

Arboricultural Report

Tree Condition Survey

Little Easton Playing Field
Manor Road,
Little Easton,
Dunmow,
Essex,
CM6 2JR.

Ref no: 09/202112

Client:	Mr Ian Brown Little Easton Parish Council
Date instructed:	30.11.2021
Instructed by:	Mr Fred Baldry Essex Tree Brothers
Date of visit:	21.12.2021
Prepared by:	C. Jones
Date Completed:	04.01.2022

Contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1 Instruction	3
1.2 Survey Methodology.....	3
1.3 Site Description.....	3
1.4 Tree Preservation Order and Conservation Areas	4
2. Recommendations	4
2.1 Explanation of Timescales	4
2.2 Schedule of Recommended Tree Works	5
Appendix 1: Site Plan Showing Location of Trees.....	7
Appendix 2: Survey Terminology	8
Appendix 3: Tree Survey Data.....	9
Appendix 4: Photographs.....	14
Appendix 5: Risk Assessment Methodology	18
Appendix 6: Limitations of Report	19

1. Introduction

1.1 Instruction

Chris Jones Arborist's has been instructed by Fred Baldry from Essex Tree Brothers to carry out a condition survey of the trees located within the site of Little Easton playing field on Manor Road, Little Easton, Dunmow, Essex, CM6 2JR. A site visit to Little Easton playing field was carried out on the 21st December 2021.

1.2 Survey Methodology

The survey, which includes assessment of tree health and risk was conducted on the trees included within the instruction, as detailed above.

The International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) describe a basic assessment of trees as follows: A detailed visual inspection of a tree and its surrounding environment. This may include utilising tools such as a probe or sounding mallet/ hammer to assist with the inspection. The assessment requires the surveyor to be able to walk freely around the trees without obstruction, allowing them to inspect the basal area, main stem, crown structure and physiological condition.

The survey is of preliminary nature with the assessment of trees being carried out by identifying external characteristics to give an indication about internal conditions and assess structural stability. Mattheck and Breloer (1994) described this process as Visual Tree Assessment (VTA).

Tree information recorded includes the species identification, tree height, stem diameter, crown spread diameter, age classification, physiological condition, observations and structural condition of tree, targets, risk rating and recommendation of works.

All information is recorded using Pear Technology tree mapping and management software on a handheld tablet device and ordnance survey map.

1.3 Site Description

The site is located on Manor Road in Little Easton which has low traffic usage. Most trees are located towards the boundary edge of the site which is predominantly level.

Most common species within the site are Poplar or London Plane, but there are also several other native and non-native deciduous species present, which range from young to mature.



Fig. 1 – Overview of area surveyed within Little Easton playing field (highlighted in yellow).

1.4 Tree Preservation Order and Conservation Areas

Checks carried out on the Uttlesford District Council website on the 28.12.2021 showed that none of the trees situated within the site are currently subject to a Tree Preservation Order. Online checks of the property also confirmed that it does not fall within a Conservation Area.

2. Recommendations

All works undertaken by the contractor should be carried out to BS 3998: (2010) Recommendations for Tree Work.

2.1 Explanation of Timescales

The Timescales below have been provided following the use of the International Society of Arboriculture's (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment Methodology. This 'qualitative' system uses a matrix-based combination of ratings which results in a conclusion of associated risk.

- Extreme risk – Works to be carried within 1 week.
- High risk – Works to be carried out within 1 month.
- Moderate risk – Works to be carried out within 3-6 months.
- Low risk – Works to be carried out within 12-36 months.

2.2 Schedule of Recommended Tree Works

Works to be carried out within 3 months

Tree No.	Species	Recommendations of works	Timescale
T407	Lombardy Poplar	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown.	3 months
T408	Lombardy Poplar	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown.	3 months
T414	Lombardy Poplar	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown.	3 months
T421	Oak	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown.	3 months
T422	English Oak	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown.	3 months
G2	Mixed species group	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown.	3 months
G3	Mixed species group	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown.	3 months
G6	Mixed species group	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown.	3 months

Works to be carried out within 6 months

Tree No.	Species	Recommendations of works	Timescale
T407	Lombardy Poplar	Re-inspect within summer to confirm identification of colonising pathogen.	6 months
T415	Lombardy Poplar	Re-inspect within summer to confirm identification of colonising pathogen. Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown.	6 months all

Works to be carried out within 12 months

Tree No.	Species	Recommendations of works	Timescale
T401	Lombardy Poplar	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown. Pollard at 7m above ground level and maintain on a regular 2 year pruning cycle.	12 months all
T417	Horse Chestnut	Remove major deadwood throughout crown and prune canopy to provide 1.5m clearance from utilities cable.	12 months
T418	Wild Cherry	Fell tree and replant with a suitable native species specimen.	12 months
T419	English Oak	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter overhanging footpath.	12 months
G4	Group of Horse Chestnut	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout all crowns.	12 months

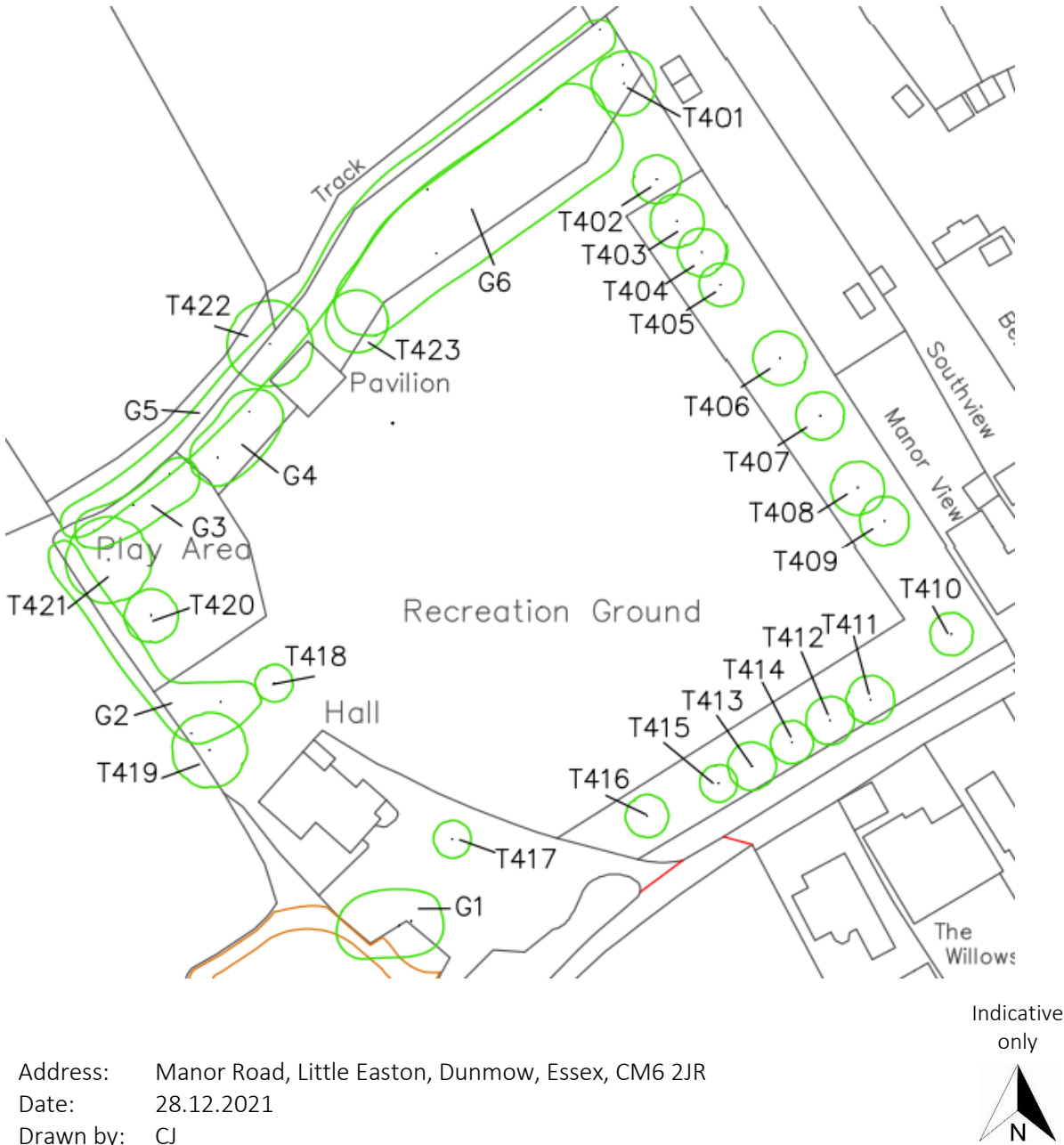
Works to be carried out within 24 months

Tree No.	Species	Recommendations of works	Timescale
T407	Lombardy Poplar	Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 10-11m above ground level.	24 months
T408	Lombardy Poplar	Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 10-11m above ground level.	24 months
T411	Lombardy Poplar	Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 15m above ground level.	24 months
T414	Lombardy Poplar	Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 15m above ground level.	24 months
T421	Oak	Selectively reduce lateral spread of crown to south by approx. 2m to reduce weight on branch union at 1.5m.	24 months
T423	Common Beech	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown.	24 months

Works to be carried out within 36 months

Tree No.	Species	Recommendations of works	Timescale
T402	Common Lime	Monitor included bark unions to note any movement or crack formation.	36 months
T403	London Plane	Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 12m above ground level.	36 months
T404	London Plane	Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 10m above ground level.	36 months
T405	Lombardy Poplar	Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 10m above ground level.	36 months
T406	London Plane	Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 11m above ground level.	36 months
T409	London Plane	Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 9m above ground level.	36 months
T410	Horse Chestnut	Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 8m above ground level.	36 months
T412	Horse Chestnut	Reduce height and lateral spread of crown to previous pruning points.	36 months

Appendix 1: Site Plan Showing Location of Trees



Appendix 2: Survey Terminology

Tree no.	Reference number given to the tree in relation to plan or drawing.
Species	Common name used for the species of tree with scientific name given when considered relevant.
Height	The approximate figure given in metres.
Crown spread	Approximate diameter of the crown measured from opposing cardinal directions (N-S, E-W), specified when necessary.
Stem dia.	This is the measurement of the stem diameter at 1.5m above ground level.
Age	Y – Young, in the first stages of the tree’s life, less than a third of the tree’s full life expectancy. SM - Semi mature, approximately one third of the tree’s life expectancy. EM – Early mature, between one third and two thirds expectancy. M - Mature, over two thirds of the tree’s life expectancy. OM - Over Mature, tree exceeding their life expectancy and now in decline.
Physical condition	This is a consideration based on the overall vitality of the tree and is assessed by the crown’s condition. Words used to describe vitality of the tree are: Good/ Fair/ Poor/ Dead, using intermediate descriptions of the same phrases.
Observations and structural conditions of tree(s)	These include comments and observations of the trees structural and physical condition on the day of undertaking the survey. All comments and recordings are taken from the ground unaided, unless otherwise stated or mentioned.
Target	An area, object or person(s) which are within the dripline of the crown or falling distance of the tree.
Risk rating	See appendices for further information. The risk rating is based on the observations of the tree on the day of undertaking the survey.
Recommendation of works	Recommendations which have been identified as necessary remedial works, based on the structural observations of the tree. Impacts of carrying out the survey to wildlife have been considered prior to carrying out works including when investigating defects which have potential to be wildlife habitat.
Work priority	Time scale in which works must be carried out indicating the risk it represents. Several work priorities may be issued to accommodate the amount of work required and are based upon the tree risk rating.
Inspection frequency	The time in which reinspection of the tree is recommended, stated in months.
All measurements are estimated/ approximate unless otherwise stated.	

Appendix 3: Tree Survey Data

Tree No:	Species:	Height: (m)	Crown Spread dia.: (m)	Stem dia.: (mm)	Age:	Physical condition:	Observations and structural condition of tree(s):	Targets:	Risk rating:	Recommendations of works:	Work priority:	Inspection frequency:
T401	Lombardy Poplar	19	12	800	M	Good	Tree located adjacent to footpath to east. Damage to surface root projecting east due to footfall, exposed desiccated wood visible. Not currently considered significant. Light ivy encroachment on main stem to north and west. Crown breaks into 3no. upright stems at 3m above ground level. Branch unions appear currently stable. <5% major and minor deadwood throughout crown. Historically topped at approx. 8-9m, now with 10m regrowth. Visible decay at several pruning points.	Footpath, cricket netting area, adjacent property west.	Low	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown. Pollard at 7m above ground level and maintain on a regular 2 year pruning cycle.	12 months all	36 months
T402	Common Lime	8	9	640	SM	Good	Crown historically lifted to west. Fruiting bodies of saprophytic fungi present on pruning wounds. Pruning wound showing signs of partial occlusion. Crown breaks into 4no. stems at 1.5m. Multiple included bark unions at crown break. No visible movement or cracking associated with unions.	Playing field lawn, cricket artificial turf area.	Low	Monitor included bark unions to note any movement or crack formation.	36 months	36 months
T403	London Plane	15	10	760	M	Good	Vegetation growing within basal area. Historically pollard at 12m, now with approx. 2m regrowth.	Playing field	Low	Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 12m above ground level.	36 months	36 months
T404	London Plane	14	9	690	M	Good	Minor basal and epicormic growth on main stem. Historically pollard at 12m, approx. 2m regrowth.	Playing field	Low	Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 10m above ground level.	36 months	36 months
T405	Lombardy Poplar	14	8	960	M	Good	Basal and epicormic growth attached to main stem. Historic wound on main stem at ground level to east. Visible decay, probed to a depth of 100mm. Adventitious root growing adjacent area of decay. Not currently considered significant. Historically pollard at 10m, now with 4m regrowth. Visible decay and desiccated wood present at historic pruning points. Minor storm damaged branches, <20mm diameter, within canopy. Presents low risk, not considered significant.	Playing field	Low	Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 10m above ground level.	36 months	36 months
T406	London Plane	13	10	880	M	Good	Crown breaks into 2no. stems at 2.5m above ground level. Swelling of stem directly below union. Union appears currently stable, not currently considered significant. Historically pollard at approx. 11m, now with 2m regrowth.	Playing field	Low	Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 11m above ground level.	36 months	36 months

T407	Lombardy Poplar	16	9	960	M	Good	Damage to buttress root to west, suspected mechanical damage. Senescent fungal fruiting bodies present on main stem at ground level to east. Unable to probe areas adjacent to fruiting bodies. Fruiting bodies most closely resemble those of the <i>Armillaria</i> spp. Considered to be currently acting saprophytically. Pruning wound on main stem at 2m to north, visible desiccated and decay within cavity, unable to probe, signs of partial occlusion. Not currently considered significant. Historically pollard at 10-11m above ground level, now with 5m regrowth. Visible decay and desiccated wood present at historic pruning points. <5% major deadwood within crown.	Playing field	Moderate	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown. Re-inspect within summer to confirm identification of colonising pathogen. Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 10-11m above ground level.	3 months. 6 months 24 months	36 months
T408	Lombardy Poplar	17	10	1000	M	Good	Historically crown lifted with several pruning wounds on the main stem from 1.6m to 2.5m. Pruning wounds range from 80-180mm in diameter. Minor amount of basal and epicormic growth attached to main stem. Historically pollard at 10m above ground level, now with approx. 6m regrowth. Visible decay and desiccated wood present at historic pruning points. 2m section of missing bark extending down from pollard point of central stem. Approx. 5% major deadwood within crown including dieback of upright laterals, >200mm diameter.	Playing field	Moderate	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown. Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 10-11m above ground level.	3 months 24 months	36 months
T409	London Plane	12	9	660	EM	Good	Historically pollard at 9m above ground level, now with 3m regrowth. Good form and crown structure.	Playing field, manor road	Low	Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 9m above ground level.	36 months	36 months
T410	Horse Chestnut	9	8	880	M	Good	Structural root to south displaying sign of girdling, not currently considered significant. Minor basal and epicormic growth attached to main stem. Historically crown lifted to 4m with 4no. pruning wounds on main stem, approx. 150mm in diameter, signs of partial occlusion. Historically pollard at 8m, now with approx. 1-1.5m regrowth. Good form and branch structure.	Playing field, manor road	Low	Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 8m above ground level.	36 months	36 months
T411	Lombardy Poplar	18	9	800	M	Fair	Minor basal and epicormic growth attached to main stem. Pronounced buttress root formation to north, northeast and west of stem. Flattening of main stem to southeast. No visible signs of decay and unable to probe area. Not currently considered significant. Historically pollard at 15m above ground level, now with 3m regrowth.	Playing field, manor road, properties	Low	Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 15m above ground level.	24 months	36 months
T412	Horse Chestnut	10	9	500	EM	Good	Signs of structural roots girdling main stem, not currently considered significant. Historically crown reduced at 9-10m above ground level.	Playing field, manor road, properties	Low	Reduce height and lateral spread of crown to previous pruning points.	36 months	36 months

T413	Horse Chestnut	12	9	690	M	Fair	Damage to buttress root to southeast, suspected mechanical damage. Exposed desiccated wood visible, unable to probe. Not currently considered significant. Crown historically lifted to 4m, several <100mm diameter pruning wounds with decay. Pruning wounds predominantly display partial occlusion. Crown historically reduced at 10m above ground level, now with 1m regrowth.	Playing field, manor road, properties	Low	No works presently required.	N/a	36 months
T414	Lombardy Poplar	18	8	900	M	Good	Pronounced buttress root formation to northeast and west. Light ivy encroaching main stem from ground level to 5m. Several storm damaged wounds within crown. <5% major deadwood within crown including dieback of upright lateral (>200mm diameter). Historically pollard at approx. 15m above ground level, now with 4m of regrowth. Decay visible at historic pruning points. Areas of bark missing below historical pruning points.	Playing field, manor road, properties	Moderate	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown. Re-pollard at previous pruning points, approx. 15m above ground level.	3 months. 24 months	36 months
T415	Lombardy Poplar	18	7	930	M	Fair	Senescent fruiting bodies most closely resembling those of the <i>Armillaria spp</i> attached to north, east and southeast of the main stem at ground level. Area probed adjacent fruiting bodies to east to a depth of 80mm. <5% major deadwood within crown. Historically, pollard at 15m, now with 3m regrowth.	Playing field, manor road, properties	Moderate	Re-inspect within summer to confirm identification of colonising pathogen. Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown.	6 months all	36 months
T416	Horse Chestnut	10	8	500	EM	Good	Historically reduced at 9m above ground level, now with <1m regrowth. Good form and crown structure. <5 minor deadwood.	Playing field, manor road, car park	Low	No works presently required.	N/a	36 months
T417	Horse Chestnut	11	7	460	EM	Good	Compaction of soils surrounding tree due to location within centre of car park. Crown historically lifted to 4m, pruning wounds displaying signs of partial occlusion. Crown in direct contact with utilities cable to west. <5% major deadwood in crown.	Car park	Low	Remove major deadwood throughout crown and prune canopy to provide 1.5m clearance from utilities cable.	12 months	36 months
T418	Wild Cherry	6	7	230	EM	Fair	Large historic wound on main stem to north. Visible exposed desiccated wood with fruiting bodies of <i>Ganoderma spp</i> present. Tight included bark unions at crown break 1m above ground level. Crown historically lifted and reduced.	Playing field	Low	Fell tree and replant with suitable native species specimen.	12 months	N/a
T419	English Oak	12	14	990	M	Fair	Located west of ditch line, ownership unknown. Pronounced buttress root formation to west. Hammer resonates hollowing of main stem at 1.5m to northeast and ground level to south. Lack of structural root formation south. Area between structural roots to	Playing field, parish hall	Low	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter overhanging footpath.	12 months	36 months

							southeast probed to a depth of 400mm. Depth of probe is thought to be exaggerated due to banked surface and soil erosion below main stem. Not currently considered significant. >5% major deadwood within crown. Historical storm damage wounds within crown. Squat form.					
T420	Silver Birch	15	10	430	M	Good	Historically crown lifted. Crown predominates to south due to neighbouring suppression from adjacent Oak. <5% minor deadwood in crown.	Play area	Low	No works presently required.	N/a	36 months
T421	Oak	16	16	630 600	M	Good	Crown breaks into co-dominant stems at 1.5m. Stem to south growing at 70° angle. Directly below union there are signs of stress in the form of fibre buckling. Otherwise good form and crown structure. >5% major deadwood within crown.	Play area	Low	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown. Selectively reduce lateral spread of crown to south by approx. 2m to reduce weight on branch union at 1.5m.	3 months. 24 months	36 months
T422	English Oak	13	16	1000	M-OM	Good	Light ivy encroachment on main stem to 1.5m. Historically lifted over footpath and pavilion building. 5% major deadwood within crown. Squat form with good crown structure.	Footpath, playing field	Low	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown.	3 months	36 months
T423	Common Beech	12	12	560	EM	Good	Crown historically lifted back to main stem with several >100mm diameter pruning wounds visible. Signs of partial occlusion. Wounds probed to an average depth of 80mm. Not currently considered significant. <5% major and minor deadwood in crown. Low target area due to vegetation at base restricting footfall and access. Included bark unions within tightly formed crown.	Playing field	Low	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crown.	24 months	36 months
G1	Group of Common Ash	13	12	400	EM	Good	Group of 2no. even aged Common Ash located within car park. Tree to east has damage to stem, suspected vehicular damage. Exposed desiccated wood, unable to probe wound. Not currently considered significant. Tree to west has girdling structural roots which are occluded within the main stem. Crowns have been historically lifted. <5% minor deadwood and storm damage within crowns.	Car park	Low	No works presently required.	N/a	36 months
G2	Mixed species group	12	5	250	SM	Fair to Poor	Mixed species group including Elm and Cherry. Several dead or dying Elm within boundary hedge line, 1no. partially failed Elm supported within other tree canopy. Dense ivy encroaching through crowns of group.	Playing field, play area	Moderate	Monolith dead or declining Elm within group at 2m above ground level.	3 months	36 months
G3	Mixed species group	15	7	400	SM-EM	Fair	Mixed group. Species include Oak, Ash and Horse Chestnut. Crown historically lifted. Major and minor deadwood throughout crowns.	Play area	Moderate	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crowns.	3 months	36 months

G4	Group of Horse Chestnut	11	10	520	EM	Fair	<p>Group of 2no. even aged Horse Chestnut. Both trees displaying signs of bleeding on their main stems. Bleeding associated with bacterial wet wood infection.</p> <p>Tree to west has dieback of several laterals in inner canopy. Branch union to north at 3m displaying signs of movement. Low target area below.</p> <p>Tree to east has a 100mm diameter wound at the branch union of lateral to southwest at 2.5m. Signs of partial occlusion. Major deadwood within crowns.</p>	Play area	Low	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout all crowns.	12 months	18 months
G5	Mixed species group	13	6	350	SM-EM	Fair	<p>Heights range from 3-13m. Mixed group of relatively even aged trees. Species include Field Maple, Oak with an understory of Blackthorn, Elm and Hawthorn. Several dead or declining Elm within group. 1no. Blackthorn with fruiting bodies of <i>Phellinus pomaceus</i> colonising declining stems, not currently considered significant due to low target area and low wind exposure.</p>	Footpath, play area	Low	No works presently required.	N/a	36 months
G6	Mixed species group	15	12	600	SM-M	Good	<p>Measurements taken from largest tree within group. Mixed species group. Species include Ash, Oak, Chestnut and Lime. Approx. 12no. trees within group. Major and minor deadwood throughout crowns. 1no. Common Ash within group has damage to stem at 1.5m above ground level to southwest. Unable to probe wound. Not currently considered significant.</p>	Play area, footpath, zip wire apparatus	Moderate	Remove major deadwood >50mm in diameter throughout crowns.	3 months	36 months

Appendix 4: Photographs



Photo 1: T401 Lombardy Poplar as viewed from the south.



Photo 2: T403 and T404 London Plane as viewed from the southwest.



Photo 3: T405 -410 as viewed from the west.



Photo 4: T410 – T415 as viewed from the west.



Photo 5: Example of senescent fruiting bodies most closely resembling those of the *Armillaria* spp at the base of T415 Lombardy Poplar.



Photo 6: T417 Horse Chestnut with crown in contact with utilities cable as viewed from the west.



Photo 7: Example of fruiting body of *Ganoderma spp* (highlighted in yellow) located on T418 Wild Cherry.



Photo 8: T420 Silver Birch, T421 Oak and G3 Mixed species group as viewed from the southeast.

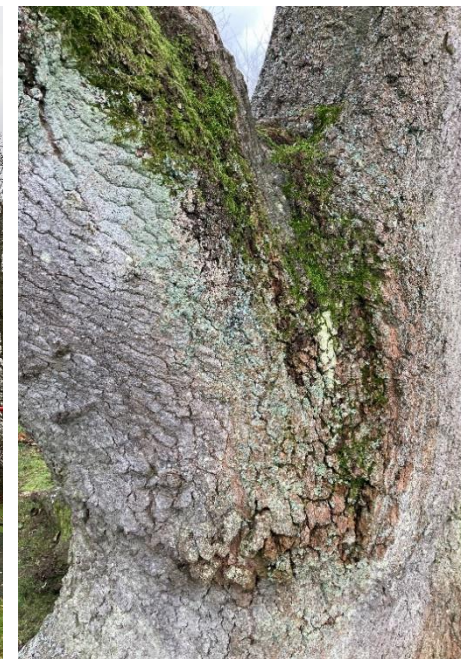


Photo 9: Showing T421 Oak with branch union at 1.5m. Directly below union are signs of stress indicating fibre buckling.



Photo 10: Example area of bleed (highlighted in yellow) on Horse Chestnut within G4 as viewed from the southwest. Bleed is associated bacterial wet wood infection.

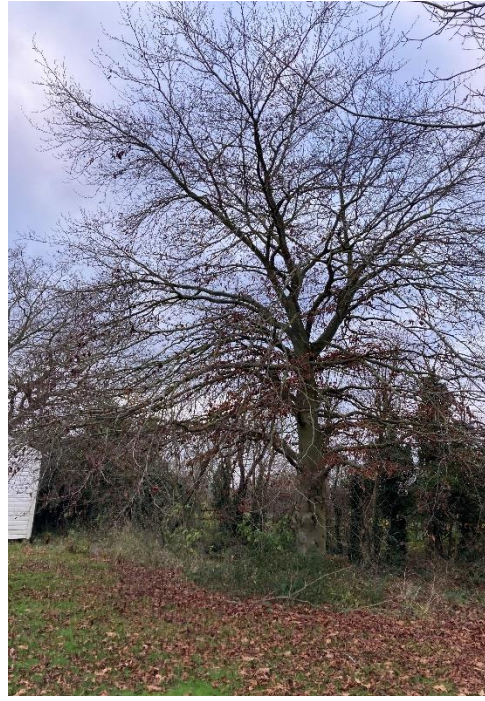


Photo 11: T423 Common Beech as viewed from the southeast.



Photo 12: G6 (foreground) and G5 (background).

Appendix 5: Risk Assessment Methodology

Risk has been assessed using the International Society of Arboriculture's (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment Methodology. This 'qualitative' system uses a matrix-based combination of ratings which results in a conclusion of associated risk.

With regard to trees and their ability to present risk within their given environment; a hazard is the part of the tree which is a likely source of harm and risk is the combination of the probability of an event or action happening with the severity and following consequences.

The risk rating used represent the tree's part which presents the greatest risk.

Matrix 1. Likelihood matrix			Likelihood of Impact	
Likelihood of Failure	Very Low	Low	Medium	High
Imminent	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely	Very likely
Probable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely
Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely
Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

Matrix 2. Risk rating matrix			Consequence of Failure	
Likelihood of Failure and impact	Negligible	Minor	Significant	Severe
Very likely	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Likely	Low	Moderate	High	High
Somewhat likely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Low

Appendix 6: Limitations of Report

Constraints and limitations of the Tree Survey

- The inspection and survey were based on visual observations as recorded and described within the report.
- A climbing inspection was not carried out, unless stated otherwise within the report.
- No below ground inspections were carried out, unless stated otherwise within the report.
- All observations were made from within the boundaries of the property, or from public land unless otherwise stated. Trees within third party properties are inspected from within the boundaries of the permitted property access or public land.
- This report focuses on the tree(s) identified in this report and their potential effects on the property as described.
- All measurements referencing distances to the property are made towards the nearest face/surface of the property from the observer.

Timing of the Survey and the Report

- The management recommendations in this tree condition report are valid for three years, any alterations or amendments renders this report invalid.
- Management recommendations will become invalid if changes develop to the site that affect the condition of the tree, the site as evaluated, or the hazards as identified at the time of the survey.
- It is recommended that a new tree survey/report is undertaken if such changes occur to any of the aforementioned details.

Provided information

- Any information provided to Chris Jones Arborist's in relation to this report is assumed to be accurate.

Trees in relation to subsidence or heave

- Assessment of the risks due to indirect damage to the property or third-party properties are not covered within this report.

Trees subject to statutory controls

- If the tree(s) are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or are located in a conservation area it will be necessary to contact the local authority before any pruning works, other than particular exemptions, can be carried out.
- The recommended works stated above are deemed necessary for appropriate management of the tree(s) and should be acceptable to the local authority. The local authority does have the right to refuse the recommendations made in this in this report.

Trees in relation to change outside human control

- Trees are a form of living organism which are subject to changes outside of human control. Phenological changes influence and impact trees growth when in dormancy and in leaf. Extreme changes in weather can warrant inspection or re-inspection of trees to assess the health and safety associated with the tree(s). Water volume within soil can change rapidly and has the ability to influence root growth. This change in water availability within soils surrounding trees has the potential to be affected by actions carried out by humans.