space. Natural Resources Wales has the responsibility for enforcing the Forestry Act.

4.2 Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas; Local Authorities have specific powers to protect trees through the use of Tree Preservation Orders. Where trees are protected under such orders it is a criminal offence to (subject to any exemptions for which provision may be made by the order) undertake, cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of trees except with the consent of the local planning authority. Similar controls apply to all trees growing within a designated Conservation Area.

4.3 Bats, wild birds and other protected species; The Wildlife & Countryside Act & the Conservation (Natural Habitats & C.) Regulations make it an offence to disturb or destroy bats and bat roosts and wild birds and their nests. Other species of plant and animal are also protected. These creatures often inhabit trees and sufficient care must be taken to ensure they are not affected during forestry and arboricultural works.

Site Description

5.1 The site comprises an area of recreational land, situated between Clappers Lane, Chester Road and the High Street (not including Allington Park) in the Village of Gresford. The site has both formal and informal recreation areas and is open to full public pedestrian access. There are also public rights of way through the site. The site as a whole extends to approximately 4.5 hectares and is at an elevation of 75m AOD. The site is generally level and is reasonably sheltered.

5.2 The main trees on the site are located on the boundaries with Clappers Lane and Chester Road, along with small groups in the car par areas near the site hut and Allington Hall. The majority of the trees are mature specimens and have been planted and managed as amenity trees.

T 01691 657189
M 07989 626923
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5.3 It is understood that some of the trees are subject to a Tree Preservation Order and Conservation Area constraints may also apply (see 4.2 above).

Tree Survey Findings and Recommendations

Summary of Tree Work

Tree Tag#	Operation	Priority
176	Crown reduce	High
209, 212, 214, 223	Remove major deadwood and damaged branches	High
177, 184, 187, 202, 205	Consider undertaking treatment as described in the AIR to support the tree.	Low
189, 203, 233, 234, G3	Monitor	Low
All	Re-inspect in 5 years	

NB Please note that consent for any works may be required from Wrexham Council prior to commencement. See 4.2 above and from the relevant Diocese.

6.1 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 property 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 5 years or after any storm where wind speeds exceeded gale force 8 or where damage is noted.

6.3 The management of any aerial deadwood should also be given careful consideration as it provides an important habitat. Deadwood should only be removed where there is a high value target, such as over buildings, seating areas or the highway and it is large and unstable.

S.J.A. Shields

Uni Cert For. & F.P. (Bangor)
P. Dip. Arb. (RFS), MSc. Arb. & Urban For. (UCLan)
M.Arbor.A, MICFor.
Chartered Forester

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T 01691 657189
M 07989 626923
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Arboricultural Inspection and Recommendations

Location: Land off Clappers Lane, Gresford.
Weather: *Overcast,calm.*

Date: *8th March 2024*
Surveyor: *Stephen Shields*

Tree Tag #	Species	Size Class*	Age Class*	Strut. Con.	Health & Vitality	Notes from Previous Inspection	Notes & Recommendations from Inspection	QTRA Score
167	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)					Trees has been removed on recommendations of past inspection.	Trees has been removed on recommendations of past inspection.	**N/A**
168	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Previously crown reduced away from road. No significant defects.	Previously crown reduced away from road. Old tree surgery wounds. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**<1M V. Low**
169	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	EM	G	G	Previously crown reduced away from road. No significant defects.	Previously crown reduced away from road. Old tree surgery wounds. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**<1M V. Low**
170	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	M	M	F	G	Previously crown reduced away from road. No significant defects.	Disturbance to root zone, a footpath has been installed close to the base of the trees along Clappers Lane. This may have caused some level of compaction and contamination within the root zone of these trees and their condition should be periodically monitored. Previously crown reduced away from road. Minor decay present on stem. Old tree surgery wounds. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**<1M V. Low**
171	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	M	G	F	Previously crown reduced away from road. No significant defects.	Previously crown reduced away from road. Disturbance to root zone. Dieback in crown. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**<1M V. Low**

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172	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	EM	M	G	G	Previously crown reduced away from road. No significant defects. Very minor deadwood.	Previously crown reduced away from road. Disturbance to root zone. Unbalanced crown shape. **Recommendations:** No work required..	**<1M V. Low**
173	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	EM	M	F	G	Acute union at main stem bifurcation point, minor response wood growth, union is stable.	Disturbance to root zone. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**<1M V. Low**
174	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	S	EM	G	F	Previously crown reduced away from road. No significant defects.	Previously crown reduced away from road. Disturbance to root zone. Old tree surgery wounds. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Acute union at main stem bifurcation point, minor response wood growth, the union is stable. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**<1M V. Low**
175	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Previously crown reduced away from road. Minor deadwood and small hung-up branches. No significant defects.	Previously crown reduced away from road. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**<1M V. Low**
176	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	LM	F	F	Small tree with very asymmetrical crown, suppressed by adjacent trees. Open decay cavity in main stem at 2m (east) from previous branch loss & at 1.8m (west), sufficient residual wood in stem to maintain structural integrity. Minor deadwood in crown.	Decay present on stem. Cavity has extended and around 85% of the cross-sectional area of the main stem is decayed, impacting on the strength of the tree. Major deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** Undertake 25% crown reduction and remove deadwood.	**100K Low**
177	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	M	EM	G	F	Exudates present on lower stem indicative of Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker, possible infestation by Horse Chestnut leaf miner insect. It is recognised that the bleeding canker infection can develop to a point where it causes the death of the tree and that this	Disturbance to root zone. Exudation on stem. Old tree surgery wounds. Decay in branches. **Recommendations:** See previous recommendations.	**<1M V. Low**

T 01691 657189
M 07989 626923
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						can be exacerbated by the effect of the leaf miner, effectively de-foliating the tree and reducing its ability to produce the energy vital for defending against the action of the canker. However, the disease is in its early stages and the tree is resisting its spread and may continue to do so for a number of years. In light of this prognosis it may be considered prudent to periodically monitor the tree. Previously crown reduced away from road. No significant structural defects. **Recommendation:** There are a number of steps that could be taken to improve the conditions for the tree and thus its ability to resist the spread of the disease. The simplest approach, causing the least disturbance would be to treat the tree with a dose of potassium phosphonate fertilizer, sold as “Uncle Tom’s Plant Tonic”. This should be applied using a soil drench method over the root zone of the tree. In practice this would mean making up quantities of the fertilizer in a watering can as per manufacturers instructions and applying at a rate of approximately 1 litre per 10m2 to the ground around the tree out to and just beyond the canopy		

T 01691 657189
M 07989 626923
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						spread. This product is highly effective in stimulating the immune system within the tree. An additional benefit can be gained by adding sugar to the mix at a rate of 10g per litre. The application should be made in early spring, around the time of bud break on the tree. The use of a bio-char product would also be beneficial.		
178	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	S	EM	G	F	No structural defects, slightly reduced bud density. Previously crown reduced away from the road.	Previously crown reduced away from road. Disturbance to root zone. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Small live Crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**<1M V. Low**
179	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	S	SM	G	G	No significant defects.	No significant defects. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**<1M V. Low**
180	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)					Tree has been removed	Tree has been removed	**N/A**
181	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)	S	EM	F	G	Area of loose / missing bark on south side of the trunk extending across 30% of the stem from ground level up to 1 metre. Underlying wood is not degraded and there is reasonable response growth.	Declining condition. Disturbance to root zone. Area of loose/missing bark on the south side of the trunk extending across 30% of the stem from ground level up to 1 metre. Underlying wood is not degraded and there is reasonable response growth. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**500 Low**
182	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)					Significant areas of dead bark and cambium present on main stem indicative of infection by honey fungus that is killing off the	Tree has been removed.	**N/A**

T 01691 657189
M 07989 626923
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						cambium layer. This may be a secondary infection following on from a primary infection by Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker as there is evidence of exudates on the stem and branches. Underlying wood is not yet decayed, however the it is expected that the honey fungus will progress rapidly and result in the death of the tree is a relatively short time. **Recommendation:** Fell and replace tree.		
183	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)	M	M	F	F	Area of loose / missing bark on the trunk extending across 30% of the stem from ground level up to 1 metre. Underlying wood is not degraded and there is reasonable response growth. Asymmetrical crown, minor deadwood and small hung up branches.	Area of loose/missing bark on the trunk extending across 30% of the stem from ground level up to 1 metre. Underlying wood is not degraded and there is reasonable response growth. Asymmetrical crown, minor deadwood. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**500K Low**
184	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	M	EM	F	F	Exudates present on stem and strip of missing bark extending down main branch indicative of Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker. This is at an early stage and is no significantly impacting the tree at this time. **Recommendation:** See 177.	Disturbance to root zone. Decay between buttress roots. Damaged roots. Major bark wounding on stem. Exudation on stem. Strip canker present on stem and primary branches, indicative of Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker. Major deadwood in crown. Branches restricting highway light. Old tree surgery wounds. Damaged Branches. **Recommendations:** Remove major deadwood and broken/damaged branches. Also See 177.	**1M V. Low**

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M 07989 626923
Email: info@shieldsac.co.uk

185	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	L	M	F	F	Recent branch removal on roadside of the tree. No significant defects.	Disturbance to root zone. Over-extended and subsiding branches. **Recommendations:** No work required but see 177.	**1M V. Low**
186	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)					Tree has been removed.	Tree has been removed.	**N/A**
187	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	L	M	G	F	Previously crown reduced away from road. Exudates present on stem and strip of missing bark extending down main branch indicative of Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker. This is at an early stage and is no significantly impacting the tree at this time. **Recommendation:** See 177.	Disturbance to root zone. Exudation on stem. Strip canker present on stem and primary branches, indicative of Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker. Old tree surgery wounds. **Recommendations:** No work required but see 177.	**1M V. Low**
188	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	EM	G	G	Previously crown reduced away from road. No significant defects.	Disturbance to root zone. Old tree surgery wounds. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**1M V. Low**
189	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	S	SM	G	G	Previously crown reduced away from road. No significant defects.	Potential to contract ash dieback. **Recommendations:** Monitor.	**1M V. Low**
190	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	EM	G	G	Previously crown reduced away from road. No significant defects.	Disturbance to root zone. Old tree surgery wounds. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**1M V. Low**
191	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	M	M	G	G	Previously crown reduced away from road. No significant defects.	Disturbance to root zone. Old tree surgery wounds. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**1M V. Low**

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M 07989 626923
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192	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Previously crown reduced away from road. Slight lean towards field, natural and self-corrected. Minor pruning wounds on stem and primary branches. No significant defects.	Disturbance to root zone. Old tree surgery wounds. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**1M V. Low**
193	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	M	M	G	G	Previously crown reduced away from road. No significant defects.	Disturbance to root zone. Old tree surgery wounds. Bark wounding on stem, minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**1M V. Low**
194	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	S	SM	G	G	No significant defects.	Potential to contract ash dieback. **Recommendations:** Monitor.	**1M V. Low**
195	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	S	SM	G	G	No significant defects.	Disturbance to root zone. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**1M V. Low**
196	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	EM	G	G	No significant defects.	Disturbance to root zone. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**1M V. Low**
197	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	L	M	G	G	No significant defects.	Disturbance to root zone. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**1M V. Low**
198	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	L	M	G	G	Minor deadwood. No significant defects.	Disturbance to root zone. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**1M V. Low**
199	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	L	M	G	G	No significant defects.	Disturbance to root zone. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**1M V. Low**

T 01691 657189
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200	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	M	G	G	No significant defects.	Disturbance to root zone. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Small live crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**1M V. Low**
201	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)					Tree Removed	Tree Removed	**N/A**
202	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	S	OM			Very minor decay between buttress roots, not structurally significant. Possible early stages of Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker infection. **Recommendation:** See 177.	Tree has been reduced to a habitat pollard.	**1M V. Low**
203	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	S	SM	G	G	No significant defects.	Disturbance to root zone. Potential to contract ash dieback. **Recommendations:** Monitor.	**1M V. Low**
204	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	L	M	G	G	No significant defects.	Disturbance to root zone. Old tree surgery wounds. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**1M V. Low**
205	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	L	M	G	F	Recent branch removal on roadside of the tree. Exudates present on stem indicative of Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker. This is at an early stage and is no significantly impacting the tree at this time. **Recommendation:** See 177.	Disturbance to root zone. Exudation on stem, indicative of Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker. **Recommendations:** No work required but see 177.	**1M V. Low**
206	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)	M	M	G	G	Tree bifurcates at 2 metres forming an acute union, typical of species and no indication of	Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**1M V. Low**

T 01691 657189
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						cracking or instability. Minor deadwood in crown.		
207	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	No significant defects.	Disturbance to root zone. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**1M V. Low**
208	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)					Tree has been removed	Tree has been removed	**N/A**
209 -231	Lime	M/L	M	G	G	Row of limes running along the boundary of the football field with Chester Road. Trees are in mid-maturity 100 – 130 years old and have all developed a thick mass of sucker growth around the base, although recently and periodically cut-back, a thick mat has developed and this impedes inspection of the stem base to some degree. Trees abut low boundary wall along the road edge. Tree have evidence of past crown management and have recently been deadwooded. Number of minor trees growing in between lime trees, not sustainable and could be removed.	Row of limes running along the boundary of the football field with Chester Road. Trees are in mid-maturity 100 – 130 years old and have all developed a thick mass of sucker growth around the base, although recently and periodically cut-back, a thick mat has developed and this impedes inspection of the stem base to some degree. Trees abut a low boundary wall along the road edge. Number of minor trees growing in between lime trees, not sustainable and could be removed. Given the difficulty in inspecting the stem base of these trees and given the potential for decay fungus to infect the trees as they age, it may be reasonable to consider managing the trees as high pollards in the long term. This would involve crown reducing the trees by around 30% and then managing the pollard regrowth on a cyclic basis, around 7-10 years.	**40K Low**

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M 07989 626923
Email: info@shieldsac.co.uk

209	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, grown on single stem to 3 metres, bifurcates, strong union. Tree has been crown reduced and cutback over road. No significant defects.	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Major deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** Remove major deadwood.	**40K Low**
210	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, grown on single stem. Tree has been crown reduced and cutback over road. No significant defects.	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**40K Low**
211	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, grown on single stem. Tree has been crown reduced and cutback over road. No significant defects.	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**40K Low**
212	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	L	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, grown on single stem, possibly grafted onto root stock. Tree has been crown reduced and cutback over road. Limb extending over road has signs of past damage, has been reduced. No significant defects.	Epicormics on stem. Major deadwood and damaged branches in crown. **Recommendations:** Remove major deadwood and broken/damaged branches.	**40K Low**
213	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	L	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, grown on single stem, possibly grafted onto root stock. Tree has been crown reduced and cutback over road. Minor decay points on secondary branches, not significant. No significant defects.	Ivy on tree. Epicormics on stem. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**40K Low**
214	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	L	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, grown on single stem, possibly grafted onto root stock.	Ivy on tree. Epicormics on stem. Major deadwood in crown.	**40K Low**

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						Minor displacement of adjacent wall. Minor decay cavity on secondary branches, not significant. Tree has been crown reduced and cutback over road. No significant defects.	**Recommendations:** Remove major deadwood.	
215	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, grown on single stem. Tree has been crown reduced and cutback over road. No significant defects.	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**40K Low**
216	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, grown on single stem. Decay cavity on main stem associated with first branch, has only affected a small portion of the stem and there is sufficient remaining wood present, not significant. Tree has been crown reduced and cutback over road. No significant defects.	Decay present on stem. Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**40K Low**
217	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, tree bifurcates at 2.5 metres, minor cavity a 3 metres north west stem, not structurally significant.	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Tear-out wounds. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**40K Low**
218	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, no significant defects.	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Tear-out wounds. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**40K Low**
219	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, tree bifurcates at 2.5 metres. Minor decay points in upper crown, not significant.	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**40K Low**

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220	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, tree bifurcates at 4 metres, past crown reduction, no significant defects.	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Major deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** Remove major deadwood.	**40K Low**
221	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, past crown reduction, no significant defects.	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**40K Low**
222	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, tree bifurcates at 3 metres, past crown reduction, no significant defects.	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**40K Low**
223	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, tree bifurcates at 3.5 metres, past crown reduction, minor pruning wounds and decay cavities in upper crown, not structurally significant, no significant defects.	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Major deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** Remove major deadwood.	**40K Low**
224	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, tree bifurcates at 3.5 metres, past crown reduction, minor pruning wounds and cavities in upper crown, not structurally significant, no significant defects.	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**40K Low**
225	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, past crown reduction, no significant defects.	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**40K Low**
226	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, tree bifurcates at 3.5 metres, past crown reduction, minor pruning wounds and cavities in upper crown, not	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**40K Low**

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M 07989 626923
Email: info@shieldsac.co.uk

						structurally significant, no significant defects.		
227	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, past crown reduction, minor pruning wounds and cavities in upper crown, not structurally significant, no significant defects.	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**40K Low**
228	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, bifurcates at 2.5 metres, past crown reduction, minor pruning wounds and cavities in upper crown, not structurally significant, no significant defects.	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**40K Low**
229	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, bifurcates at 7 metres, past crown reduction, minor pruning wounds and cavities in upper crown, not structurally significant, minor deadwood, no significant defects.	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**40K Low**
230	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, bifurcates at 3 metres, past crown reduction, minor pruning wounds and cavities on main stem and through crown, not structurally significant, no significant defects.	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**40K Low**
231	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	M	G	G	Base partially obscured by sucker growth, bifurcates at 3 metres, past crown reduction, minor pruning wounds and cavities on main stem and through crown, not	Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Minor deadwood in crown. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**40K Low**

T 01691 657189
M 07989 626923
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						structurally significant, no significant defects.		
232	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)					Tree removed	Tree removed	**N/A**
233	Cedrus libani atlantica (Atlantic Cedar)	M	M	G	G	No significant defects. **Recommendation:** Tree should be monitored for indications of needle blight.	No significant defects. **Recommendations:** Tree should be monitored for indications of needle blight.	**1M V. Low**
234	Cedrus libani atlantica (Atlantic Cedar)	M	M	G	G	No significant defects. **Recommendation:** Tree should be monitored for indications of needle blight.	Old tree surgery wounds. **Recommendations:** Tree should be monitored for indications of needle blight.	**1M V. Low**
235	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)					Tree removed	Tree removed	
236	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	L	M	G	G	Minor cavity on main stem, not significant indication of past branch failure, no evidence of any decay. Hung-up branch in crown over garden area. **Recommendation:** Remove hung-up branch.	Minor cavity on main stem, not significant, evidence of past branch failure. Crown reduced. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**1M V. Low**
G1	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	S	EM	G	G	Top snapped on one tree, all other have no significant defects. **Recommendation:** Prune out broken top.	No significant defects. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**1M V. Low**
G2	Betula pendula (Silver Birch) Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	S	EM	F	G	No significant defects.	Restricted root zone. Decay present in stem and branches of Goat Willow. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**1M V. Low**

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G3	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	S	M	G	G	No significant defects.	No significant defects, but as has potential to contract ash dieback. **Recommendations:** Monitor.	**1M V. Low**
G4	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple) Betula pendula (Silver Birch) Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	S	Y	G	G	No significant defects.	No significant defects. **Recommendations:** No work required.	**1M V. Low**

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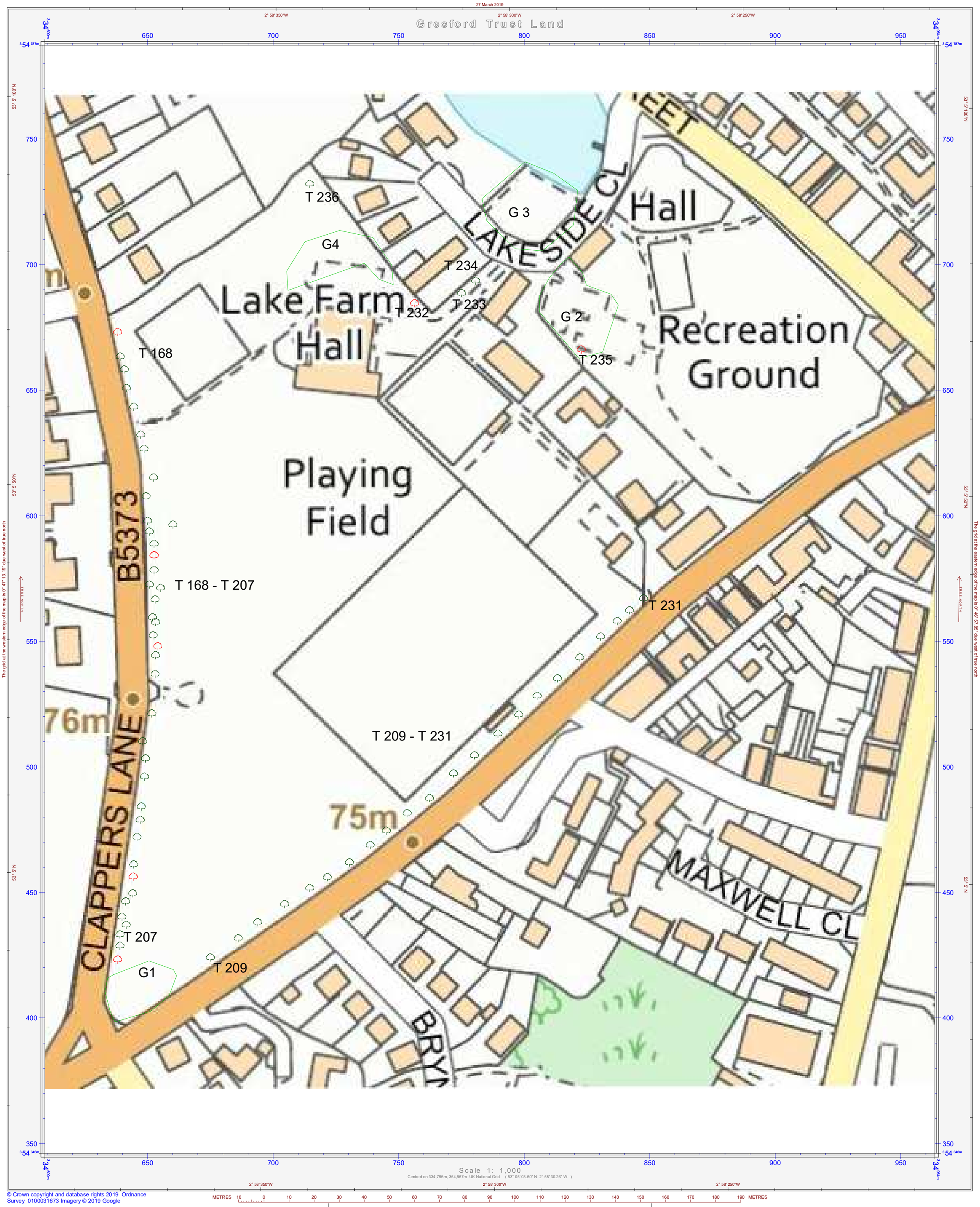
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Size Class	S	Less than 5m height and / or 150mm trunk diameter
	M	5m– 15m height and /or 150mm – 500mm trunk diameter
	L	16m – 25m height and / or 501mm -1000mm trunk diameter
	VL	Over 26m height and or over 1001mm trunk diameter
Age Class:	NP -	New 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
	LM -	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:	Low	Re-assess within 5 yrs if adjacent to public access, schedule work as required*****.
	Mod.	Re-inspect annually/after storms (Force 10+), undertake work within 12 months*.
	High	Remediate within 3 months, or as specified.
	V. High	Remediate within 1 month.

***** Unless otherwise specified

Numeric rating refers to QTRA score.

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Shields Arboricultural Consultancy

Tree & Woodland Management Solutions

Tree Location Plan

Land off Clappers Lane

Gresford

Wrexham

KEY

- Deciduos Tree
- Tree
- Deciduos Tree Group

Drawing No: GTG/TLP/03/19/01

Drawn By: S. Shields

Scale: 1:1000 @ A2

Date: 27th March 2019

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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