Client: Parish Clerk: Ms T Dixon
Brede Parish Council

Site Address:
Brede Recreation Ground,
Udimore Road,
East Sussex,
TN31 6DG

Ref: SC/BPC/2/10/2024

Prepared by:
Curley Consultants
Steve Curley Professional Diploma (PD Arb)
Dip Arb (Level 4)
Cert. Arb (RFS)
Professional Tree Inspection (Lantra PTI)

LANTRA

Arboricultural ASSOCIATION
Technician Member

Contents

TREE ASSESSMENT

- I have based this report on my site observations and have come to conclusions considering my experience. I have experience and qualifications in arboriculture and list the details below.
- The statements made in this report do not take into account the effects of extremes of climate, vandalism, or accident, whether physical, chemical or fire. Curley Consultants cannot, therefore, accept any liability for these factors, nor where prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current good practice.
- The general assessment of the trees is based upon a ground-based visual appraisal of the site only and should be regarded as a preliminary overview. Trees, unlike built structures, are a dynamic structure and offer several specific management issues that need to be considered. Reasonable risk management generally aims to manage the risk posed by trees that can be regarded as stable in a normal/foreseeable storm event.
- Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can **change rapidly**. This assessment is valid for a period as specified within this report. The health, condition and safety of trees should be checked on a regular basis, at least every 18 months, by a qualified arborist, alternating in and out of leaf. These periods of validity may be reduced in the case of any change in conditions in proximity to the trees or buildings. Trees should be assessed following extreme weather events (Gale Force 9 or above).
- The authority of this report ceases at any stated time limit within it, or if none stated, after one year from the date of the survey, or when any site conditions change, or pruning or other works unspecified in the report are not carried out to, or affecting, the subject tree(s), whichever is sooner.
- If these trees are covered by a tree preservation order or located in a conservation area, work may be restricted. The works specified are necessary for reasonable management and should be acceptable to the local authority.
- Where trees are on neighbouring land, you have no right to undertake the recommended works without the consent of the tree's owner other than trimming the canopy to the boundary, providing that the tree has no other form of legislative protection. The effect of non-compliance requires legal interpretation, which is beyond the scope of this report.
- I would always suggest that you get at least three quotes for any such work. You must ensure that any contractor employed for any recommended work is suitably qualified, experienced, and familiar with current best practices and covered by current, public, products, and employee liability insurance to an adequate level. Contractors must also abide by all relevant legislation for health and safety, including highway requirements.
- Tree planting: To provide continuity of tree cover, any tree planting should ideally try to limit or avoid problems seen where trees are located close to above-ground services or structures by selecting species that will remain smaller or have compact conical canopies, thus requiring less maintenance. Further advice can be provided upon request.
- There is an obligation of reasonable safety owed by a site's owner or manager to both visitors and those adjacent to the site under the Occupier's Liability Act 1957 and as revised in 1984. The owner/manager of the land may be held liable for any physical harm to persons or property arising from a reasonably foreseeable and preventable accident. For an owner/manager to foresee and prevent harm from tree failure, subjecting the trees to 'regular inspection' by someone competent to identify defects and interpret the significance to public safety is necessary. This should be a formal 'Tree Hazard Risk Assessment.'

DUTY OF CARE

- The law assumes that the owner/manager of a tree is the owner/manager of the land surrounding the base of its trunk.
- The person responsible for any tree has a duty, known in law as the duty of care, to take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions that they could foresee would be likely to cause harm.
- In practice, it is never possible to completely eliminate all danger. The law, therefore, requires the owner /manager to take reasonable care to identify possible sources of foreseeable danger. When identified, hazards should be removed as soon as possible or within the specified time.
- Negligence is a breach of legal duty resulting in damage. For example, when a tree owner/manager fails to take any necessary action, it results in harm to people, animals, or property.
- The law does not require or expect the impossible. The duty of owners/managers is not to take every possible step to achieve perfect safety, as this would mean almost every tree being felled to remove all risk. The duty of the owner is to take all reasonable care to ensure that people are safe. What is "reasonable" must ultimately be a matter of judgment for the tree owner/manager and their professional advisers (tree consultants).
- In order to provide an adequate duty of care, a tree risk assessment is necessary, in which two separate factors of Hazard and Risk are addressed.

1.0: INTRODUCTION

TREE ASSESSMENT DETAILS

1.1: Instructed by	Ms T Dixon, Parish Clerk
1.2: Instructed to	To carry out a VTA (Visual Tree Assessment), which is an industry-recognised tree survey method, on the address noted above.
1.3: Assessment Method Level 2	A Level 2, or general assessment, is a detailed visual inspection of a tree and the surrounding site. A synthesis of the information is collected. It requires access all around a tree and involves the use of tools, such as probes, binoculars, and a sounding mallet, to gain additional information about the tree or defects. Data is collected and assessed from ground level.
1.4: Start Dates of Assessment	07/10/2024 - 18/10/2024
1.5: Tree Location	Inspect all the trees within the Brede Recreation Ground boundary as directed.
1.6: Legislative Protection	No checks were made with the Local Authority.
1.7: Assessor	Steve Curley Professional Diploma in Arboriculture (PD Arb) Dip Arb (Level 4) Certificate in Arboriculture (RFS) Lantra Professional Tree Inspection (PTI) I am a trained user of the IML Resi Micro-drill, Fakopp Acoustic Tomograph, Microsecond timer and DynaTree / DynaRoot Dynamic Level three testing equipment.
1.8: Relative Experience	A variety of tree care objectives, i.e., dealing with trees in many different environments and with differing management aims, including tree planting schemes, Woodland Design and Management, Health and Safety Appraisals, Tree inventories/population surveys, and management, Tree Advice concerning structures. Additional work areas include contract specification, management and planning applications, and specialist knowledge of biodiversity and conservation of veteran and ancient trees.

2.0: Scope

- To reduce the risk to an acceptable level as detailed by the Health and Safety Executive in the Management of the risk from falling trees or branches - http://www.hse.gov.uk/foi/internalops/sims/ag_food/010705.htm
- A “Level 1” inspection, or hazard assessment, of the specified trees has been undertaken within the scope of this report.
- The findings within this report have been made based on evidence seen on the day of inspection. It should be understood that some indications of tree hazard, such as leaf appearance and density, fungal fruiting bodies, and specific pests and diseases, are only visible at certain times of the year or may not provide external symptoms until an advanced state is achieved. Should significant additional information become apparent following the submission of this report, I would reserve the right to modify the recommendation accordingly.
- The report contains a tree schedule, a location plan, photographs, and recommendations for remedial action.
- Any tree works should be undertaken in accordance with BS 3998:2010 ‘Tree work - Recommendations’.
- This report was prepared from a visual assessment taken from ground level, not a detailed investigation. Observations are based on the body language of the trees and any visual indicators present at the time of inspection. This survey should be regarded as a preliminary overview; ongoing inspections will be required as specified individually. In most situations, trees' health, condition, and safety should be checked on a cyclic basis, alternating between early and late seasons to ensure a complete picture of tree health is established. Inspections should only be carried out by a suitably qualified arborist.
- The trees have been assessed with regards to structural condition – current health and safety implications – recommendations for remedial works – priority for works
- My assessment of the tree(s) depends on having clear access to the stem and a clear sightline of the tree’s crown (no vegetation, ivy, other climbing plants, debris, dense crown canopy, etc.).

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2.1: Assessment Method:

- The Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method was used to carry out the tree inspection; this is an industry-standard, best practice method for assessing the health, stability and, to some degree, the amenity of urban trees. A tree may be physiologically healthy and vigorous in growth but also exhibit mechanical defects and, therefore, be structurally weak, consequently presenting a risk. The VTA involves an assessment of each tree’s physiological and structural condition. It is carried out from ground level, with binoculars, as necessary.
- I visually assessed the trees using the “David Lonsdale” Methodology detailed in “Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management.”
- No aerial inspection was made of the trees.
- No excavation of the roots was conducted on the trees.
- No soil samples were taken, and no tissue samples were collected.
- A negative reporting system has been used. This means that if no defects were recorded, the probability of failure, as seen on the inspection day, was minimal.
- **Plants are biological organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly; the health and safety of trees should be checked regularly or as specified, especially after certain conditions, i.e., a storm with a Gale Force of 9 or above. As such, no tree can be declared safe.**

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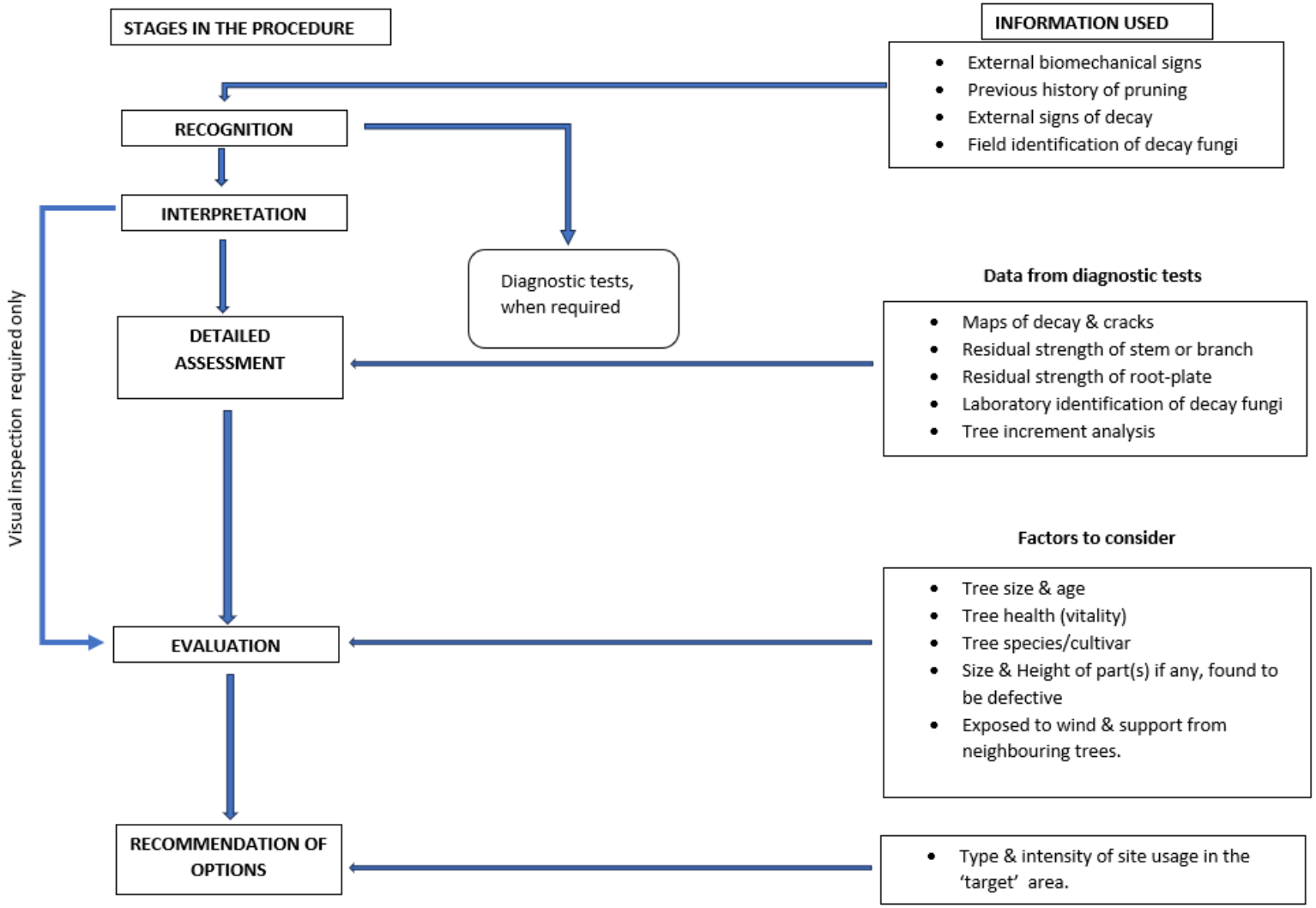
2.2. Assessment Methodology



3.0: Report Limitations:

- Trees are living dynamic organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly; trees' health and safety should be checked regularly, especially after extreme weather.
- *it is not possible to guarantee the absolute safety of a tree. Even trees with no defects can fail. It is natural for trees to shed small branches and twigs during their life span, and it is therefore not practical to predict when this may occur.*
- The recommendations in this report relate to conditions found during the inspection and are valid for the time noted within this report. The validity period may be reduced in case of changes in the tree's condition, adverse weather (Gale Force 9 and above), or surroundings.
- This report is for the client's sole use and must be kept together in its entirety. Any alteration or deletion from this report will invalidate it as a whole. If the client wishes to share the report, they must seek my permission. If permission is granted, all terms apply to those given access to the report too.
- All rights in this report are reserved. No part of it may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in any retrieval system by anyone other than the addressee without my written permission. Its content and format are for the exclusive use of the addressee when dealing with this site. It may not be sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in this site without the written consent of Steve Curley.
- If consent is granted, the author must, therefore, be included in all correspondence
- No liability is accepted for defects hidden from view by soil grade change, vegetation, ivy and other climbing plants, dense crown cover, or other obstacles to access.
- Tree height was measured using a Suunto clinometer to indicate the size of the tree.
- Any other relevant features relating to physiological or structural conditions, including low branches, which may be seen as important, are recorded. If no notes exist, then the presumption should be that no relevant immediate safety and law features were observed.
- As an arborist, I am a tree specialist and use my knowledge, education, training, and experience to examine trees. I recommend measures to enhance their beauty and health and, at the same time, attempt to reduce the risk of failure. As a client, you may choose to accept or disregard these recommendations or seek additional advice.
- As an arborist, I cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to a tree or limb failure. Trees are living organisms that may fail in many ways, some of which we do not fully understand.
- Conditions are often hidden within the tree and below the ground. As arborists, we cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances or for a specified period of time. Sometimes, trees may appear "healthy" but may be structurally unsound. Likewise, remedial treatment, like any medicine, cannot be guaranteed.
- Any recommendations and/or performed treatments (including, but not limited to, pruning or removal) of trees may involve considerations beyond the Arboricultural perspective, such as property boundaries and ownership disputes between neighbours, planning issues, sight lines, landlord-tenant matters, etc. Arborists cannot consider such issues unless complete and accurate information is given to them. Likewise, as an arborist, I cannot accept any responsibility for the authorisation or non-authorisation of any recommended treatment or remedial measure.
- Furthermore, certain trees are borderline cases of whether they should remain or be removed. If conditions change, a tree may need further monitoring in the future to determine its health and structure. Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled, and to live near a tree is to accept some degree of risk.
- The author has no personal interest or bias with respect to the subject matter of this report or the parties involved. He/she has inspected the subject tree(s), and to the best of their knowledge and belief, all statements and information presented in the report are true and correct.
- Unless otherwise stated, the trees were examined using the risk assessment criteria detailed by the International Society of Arboriculture's publications *Best Management Practices - Tree Risk Assessment and the Assessment Manual.*

4.0: References

The following publications have been used to inform this survey, and recommendations which follow from it:

- British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree work - Recommendation.'
- 'Diagnosis of ill Health in Trees' by R.G. Strouts and T.G. Winter.DoE booklet Research for amenity Trees No. 2, 1994
- Lonsdale D, (1999) Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management (Research for Amenity Trees 7) (7th Impression 2017). Forestry Commission, London: HMSO.
- 'Fungi on Trees' by Guy Watson & Ted Green
- Branch Junctions – Guidance Note 14. Arboricultural Association.
- Manual of Wood Decay in Trees by K. Weber & C. Mattheck
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1980. London: HMSO.
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. London: HMSO.
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. London HMSO.
- Assessment of Tree Condition (Field Book 12) by J L Innes
- 'The Body Language of Trees - A handbook for failure analysis' By C. Matthew and H. Breloer.
- Modern Arboriculture - Care of Trees by Alex L. Shigo
- Bartlett Tree Experts - Research Laboratory Technical Report
- 'Fungi on Trees' – David Humphries and Christopher Wright
- 'Fungal Strategies of Wood Decay in Trees' – F. W. M. R. Schwarze, J. Engels, C. Mattech.

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4.1: Legislation Relating to Tree Work: More details can be found at www.legislation.gov.uk:

- Occupiers Liability Act 1957 & 1984
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1990* Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 protects trees in the form of Tree Preservation Orders and protects trees within a designated Conservation Area. In both cases, your Local Planning Authority will be able to advise you on whether you need consent to carry out any work.
- The Highways Act 1980
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All trees must be checked for nesting birds and bat roosts before any tree work is undertaken.
- Badger Act 1992: Badgers and their setts (burrows) are protected.
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 provides protection to certain wild animals listed under Schedule 2, making a person guilty of an offence who deliberately captures, injures or kills any wild animal of a European protected species, intentionally disturbs wild animals of any such species, deliberately takes or destroys the eggs of such an animal or damages or destroys a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.
- These provisions cover all tree work operations, and advice from an ecologist must be obtained before undertaking any works that might constitute an offence.
- Tree Felling Licence – Depending on the designation of the land where the trees are located, a Tree Felling Licence may be required if more than five cubic metres of timber are being extracted per one quarter; a felling license must be obtained from GOV.UK. https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-felling-licence-when-you-need-to-apply#how-to-apply-for-a-tree-felling-licence
- Support – fellinglicenceonline@forestrycommission.gov.uk.

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5.0: Survey Key

Name:	Tree species are detailed by their common & Latin name
NP:	Newly Planted
Y:	Young – Recently established/planted tree
SM:	Semi-mature – Fully established and growing with high vigour
M:	Mature – The middle one-third of its likely expected lifespan
OM:	Over mature – An aged tree with a reduction in vitality and exhibiting major, moderate, and minor deadwood
V:	Veteran – An aged example of the species, typically with defects and high conservation value
Mor:	Moribund – Very late stage of life
D:	Dead -The tree is dead
T:	Tree
G:	Group
H:	Hedge

Structural condition:	It is an assessment of the tree's structural condition as seen on the day of the assessment.		
E - Excellent	No visible defects	**G - Good**	A tree which has responded to a minor, or several minor, visible defects
F - Fair	A tree with minor visible defects and no response	**P - Poor**	A tree showing visual signs of poor structural integrity
D - Dead	A dead-standing tree	**Dan - Dangerous**	A tree requiring urgent attention

Vitality:	It assesses the tree's growth rate in the current season compared to other trees within the locality and region. It indicates the tree's likely response to site change. The percentage is the leaf or needle loss.				
E - Excellent	A tree of very high vitality / 0-10% (leaf/needle loss)		**G - Good**	A tree of high vitality / 11–25% (leaf/needle loss)	
F - Fair	A tree of lower vitality / 26-60% (leaf/needle loss)		**P - Poor**	A tree of low vitality / 61-99% (leaf/needle loss)	
D - Dead	A dead or very low vitality tree / 100% (leaf/needle loss)				
Minor deadwood	= <25mm Ø	**Moderate deadwood**	= 26mm-150mm Ø, <1m in length	**Major Deadwood**	= 26mm-150mm Ø, >1m in length, or >150mm Ø
Pruning Size -small	= <10cm	**Moderate Wound**	11 – 20cm Ø	**Large Wound**	>21cm Ø

6.0: Standard of Works and Timing of Works:

- All tree works should be undertaken in accordance with the current best arboricultural practice and to BS 3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work, as modified by more recent research.
- BS 3998:2010 also provides recommendations on the work timing for tree species and seasonal factors.
- Should any work be required, the contractor should?
    - Have and adhere to a Biosecurity policy (stop cross infection): Biosecurity in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry Position Statement
    - They must comply with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HASAWA) Adequate public liability insurance.

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6.1: Arboricultural Terms and Definitions - Additional terms and Definitions can be found on pages 27-29.

When fulfilling their recommendations, the following interpretation of the terms used in the attached tree survey report sheets should be adopted.

- **Acropetal mortality:** Inner branches which are dying or have died.
- **Apical die-**back: Extensive die-back and loss of apical dominance.
- **Crown clean:** the removal of broken, diseased, dying, or dead branches or snags that are either over 50mm in diameter or are more than 2m in length.
- **Fell:** the complete felling of a tree safely, leaving a smoothly surfaced stump cut as close to ground level as possible.
- **Pollard or Re-pollard:** the complete or partial removal of the crown of a young tree to encourage the development of numerous branches either for amenity or historically as fodder; repeated management is required to maintain the feature.
- **Sever ivy:** cutting ivy stems at their point of entry into the soil, taking care not to damage the tree stem.
- **Crown lift:** to cut all low-hanging branches to a specified height, always cutting back to live growth or the main stem.
- **Crown:** the upper canopy of a tree, including the upper trunk, scaffold branches, secondary branches, stems, and leaves.
- **Epicormic growth:** fast-growing weakly attached shoots usually as a response to stress factors upon the tree or branch removal or species dependant.
- **Monolith / Habitat pole:** a large singular trunk of wood left upright to encourage habitat for birds and insects.
- **Hazard beam:** an upwardly curved branch in which strong internal stresses may occur without the compensatory formation of extra wood, with the outcome being longitudinal splitting.
- **Included bark:** bark embedded in a crotch between branch and trunk or between co-dominant stems, usually found in narrow or tight crotches and causes a weak structure.
- **Occluding tissue:** the general term for wood cambium and bark that develop around the site of a wound on a woody plant.
- **Reaction wood:** wood with distinctive anatomical characteristics formed in parts of leaning or crooked stems and in branches to provide additional strength and support.

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7.0: Ash Dieback: Level 1 - 4

With Ash Dieback becoming more prevalent in recent years, we have set up a management structure to help determine the correct classification and work actions required. Curley Consultants will use four health classes.

- Ash Health Level 1 – 100%-76% remaining canopy.
- Ash Health Level 2 – 75%- 51% remaining canopy.
- Ash Health Level 3 – 50%- 26% remaining canopy.
- Ash Health Level 4 – 25%- 0% remaining canopy.

- Any subsequent surveys should then be used to monitor changes between health classes over time. This will allow a greater understanding of the spread and impact of Ash Dieback.
- Monitoring over time is also essential, as reports show that trees may recover canopy conditions in some years, especially during hot, dry summers when the weather is not ideal for fungal sporulation. However, the trees' health will still be declining due to infection in the wood, so monitoring survey work should continue even if recovery is noted.
- Risk management of infected trees will depend on tree condition (Ash Health Class), targets, and heavy—or light-use areas. These will all be assessed when making future management decisions.

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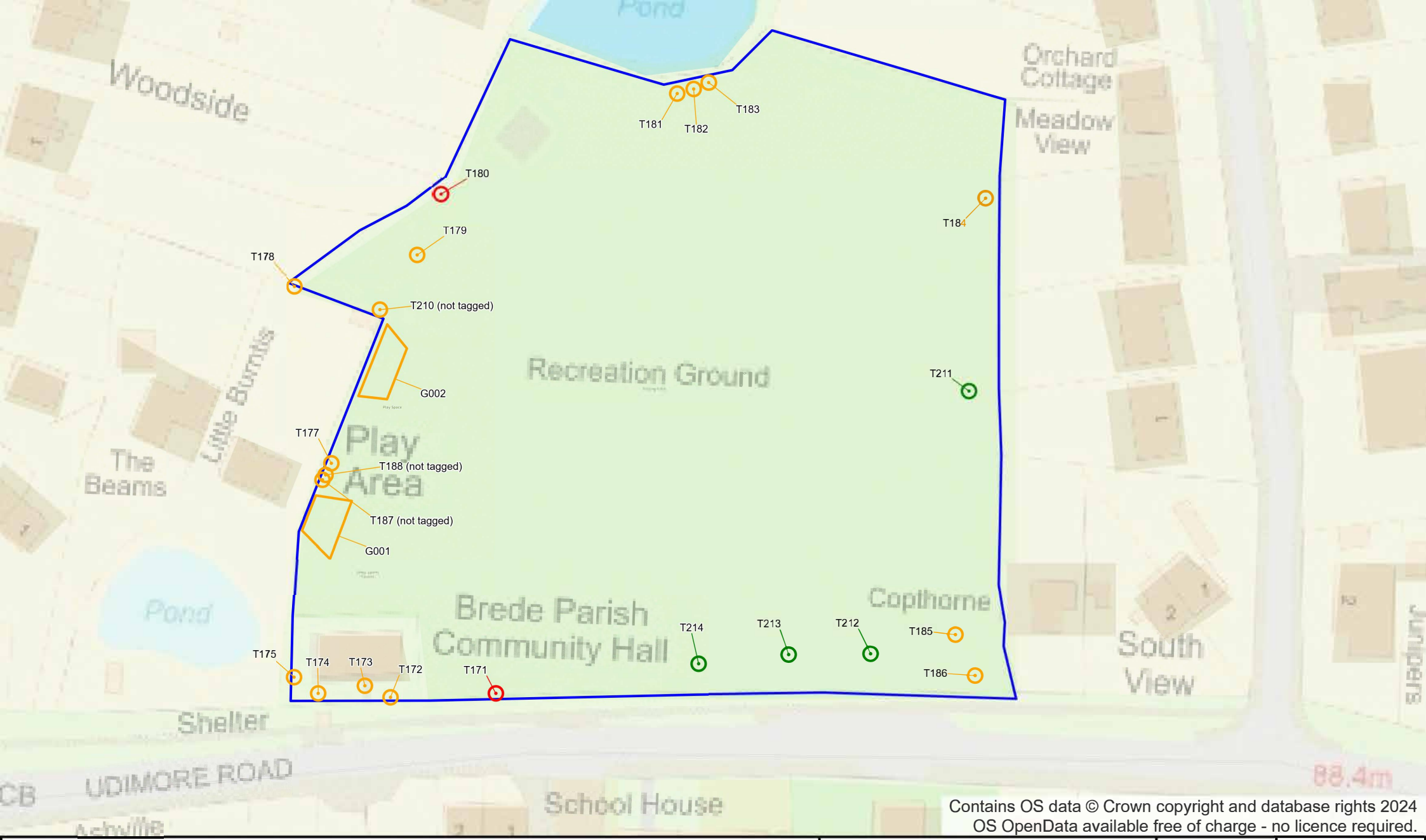

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BredeParish Council.
Brede Recreation Ground,
Udimore Road, Rye, East Sussex, TN31 6DG
18/10/2024

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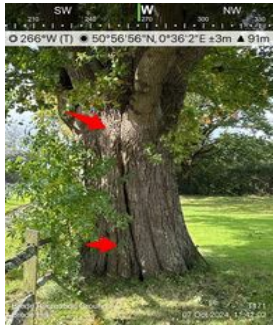
9.0. Arboricultural Tree Survey Report: Recommendations

Client: Brede Parish Council
Site: Brede Recreation Ground
Date: 18/10/2024

This document outlines the recommended remedial actions based on our inspector's professional and experienced opinion, having visited your site and inspected your trees.

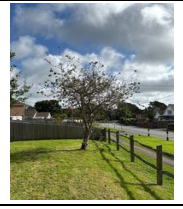
The following remedial items have been allocated an urgent traffic light colour reference to allow you to prioritise works correctly: **Urgent:** Works recommended to be completed as soon as possible. **High**: Works should be completed within three months. **Moderate:** Works should be completed within three to six months; **Low:** Works should ideally be completed within one year. Trees that require monitoring will be categorised and coloured as "**Moderate.**" The timeframe for monitoring may vary, usually one year, depending on the defect(s) and species.

Ref.	Species	Target Information	Measurements	Structure	Survey Notes	Condition	Risk Category	Inspected	Inspect Period	Recommendations	what3words	Photo	Photo
G001	Mixed species x5 *(Mixed species)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree. Tree in hedge. Target # - overhead wires. Target # - playground. Target # - dwelling.	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 7 DBH (cm): N/A Trees: 5 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Group	A group of ivy-clad mixed-species trees whose crowns overhang the playground and are amongst dense vegetation. Due to the ivy and vegetation, I could not inspect their stems and rooting environment, so I observed them from the recreation ground. Several branches are in contact with the overhead cables.	Not Recorded	Moderate:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Clear an access route to the trees and the vegetation around their stems. Sever the ivy at the bases and remove a section. The ivy may be hiding possible defects. This will aid future inspections. Option1: Crown lift the east-facing branches from the playground by 3m and prune 1.5m clear of the overhead cables. Option 2: Top the tree 2.5m from ground level and crown-lift the east-facing branches 2.5m. This will remove the hazards. Justification: Tree management. Timescale: 07-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///cyber.quietly.tribune		
G002	Hazel *(Corylus avellana)* Elder x3 'Elder' *(Sambucus nigra)* Ash x2 *(Fraxinus sp.)* Crab apple x2 *(Malus sylvestris)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree. Tree in hedge. Target # - dwelling. Target # - playground.	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): N/A Trees: 8 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Group	A group of ivy-clad trees whose crowns overhang the recreation ground and are amongst dense vegetation. Due to the ivy and vegetation, I could not inspect their stems and rooting environment, so I observed their crowns. Several branches are subsiding east over a seat and towards the play equipment. Note: The ivy is extensive and may kill the trees, or its added weight may cause them to collapse partially or totally. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Not Recorded	Moderate:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Clear an access route to the trees and the vegetation around their stems. Sever the ivy at the bases and remove a section. The ivy may be hiding possible defects. This will aid future inspections. Crown lift the east-facing branches away from the play equipment. Justification: Tree management. Note: The trees need to be topped, but this can be carried out next year due to the other work. Timescale: 07-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///shudders.bend.abandons		

Ref.	Species	Target Information	Measurements	Structure	Survey Notes	Condition	Risk Category	Inspected	Inspect Period	Recommendations	what3words	Photo	Photo
T171	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree. Roadside tree. Tree in fence line. Target # - footpath. Target # - overhead wires. Target # - playground. Target # - road/stationery traffic. Target # - bus stop	Height (m): 23 Crown Radius (m): 12 DBH (cm): 168 Life Stage: Mature	Tree	The tree has a low crown that overhangs the public footpath and road. There is moderate deadwood throughout the crown, epicormic growth, and a subsiding north-facing branch. On the east side there are several small, deep cavities at ground level with an open crack and decay extending from one cavity up through a union to approximately 6m high, with no wound wood response and remnants of old fungal fruiting bodies inside. There appears to be another crack and dysfunction forming on the south side, with altered bark extending from the union down into the basal area. The stem is fluted with remnants of old fungal fruiting bodies that could not be identified due to their poor condition. I could fully insert my 77cm probe with a push into the cavities in the basal area on the east side of the stem; I believe the decay is extensive. If so, with the weight and size of the crown above, the crack on the east side and what looks like a second crack on the south side increases the likelihood of the tree splitting apart.	Fair	High:	07-Oct-2024	6 Months	Risk management: Further investigate the extent of decay with sonic tomography. Justification: This will help manage the tree, determine the extent of the decay, and decide what work is needed. Clearing access around the tree's stem, including a section of fencing, is essential for the sonic tomography equipment. Timescale: 07-Oct-2024 (Urgent)	///grumble.hatter.earlobes	 	
T172	Birch *(Betula sp.)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree. Roadside tree. Target # - footpath. Target # - overhead wires. Target # - playground. Target # - road. Target # - bus stop.	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 29 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Tree	The tree's crown is weighted south with minor deadwood. Beneficial mycorrhizal fungi were present in the rooting environment. Fungus: Tricholoma fulvum (birch knight mushroom)	Fair	Moderate:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: No work recommended at the time of the inspection. Timescale: No Action	///armed.peach.organist		
T173	Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree. Roadside tree. Target # - footpath. Target # - overhead wires. Target # - playground. Target # - road. Target # - bus shelter Target # - Green box	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 7 DBH (cm): 33 Stems: 4 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Multi-Stemmed	This is an ivy-clad, multi-stemmed tree with a dead central stem and weak unions with bark inclusion. The unions were intact but will need monitoring for signs of splitting after storm-force winds. Trees with tight unions and bark inclusion have high biomechanical compression stress loads, which increase as the trees grow and eventually, they fail. Several branches are in contact with the overhead cables, and several surface roots are damaged. The ivy was severed for the inspection.	Fair	Moderate:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Prune clear of the overhead cables to give 1.5m clearance and remove deadwood 25mm Ø and greater. This will remove the hazards. Justification: Clearance will prevent damage and nuisance. Timescale: 07-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///spots.templates.nanny		

Ref.	Species	Target Information	Measurements	Structure	Survey Notes	Condition	Risk Category	Inspected	Inspect Period	Recommendations	what3words	Photo	Photo
T174	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree. Roadside tree. Target # - footpath. Target # - overhead wires. Target # - playground. Target # - road. Target # - bus shelter Target # - Green box	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 23 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Tree	The tree's crown is weighted south, influenced by the neighbouring trees, and has apical dieback. It overhangs the fence, footpath, and bus shelter. The tree shows signs of stress, with epicormic growth in the basal area. It has a tight, weak union with bark inclusion in the upper crown.	Fair	Moderate:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Remove the epicormic growth around the basal area up to 2m high. Justification: This will aid future inspections. Timescale: 07-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///driver.venturing.wordplay		
T175	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree. Tree in fence line. Tree in hedge. Target # - dwelling. Target # - overhead wires.	Height (m): 17 Crown Radius (m): 95 DBH (cm): N/A Life Stage: Mature	Tree	The tree is located in a hedge bordering the neighbouring property. Due to the hedging and lack of access to the neighbouring property, I observed the crown from the recreation ground. The stem is leaning 22° east, with moderate deadwood in the crown.	Fair	Moderate:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Clear an access route to the tree and the hedging around its stem. This will aid future inspections. Remove deadwood 30mm Ø and greater. Prune 1.5m clear of the utility pole. Monitor the lean angle for possible movement. Reduce the height of the neighbouring holly tree to the south to 1.5m high. Justification - management of the tree Timescale: 07-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///swims.fussy.chiefs		
T177	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree. Tree in fence line. Tree in hedge. Target # - dwelling. Target # - overhead wires. Target # - play equipment Targey # - seating.	Height (m): 25 Crown Radius (m): 13 DBH (cm): 150 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Mature	Tree	A large bifurcated tree is on the fence line next to the neighbouring dwelling, where part of the crown overhangs. It has major and moderate deadwood throughout. The stems show signs of parting/failing. I could insert my probe 58cm between the stems at the union in the basal area. No cracks were visible during the inspection, but the tree had a swelling on the west side of the stem, where I inserted my probe. This is reaction wood. The tree has recognised a weakness and is trying to strengthen the area. The size and weight of the crown increase leverage and high biomechanical stress loads in the union. The fence and vegetation limited access to this side of the stem. Due to the lack of access, I observed the crown from the recreation ground.	Not Recorded	Moderate:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Crown reduce the whole tree by 3-4m and deadwood by 30mm Ø and greater. Insert an 8-tonne cobra brace 2/3rds of the height of the tree. This will help reduce the total failure of the stems if they fail and split apart. Justification: Crown reduction will alleviate biomechanical stresses, leverage, and wind sail. Management of the tree. Note: The bracing will need inspecting annually and an aerial inspection every five years. Timescale: 07-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///jousting.trips.atoms	 	
T178	Hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree. Tree in fence line. Tree in hedge. Target # - dwelling. Target # - playground.	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 7 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Tree	The tree is in the fence line, with ivy and wire netting on and around the lower stem on the south and west sides, all of which limited the inspection to just what I could see from the recreation ground. The netting around part of the stem has trapped green organic matter, which is now decomposing against the stem. This can cause the bark to soften, create a moist, low-oxygen environment, and promote disease.	Not Recorded	Moderate:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Remove any wire and other vegetation around the tree without damaging the stem. Prune the hedge in front of the tree to create a safe access route for future inspections. Justification: Management of the tree. Timescale: 07-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///renews.recline.dolls		

Ref.	Species	Target Information	Measurements	Structure	Survey Notes	Condition	Risk Category	Inspected	Inspect Period	Recommendations	what3words	Photo	Photo
T179	Not identified *(Not identified)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree.	Height (m): 6 Crown Radius (m): 0 DBH (cm): 113 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Tree	It is a monolith. Upon probing, it shows signs of decay and has fungal fruiting bodies on the southeast side in the basal area. The tree plays a crucial role in supporting habitat, biodiversity, and the ecosystem. Fungus: Hypholoma fasciculare (Sulphur turf)	Dead	Moderate:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Monitor the depth of decay for signs of failing. Justification: Management of the tree. Timescale: 07-Oct-2025 (1 Year)	///ballpoint.aims.twisty		
T180	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree. Tree in fence line. Tree in hedge. Target # - dwelling. Target # - playground. Target # - seating Target # - play equipment.	Height (m): 26 Crown Radius (m): 9.5 DBH (cm): 126 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Tree	A large tree with an open crown and subsiding north-facing branches. There is an occluded crack with exudates on one of the north-facing branches. It has apical dieback, epicormic growth, and major, moderate deadwood throughout. The tree was crown reduced approximately 20 years ago and has low branches overhanging the neighbouring garden. Several old fungal fruiting bodies are on the east side (not identified due to their poor condition), where several buttresses sounded hollow when sound tested. On the opposite side (west) is an old fungal fruiting body in the basal region with bark necrosis extending 1m above the fruiting body. The stem has swellings, altered, cracked bark, and is leaning 5° north. There are also two east-facing cavities at 9m and 12m high. I could fully insert my 77cm probe, with a push, into the fungus sites. I believe the decay is extensive. I observed the crown from the recreation ground.	Fair	High:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Further investigate the extent of decay with sonic tomography. Justification: This will help manage the tree, determine the extent of the decay, and decide what work is needed. Clearing access around the tree's stem is essential for the sonic tomography equipment. Timescale: 07-Jan-2025 (3 Months)	///coast.entrust.flashback		
T181	Sessile oak *(Quercus petraea)*	Parkland tree. Pondside tree. Tree in fence line. Tree in hedge. Target # - playground.	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 32 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Tree	The tree is in a hedge and on the fence line with ivy around the lower stem, which limited my inspection to observing the crown from the recreation ground. The tree's crown is sparse, with epicormic growth and is weighted west, due to neighbouring trees. It has moderate deadwood.	Not Recorded	Moderate:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Clear the hedging and ivy from around the lower stem. Sever the ivy at the base and remove a section. The ivy and hedging may be hiding possible defects. This will aid future inspections. Remove any deadwood 30mm Ø and greater. Justification: Management of the tree. Timescale: 07-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///noon.waggled.withdraw		

Ref.	Species	Target Information	Measurements	Structure	Survey Notes	Condition	Risk Category	Inspected	Inspect Period	Recommendations	what3words	Photo	Photo
T182	Sessile oak *(Quercus petraea)*	Parkland tree. Pondside tree. Tree in fence line. Tree in hedge. Target # - playground.	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 32 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Tree	The tree is between two other oak trees, in a hedge and on the fence line. Ivy around the lower stem limited my inspection to observing the crown from the recreation ground. The tree's crown is sparse, with epicormic growth. It has moderate deadwood.	Not Recorded	Moderate:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Clear the hedging and ivy from around the lower stem. Sever the ivy at the base and remove a section. The ivy and hedging may be hiding possible defects. This will aid future inspections. Remove any deadwood 30mm Ø and greater. Justification: Management of the tree. Timescale: 07-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///restless.workflow.tags		
T183	Sessile oak *(Quercus petraea)*	Parkland tree. Pondside tree. Tree in fence line. Tree in hedge. Target # - playground.	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 44 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Tree	The tree is in a hedge and on the fence line, which limited my inspection to observing the crown from the recreation ground. The tree's crown is open and has been recently pruned up to 4m high on the northeast side with a tractor flail. The stem leans 22° south.	Not Recorded	Moderate:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Clear the hedging and ivy from around the lower stem. Sever any ivy at the base and remove a section. The ivy and hedging may be hiding possible defects. This will aid future inspections. Remove any deadwood 30mm Ø and greater. Monitor the lean angle for movement. Justification: Management of the tree. Timescale: 07-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///thinking.husbands.seashell		
T184	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Parkland tree. Tree in fence line. Tree in hedge. Target # - dwelling. Target # - playground.	Height (m): 19 Crown Radius (m): 13 DBH (cm): 108 Life Stage: Mature	Tree	A large tree in a hedge with ivy growing on the lower stem, limiting my inspection to observing the crown from the recreation ground. The tree has lost its central stem at approximately 9m high and has black exudates seeping down it. A north-facing branch is subsiding and has a possible occluded hazard beam on the west side centre stem. Additionally, another sizable southwest branch is subsiding over the recreation park.	Not Recorded	Moderate:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Clear the hedging and ivy from around the lower stem. Sever any ivy at the base and remove a section. The ivy and hedging may be hiding possible defects. This will aid future inspections. Reduce the southeast and north-facing branches by 3m (end weight reduction) and conduct an aerial inspection of the central stem and the possible hazard beam on the north-facing branch. Report the findings in writing to the inspector. Justification: Management of the tree. Timescale: 07-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///research.reflected.clubs		
T185	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree. Tree in fence line. Tree in hedge. Target # - playground. Target # - seating.	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 47 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Tree	The tree has a low crown.	Not Recorded	Moderate:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Crown lift (thin) to 1.5m-2m from ground level for pedestrian safety and to aid access to the lower stem. Prune to secondary growth points. Only remove branches less than 50mm Ø. Justification - remove the hazards. Timescale: 07-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///sketching.crispier.compiler		
T186	Crab apple *(Malus sylvestris)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree. Target # - footpath. Target # - playground.	Height (m): 5 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 10 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Tree	The tree is in decline, with minor basal movement when pulled.	Poor	Moderate:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Monitor for further decline and apply a layer of organic mulch 50mm to 70mm deep at a 1m radius around the lower stem, but not touching the tree's stem (doughnut shape). Reinspect in one year. Justification: Management of the tree. Timescale: 07-Oct-2025 (1 Year)	///roadmap.blown.caramel		

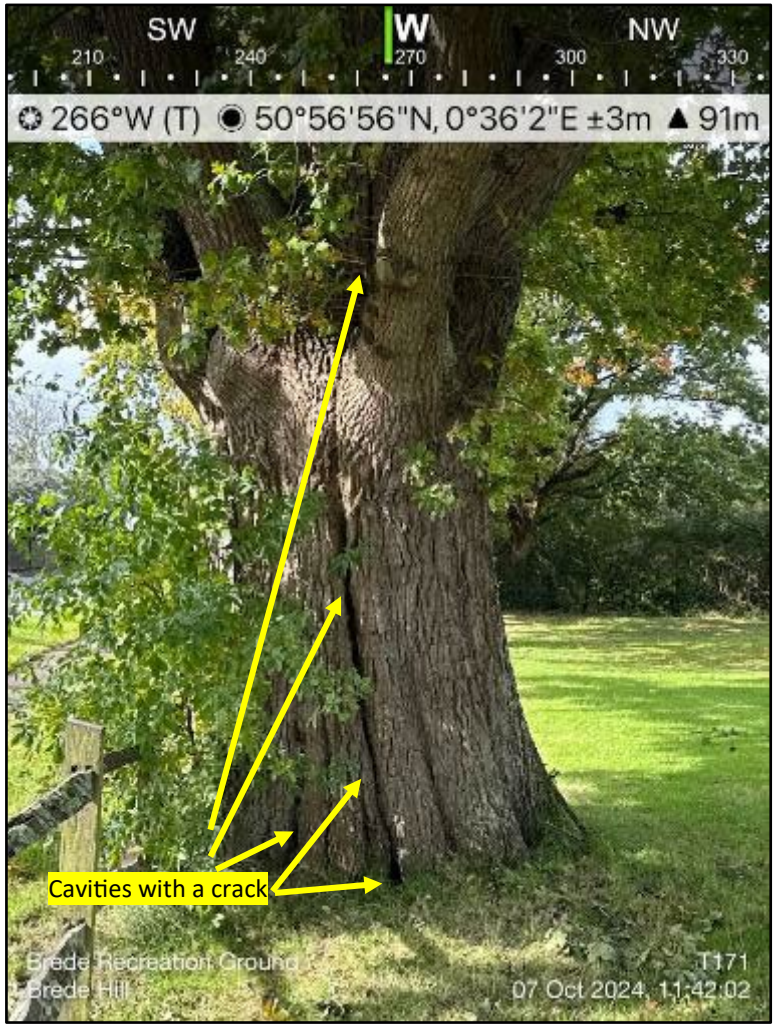
Ref.	Species	Target Information	Measurements	Structure	Survey Notes	Condition	Risk Category	Inspected	Inspect Period	Recommendations	what3words	Photo	Photo
T187 (not tagged)	Hawthorn *(Crataegus sp.)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree. Tree in fence line. Tree in hedge. Target # - dwelling.	Height (m): 5.5 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 10 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Small Tree	A small ivy-clad tree in the fence line whose crown is weighted over the neighbouring property.	Not Recorded	Moderate:	11-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Sever the ivy at the base and remove a section. The ivy may be hiding possible defects. This will aid future inspections. Top to 3m high. This will remove the nuisance from the neighbouring property. Justification: Management of the tree Timescale: 11-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///jousting.trips.atoms		
T188 (not tagged)	Hawthorn *(Crataegus sp.)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree. Tree in fence line. Tree in hedge. Target # - dwelling.	Height (m): 3 Crown Radius (m): 0.5 DBH (cm): 10 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Small Tree	A small dead, ivy-clad tree on a fence line.	Not Recorded	Moderate:	11-Oct-2024	8 N/A	Risk management: Fell to just above ground level. Justification: Remove the hazard. Timescale: 11-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///jousting.trips.atoms		
T210 (not tagged)	Ash *(Fraxinus sp.)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree. Tree in fence line. Tree in hedge. Target # - playground. Target # - dwelling.	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 6 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Tree	Due to a hedge, ivy and dense vegetation, I could not access the tree, so I observed it from the recreation grounds. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Not Recorded	Moderate:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Clear an access route to the tree, sever the ivy at the base, and remove a section. The ivy may be hiding possible defects, which will aid future inspections. Monitor for ash dieback when in full leaf. Justification: Management of the tree Timescale: 07-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///nicknames.beats.poses		
T211	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree.	Height (m): 2 Crown Radius (m): 0.5 DBH (cm): 10 Life Stage: Young	Tree	A newly planted tree.	Fair	Low:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Apply a layer of organic mulch that is 50mm to 70mm deep in a 1m radius around the base of the tree, keeping the mulch away from the tree's stem to form a doughnut shape. Remove the tree stakes as soon as the tree can support itself. Keep the spiral wrap around the lower part of the stem to prevent vermin damage. The mulch will also help prevent strimmer damage. Justification: Management of the tree. Note: Mulch has many benefits: It protects the tree, enriches the soil, and helps to retain moisture during dry periods. Timescale: 07-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///unfilled.changed.stump		

Ref.	Species	Target Information	Measurements	Structure	Survey Notes	Condition	Risk Category	Inspected	Inspect Period	Recommendations	what3words	Photo	Photo
T212	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree.	Height (m): 2 Crown Radius (m): 0.5 DBH (cm): 10 Life Stage: Newly planted	Tree	A newly planted tree.	Fair	Low:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Apply a layer of organic mulch that is 50mm to 70mm deep in a 1m radius around the base of the tree, keeping the mulch away from the tree's stem to form a doughnut shape. Remove the tree stakes as soon as the tree can support itself. Keep the spiral wrap around the lower part of the stem to prevent vermin damage. The mulch will also help prevent strimmer damage. Justification: Management of the tree. Note: Mulch has many benefits: It protects the tree, enriches the soil, and helps to retain moisture during dry periods. Timescale: 07-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///slips.slugs.slings		
T213	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree.	Height (m): 2 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (cm): 108 Life Stage: Newly planted	Tree	A newly planted tree. The lower stem has been damaged, most likely from a strimmer.	Fair	Low:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Apply a layer of organic mulch that is 50mm to 70mm deep in a 1m radius around the base of the tree, keeping the mulch away from the tree's stem to form a doughnut shape. Remove the tree stakes as soon as the tree can support itself. Keep the spiral wrap around the lower part of the stem to prevent vermin damage. The mulch will also help prevent further strimmer damage. Justification: Management of the tree. Note: Mulch has many benefits: It protects the tree, enriches the soil, and helps to retain moisture during dry periods. Timescale: 07-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///village.bump.lamppost		
T214	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Owned by local council. Parkland tree.	Height (m): 2 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (cm): 108 Life Stage: Newly planted	Tree	A newly planted tree.	Fair	Low:	07-Oct-2024	1 Year	Risk management: Apply a layer of organic mulch that is 50mm to 70mm deep in a 1m radius around the base of the tree, keeping the mulch away from the tree's stem to form a doughnut shape. Remove the tree stakes as soon as the tree can support itself. Keep the spiral wrap around the lower part of the stem to prevent vermin damage. The mulch will also help prevent strimmer damage. Justification: Management of the tree. Note: Mulch has many benefits: It protects the tree, enriches the soil, and helps to retain moisture during dry periods. Timescale: 07-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	///hothouse.green.powering		

10.0:	**Camera:** iPhone 15 Pro Max *(No photos have been digitally altered/enhanced)* - Additional Photos

T171- Oak P.01

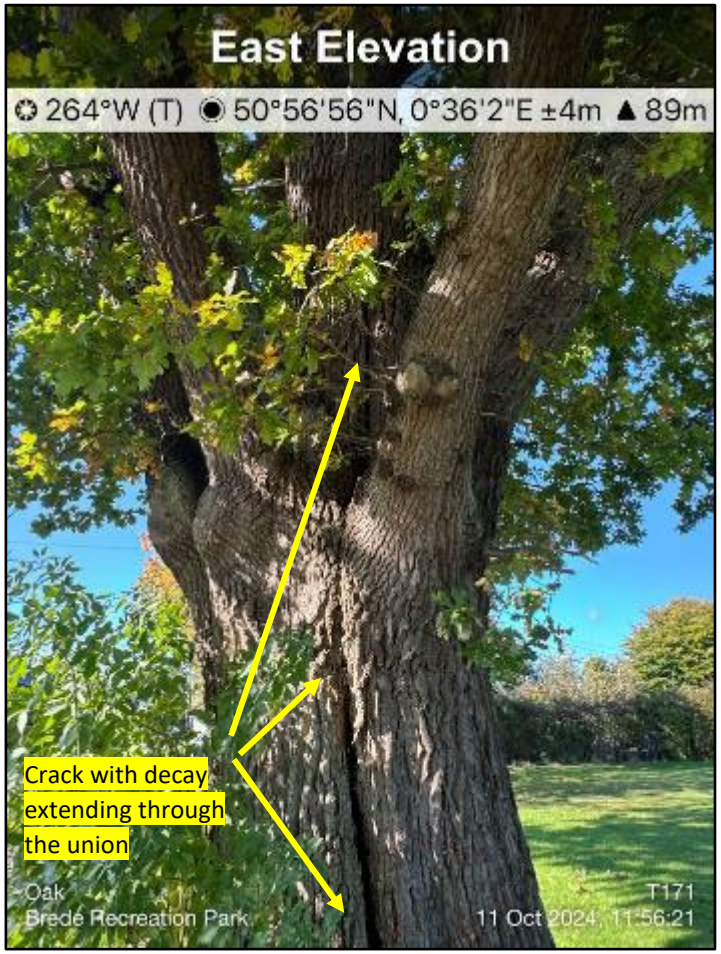
T171 P.02



Several small, deep cavities and a sizable, elongated crack with old fungal fruiting bodies.

Camera: iPhone 15 Pro Max *(No photos have been digitally altered/enhanced)* - Additional Photos

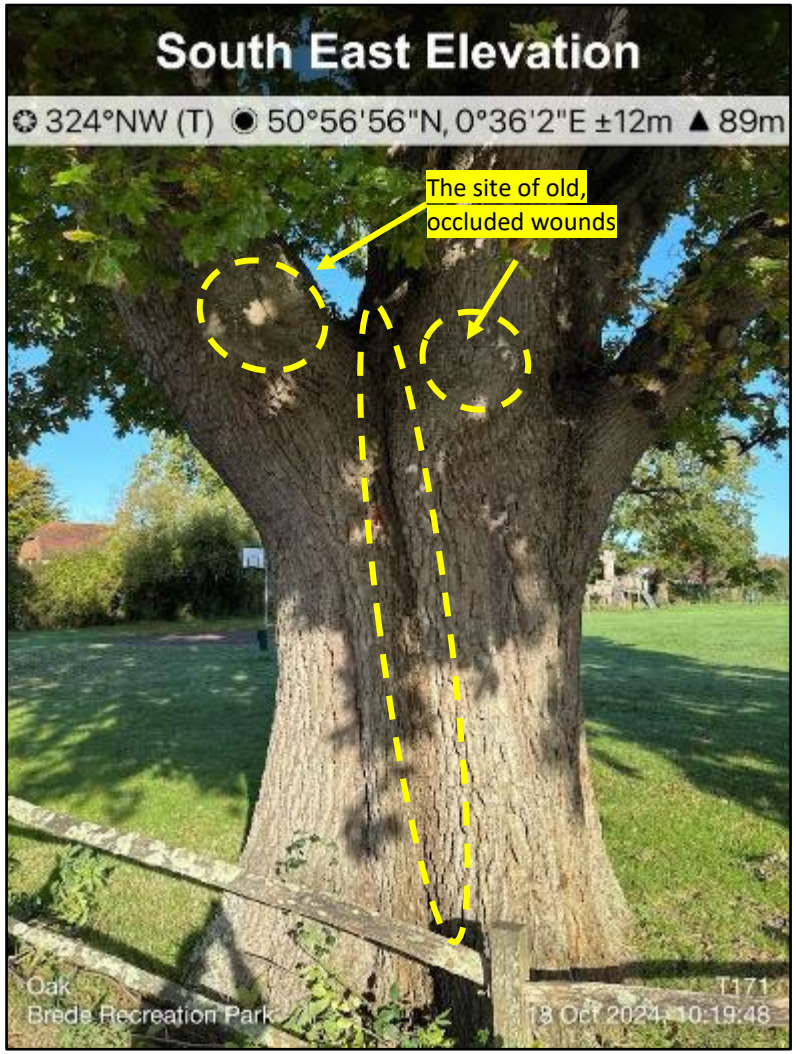
T171 P.03



T171 P.04

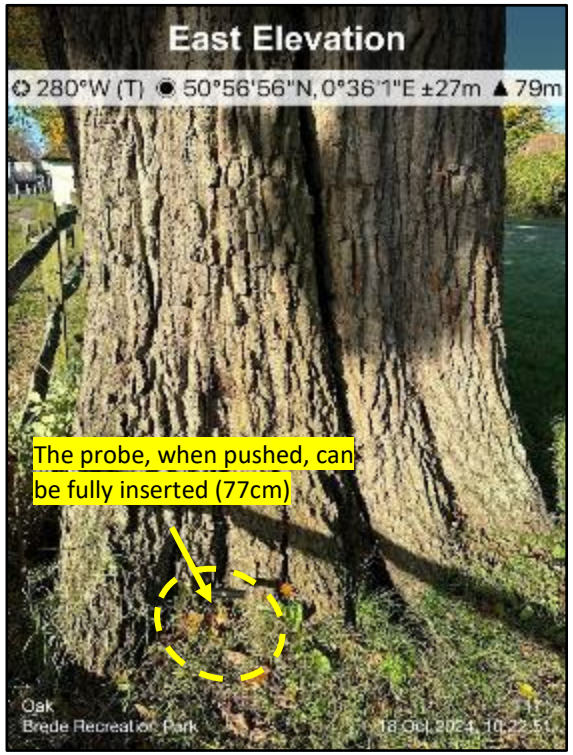
Camera: iPhone 15 Pro Max *(No photos have been digitally altered/enhanced)* - Additional Photos

T171 P.05



Start of another crack on the south side - yellow dash highlight

T171 P.06



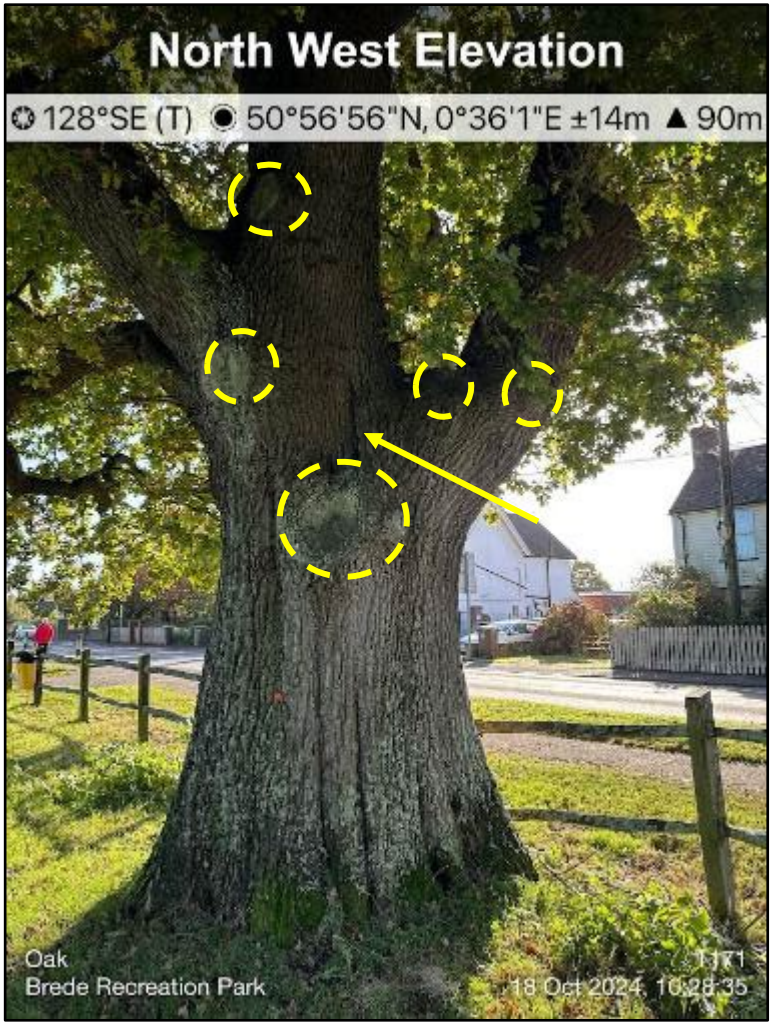
One of several cavities around the stem – yellow dash highlight
Probe length is 77cm

Camera: iPhone 15 Pro Max *(No photos have been digitally altered/enhanced)* - Additional Photos

T171 P.07

A sizeable wound next to the crack and branch attachment - yellow dash highlight

T171 P.08



The sites of occluded wounds and a crack in the bark (yellow arrow)

Camera: iPhone 15 Pro Max *(No photos have been digitally altered/enhanced)* - Additional Photos

T173 – Norway maple with weak unions P.09

T175 - Oak P.10

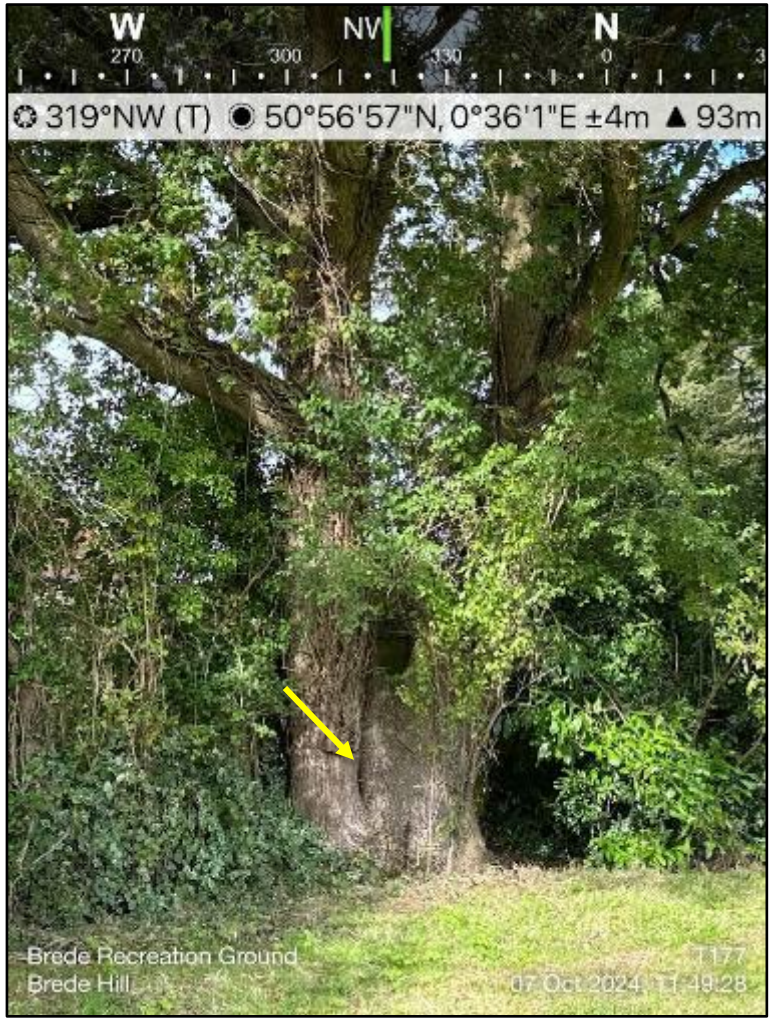
Camera: iPhone 15 Pro Max *(No photos have been digitally altered/enhanced)* - Additional Photos

G001 – Mixed species P.11

T177 – A bifurcated oak tree P.12

Camera: iPhone 15 Pro Max *(No photos have been digitally altered/enhanced)* - Additional Photos

T177 P.13



The tree has a tight, weak union (yellow arrow)

T177 – A bifurcated oak tree P.14

The stems are separating, and the probe is inserted 58 cm between them.

Camera: iPhone 15 Pro Max *(No photos have been digitally altered/enhanced* - Additional Photos

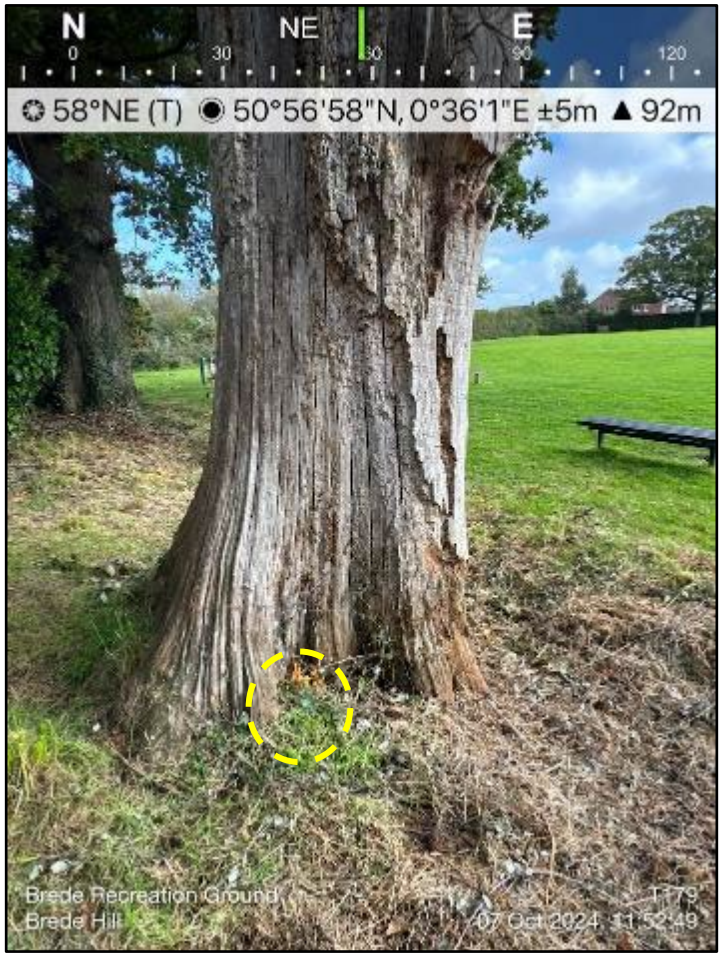
G002 – Mixed species. P.15

It has subsiding branches overhanging the seat.

T210 – Ash tree amongst dense vegetation P.16

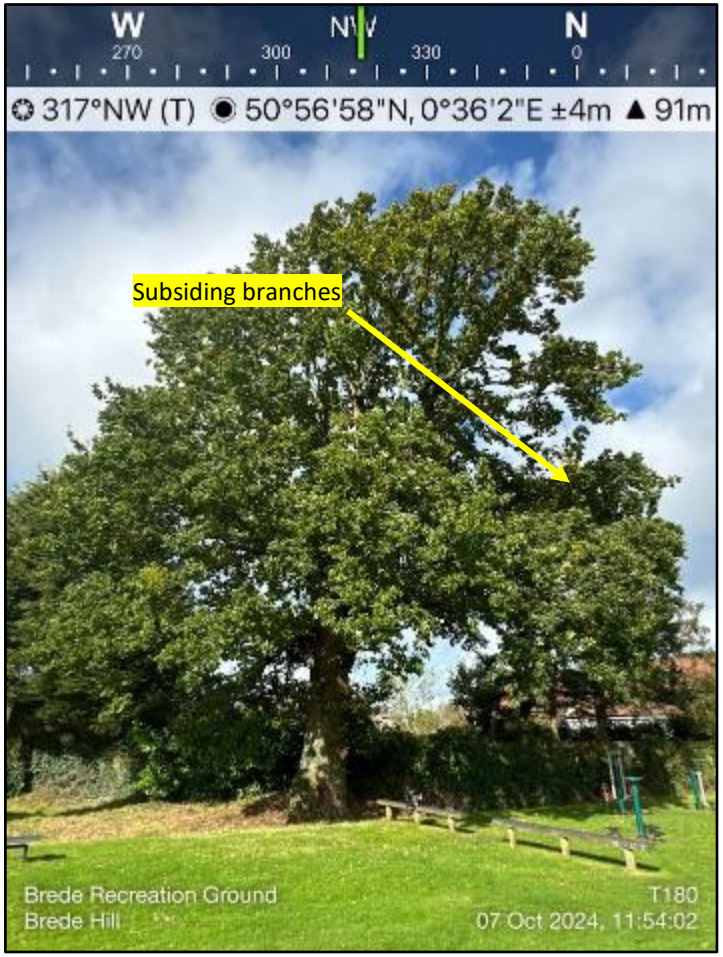
Camera: iPhone 15 Pro Max *(No photos have been digitally altered/enhanced* - Additional Photos

T179 – Monolith. P.17



The tree is crucial in supporting habitat, biodiversity, and the ecosystem.
A cluster of active fungal fruiting bodies – Yellow dash highlight

T180 – Oak P.18



Subsiding branches increase biomechanical stress loads.

Camera: iPhone 15 Pro Max *(No photos have been digitally altered/enhanced* - Additional Photos

T180 P.19

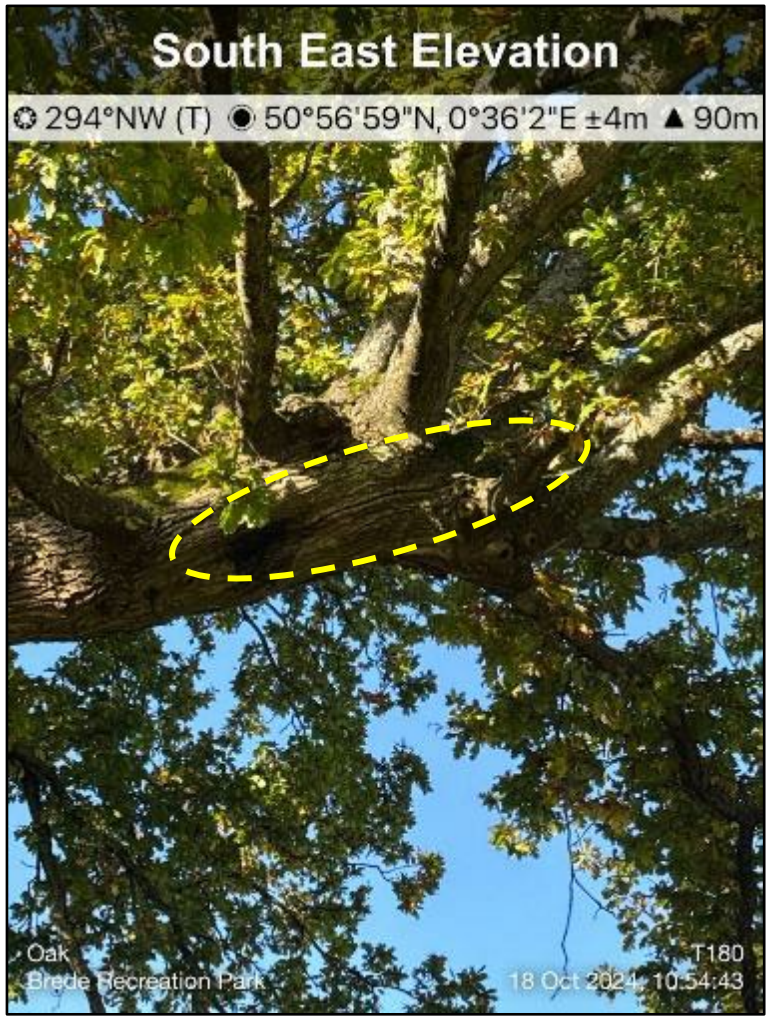
Clusters of old fungal fruiting bodies – Yellow dash highlight.
The probe can be fully inserted 77cm when pushed.

T180 P.20

Another large, old, fungal fruiting body on the opposite side.
Due to the poor condition of the fungus, it was not identified.

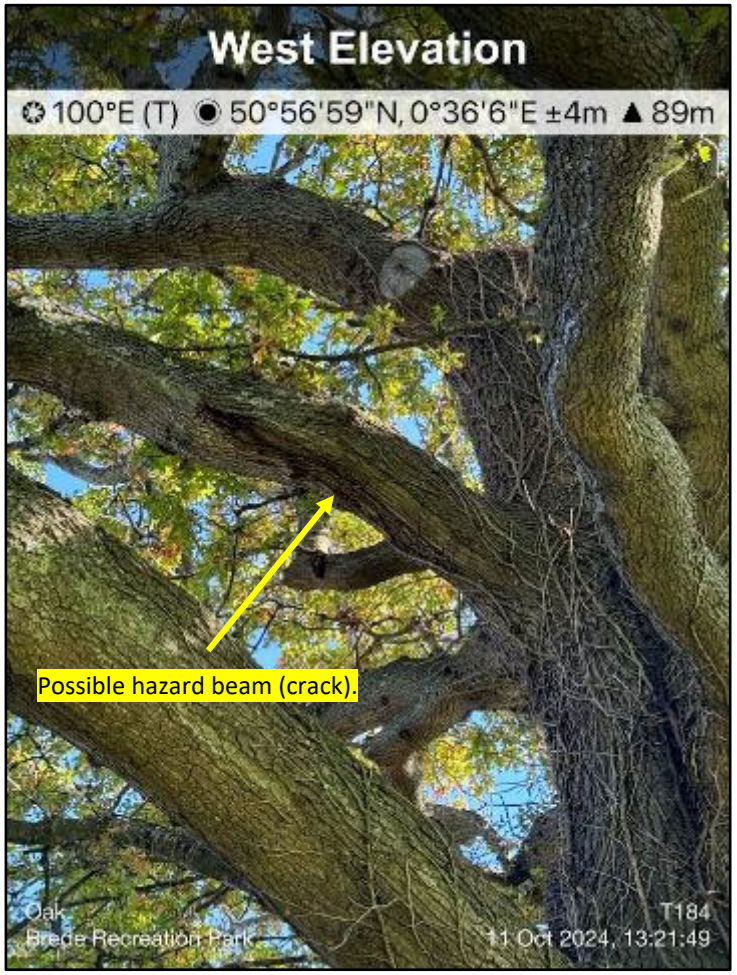
Camera: iPhone 15 Pro Max *(No photos have been digitally altered/enhanced)* - Additional Photos

T180 – Oak P.21



A crack in a north-facing branch with exudates (yellow dash highlight)

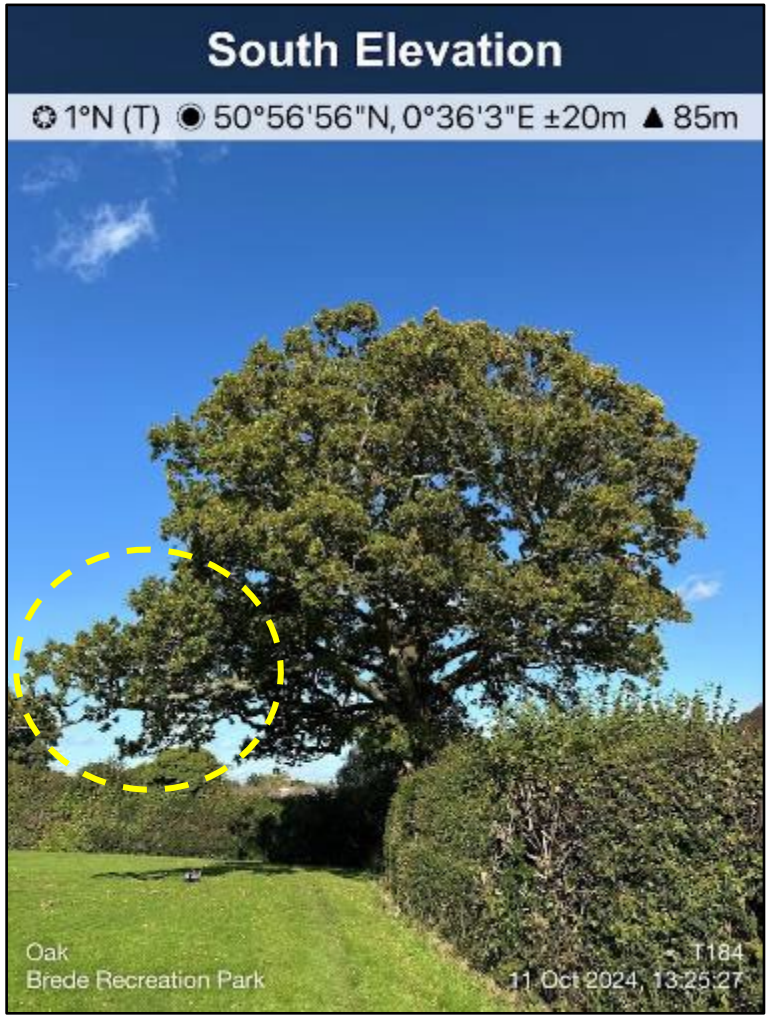
T184 P.22



A north-facing branch is at the centre of the crown.

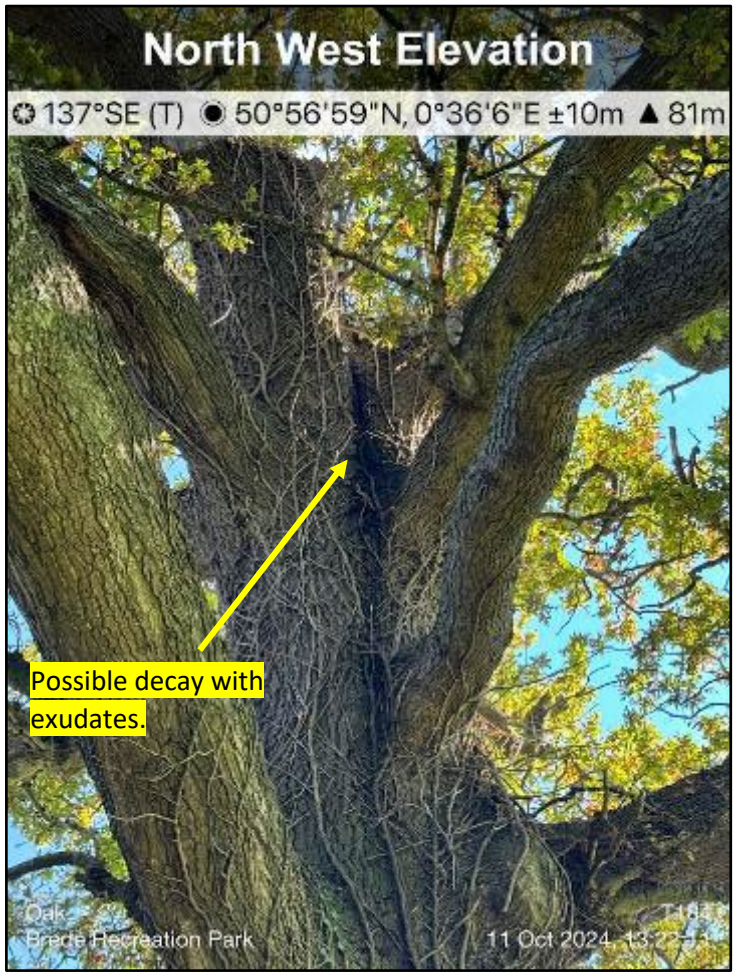
Camera: iPhone 15 Pro Max *(No photos have been digitally altered/enhanced)* - Additional Photos

T184 – Oak P.23



Yellow dash highlight - One of the over-extended, subsiding branches

T184 P.24



11.0:	Terms and Definitions which may be found in this Report:
•	Acropetal mortality – Inner branches which are dying or have died.
•	Adaptive growth - The process whereby the rate of new wood formation, as well as wood quality, responds to gravity and other forces as a measure towards maintaining a uniform distribution of mechanical stress
•	Adventitious bud/shoot - Bud/shoot that forms other than through primary development. For example, shoots which develop other than from terminal or axillary buds. See also Epicormic.
•	Arisings - Woody material and foliage derived from a tree.
•	Basal - The base of the tree's primary stem(s)
•	Bottle-butt - A broadening of a tree's stem base and buttresses, in excess of normal and sometimes denoting a growth response to weakening in that region, mainly due to decay involving selective delignification.
•	Branch bark ridge - A rigid area located at the union of a branch to a trunk or stem.
•	Burr - is a tree growth in which the grain has grown in a deformed manner. It is commonly found as a rounded outgrowth on a tree trunk or branch filled with small knots from dormant buds.
•	Canker - Area of dead or malformed bark caused by a pathogen attack.
•	Canopy - Of a single tree, its crown, emphasising its spreading and enclosing character. In a woodland or forest, the crowns of the larger trees are considered collectively.
•	Cavity - Hole in a woody part of a tree caused by decay or damage.
•	Cladoptosis is a process in which trees shed their branches or "self-prune" as part of their normal physiology or in response to stress through the formation of an abscission layer at the branch base.
•	Co-dominant stem/branch - Upward growing stem/branch of a similar size and growth habit as another nearby stem/branch. NOTE. Where such stems/branches arise from the same union, their stability or the integrity of the attachment of the stems/branches could be compromised. Also, see Included bark.
•	Coelensence of decay - Where pockets of decay join together.
•	Copse - A copse is a thicket of bushes or a small stand of trees
•	Coppicing - Cutting trees close to ground level to encourage the regrowth of multiple shoots.
•	Coronet cut. A natural fracture pruning technique by which a branch is removed from a tree by unconventional cuts to leave a stub and ragged finish
•	Crown - The main foliage-bearing part of a tree.
•	The removal of broken, diseased, dying, or dead branches or snags that are either over 50mm in diameter or are more than 2m in length
•	Crown lift - The pruning or removal of lower branches to achieve a specified clearance above ground level or another surface, for example, a roof or streetlight.
•	Crown reduction - Pruning to reduce the overall height and/or spread of the crown of a tree by shortening twigs and/or branches to suitable secondary growth points whilst retaining the main framework of the crown, leaving a flowing outline as far as practicable. NOTE. Not all species or individual trees are appropriate candidates for reduction.
•	Crown shyness - This phenomenon is observed in some tree species, in which the crowns of fully stocked trees do not touch each other, forming a canopy with channel-like gaps. The phenomenon is most prevalent among trees of the same species but also occurs between trees of different species.
•	Deadwood - Any non-living woody parts of a tree. Deadwood provides valuable habitat, and good management should aim to leave as much as possible present, removing it only where necessary for safety reasons.

Terms and Definitions which may be found in this Report (continue):	
•	Dieback - Tips of branches that have died back due to external influences and/or old age.
•	'Durable' & 'non-durable heartwood - Heartwood formation of many species involves a general deposition of anti-microbial and plugging materials, usually dark in colour. These substances are extractives. Suberin is the most important substance in some species; others include resin and gums, which play an important part in heartwood formation, especially conifers. Some species have 'non-durable' heartwood, which can be readily decayed if exposed to partial drying and fungal infection.
•	DynaRoot - Dynamic stability test of a tree's root system
•	Dysfunction - In woody tissues, the loss of physiological function, especially water conduction, in sapwood
•	Ears: Terminology to describe reaction wood at the base of a weak union. The sizeable pointy nose ribs tend to indicate a progressive crack which has not yet stabilised.
•	Elastometer - An instrument for measuring elasticity (hence Young's modulus), used in pulling tests to infer whether a tree is defective
•	Extensiometer - An extensiometer is a device used to measure changes in the length of an object.
•	Epicormic growth – Bud/shoot initiated on a mature woody stem or branch. Shoots can form in this way from dormant buds or adventitious.
•	Exudation - An emission of fluid from an organism through the bark of a tree through a wound or lesion
•	Fissures - A fissure is a flat depression on the trunk of a tree. It can indicate an area of the tree that has stopped or slowed its growth in a localised area.
•	Fruiting body – Reproductive, spore-bearing structure of a fungus.
•	Girdling (root) - In woody plants, a root grows across the buttress or other roots, eventually causing constriction of the radial growth.
•	G = Group
•	H = Hedge
•	Harp trees: Reiterations from fallen/leaning trees.
•	Included bark - Bark tissue lodged in the union between a branch and the parent stem, in the crotch of two branches, or between the bases of co-dominant stems, indicating potential weak attachment.
•	Increment strips - The increment strips may denote good or bad news. They may indicate vigorous growth but also the start of a crack.
•	Knuckle - Swelling that forms at a pollard point, especially after repeated cutting.
•	Lesion - The localised area of diseased or disordered tissue.
•	LPA = Local Planning Authority
•	Natural brace - A 'natural brace' is a structure formed above a junction in the crown of a tree, which restricts the junction's movement.
•	Necrotic - Dead plant tissue, usually characterised by a change in colour to dark brown or black.
•	Mathematical abbreviations: > = Greater than, < = Less than.
•	Monolith: where a decaying tree has been safely stabilised, perhaps with short stubby limbs. This practice is used to completely mitigate any risk of failure whilst creating a valuable habitat resource.
•	Occlusion - The growth of new wood, including wound wood and callus growth, closing around a wound or area of damaged tissue.
•	PH = Reference to a photograph taken on the day of the inspection, illustrating the findings of Curley Consultants
•	Phototropic - obtaining energy from sunlight to synthesise organic compounds for nutrition.

Terms and Definitions which may be found in this Report (continue):	
•	Phototropism - Is the growth of an organism which responds to a light stimulus.
•	Pollarding is cutting a tree to encourage the formation of numerous branches arising from the same height on a main stem or principal branches. This process is initially carried out on trees that have not yet reached maturity. The tree's form can then be maintained by cycles of cutting. NOTE: This is not the same as topping.
•	Proliferation - A significant increase in the number or amount
•	Reaction wood - is a special type of wood that differs from ordinary wood in its mechanical properties. Reaction wood is usually laid down in wider annual increments than elsewhere around the stem or branch circumference. The cross-section is often asymmetrical or elliptical (also see adaptive growth).
•	Retrenchment pruning - A form of reduction intended to encourage the development of lower shoots and emulate the natural process of tree ageing.
•	Ribs - are raised ridges and often indicate a crack that has been occluded within new wood. If the edge of the ridge is cleft, it indicates the crack has not been grafted closed. If the nose of the ridge has a sharp edge, the crack is close to the surface. The more blunted the ridge, the more enclosed the crack has become.
•	Ribs on the stem - a rib usually indicates that something with the tree has deviated from what might be considered ”normal”. The building of a rib is often the tree’s response to something new in its mechanical world – for example, a crack, internal decay, or exposure to new wind conditions due to the removal of surrounding trees or buildings.
•	Root collar - Flared area of the stem base where the roots and the stem adjoin.
•	Saprophytic - An organism that lives on dead organic matter rather than on live tissues
•	Shear cracks - This type of crack will appear on the outer edges of the tree trunk or branch and has a split straight through it.
•	Site: A site is the location of the tree/trees or groups of trees surveyed and whose details have been recorded.
•	Sp = Species
•	Stand - A woodland or forest stand is a contiguous community of trees sufficiently uniform in composition, structure, age and size class distribution, spatial arrangement, site quality, condition, or location.
•	Stem - The main component of a tree that supports its limbs and branches.
•	Stub - Broken or shortened remaining section of a limb or branch.
•	Subsiding branch - Heavy branches or leaning stems which are progressively bending downwards under their increasing weight
•	Subsidence cracks - caused by subsiding branches or leaning stems.
•	T = Tree
•	Target - Person or object, whether mobile or fixed, within the potential zone of impact of a tree or its branches, which might be harmed as a result of the partial or total failure of the tree.
•	Thigmomorphogenesis - How trees adapt to their environment and to change
•	Tight union / Tight crotch - Also, narrow crotch. A crotch with a narrow angle between branches, often having included bark.
•	Topping - Removal of most or all of the crown of a mature tree by indiscriminately cutting through the main stem(s). NOTE. This is not the same as pollarding.
•	Vitality - Overall measure of physiological and biochemical processes, in which high vitality equates with near-optimal function.
•	Wound wood - new tissues surrounding a wound or canker. (Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management by David Lonsdale).