



Health and Safety Report in relation to trees at St Mary's Church, Weston.

Prepared by: East Midlands Tree Surveys Ltd.

Date: 29/06/2022

Ref: EMTS_H&S_SMC

Limitations of use and copyright: 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 of any nature, without our written permission. Its content and format are for the exclusive use of the addressee in 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 EMTS.



Contents

Instructions	1
Report Limitations	1
Background	2
Site Information	2
Tree Protection	2
Aspirations of the survey	4
Duty of care relating to trees.....	4
Negligence, liability and Acts of God	5
Criteria For Risk Assessment.....	5
Findings.....	6
Recommendations.....	7
Appendix 1 Survey data	9
Appendix 2 Site plan	13



Instructions

This report was commissioned by Charles Brown on behalf of St Mary's Church, Weston. The objectives of this report are as follows:

- To make an assessment of the trees' condition and identify any faults.
- To provide management recommendations based on the data gathered.

Report Limitations

Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. The health, condition and safety of the trees therefore should be checked on a regular basis, preferably once a year; this is the responsibility of the tree owner. The conclusions and recommendations in this report are only valid in line with the recommendations provided commencing from the date of the survey. The period of validity maybe reduced in the case of any change in condition or to proximity to the tree. Only those features that are apparent at the time of inspection could be assessed.

No soil samples were taken in preparation of this report and therefore no comments have been made in relation to any soil conditions.

An assessment was made of the trees' condition visually from ground level using Mattheck's Visual Tree Assessment methodology. No climbed inspection or detailed investigation of decay was made; however, this was not considered necessary as enough information was gained about the trees from a ground level inspection. If any faults or potential failings were identified on the tree these have been picked up in the tree survey notes. It should be noted that trees can change significantly over a relatively short period of time, and therefore trees should be monitored on a regular basis for sign of deterioration.

The following assessment procedure was carried out: -

1) observational assessment of the tree in a logical sequence, sub-divided into:

biological indicators

- Foliage – size, colour, distribution etc.
- Upper crown – extension growth, vigour, fungal fruit bodies etc.

mechanical indicators

- Branches – hazard beams, end loading, subsiding, fibre buckling etc.
- Bole – splits, cracks, ribs, bulges, 'bottle-butt', fungi, exudates etc.
- Ground level – soil heave, cracks, compaction, waterlogging etc.

2) mechanical confirmation of suspicion aroused by the observational process, in a logical sequence, starting with non-invasive (sounding hammer) and then semi-invasive if required – e.g. Picus.



Background

The majority of tree roots, even for a mature tree, are found in the top 60cm of the soil and are vulnerable to sudden changes in the rooting environment. These roots absorb moisture and nutrients needed for growth and contrary to popular belief, mature trees do not have a large deep taproot that obtains moisture from great depth.

Any damage to the rooting environment can upset the balance between the crown and roots established by a tree over many years, and this may be detrimental to the health status or may compromise the stability and structural integrity of the tree. It should be noted that healthy trees will usually withstand a loss of a proportion of their root system.

The storage of materials, plant machinery etc. can cause compaction to the upper soil horizons which may result in damage to feeder roots. These feeder roots absorb oxygen, water & nutrients that are then transported around various parts of the tree to fulfil their part in the growth processes of the tree.

Particular care needs to be addressed in dealing with legally protected species such as nesting birds and roosting bats which are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) from intentional harm and killing and applies to roosting and hibernating bats and active bird nests. The bird nesting season generally runs from March 1st to 31st August, ideally, any works should be avoided within this period. If the presence of bats is suspected, it is recommended that the Local Bat group is contacted for advice.

Site Information

The trees are located within the church grounds and are a mix of individual broadleaf trees with scattered conifers. The trees along the south eastern boundary are adjacent to the footpath and main road.

Tree Protection

The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 protects trees within Conservation Areas that are not already subject to TPO protection. Conservation Areas are defined as “areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”. Although Conservation Areas are primarily designated due to the built environment, trees also contribute to the character of these areas. Trees with a diameter in excess of 7.5cm (3 inches) measured 1.5 metres (5 feet) above ground level are protected by law, and 6 weeks’ written notice must be given before any tree work, not just felling, is undertaken. For trees being felled to aid the growth of others (i.e. thinning operations), the threshold diameter is 10cm (4 inches).

Within a conservation area there are restrictions to the work that may be carried out on trees. The LPA must be given at least six weeks’ notice in writing before works are carried out to most trees within conservation areas. The notice must describe:

- which trees require work
- the nature of the work



Work must not be carried out during that period without permission. (If it is, a heavy fine could be imposed, and replacement planting will generally be required). After six weeks the Council has to make a decision, either negotiate to a favourable position for both parties, approve the works or serve a Tree Preservation Order. Works must be completed within two years of the date of serving the notice.

Notification is not needed if the tree intended to be worked on is:

- less than 7.5 cm (3 inches) in diameter.
- less than 10 cm (4 inches) in diameter if removal is to improve the growth of other trees.
- Dead.
- in a commercial orchard or pruning fruit trees in accordance with good horticultural practice.
- directly in the way of development that is about to start, and for which detailed planning permission has been granted.

The diameter is to be measured over the bark of the tree at 1.5m (5ft) above ground level and can be taken to be roughly equal to a third of the girth at that height divided by 3.

Work may also be undertaken without notice:

- to prevent or control a nuisance (in the legal sense, in which case it may be helpful to consult a solicitor).
- to comply with an obligation under an Act of Parliament.
- at the request of certain government departments and other specified organisations.
- For pruning fruit trees for the production of fruit, so long as it is line with best horticultural practice.

Tree Preservation Orders (TPO)

These are made by Local Planning Authorities to prohibit the cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping, wilful damage or destruction of trees without the authority's consent. They can be placed on trees deemed to be of high amenity value within the local landscape, ranging in location from public open spaces to roadsides and private residential gardens.

Once a TPO is made it usually takes immediate effect but can be confirmed or terminated at any time up to six months' time, with or without modifications. Modifications can be a change in description or map details, or a removal of certain trees from the order, but cannot include extra trees to be protected - if the Authority wants to add trees to the order as originally made it is usually necessary to make a



new Order. The landowner is still responsible for the trees, their condition and any damage they might cause at all times.

Details of Orders, applications for work and decisions are kept by the local authority and should be available for public inspection. A landowner is also served notice if a new order is made on their land. It is normal, but not required, for other interested parties (for example neighbours, parish councils etc) to be sent copies of new orders too. There is no requirement for applications to do work to protected trees to be advertised, although many authorities choose to do so.

A check of the current status of the trees on site has not been made with the Local Planning Authority and it is advised that this is carried out before any tree works commence on site.

If trees protected by a TPO are cut-down, topped, lopped, uprooted or wilfully damaged or destroyed, the owner of the tree(s) and the contractor responsible for the work can both be legally prosecuted. The current maximum fine is £20,000 per tree at the Magistrates Court or unlimited fine at the Crown Court.

Trees that are dead or dangerous are exempt from legislation. It is common good practice to notify the LPA of intention to carry out work to trees that fall into these categories, preferably with some notice (e.g. one working week).

Any works prescriptions for protected trees can be dealt with by way of inclusion into a Planning Application for development purposes; this avoids the need to make a separate tree application.

A leaflet produced by the DCLG (Protected Trees), covers the issues raised by this legislation and can be found on <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas>

Statutory wildlife obligations: The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and The Habitat Regulations 2012 provide statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All tree work operations are covered by these provisions and advice from an ecologist should be obtained before undertaking any works that might constitute an offence.

Aspirations of the survey

The aim of this survey is to determine the current health and condition of the trees and to thereafter, identify and highlight hazardous defects and assess potential risks in relation to the owner's Duty of Care.

Duty of care relating to trees

In broad terms, a tree owner, and/or whoever has control over it (the duty holder), has a duty of care in both civil and criminal law to take reasonable management measures to avoid foreseeable injury or harm. Duty holders are expected to consider the risks posed by their trees and manage those risks in a reasonable and proportionate way.



There is well established case law upholding the principle that the standard of the duty of care varies according to the resources available to the duty holder, i.e. a large land owner such as an estate or a highway authority would be expected to apply a higher standard of management than smaller landowners such as residential householders.

In short, the law expects duty holders to act in a practical and sensible way, according to the size of their properties.

However, in the event that a duty holder is found neglectful of their duty of care in terms of checking, i.e. they did not have their trees checked where a significant potential for harm existed, it does not automatically follow that they will be liable for any harm that arises.

Liability will only flow from that negligence if it can be established that a competent check would have identified an unacceptable risk of harm and resulted in remedial works that would have prevented that harm occurring. If a defect that resulted in failure would not have been found in a competent check, then, irrespective of any negligence from not carrying out a check, the duty holder is unlikely to be held liable for the consequences of the failure.

Negligence, liability and Acts of God

More specifically, negligence, liability and Acts of God are commonly used terms when discussing duty of care and how blame will be apportioned in the event of harm arising.

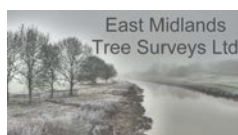
Although they are the subject of detailed legal definitions, their everyday meaning during normal use is more helpful. Negligence occurs when someone fails to do something that a reasonable person would have done. Liability is where the responsibility lies when something happens, i.e. who is to blame, with an implication that this is where compensation may be due for any harm that arises. An Act of God means an event that is beyond human control, i.e. there were no obvious indications that it was going to happen before the event.

Case histories suggest that act of God is only a means of defence if the tree(s) have been inspected by a competently trained person and any advice acted upon.

Criteria For Risk Assessment

The Risk Assessment system used is based on the *Tree Hazard: Risk Evaluation and Treatment System* (THREATS) and has been used to record the facts of the inspection as per: -

- Lists any observed defects
- Assessment of the three components of tree risk (defect, target and impact – after Matheny & Clark (1994)¹)
- The system contains an algorithm that provides for a relatively subtle interaction between these three components



- Arrives at a conclusion which was in tune with what can be termed 'unassisted arboricultural decision making' (aka gut instinct)
- Establishes a defensible hierarchy of response that includes delayed intervention and phased re-inspection.

Score range	Threat category	recommended action and completion deadline				
4000 +	7 - Extreme	Evacuate/prevent access to impact site, emergency call-out of contractors				
2001-3999	6 - Serious	Close site if practical; arrange for work to be completed within 7 days				
1000-2000	5 - Significant	Arrange for work to be completed within four weeks maximum				
330-999	4- Moderate	Remediate within 13 weeks, reinspect after SWE meantime (inc. gales to Force 7+)				
160-329	3- Slight	Reinspect annually /after storms (Force 10+), expect to schedule work within 2 yrs				
50-159	2- Minimal	Reinspect within 3 yrs if public access, schedule work as required				
0-49	1- Insignificant	Reinspect within 5 yrs if general public access or 3 yrs if child-specific access & TS ≥20				

Findings

Appendix 1 lists the trees surveyed along with site observations recorded at the time of inspection.

A few trees, as stated in the report, are ivy covered or have epicormics around the base; some trees are overhanging the footpath/road and require crown lifting to provide statute clearances.

There are a couple of trees to be felled due to their condition.

Both T66 & T77 have evidence of woodpecker activity indicating internal decay.

The majority of the trees fall within THREATS Category 1 which puts them into a 3 year inspection cycle, 2 trees are Category 2 which is a 3 year inspection cycle, 2 trees are in Category 3 which is a 2 year inspection cycle, however, see recommendations below re: timescales. 1 tree falls within Category 4 for works however 6 months is suggested for all works in order to secure the contract works.

T954 tree has no score due to being unable to assess effectively because of excess vegetation. This will need to be reinspected after the base has been cleared.

The site plan can be found at Appendix 2.

Recommendations

Carry out the works identified at Appendix 1 within the time frames noted.

In terms of T66 & T77, although both trees are showing as a minimal risk, failure on T77 could potentially result in the upper crown failing and falling onto the neighbouring property thereby causing significant damage.

Whilst the target is lower for T66 in that it is unlikely to hit a building, the risk none the less is to visitors to the Church.

It is not possible to determine from a ground inspection the extent of decay on either tree due to the location of the woodpecker holes at around 5m+.

There are only 2 realistic options to arrive at an acceptable outcome in terms of risk management: -

1. Reduce both trees as suggested in the tree data tables.
2. Commission a specialist report whereby a further decay investigation would be carried out to determine whether or not either tree should be reduced in size.

There is no right or wrong solution, either way forward is acceptable in terms of risk management.

It is advised that quotes are sought in order to make a better informed decision, if an application is required, this could be submitted by the appointed Tree Surgeon.

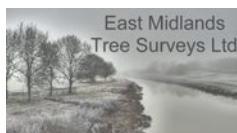
The following Company are able to offer the specialist decay assessment: -

RGS Arb Consultants - they can be contacted on 01604 581044.

https://rgs-treeservices.co.uk/pages/about_rgs.html

It was not clear in the North-east corner of the site around the drain area, where the legal boundary is located.

It is advised therefore that the ownership of trees in this location is determined, and any additional trees identified as a result are assessed.



Following a recent court case ruling whereby an individual was left with life changing injuries, a judge determined that trees should be inspected every 18 months.

It is recommended therefore that the most pragmatic and cost effective solution is that a survey is carried out across the whole site every 18 months to pick up seasonal variances between Summer and Autumn/Winter.

With this in mind, it is suggested that a full survey is carried out again in late December 2023/January 2024.

Additional to this, trees should also be inspected following significant storm events.



John Wilcockson – Director, East Midlands Tree Surveys LTD.

Tech Cert (Arbor A), NDF For

29/06/2022



Appendix 1 - Tree Survey Data

Tree Survey Report

Client: Charles Brown
Site: St Mary's Church, Weston

Condition	No. trees
Dead	1
Fair	13
Good	25
Poor	1
Total	40



Ref.	Species	Target	Measurements	Observations	Condition	Threat Category	Inspection period months	Recommendations
G1	Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Holly x 2 Codominant at 2m Weak unions Dense canopy	Fair	1: Insignificant	18	No work required
T060	Cedar (<i>Cedrus sp.</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Thin crown East due to competition Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm	Good	1: Insignificant	18	No work required
T061	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Unable to assess effectively due to vegetation. Trunk - Ivy/climber Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - Ivy/climber	Good	1: Insignificant	18	Actionable defects: Trunk - Ivy/climber Control Measures: Sever ivy Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 Months)
T062	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - major deadwood >100mm	Good	1: Insignificant	18	No work required
T063	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	Graveyard Building	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - major deadwood >100mm Crown - codominant stems at 2m Crown - low branches	Good	1: Insignificant	18	Control Measures: Buildings clearance 2m Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 Months)
T064	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Graveyard Building	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Trunk - epicormics/suckers	Good	1: Insignificant	18	Actionable defects: Epicormics Control Measures: Remove epicormics Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 Months)
T065	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	Graveyard Building	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - codominant stems at 2m Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs	Good	1: Insignificant	18	No work required
T066	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Historic failures in upper crown Failure at 4m, part occluded cavity. Woodpecker hole Thin crown	Fair	2: Minimal	18	Actionable defects: Failure in upper crown Control Measures: Crown reduce 4m above cavity on main trunk Maintain as pollard Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 Months)
T067	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - major deadwood >100mm	Good	1: Insignificant	18	No work required
T068	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - major deadwood >100mm Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs	Good	1: Insignificant	18	No work required

Ref.	Species	Target	Measurements	Observations	Condition	Threat Category	Inspection period months	Recommendations
T069	Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - major deadwood >100mm Crown dieback 60% Crown - codominant stems at 3m	Poor	3: Slight	18	Actionable defects: Dieback Control Measures: Fell and poison Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 months)
T070	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Trunk - Ivy/climber Crown - asymmetric	Good	1: Insignificant	18	Actionable defects: Trunk - Ivy/climber Control Measures: Sever ivy Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 Months)
T071	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Significant stem failure at 4m Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - major deadwood >100mm Crown - asymmetric	Fair	1: Insignificant	18	No work required
T072	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Trunk - Ivy/climber Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - major deadwood >100mm Crown - Ivy/climber	Fair	1: Insignificant	18	Actionable defects: Trunk - Ivy/climber Control Measures: Sever ivy Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 Months)
T073	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Trunk - Ivy/climber Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - major deadwood >100mm Crown - Ivy/climber Trunk leaning at 45 degrees East Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - thin foliage	Fair	1: Insignificant	18	Actionable defects: Trunk - Ivy/climber Control Measures: Sever ivy Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 Months)
T074	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - major deadwood >100mm Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs	Good	1: Insignificant	18	No work required
T075	Laurel Cherry (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Multi stems at ground level Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - congested	Good	1: Insignificant	18	No work required
T076	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Graveyard Building	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm	Good	1: Insignificant	18	No work required
T077	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Graveyard Building	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - major deadwood >100mm Woodpecker hole indicates possible decay Historic branch failures	Good	2: Minimal	18	Actionable defects: Woodpecker hole Control Measures: Crown reduce 4m above woodpecker hole Maintain as pollard Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 Months)
T078	Cedar (<i>Cedrus sp.</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm	Good	1: Insignificant	18	No work required
T079	Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - congested Crown - suppressed	Fair	1: Insignificant	18	No work required

Ref.	Species	Target	Measurements	Observations	Condition	Threat Category	Inspection period months	Recommendations
T080	Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - minor deadwood < 100m Crown - suppressed Trunk - Ivy/climber	Fair	1: Insignificant	18	Actionable defects: Trunk - Ivy/climber Control Measures: Sever ivy Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 Months)
T081	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Graveyard Footpath. Road.	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Trunk - epicormics /suckers Crown - thin foliage	Fair	1: Insignificant	18	Actionable defects: Epicormics Control Measures: Remove epicormics Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 Months)
T082	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Graveyard Footpath. Road.	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm	Good	1: Insignificant	18	No work required
T083	Not identified (<i>Not identified</i>)	Graveyard Footpath. Road.	Life Stage: Dead	Dead	Dead	4: Moderate	18	Remove Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 Months)
T084	Yew (<i>Taxus sp.</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm	Good	1: Insignificant	18	No work required
T085	Yew (<i>Taxus sp.</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm	Good	1: Insignificant	18	No work required
T086	Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis sp.</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Early crown dieback	Fair	1: Insignificant	18	No work required
T087	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	Graveyard Building	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs	Good	1: Insignificant	18	No work required
T088	Yew (<i>Taxus sp.</i>)	Graveyard Footpath. Road.	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - codominant stems at 1m Crown - dense crown foliage Low branches	Good	1: Insignificant	18	Actionable defects: Low branches Control Measures: Crown lift to 3m over footpath Crown lift to 3m over footpath Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 Months)
T089	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Graveyard Footpath. Road.	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - codominant stems at 4m Low branches	Good	1: Insignificant	18	Actionable defects: Low branches Control Measures: Crown lift to 3m over footpath Crown lift to 6m over highway Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 Months)
T090	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Graveyard Footpath. Road. Overhead wires.	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Low branches	Good	1: Insignificant	18	Actionable defects: Low branches Control Measures: Crown lift to 3m over footpath Crown lift to 6m over highway Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 Months)
T091	Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>)	Graveyard Footpath. Road.	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Trunk - Ivy/climber Crown - Ivy/climber Crown - suppressed Low branches	Good	1: Insignificant	18	Actionable defects: Trunk - ivy climber Low branches Control Measures: Sever ivy Crown lift to 3m over footpath Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 Months)
T951	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Footpath. Garden.	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Topped at 4m with reaction growth.	Fair	1: Insignificant	18	No work required

Ref.	Species	Target	Measurements	Observations	Condition	Threat Category	Inspection period months	Recommendations
T952	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	Footpath. Garden.	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Topped at 4m with reaction growth.	Fair	1: Insignificant	18	No work required
T953	Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>)	Dwelling. Footpath.	Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Slight lean at base, historic pruning wounds	Good	1: Insignificant	18	Control Measures: Buildings clearance 2m Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 Months)
T954	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Footpath. Garden. Graveyard.	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Minor ivy. Appears to have been reduced historically. Old pruning wounds. Unable to assess effectively due to vegetation.	Fair	No score	18	Unable to assess effectively: Sever ivy, clear around base and reinspect Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 Months)
T955	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Footpath. Graveyard.	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Minor ivy. Old pruning wounds. Historic failure on scaffold NW 5m.	Good	1: Insignificant	18	Actionable defects: Trunk - Ivy/climber Control Measures: Sever ivy Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 Months)
T956	Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	Footpath. Graveyard.	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Minor ivy. Old pruning wounds. Moderate sized deadwood. Multiple woodpecker holes indicates internal decay.	Good	3: Slight	18	Actionable defects: Woodpecker holes Control Measures: Fell and poison Timescale: 29-Dec-2022 (6 months)
T957	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Branch failures mid crown Crown - pruning wounds Appears to be under stress, excess of seed pods	Fair	1: Insignificant	18	No work required

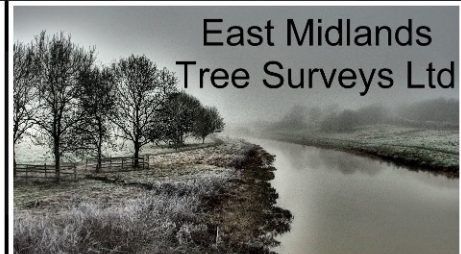
Appendix 2. Site plan

Charles Brown
St Mary's Church, Weston

Page size: A4

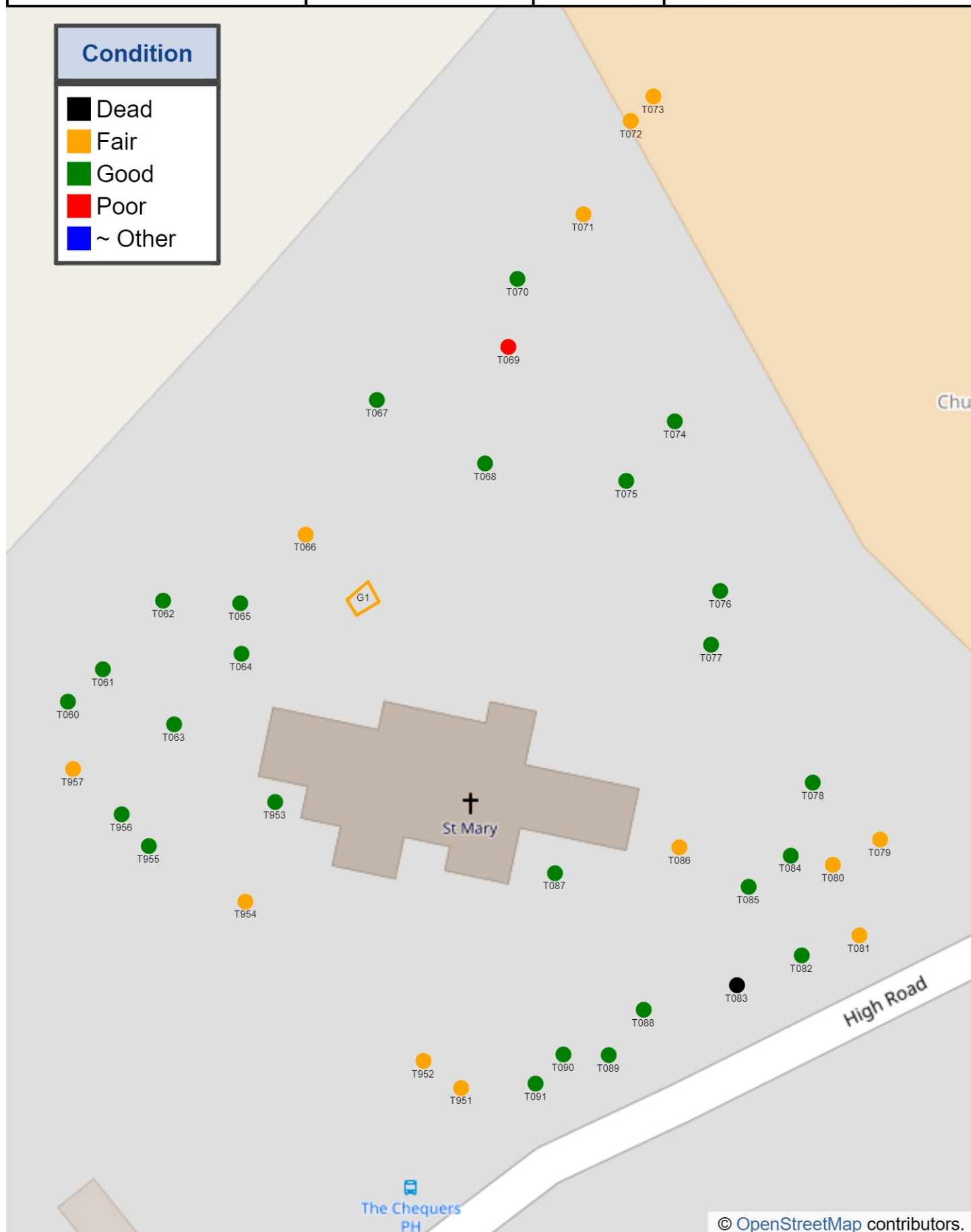
1 : 598

0 10 m 20 m



Condition

- Dead
- Fair
- Good
- Poor
- ~ Other



© OpenStreetMap contributors.