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Arboricultural Inspection Notes & Recommendations

Location: *2 Peel Close, Overton, Wrexham*
Weather: *Clear, Calm.*

Date: *4th April 2025*
Surveyor: *Stephen Shields*

Tree ID #	Species	Age Class*	Size Class*	Struct Con	Health & Vitality	Notes from Inspection	Haz Rat
T1	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	OM	L	Fair	Fair	Residential. Part of linear group. Pollard. On bank. Decay in buttress roots. Stem divides above 1.5m. Old tree surgery wounds. T1 is situated at the south end of a linear group of five trees that run north south along the rear boundaries of residential properties in Peel Close, a small residential development constructed in the garden of an adjacent period property. The trees are on adjacent land and are part of the original garden planting. The group is protected by a Tree Preservation Order and has some amenity value, although this is mainly for the properties of Peel Close as they are part screened from public view and are adjacent to a larger area of woodland. T1, which is managed as a pollard, is a scion from sucker growth emanating from the decayed stump of a tree that has been felled. There is no indication of instability at this time, however this tree relies in part on the integrity of the stump, which is now heavily decayed and the long -term prognosis would be that the decay will move into the stem base and increase the risk of failure. The pollard regrowth has now reached a size where re-pollarding would be appropriate. There was no indication of any significant pests or diseases and vitality of the tree was reasonable with average shoot extension. However, the tree has a relatively small crown and there is significant top dieback.	10K (Mod.)

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						Recommendation: Undertake re-pollarding. Continue to monitor decay in stem base. Alternatively fell and replace tree as part of the long-term management of this feature.	
T2	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	OM	L	Fair	Fair	Residential. Part of linear group. On bank. Decay between buttress roots. Cavity. Cavity on stem. Epicormics on stem. Exudation on stem. Suckers around stem base. Dieback in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Old tree surgery wounds. Decay in branches. T2 is the second tree (from the south) in the line of trees. T2 is a 'maiden' tree and has a full crown. There is no indication of instability or significant decay in the base of the tree or the root plate, but there is a minor cavity between the buttress roots. There is also evidence of internal decay in the stem with exudation from a narrow strip of depressed bark running up the east side of the stem from around 1m to 2.5m and linking with old pruning wounds higher up. There is reaction wood growth around the edges of the depressed strip indicating increased stresses at this point. There is significant dieback of around 1.5m – 2m of the upper part of the stem. A number of cavities are apparent in the secondary branch structure including at previous reduction points and the new branch growth is at an elevated risk of failure. There is significant epicormic growth on the stem. There was no indication of any significant pests or diseases and vitality of the tree was reasonable with average shoot extension. However, the tree has a relatively small crown and there is significant top dieback. **Recommendation:** Undertake 30% reduction of tree and reduction of overhanging branches. Remove epicormic and sucker growth. Alternatively fell and replace tree as part of the long-term management of this feature.	10K (Mod.)
T3	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	OM	L	Fair	Fair	Residential. Part of linear group. On bank. Decay between buttress roots. Decay in buttress roots. Root decay. Cavity. Cavity on stem. Epicormics on stem. Suckers around stem base. Dieback in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Old tree surgery wounds. Decay in branches.	10K (Mod.)

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						T3 is the third tree (from the south) in the line of trees. T3 is a 'maiden' tree and has a full crown. There is no indication of instability in the base of the tree or the root plate at this time, but there is a cavity between the buttress roots that extends into the stem base and root plate to a depth of >300mm. There is significant dieback of around 1.5m – 2m of the upper part of the stem. A number of cavities are apparent in the secondary branch structure. There is significant epicormic growth on the stem and around the stem base. There was no indication of any significant pests or diseases and vitality of the tree was reasonable with average shoot extension. However, the tree has a relatively small crown and there is significant top dieback. **Recommendation:** Undertake 30% reduction of tree and reduction of overhanging branches. Remove epicormic and sucker growth. Alternatively fell and replace tree as part of the long-term management of this feature.	

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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.