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Arboricultural Report

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 This report was commissioned by Andrew Ball of Fell Pro on behalf of Mr Wayne Ball and Mrs Jane Ball and its purpose was to carry out a site visit and to make a visual assessment of a Pine tree within the boundary of the site.

1.2 This document provides details and recommendations for the tree requiring attention with an appropriate priority rating and should be read in conjunction with the data table of Appendix One and site plan of Appendix Two.

1.3 The survey on which the findings of this report are based was undertaken on 16/02/2026.

1.4 The tree was inspected from ground level only and all comments and recommendations made have taken in to account the location of the tree, it's surroundings and the trees likely impact on persons or property.

1.5 The limitations of this report are restricted to the persons, time, information made available and purpose for which this report has been prepared.

2.0 Findings

2.1 One tree within the boundary of the site plan of Appendix Two were visually assessed. The results are clearly described in the data table of Appendix One and plan of Appendix Two.

2.2 To give assistance in reading the findings the following glossary has been produced.

Arboricultural Glossary of Terms

The following terms are concurrent with best Arboricultural practice and within the guidelines set by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), the Arboricultural Association (AA) and the British Standards Institute (BSI).

Age Range: Age is site specific and categorised:

Young (Y)	Out-planted trees that have not yet established.
Semi-Mature (SM)	Established trees up to 1/3 of expected height and crown.
Early Mature (EM)	Between 1/3 and 2/3 of expected height and crown.
Mature (M)	Between 2/3 and full expected height and crown.
Fully Mature (FM)	Full expected height and crown.
Over Mature (OM)	Crown beginning to break-up and decrease in size.
Senescent (S)	Crown in advanced stage of break-up.

Height: Height was estimated and recorded in metre intervals.

Condition: Assessment of current physiological condition and structural morphology incorporating vigour and vitality and categorised:

A – Tree needing little, if any, attention
B – Tree with minor, but rectifiable defects, or in the early stages of physiological stress
C – Tree with significant structural and physiological flaws and/or extremely stressed
D – Tree that is dead, biologically/physically moribund or dangerous

Priority Rating:

1 – High - Action should be taken immediately.
2 – Moderate - Work should be implemented in a programme of works.
3 – Low - Work that would benefit the trees which is not essential, but should be implemented if funding becomes available.

Tree Identity; Trees will be labelled on plans as T1, T2 etc. In This case T1 relates to an Oak (latin. Quercus robur) within the boundary of the property.

Definition of Physiological & Morphological Terms

Adaptive Growth - The process whereby wood formation is influenced both in quantity and in quality by the action of gravitational force and mechanical stresses on the cambial zone.

Bifurcation – Forked or divided union.

Brown Rot - Form of decay where cellulose is degraded, while lignin is only modified.

Cankers (target or tumorous) - A localised area of dead bark and cambium on a stem or branch, caused by fungal or bacterial organisms, characterised by wound wood development on the periphery. This may be annual or perennial.

Cavity - An open wound, characterised by the presence of extensive decay and resulting in a hollow.

Chlorotic Leaf - Lacking in chlorophyll, typically yellow in colour.

Compartmentalisation - The physiological process that creates the chemical and mechanical boundaries that act to limit the spread of disease and decay organisms.
Coppicing - Is an ancient form of woodland management that involves repetitive felling on the same stump, near to ground level, and allowing the shoots to re-grow from that main stump. (Also known as the coppice stool).

Crack - Longitudinal spilt in stem or branch, involving bark and/or underlying wood. These may be vertically and horizontally orientated.

Decay - Process of degradation of woody tissues by fungi and bacteria through decomposition of cellulose and lignin.

Deadwood - Deadwood is often present within the crown or on the stems of trees. In some instances, this may be an indication of ill health, however, it may also indicate natural growth processes. If a target is present beneath the tree, deadwood may fall and cause injury or damage and should be removed, otherwise deadwood can remain intact for conservation purposes (insects, fungi, birds etc.).

End Weight - The concentration of foliage at the distal ends of stems and deficient in secondary branches.

Girdling Root - Root which circles and constricts the stem or roots causing death of phloem and/or cambial tissue.

Hazard Beam - An upwardly curved branch in which strong internal stresses may occur without the compensatory formation of extra wood (longitudinal splitting may occur in some cases).

Included Bark Union - Pattern of development at branch junctions where bark is turned inward rather than pushed out. Potential weakness due to a lack of a woody union.

Ivy Growth - Ivy growth may ascend into the tree's crown, increasing wind resistance, concealing potential defects and reducing the tree's photosynthetic capacity. Ivy growth is often acceptable in woodland areas as a conservation benefit.

Live Crown Ratio - The relative proportion of photosynthetic mass (leaf area) to overall tree height.

Reaction Wood - Specialised secondary xylem, which develops in response to a lean or similar mechanical stress, attempting to restore the stem to the vertical.

Root Plate Lift - The physical movement of the rooting plate causing soils to shift and crack. May occur during adverse weather conditions. Trees may become unstable.

Structural Defect - Internal or external points of weakness, which reduce the stability of the tree.

Suppressed - Trees which are dominated by surrounding vegetation and whose crown development is restricted from above.

Topping - A highly disfiguring practice, likely to cause severe xylem dysfunction and decay in major structural parts of the wood.

White Rot - Form of decay where both cellulose and lignin are degraded.

Wound - Any injury, which induces a compartmentalisation response.

Wound wood - Wood with atypical anatomical features, formed in the vicinity of a wound and a term to describe the occluding tissues around a wound as opposed to the ambiguous term "callus."

Woodland Structure - The vertical and horizontal arrangement of trees within a group or woodland i.e. Dominant - trees with a crown above the upper layer of the canopy, Co dominant - trees that define the general upper edge of the canopy, Intermediate - trees that have been largely overgrown by others, Suppressed - trees

that have been overgrown and occupy an under story position and grow slowly, often severely asymmetrical.

Note: The definitions described above, may not necessarily be included within the Arboricultural Survey Data.

3.0 Recommendations

3.1 It is recommended that the works to the tree T1 be carried out in accordance with the data table of Appendix One. These works can be summarised as follows:

Priority	Prune	Fell	Other
2	N/A	T1 Pine	N/A

3.2 All tree work undertaken should be done in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 and by competent contractors insured with public liability cover of at least two million pounds.

3.3 If the trees on site are subject to any Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) or are encompassed within a Conservation Area then statutory permission from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) will be required before any tree works take place.

3.4 All operations should take account of wildlife needs and be planned to take advantage of weather conditions and time of year for minimum damage and disturbance. If any protected species or nesting birds are present or discovered while the works are taking place all work should cease until contact has been made with Natural England for further advice. Natural England can be contacted on 0845 600 3078 or by e-mail to: enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk. Specific consideration should be given to the possible presence of roosting bats, which are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (schedule 5) and included in schedule 2 of the Conservation Regulations 1994. Ideally, a survey should be carried out to identify any potential roost sites and if bats are found to be present advice should be sought form a person qualified and experienced in handling such matters and fully conversant with the implications of the Act.