redeswood

TREE SURVEYING

Tree Inspection Report

For

Wall Parish Council

Of

Village Centre and St Oswalds in Lee Church Yard

Charlotte Morton BSc Hons

LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection

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1.0 Introduction and Scope of Survey

Redeswood Tree Surveying were instructed by Wall Parish Council to carry out an inspection of the trees within the village under the Parish Councils Management and the trees in the closed churchyard at St. Oswald's in Lee Church.

The survey covers the trees within these areas, which are to be recorded, along with any recommendations for work required.

2.0 Legal Implications

A 'Duty of Care' is owed to any persons who may reasonably contemplated by tree owners, those responsible for managing trees and the inspector to be affected by their actions.

This duty means the above persons need to meet a standard of care, if not then negligence may be proved, and may result in a claim for damages.

A tree owner will be liable in negligence where:-

A tree falls or sheds a branch causing injury or harm to a reasonably contemplated person, where the injury or harm was foreseeable. The person who was injured is someone to whom the tree owner owed a duty of care, and the injury was caused by a breach of that duty.

This means that all tree owners must take reasonable steps to ensure (as far as reasonably practicable) that trees located on their land are unlikely to cause harm.

Only if no trees are present can it be possible to ensure complete and guaranteed safety, therefore in practice a balance between the interests of owners, those who could be harmed and those of the public needs to be met.

3.0 Tree Inspection

The inspection of the trees was carried out on 18th December 2025 by Charlotte Morton, who holds Professional Tree Inspection and Quantified Tree Risk Assessment Certificates.

3.1 Methodology

A ground based visual tree assessment was carried out. This involves systematically analysing the tree or group of trees:

- Assessing the area around the tree
- The roots
- The base of the stem
- The stem
- The canopy
- Branch unions

It should be noted that there aren't any completely safe trees due to the laws and forces of nature that dictate a natural failure rate in intact trees.

Only visible defects and those detectable with a sounding mallet or probe have been identified. All the trees or groups of trees on site have been recorded.

3.2 The Location

There are trees located within the village, there is public access around these trees, with some being in close proximity to the roads.

The other trees are located within the churchyard, again there is public access within these areas, but outside the village away from roads.

3.3 The Trees

The trees are a mix of broadleaf species.

The trees are generally considered to be in good condition, with a some exceptions primarily being Ash trees affected by Ash Die Back.

There is minor epicormic growth in places and Ivy growing on several trees.

The trees are shown on the plans attached at appendix 1.

The inspection sheets are attached at appendix 2.

3.4 Recommended Work

The trees have been assessed using quantified tree risk assessment (QTRA) to give a quantified risk of harm and is a combined measure of the likelihood and consequence of tree failure.

Where the risk is green, there is no need to take any immediate action. Where there are no comments or concerns with trees the are automatically given a less than 1/1M (green) risk category.

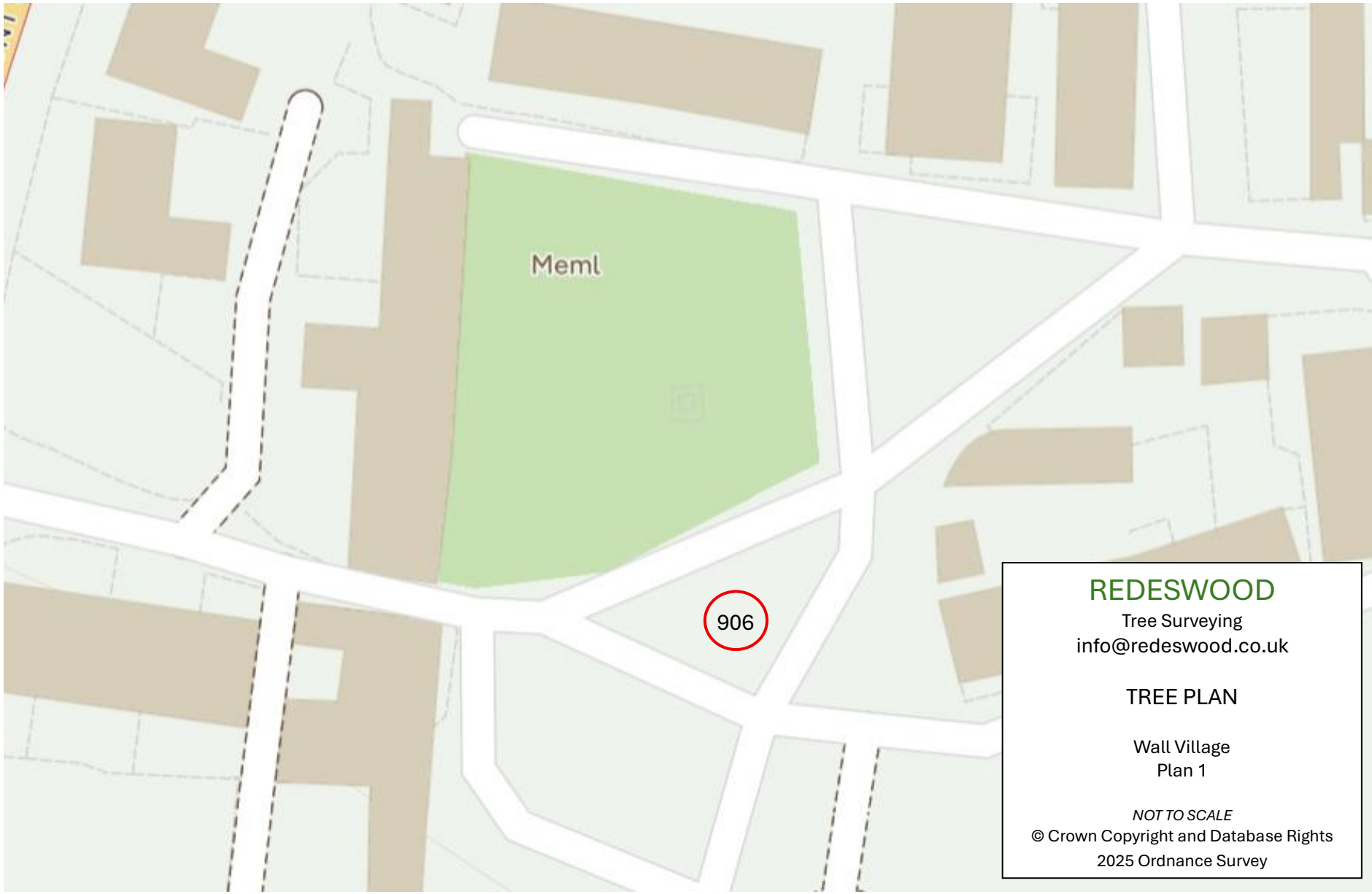
Where the risk is Yellow it is considered tolerable, therefore it is up to the tree owner to decide on the management of the tree and if the benefits of risk control are sufficient to justify the cost. The higher the risk within the tolerable range the more work that should be considered.

I have recommended tree works as follows –

- T906 (Beech) – canopy reduction
- T907 (Rowan) - epicormic growth removal
- T911 (Ash) - Dead wood removed
- G1 – Ash trees with ADB to be removed, as shown in the photos attached at appendix 3.
- G2 – Ash tree with ADB to be removed, before the canopy gets to more than 50% die back, and the tree becomes to brittle to climb.

I have not recommended any tree works within the churchyard.

Appendix 1 – Tree Plans



REDESWOOD

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TREE PLAN

Wall Village

Plan 1

NOT TO SCALE

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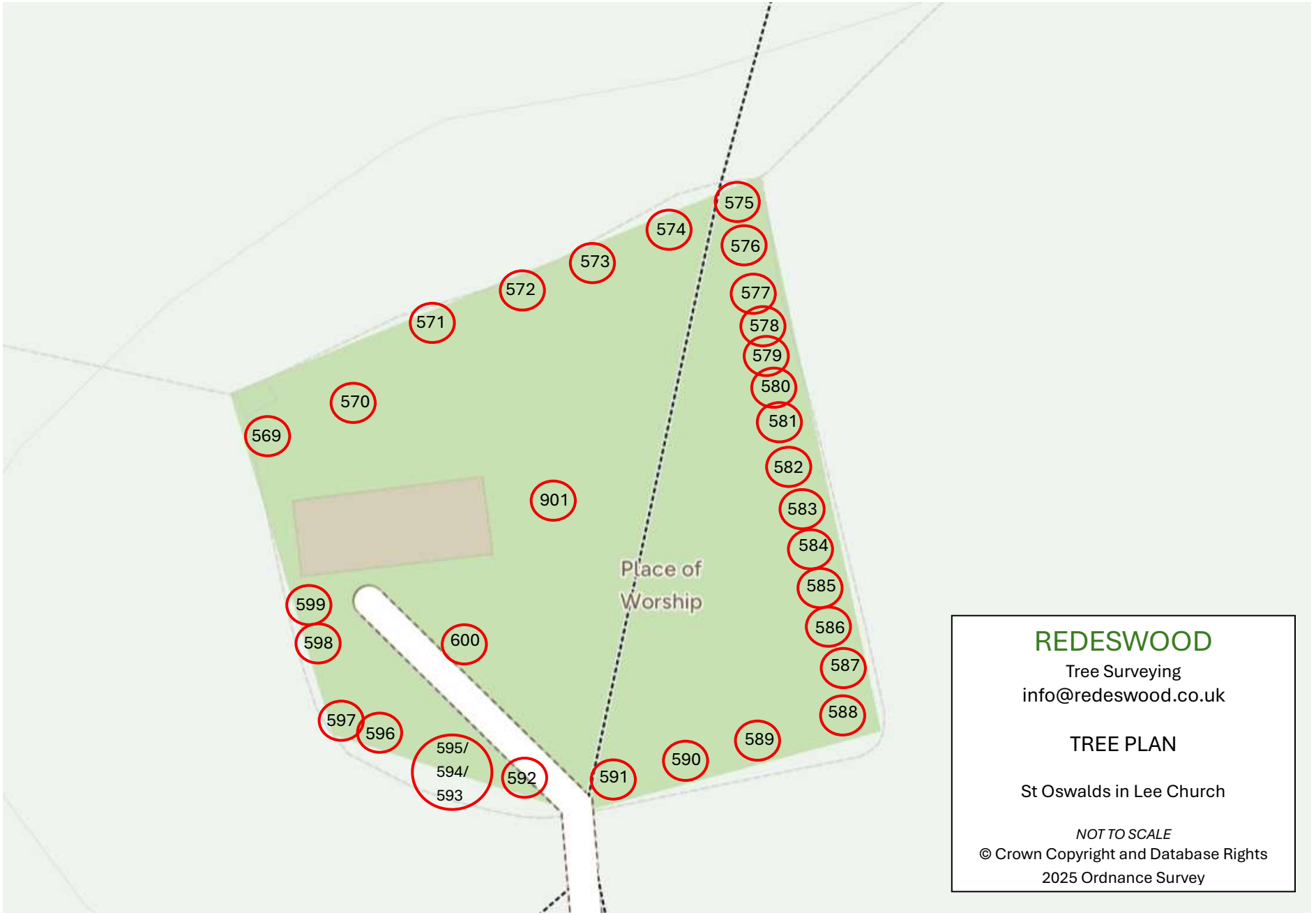
TREE PLAN

Wall Village

Plan 2

NOT TO SCALE



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TREE PLAN

St Oswalds in Lee Church

NOT TO SCALE

Appendix 2 – Tree Inspection Record

Date of Inspection: 18th December 2025

Ref	Species	Age	Vitality	Comments	Recommendations	QTRA Rating						Likelihood of Bats	Work Priority
						Risk Assessment of	Target range	Size range	POF range	Reduce mass	Risk of harm		
906	Beech	M	N	Big mature tree, multi-stems that have grown together in places. Crack at on side through main stem to base. Limbs above the crack have grown together. Minor deadwood but canopy in good health. Tree has been previously managed.	Reduction of canopy by up to 30% to reduce likelihood of tree splitting out. Monitor tree to see if crack increases and becomes deeper.	Whole tree failure	2	1	5		1/400K	Low	Medium
907	Rowan	SM	N	Epicormic growth at base.	Remove epicormic growth.						<1/1M	Low	Low
908	Beech	M	N	Bark cracks in the main stem, some changes with the sounding mallet, but no other evidence of decay. Canopy looks normal, minimal deadwood.							<1/1M		
909	Beech	M	N	Bark cracks on the main stem. Minor variation with the sounding mallet. Main V-shaped Union, minor crack and moisture build up. No causes for concern at time of inspection.							<1/1M		
910	Beech	M	N	Bark cracks on main stem. Very minor variation with sounding mallet. Multiple V-shaped unions, some with included cracks. No causes for concern at time of inspection.							<1/1M		

Ref	Species	Age	Vitality	Comments	Recommendations	QTRA Rating						Likelihood of Bats	Work Priority
						Risk Assessment of	Target range	Size range	POF range	Reduce mass	Risk of harm		
911	Ash	M	R	Good bud in the canopy, Major dead wood at side of tree nearest the beech tree.	Remove dead wood. Monitor for further signs of Ash Die Back.	Deadwood failure.	2	3	4		1/500K	Low	Low
G1	Oak, Horse Chestnut, Ash, Yew, Alder	M	N R	Ivy present on trees in group. Ash trees with Ash Die Back – • 2x Ash poor quality ADB. • Single Ash has decay going up stem. • Multi-stem ash near road has a lot of ivy with most of canopy dead.	Remove poor quality Ash.	Whole tree failure	2	2	4		1/100K	Low	Medium
915	Ash	M	N	Ivy covering stem and into canopy, lone large limb on side closest to the road. Good bud. Minor deadwood in canopy.	Monitor the limb.						<1/1M		
G2	Ash, Sycamore, Holly, Yew	M	N R	Majority of Ash look good. Big trees on roadside are in normal health. Minor deadwood in some of the trees and a couple of small diameter standing dead stems with ivy. • 1 large ash, nearest main road is in terminal decline. Heading towards 40%ADB.	Remove Ash in terminal decline. Remove small standing dead if desired, but they can add habitat.	Whole tree failure	2	1	4		1/40K	Low	Medium

Ref	Species	Age	Vitality	Comments	Recommendations	QTRA Rating						Likelihood of Bats	Work Priority
						Risk Assessment of	Target range	Size range	POF range	Reduce mass	Risk of harm		
St Oswalds in Lee Churchyard													
591	Sycamore	M	N								<1/1M		
590	Sycamore	M	N	Hole on wall side of tree, some decay but no concern.							<1/1M		
589	Sycamore	M	N	Some holes on wall side of trees around 2 ½ m high but no decay detected with sounding Mallett.							<1/1M		
588	Sycamore	M	N	U-shaped union 1 ½ m high, full of water but solid around.							<1/1M		
587	Sycamore	M	N	V-shaped Union at 1m but normal health.							<1/1M		
586	Sycamore	M	N	Multi union at 1m but normal health.							<1/1M		
585	Sycamore	M	N	Small hole at 3m but normal health.							<1/1M		
584	Elder	SM	D	Dead small tree. Not big enough to cause a concern.	Remove if desired.						<1/1M		
583	Sycamore	M	N								<1/1M		
582	Cypress	SM	N								<1/1M		
581	Rowan	Y	N								<1/1M		
580	Lime	SM	N								<1/1M		

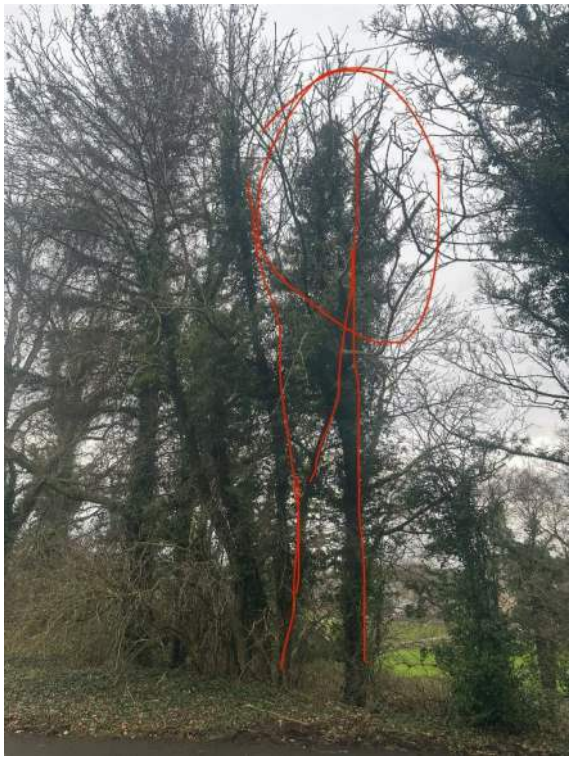
Ref	Species	Age	Vitality	Comments	Recommendations	QTRA Rating						Likelihood of Bats	Work Priority
						Risk Assessment of	Target range	Size range	POF range	Reduce mass	Risk of harm		
579	Rowan	SM	N								<1/1M		
578	Holly	M	N								<1/1M		
577	Rowan	SM									<1/1M		
576	Elder	SM	N								<1/1M		
575	Sycamore	M	N	Main union at ground level. Even sounds with mallet.							<1/1M		
574	Sycamore	M	N	Main union about 2 ½ metres high.							<1/1M		
573	Sycamore	M	N	Main u-shaped union at 1 ½ meters high but normal health. Old wound about 4m showing signs of decay but no concern with sounding mallet.							<1/1M		
572	Sycamore	M	N	U shaped union at 2m high but normal health.							<1/1M		
571	Holly	SM	N								<1/1M		
570	Yew	SM	N								<1/1M		
569	Rowan	SM	N								<1/1M		
599	Sycamore	M	N	U shaped union at 2 m high, old wounds below union, decay into the wound but enough solid timber around it. Has been reduced in the past.							<1/1M		

Ref	Species	Age	Vitality	Comments	Recommendations	QTRA Rating						Likelihood of Bats	Work Priority
						Risk Assessment of	Target range	Size range	POF range	Reduce mass	Risk of harm		
598	Cypress	SM	N								<1/1M		
597	Sycamore	M	N	Low union, which is satisfactory, hole in one limb. Do detect hollowing/decay with sounding mallet – however the tree has already been reduced to reduce the risk.							<1/1M		
596	Sycamore	M	N	Main union is u shaped at 2½m, old wound present. Again tree has been reduced to reduce the risk.							<1/1M		
595/ 594/ 593	Ash	SM	N								<1/1M		
592	Sycamore	M	N								<1/1M		
600	Holly	M	N								<1/1M		
901	Cypress	M	N	Small snapped branch on wall side.							<1/1M		

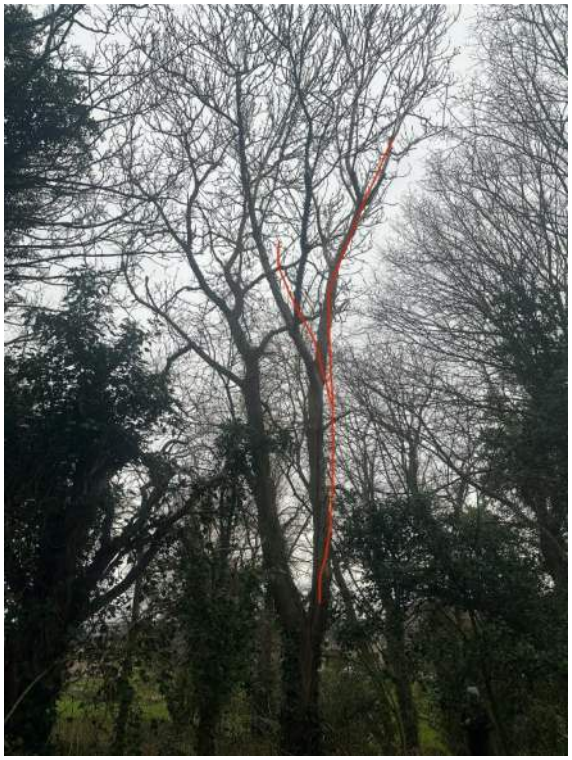
Key

Ref:	Reference for the tree
Species:	Three to five letter abbreviation of common name of the species being recorded
Age Range:	Y = Young, SM = Semi Mature, EM = Early Mature, M = Mature, PM = Post Mature, V = Veteran
Vitality:	A measure of the physiological condition. D = Dead, TD = Terminal Decline, P = Poor, R = Reduced vitality for the age and species, N = Within normal range for age and species.
Risk Assessment of:	Description of the tree/branch and target that has been assessed
Target Range:	QTRA Target Range
Size Range:	QTRA Size range of the tree/branch that has been assessed
POF Range	QTRA Probability of failure range within the next 12 months
Reduced Mass %	Where the mass of a branch is reduced by degradation. The risk of harm is multiplied by a faction of either ¼ or ½ to reflect the remaining proportion of the original branch.
Risk of Harm:	The risk of harm for the coming year
Likelihood of bats:	Records if features are present which may be suitable habitat for bats (not if bats are actually present).
Priority:	Low risk = Remediate within 12 months, Medium Risk = Remediate within 4 months, High Risk = Remediate within 1 month

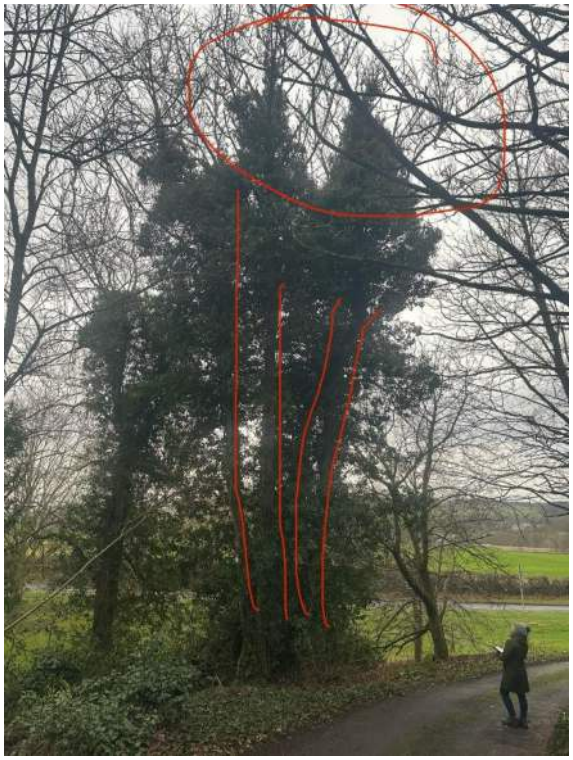
Appendix 3 – Ash Tree Removal Photographs



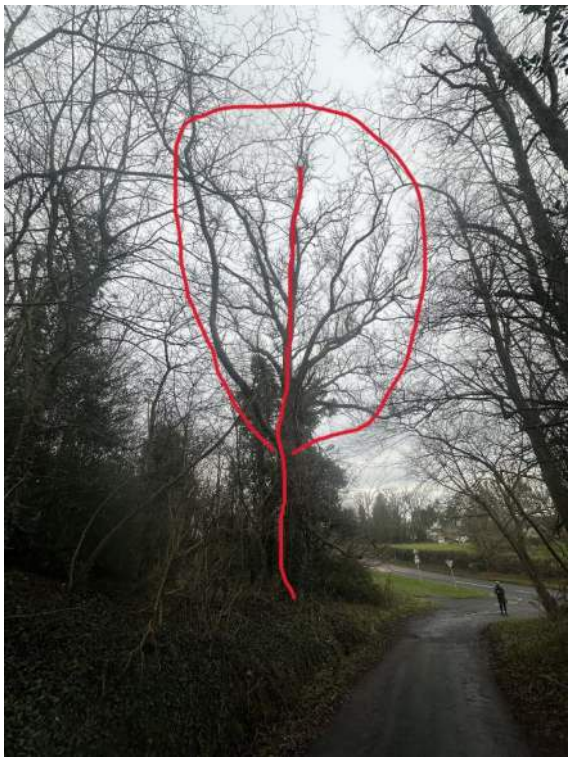
Photograph 1 – Ash trees in G1



Photograph 2 – Ash trees in G1



Photograph 3 – Ash trees in G1



Photograph 4 – Ash tree in G2, on roadside