WHARTON
Natural
Infrastructure
Consultants

Tree Health & Safety Assessment

SITE LOCATION
Riverland Park, Open Space and Jubilee Park & Play area
Henley-in-Arden
Warwickshire

ISSUE DATE
18th February 2021

OUR REFERENCE
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PREPARED FOR
Beaudesert & Henley Joint Parish Council
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Quality Assurance

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1. Introduction

1.1 Author

1.1.1 The Principal Author of this report is James Butler-White *FdSc Arb. MArborA* Arboricultural Consultant at Wharton Natural Infrastructure Consultants Ltd. (known here in as 'Wharton').

1.1.1 James has four years of professional experience in arboricultural consultancy and has worked on various large-scale tree risk management projects ranging from large landowners, local authorities, and educational sites to small residential sites. The Principal Author is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association (AA) and Associate member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters (ICF) and is therefore required to uphold the professional and ethical standards within the AA and ICF Code of Conduct.

1.1.2 The detail provided within this report is a true and accurate reflection of both the Site conditions at the time of survey, as well as the professional opinion of the Principal Author.

1.2 Terms of Instruction

1.2.1 Wharton were instructed by Mr. Ray Evans, Parish Clerk and Proper Officer of Beaudesert & Henley Joint Parish Council, to undertake a tree risk assessment and prepare a management report of the tree's adjacent to public highways, public open spaces, public rights of way and properties within the Parish ownership.

1.2.2 As discussed on site on Wednesday 10th February 2021 during the pre-start meeting with Ray Evans, Parish Clerk and Marijana Bainbridge, Parish Chair, it was agreed the approach of the survey was to undertake a walk-through assessment of trees across 3 separate locations within the joint Parish Council ownership. As such, data has only been captured and recorded for trees, and/or groups that require remedial action. Trees not included in the report were, at the time of assessment, not posing an unacceptable risk and required no works at the time of the assessment..

1.3 Scope of Project

1.3.1 The scope of this project is twofold:

i. Undertake a visual assessment from ground level of trees bordering public highways, footpaths & properties to address the landowner's duty of care to employees, and the general public with regards to tree safety, as set out within the Occupiers Liability Acts of 1957 and 1984. No drilling, excavation or aerial assessment were carried out for the purposes of this assessment.

ii. To provide a tree report, schedule and plans of all trees recorded as part of the survey within the Parish including proposed tree works, priority for them to be undertaken and regime for future inspections.

2. Site Assessment

2.1 Site Visit

2.1.1 The survey was undertaken in February 2021 by the Principal Author and Dean Hickton *TechArborA* Arboricultural Consultants at Wharton Natural Infrastructure Ltd. The trees were inspected from ground level. No drilling, excavation or aerial inspections were carried out on this occasion for the purposes of this assessment.

2.1.2 The weather conditions during the survey were fine and dry with long spells of sunshine. Visibility was good and did not present a restriction to carrying out a full detailed assessment.

2.2 Site Description

2.2.1 Three parcels of land were identified and presented by the Parish Council to be surveyed.

2.2.2 The first location; Riverland Park comprises c.2ha of green space accessible to the public. Features of the site include a children's play area installed at the parks northern end, the river Alne flows through the entire parkland from north to south, and there are several walkways leading to the surrounding residential streets. To the north-west, Henley-in-Arden medical centre adjoins the site accompanied by a public car park. From the most northern point of the Site, extending down the eastern boundary, is Riverside Gardens residential road and the rear gardens of its domestic properties. Dwellings along Prince Harry Road back onto to the entire western boarder of Riverland Park. The south is bounded by the A4189 road and is inaccessible to public by foot.

2.2.3 The second location; is a comparatively small area of open space c.0.4ha, accessible to the public via a foot bridge from Warwick Road at the north-eastern corner. Alternatively, access can be gained from Stratford Road that bounds the western boarder of the Site. The open space shares a boarder with a small group of residential dwellings situated to the north-west and south-west of the Site. Henley-in-Arden school neighbours the plot to the south and eastern perimeter. Features associated with the open space include a stream that flows parallel with Warwick Road and a single footpath.

2.2.4 The third location; Jubilee Park & Play Area is c.5ha with a children's play area taking up the middle portion of the Site. The remainder of the park is continuous woodland, with the majority of trees and vegetation emanating from the slope beginning at the play area at the centre of the Site to the eastern boundary that adjoins a number of agricultural fields. The single-track footpath extends from the main entrance at Chingley Bank, through the play area and almost full circle through the dense grove of predominately hawthorn trees. There are many residential properties that adjoin the north-western and south-western boarder of the park.

2.2.5 Of the three Sites surveyed Riverland Park had the largest and most diverse range of woody vegetation. This location was also perceived to have the most amount of footfall and public access across the Site. The open space is thought to have fluctuations of public access, which naturally would occur being adjacent to a school. The area on face value looked to be used as a green cut through from Warwick Road to the A3400. Although Jubilee Park is heavily treed, the level of public access appeared to be far more limited in comparison to the other two sites.

2.3 Method of Data Collection

2.3.1 The detailed methodology of data collection is provided at Appendix 2 and summarised below.

2.3.2 The individual trees have been given a tree identification number, which is cross-referenced within the complete Tree Schedule at Appendix 3 and on the Tree Location Plans at Appendix 4. Metal tags and have also been assigned to individual trees and secured appropriately to its stem.

2.3.3 Within the Tree Schedule, all trees are identified by common and botanical names. All heights are given in metres, stem diameters measured in millimetres and canopy spread in metres from the four cardinal points. Approximate tree age is reported as age class. The physiological and structural condition of the trees is also recorded. Further explanation of age class and the condition classification is provided in Appendix 2.

2.3.4 Brief comments are made on the overall health and condition of the trees assessed. Prioritised recommendations are given for any pruning or felling works, considered appropriate to the risk the defects pose and their associated targets. In addition to this, there are categories for re-inspection frequencies given.

3. Tree Appraisal

3.1 General Comments

3.1.1 A total of 16no. individual trees and 2no. tree groups have been recorded during the inspection. A full detailed breakdown of the recommendation and priorities can be found within the Tree Schedule at Appendix 3.

3.1.2 The recommendations within the Tree Schedule provide remedial tree works to reduce or minimise a hazard on a tree posing risk to high target areas such as roads and public rights of way. Certain hazards will remain, as absolute tree safety is in practice unachievable. These recommendations are in the author's professional opinion considered 'reasonable' and pragmatic, so they are neither too prescriptive nor inadequate to address the Parish Councils 'duty of care' towards public safety.

3.1.3 An explanation of the significance of some of the common tree defects including deadwood and internal tree decay can be found in Section 4 of this report.

3.2 Very High Priority Works

3.2.1 A total of 1no. individual tree **requires very high priority works, to be undertaken within one month**. A full schedule detailing these works is provided at Appendix 3.

3.2.2 T15 (Norway maple) is located within open space to the west and has large diameter surface roots with extensive mower damage. The trunk bifurcates at c.1m, with an open fracture present tracking down either side of union. At the time of the assessment there were several bleeds associated with lower trunk to the north, consistent with Phytophthora infection. The main union has large primary co-dominant stems emanating from the partially failed union over the path and children's play area.

Works: Fell to ground level.

3.3 High Priority Works

3.3.1 A total of 8no. trees require **high priority works, to be undertaken within 6 – 12 months.** A full schedule of high priority work is provided at Appendix 3 and are further highlighted below in Table 1.

Table 1 – High Priority Tree Works

Tree No.	Work Recommendations
T4	Reduce end weight on primary limb over path by c.3m and remove hung up branches
T10	Pollard at c.2m and manage on a cyclical pollard regime every 5 years
T11	Pollard at c.2m and manage on a cyclical pollard regime every 5 years
T12	Pollard at c.2m and manage on a cyclical pollard regime every 5 years
T14	Fell to ground level
T16	Significantly reduce canopy by retaining as much epicormic growth as possible. Reduce height of canopy by 8-10m and end weight reduce subdominant / lateral limbs by 8-10m. Where possible, reduce back to suitable lateral shoot or finish with a coronet cut.
G1	Sever and remove ivy from both trees to facilitate future inspection. Remove deadwood from ash tree
G2	Remove deadwood throughout canopies of all eight trees

3.3.2 Most of this work considers severing and removal of ivy where this has restricted a full assessment, pollarding, felling of trees, selective end weight reductions of branching, removal of deadwood and / or faulted branches, which in turn greatly lessens the level of risk the tree posed prior to undertake the proposed tree works.

3.4 Moderate Priority Works

3.4.1 A total of 8no. trees require **moderate priority works, to be undertaken within 2 years.** A full schedule of moderate priority work is provided at Appendix 3 and are further highlighted below in Table 2.

Table 2 – Moderate Priority Tree Works

Tree No.	Work Recommendations
T1	Remove over extended limbs over roof of medical centre back to parent stem
T2	Reduce defected stem at 10m below defect to first significant bifurcation from ground level.
T3	Pollard to c.4m and manage on a cyclical pollard regime every 5 years
T5	Remove deadwood from canopy over woodland paths
T6	Monolith stems to c.2m from ground.
T7	Pollard to c.4m and manage on a cyclical pollard regime every 5 years
T8	Remove lowest, significant limb extending northerly at 1m from ground. Prune back to leave a stub; avoid removing limb back to main stem. Lift remainder of canopy to c.3m
T9	Crown lift lower canopy to c.3m

3.4.2 Works include the removal of trees to leave a specified part of the stem from ground level; creating a monolith that has the potential to provide ecological value to the site. Furthermore, it includes removal of deadwood and / or faulted limbs, pollarding, canopy reduction and selective end weight reductions of branching.

3.5 Low Priority Works

3.5.1 A total of 1no. tree requires **low priority works, to be undertaken within 3 years and/or as part of scheduled maintenance.** A full schedule of low priority work is provided at Appendix 3.

3.5.2 T13 (Goat willow) trifurcates at c.1.5m with tight included unions, which were stable at time of assessment. There has been past removal of lower canopy over property boundary. Canopy to the south-east is encroaching onto building. T13 is a self-sown specimen which forms collective canopy with adjacent tree.

Works: Reduce canopy from property by c.2m

4. General Notes and Observations

4.1 Ivy and Epicormic Growth

4.1.1 Dense ivy and epicormic growth on trees have obstructed the tree inspector from assessing the structural integrity of branches and/or stems on several trees. Additionally, ivy increases the wind load potential and can be a catalyst for tree failure. Therefore, it is recommended that ivy should be severed from all trees adjacent to roads to assist in future re-inspections. The Tree

Schedule at Appendix 3 identifies the trees and areas where dense ivy has obstructed a full inspection of the trees.

4.1.2 Ivy alone is often not a problem to health and physiological condition of trees. Ivy does however make a visual tree assessment very difficult as a tree's defects can be obscured by the ivy not allowing for a detailed inspection. Where associated with trees of poor health ivy can get into the canopy and subsequently out compete the tree for light eventually shading out the tree. Ivy can be good for wildlife allowing for shelter and food.

4.1.3 Ivy and epicormic growth should be cut with hand tools, chainsaws are not recommended due to the likelihood of bark damage. One-metre sections of ivy should be removed around the base of a tree and left to die to aid future removal. It is also recommended that at the same time any vegetation around the root collars of these trees be removed so that an unimpaired re-inspection of the trees can take place.

4.2 Deadwood

4.2.1 Deadwood is a defect found on many of the trees. Its significance depends on the nature of the target below (e.g. over a busy well-used road compared with a low use footpath), the size of the deadwood and the type of tree it is attached to.

4.2.2 Deadwood can be produced by healthy trees that no longer require the use of certain branches (such as those that are shaded out) and are discarded. However, deadwood is also produced by trees that are in decline or are exhibiting low vigour.

4.2.3 The size of deadwood is stated as small diameter (up to 4cm), medium diameter (4cm to 8cm) and large diameter (greater than 8cm). Only medium and large diameter deadwood has generally been recorded. Obviously, trees holding larger diameter deadwood present more of a hazard than those holding smaller diameter deadwood.

4.2.4 Tree type is an important consideration. For example, ash is more brittle than oak when it decays hence the priority for removal of ash deadwood is generally higher.

4.2.5 In some instances, the size of the deadwood and associated decline in certain trees requires the removal of the crown and pollarding to remove the hazard.

4.3 Internal Tree Decay

4.3.1 Wood decay in trees can lead to the failure of main stems and limbs. Decay commonly occurs in many tree species and can weaken the structural characteristics of the wood. In many instances, the presence of decay will not signify imminent failure of the tree and is only cause for concern when significant amounts of woody tissue are affected. However, it is important to note where on the tree and to what level the decay has taken hold.

4.3.2 Stem and/or branch failure can at times be predicted by identifying the location of the decay on the tree and the extent of decay in the tree. The significance of the decay being found at a certain point on a tree indicates a failure around that area may be likely (although possibly not imminent). Generally, the closer to ground level the decay is found, the larger the tree part that could fail.

4.3.3 The cause of wood decay in trees is fungi. There are many different species of fungi some of which only degrade certain tree species. Additionally, some fungi decay wood at a faster rate than others or leave the wood in such a condition that it has a very high likelihood of sudden failure. Therefore, identifying the particular fungi can be very important and provide clues as to how far a tree has deteriorated.

4.3.4 The cause of wood decay in trees is fungi. There are many different species of fungi some of which only degrade certain tree species. Additionally, some fungi decay wood at a faster rate than others or leave the wood in such a condition that it has a very high likelihood of sudden

failure. The decay fungi *Inonotus hispidus* for example has a very aggressive wood decaying strategy, leaving the apparently healthy tree prone to structural failure. The decay fungi *Kretzschmaria deusta* has a very aggressive wood decaying strategy, leaving the apparently healthy tree prone to structural failure. Therefore, identifying the particular fungi can be very important and provide clues to how far a tree has deteriorated. Therefore, identifying the particular fungi can be very important and provide clues to how far a tree has deteriorated.

4.3.5 Where a fungus has created decay, an attempt is generally made to quantify its extent. If there is an open cavity, a visual inspection can be carried out. At other times, a probe is used in small cracks to measure internal cavities and a hammer is used to sound for 'hollowness'.

4.3.6 The point at which a tree is considered 'dangerous' and is liable to fail is where significant amounts of decay are found in relation to a safe level of live woody tissue. Arboriculturists use engineering-based formula to assist in identifying this failure point; however, additional factors are also taken into account when detailing tree work recommendations.

4.3.7 This pragmatic approach includes considering the level of decay, the tree species (indicating the initial strength of the wood), the age and condition of the tree, its form e.g. if it is heavily weighted in one direction or has suffered past storm damage, the location of the decay on the tree and very importantly the potential target. In this way, a management recommendation can be established, from the extremes of purely monitoring the progress of decay to the felling of individual trees.

4.4 Low Roadside Branches

4.4.1 One of the requirements of The Highways Act 1980 is that a public highway should be kept clear of obstructions. Although no specific guidance is given, it is generally accepted that trees overhanging the pavement should have a clearance height of 2.5 metres and 5 metres above roads. This translates to a clearance of a pedestrian with an umbrella on footpaths and a double decker bus on roads.

4.4.2 The Local Planning Authority can give notice requiring owners to prune trees to the minimum indicated above and this can be done without further consent even if it is a protected tree. If a notice is not complied with, the Council may do the work without further notice and charge you for it.

4.4.3 It would be onerous (and possibly unnecessary) task to canopy raise all of those trees close to the 5m minimum height. Trees generally are naturally lifted or restricted from growing below 5m due to the continual passing of traffic beneath them therefore no further crown raising than outlined above is recommended at present unless complaints are registered about specific trees.

4.5 Ash Dieback

4.5.1 Ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) is a fungal disease, formerly known as Chalara fraxinea and often referred to as Chalara to distinguish this disease from other forms of die-back. Chalara has been well publicised as a fungal infection which has become well established within the UK; introduced from Scandinavia and Baltic countries. The disease causes leaf loss and crown dieback in affected trees, and usually leads to tree death.

4.5.2 Tree managers and owners are not required to take any particular action if you own infected ash trees. You should, however, keep an eye on the trees' safety as the disease progresses, and prune or fell them if they or their branches threaten to cause injury or damage. To help to slow the spread of the disease by, where practicable, removing and disposing of infected ash plants, collecting up and burning, burying or composting the fallen leaves.

4.5.3 If affected trees are situated in high footfall areas this can create health and safety risks, but it

doesn't necessarily follow that all ash trees growing in these areas will need to be removed or that they will all die. Uninfected ash trees should not be felled unless there are other overriding management requirements to do so and if all necessary permissions are in place.

4.6 Biosecurity

4.6.1 Human activity is a key factor in the spread of pests and diseases, being able to move them faster and over longer distances than natural means of spread can.

4.6.2 We can reduce the spread of pests and diseases by undertaking basic biosecurity day to day to minimise the amount of soil, water and plant material we carry between Sites. This can also help to maximise the success of control measures.

4.6.3 Scraping, brushing or knocking soil from footwear, clothing and tools before leaving site ensures the risk of transporting pathogens is reduced. Using a disinfectant spray on boots and tools is also highly recommended.

4.6.4 When sourcing new trees, take responsibility for sourcing responsibly grown plant material. New trees should be monitored for signs of ill health. Any suspect trees should be reported to the Forestry Commission using Tree Alert. www.forestry.gov.uk/treealert

4.6.5 When vehicles are used off-road, it is recommended that build-up of soil and debris is brushed or knocked off before leaving site. Using proper wash-down facilities regularly.

4.6.6 For workers moving between sites regularly where the risk of moving pests and diseases becomes increased, it is recommended that a biosecurity kit is available to take onto site.

Table 1 *- Basic biosecurity kit contents*

Item	Description
Flexible bucket	This can be any kind of bucket or even a washing up bowl – it just needs to be big enough to fit your boot in and a few inches of water for washing.
Hoof pick	To be used to remove soil and debris from footwear.
Water container	Can be a re-used large plastic bottle
Brush	Long or short handled stiff brush.

4.6.7 Propellar and Cleankill sanitising spray are both known to be effective against Phytophthora species and other harmful tree and plant pathogens.

4.6.8 The least hazardous option should always be selected unless there are very good reasons otherwise. In this case the Generic Control of Substances Harmful to Health (COSHH) assessments show that Cleankill Sanitising Spray has lower volatility, flammability and toxicity and therefore poses the lesser risk.

4.6.9 For work boots and outer wear, we suggest you use Cleankill sanitising spray, to avoid any damage to their fabric and glue.

4.6.10 For metal tools we suggest using Propeller to avoid the risk of rusting. Propeller should be stored in a flame proof container.

4.7 Relevant wildlife legislation

4.7.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Species and Habitat Regulations 2017 (as amended) provide statutory protection of birds, bats and other species that can inhabit trees. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (Section 41 England and Section 42 Wales) also places a duty on Local Planning Authorities to consider biodiversity when carrying out their duties. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

specifically provides safeguards for European Protected Sites and Species (as listed in the Habitats Directive). This has recently been amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 which continue the same provision for European protected species, licensing requirements, and protected areas now that the UK has left the European Union.

4.7.2 Great care is required to avoid an offence under the above legislation, and consideration should be given to the potential presence of protected species within a tree subject to future works. Where the presence of protected species is suspected, the project ecologist or Natural England should be contacted for advice before works proceed.

4.8 Implementation of Tree Works

4.8.1 The remedial works will require a specialist arboricultural contractor using tree climbers or MEWPs (mobile elevated work platforms) to work in the crowns, wood-chippers to minimise brash and traffic control on the roads according to Traffic Signs Manual, Chapter 8; Traffic Safety Measures and Signs for Road Works and Temporary Situations.

4.8.2 Guidance on hiring an arborist is available from the author. The contractor should carry out all tree works to British Standard 3998 Tree Work - Recommendations (2010).

4.8.3 On undertaking the recommended works, the arborist/tree surgeon must without delay report any defects that become apparent while climbing or working on the tree/s in question. Those defects must be reported immediately to the relevant project manager, landowner and/or the author of this report to enable the appropriate remedial action.

5. Re-inspection Strategy

5.1 Re inspection Frequency

5.1.1 No trees inspected require '**Urgent or Very High**' re-inspection. A total of 1no. tree group (G1) require a '**High**' inspection frequency (re-inspect in 12 months).

5.1.2 ***Moderate*** inspection frequency (re-inspect in 2 years) has been recommended for 11no. trees and tree group.

5.1.3 ***Low*** inspection frequency (re-inspect in 3 years) has been pre-determined as the default position and accounts for 6no. trees.

5.1.4 A reinspection frequency for each of the individual sites surveyed is recommended as follows:

- Riverland Park – undertake a full reassessment of all trees every 2 years.
- Open space adjacent Warwick road - undertake a full reassessment of all trees every 3 years.
- Jubilee Park - undertake a full reassessment of all trees every 3 years.

5.2 Formal and Informal Inspections

5.2.1 It is likely that grounds maintenance staff will be able to identify and specify remedial works for tree related defects such as deadwood, storm damage in their day-to-day business around the three surveyed sites. These are classified as informal inspections.

5.2.2 If resources allow it is recommended that an annual formal inspection of the roads and high use public areas are undertaken, this could take the form of a simple walk-through inspection to identify gross defects and/or dead, dying trees. In addition, it is recommended following extreme weather events that trees are inspected for storm damage or root plate lifting.

5.2.3 For more specialist diagnosis of structural defects and/or the significance of certain fungi then it

is recommended that someone trained to a 'competent person' be contacted.

5.3 Walk-Through Assessments

5.3.1 Following high winds or unexpected/prolonged bad weather conditions it is recommended that a walk-through assessment of trees be undertaken. This is to ensure that any damage to trees is identified and the appropriate remedial action occurs. Following each assessment, a brief file note should be made in relation to any hazards identified and appropriate remedial action taken.

5.3.2 During the survey, a number of tree groups and woodlands were surveyed as a walkover assessment with any trees requiring works recorded as an individual tree and marked with a tree tag.

5.4 Recording Information

5.4.1 Blank Tree Schedules and a pro forma explaining how to fill in the Tree Schedule can be provided in addition to this report (in a digital form). Any trees identified during the inspections outlined above must be recorded on these sheets.

5.4.2 In addition, the dates on which remedial works are undertaken should also be noted.

5.4.3 Have clear, up to date records is essential in demonstrating that a practical and reasonable approach to tree risk management has been adopted in the unfortunate event of an unforeseeable tree failure e.g. summer branch drop from cedars.

5.4.4 It is important that the tree works are systematically completed starting with very high priority works and moving towards less urgent requirements.

6. Tree Protection: Legal Status

6.1 Tree Preservation Order

6.1.1 Stratford District Council (the Council) has been contacted to establish if any of the trees are subject to statutory protection by either way of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) or Conservation Areas.

6.1.2 It has been confirmed by the on the Councils planning portal on the 16th February 2021 by that the locations covered as part of this survey fall within the Henley-in-Arden Conservation Area. However, it is still to be confirmed by Stratford District Council if any of the trees within the surveyed locations are protected under a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

6.1.3 **Prior to any of the recommended works being undertaken an appropriate 211 notification must be submitted and consent granted prior to undertaking any tree works. The very high priority tree works to T15 will require a 5-day notice to be submitted prior to undertaking the works.**

6.1.4 A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is an order that is made by the local planning authority in respect of individual trees, groups of trees or woodlands. The order is made in the interests of public amenity. TPOs can be made following an initial enquiry and therefore the information gained from a Council is only reliable for that day, and further enquiries should be made prior to the commencement of tree works.

6.1.5 A Tree Preservation Order is an order made by a local planning authority (LPA) to protect individual, groups of trees, areas of land and woodlands. The legislation on TPO's is in Part VIII of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

6.1.6 LPAs have the power to designate a Conservation Area. Trees located within a Conservation Area are subject to similar protective provisions as those covered by a TPO, so that a tree owner must issue their LPA with a 6-week Section 211 notification to inform them of any impending works on

Conservation Area trees.

6.1.7 Once a TPO has been served it is a criminal offence to carry out the following works without the prior written consent of the local planning authority:

- Cutting down,
- Uprooting,
- Topping,
- Lopping,
- Wilful Damage, or,
- Wilful destruction.

6.1.8 If convicted of a contravention of a TPO it is possible to incur fines of up to £2,500 for wilfully damaging a tree, or £20,000 (in a Magistrates court, High courts can impose unlimited fines) for either destroying a tree or damaging a tree in a way that is likely to destroy it. The above fines can be implemented for each contravention of the TPO i.e. a separate fine can be incurred for each tree illegally felled or pruned.

6.1.9 Detailed TPO advice and guidance can be provided on request.

6.2 Felling Licences

6.2.1 Tree felling is also restricted under the Forestry Act 1967. Under this act, there is an exemption from the need for a felling licence for "Felling necessary for the prevention of danger or the prevention or abatement of a nuisance (e.g. which may involve threat of danger to a third party)."

7. Conclusions

7.1.1 A total of 16no. individual trees and 2no. tree groups have been recorded during the survey, of which a number require remedial works or removal. A full detailed breakdown of the recommendation and priorities can be found within the Tree Schedule at Appendix 3.

7.1.2 The recommendations within the Tree Schedule at Appendix 3 provides remedial tree works to reduce or minimise a hazard on a tree posing risk to high target areas such as roads and public rights of way. Certain hazards will remain, as absolute tree safety is in practice unachievable. These recommendations are in the author's professional opinion considered 'reasonable' and pragmatic, so they are neither too prescriptive nor inadequate to address Beaudesert & Henley Joint Parish Council 'duty of care' towards public safety.

7.1.3 **Prior to any works being undertaken an appropriate 211 notification must be submitted and consent granted prior to undertaking any tree works. The very high priority tree works to T15 will require a 5-day notice to be submitted prior to undertaking the works.**

7.1.4 Trees T24, T154, T158, T160, T162-T163, T177, T199 & T319 are a highlighted as very high priority and are recommended for further detailed or aerial inspection. It is recommended the further detailed inspections are undertaken by a 'competent person' within 6 months' time, to establish the significance of decay to the base and trunk of the tree in regards of either extensive root damage or evidence of internal decay.

7.1.5 Trees are growing dynamic structures. Whilst reasonable effort has been made to identify defects within the trees inspected, no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. No tree is ever absolutely safe due to the unpredictable laws and forces of nature. As a result of this, natural failure of intact trees will occur; extreme climatic conditions can cause damage to even apparently healthy trees.

7.1.6 It is recommended where budgets allow that every tree across the surveyed locations is recorded as part of the future re survey. This is to ensure the future successful management of

the tree population and also ensuring the parish council is fulfilling their 'duty of care' that trees do not pose a risk to users of Riverland Park, Warwick Road open space and Jubilee Park.

8. Recommendations

8.1 Tree Work Standards

8.1.1 Tree surgery should be carried out by skilled specialist contractors who have a minimum of £5m public liability insurance. Works should be to British Standard 3998 (2010) Tree Works – Recommendations. The Arboricultural Association has a list of Approved Contractors which can be viewed at www.trees.org.uk or WNIC is able to provide a list of local arboricultural contractors.

8.2 Caveats and Limitations

8.2.1 The report is for the sole use of the client and its reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless the author gives written consent.

8.2.2 This is an arboricultural report and as such, no reliance should be given to comments relating to buildings, engineering, or soil.

8.2.3 This is a preliminary arboricultural health and safety survey and a more detailed survey of internal decay detection etc can be supplied but would be subject to a further fee.

8.2.4 This is not a report to be used to accompany a planning application and provides no detail required for this purpose.

8.2.5 All tree inspections have been undertaken from ground level and no climbing inspections were undertaken unless stated.

8.2.6 For the purposes of this survey all dimensions of trees and their associated parts are based on estimation unless otherwise stated.

8.2.7 Trees are growing dynamic structures. Whilst reasonable effort has been made to identify defects within the trees inspected, no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. No tree is ever absolutely safe due to the unpredictable laws and forces of nature. As a result of this, natural failure of intact trees will occur; extreme climatic conditions can cause damage to even apparently healthy trees.

8.2.8 Trees are living organisms whose health, condition and structure can change quickly and without warning. Therefore, the contents of this report are valid for a period of one year from the date of this survey. As such, it would be prudent for the trees discussed in this report to be re-inspected by a competent person where the frequency of inspection has been entered in the Tree Schedule found at Appendix 3.

8.2.9 On undertaking the recommended works, the arborist/tree surgeon must without delay report any defects that become apparent while climbing or working on the tree/s in question. Those defects must be reported immediately to the relevant project manager, landowner and/or the author of this report to enable the appropriate remedial action.

8.2.10 This is an arboricultural report and therefore does not rely on ecological or archaeological data. If either is commented upon within the report, further professional advice should be sort.

9. References

British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Works - Recommendations

British Standard 8545:2014 Trees – from nursery to independence in the landscape. Recommendations

Fay, N., Dowson, D., Helliwell, R. (2005) Tree Surveys: A Guide to Good Practice, The Arboricultural Association

Lonsdale D. (1999). Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management, Research for Amenity Trees No. 7, Stationary Office London

Mattheck, C. (2007) Field Guide for Visual Tree Assessment

Weber, K., Mattheck, C. (2003) Manual of Wood Decays in Trees, The Arboricultural Association

Appendix 1: Aerial Photograph

Riverland Park, Warwick Road public open space & Jubilee Park


Survey Boundary
Henley-in-Arden
Henley in Arden Primary School
Henley-in-Arden Medical Centre
Jubilee Park
At Your Garden Services
Henley-in-Arden School
Station Rd
High St
Beaudesert Ln
The Croft
Brook End Dr
School Rd
Prince Harry Rd
River Alne
Aine Cl
Meadow Rd
Arden Rd
Castle Cl
Mount Rd
Edge Ln
St Johns Cl
Riverside Gardens
St Nicholas Rd
Chingley Bank
Barley Cl
Market Wy
A4189
Glenhurst Rd
A3400
Warwick Rd

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology

i. All trees surveyed have been inspected using a) the Basic or Professional Level tree surveying methodology, which can be undertaken by an arboriculturist as set out by LANTRA and b) visual tree assessment (VTA) methodology (Lonsdale 1999). Where necessary quantified tree risk assessment (QTRA) methodologies have also be applied.

ii. The position of each individual tree or group of trees was plotted with reference to the supplied plans.

iii. The individual trees have been given a tree identification numbers, which are cross referenced within the complete schedule. Trees have not been individually retagged for the purposes of this survey, however where tags are present they have also been cross referenced.

iv. The tree species have been recorded with both common and botanical names.

v. All tree heights have been assessed using a clinometer and where indicated in groups the height of the tallest tree was measured unless otherwise stated. Tree heights are given in metres.

vi. All stem diameters were measured at 1.5 metres above ground level and are given in millimetre units (unless otherwise stated where "gl" is an abbreviation for ground level where diameter was measured just above root flare, "est" is an estimate and "av" is an average).

vii. The canopy spread is recorded in either the four cardinal points or is given as an average radius for the crown, especially in groups or where the crown is evenly weighted. Canopy spreads are measured in metres.

viii. In absence of detailed information on the age the following classification has been used:

NP Newly/recently planted trees or self-set specimens of a similar size;
Yng Young trees age less than 1/3 life expectancy;
Mid Middle age trees 1/3 – 2/3 life expectancy;
Mat Mature trees over 2/3 life expectancy;
O/Mat Over-mature – declining or moribund trees of low vigour; and
Vet Veteran trees – specimens exhibiting features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range or the species concerned.

ix. Age class is indicative and will vary between species.

x. The physiological conditions have been recorded to provide an indication of the tree's general health and vitality. The trees have been described thus:

Good Generally in good vitality typical of the species of specific maturity;

Fair Reasonable vitality with few defects;

Poor Trees that exhibit significant defects which are irremediable (such as dieback) or moribund tree;

Dead Tree has died.

xi. The structural condition of the trees has been assessed and is summarised as:

Good Few minor defects of little overall significance to the structure;

Fair A significant defect or several small defects such as deadwood; and

Poor Major defect present or many small defects which compromise the structural integrity of the tree.

xii. Comments and additional notes, where appropriate, have been recorded for the condition of each tree's roots, main stem and canopy. General comments have also been made where appropriate and a list of recommended actions has been described.

xiii. Preliminary management recommendations have been provided where required which can include physical works to the trees, further investigation and movement of targets to abate potential hazards or reduce risk. All remedial works recommendations are prescribed in line with BS3998:1989 Recommendations for Tree Works.

xiv. In absence of detailed information on the priority for undertaking works following classification has been used and should be followed unless otherwise stated:

1 - Urgent	Works which must be undertaken immediately within 24 hours;
2 – Very High	Works which must be undertaken within one month;
3 – High	Works to be undertaken within 12 months;
4 – Moderate	Works to be undertaken within 2 - 3 years and/or as part of scheduled maintenance;
5 – Low and	Works to be undertaken as lowest priority and may be considered if budget allows;
6 – None	No works are required at the current time.

xv. All works prescribed should be systematically completed working from high to low priority and once complete will require formally signing off. Individual recommendations can be provided in relation to priority of works where required.

xvi. In absence of detailed information on the frequency of re-inspections the following classification has been used and should be followed unless otherwise stated. This classification is based risk and target area value:

1 - Urgent	Undertake a detailed inspection of the aerial parts and/or with the use of decay detection equipment as soon as can be arranged;
2 – Very High	Re-inspect within 6 months and/or when it is likely that any fruiting boding may appear whichever is sooner;
3 – High	Re-inspect in 12 months' time;
4 – Moderate	Re-inspect in 2 years' time;
5 – Low	Re-inspect in 3 years' time;
6 – Very Low	Re-inspect in 5 years' time:
7 – None	No targets exist currently and therefore no current requirement for re-inspection.

Appendix 3: Schedules

Complete Tree Schedule

Tree Schedule

Client Name: Beaudesert & Henley Joint Parish Council
Site: Riverland Park, Open Space and Jubilee Park & Play Area
Ref No: 210211 1199 TS V1

Consultant: D. Hickton & J. Butler-White
Survey Date: February 2021

Priority of Works
1 Urgent: Works must be undertaken immediately within 24 hours; **2 Very High:** Works must be undertaken within one month;
3 High: Works to be undertaken within 6 - 12 months; **4 Moderate:** Works to be undertaken within 2 years
5 Low: Works to be undertaken within 3 years and/or as part of scheduled maintenance;
6 Very Low: Works to be undertaken within 5 years as lowest priority and may be considered if budget allows;
7 None: No works are required at the current time

Reinspection Frequency
1 Urgent: Aerial inspection or decay detection to be arranged as soon as possible;
2 Very High: Within 6 months and/or when fruiting bodies appear;
3 High: Re-inspect in 12 months; **4 Moderate:** Re-inspect in 2 years;
5 Low: Re-inspect in 3 years; **6 Very Low:** Re-inspect in 5 years;
7 No future inspection: No targets exist no re-inspection required.

Tree No.	Tag No.	Location	Species (Common Name)	Species (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Target Area	Comments and Additional Notes	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Priority	Inspection Frequency
Riverland Park																		
T1	535	Prince Harry Road	Crack willow	*Salix fragilis*	16-20m	650	8	6	6	9	Mat	Fair	Fair	Public building	Situated to side of medical centre in dense woodland belt. Ivy partially restricting assessment of trunk and base. Trunk bifurcates at c.2.5m. Canopy significantly biased to the north. Large over extended limb over roof of medical centre within c.0.2m of roof. Minor deadwood associated with canopy.	Remove over extended limbs over roof of medical centre back to parent stem	4 - Moderate: Works to be undertaken within 2 years.	4 - Moderate: Re-inspect in 2 years time
T2	536	16 Riverside Gardens	Crack willow	*Salix fragilis*	21-25m	610	3	3	3	4	S/Mat	Good	Fair	Woodland path	Multi stemmed tree within woodland belt adjacent to medical centre. Compression union at 0.25m from ground level, included tissue present with reaction wood at north-eastern side of union. Cavity at old failure wound 12m on north-western stem; exhibits significant decay and dysfunction, wood pecker holes evident across necrotic tissue.	Reduce defected stem at 10m below defect to first significant bifurcation from ground level.	4 - Moderate: Works to be undertaken within 2 years.	4 - Moderate: Re-inspect in 2 years time
T3	537	16 Riverside Gardens	Crack willow	*Salix fragilis*	21-25m	500	2	5	5	5	S/Mat	Fair	Poor	Woodland path	Adjacent woodland path to the south-east of medical centre. Stem forms multiple codominant stems at c.1m. Open fracture and included bark associated with unions. Tree exhibits tall drawn form. Evidence of decay and dysfunction in lower stem to the west below union. Moderate deadwood associated with canopy	Pollard at c.4m	4 - Moderate: Works to be undertaken within 2 years.	4 - Moderate: Re-inspect in 2 years time
T4	538	16 Riverside Gardens	Crack willow	*Salix fragilis*	16-20m	750	6	8	8	10	Mat	Fair	Fair	Children's play area, Public footpath	Adjacent footpath. Numerous pruning wounds associated with trunk with evidence of decay present. Occluding wounds associated with base. Trunk bifurcates at c.2.5m and further divides into 2x codominant stems at c.3m. Canopy significantly biased to the south. Large diameter over extended limb over footpath, with numerous small diameter failed hung up branches within lower canopy over path. Congested bark on underside of attachment point to parent stem of large diameter limb over path at c.2.5m.	Reduce end weight on primary limb over path by c.3m and remove hung up branches	3 - High: Works to be undertaken within 6 - 12 months.	4 - Moderate: Re-inspect in 2 years time
T5	539	16 Riverside Gardens	Crack willow	*Salix fragilis*	16-20m	750	6	7	7	6	E/Mat	Good	Fair	Woodland path	Twin stemmed tree located at pathway junction within woodland belt. Basal decay cavity with adequate wound response tissue. Sound wood resonance when tapping area with nylon hammer. Large diameter deadwood over both pathways	Remove deadwood from canopy over woodland paths	4 - Moderate: Works to be undertaken within 2 years.	4 - Moderate: Re-inspect in 2 years time
T6	540	6 Prince Harry Road	Common alder	*Alnus glutinosa*	11-15m	410	2	3	3	2	E/Mat	Poor	Poor	Public footpath	Multi stemmed tree, adjacent to footpath located between river and residential properties. Stem extending northerly completely dead. Central stem has necrotic cambium at 2m from ground. Bleeding also evident on southern and central stem. Poor physiological health, manifesting as sparse canopy and low vigour. Aforementioned defects indicative of Phytophthora sp.	Monolith stems to c.2m from ground.	4 - Moderate: Works to be undertaken within 2 years.	4 - Moderate: Re-inspect in 2 years time
T7	541	24 Riverside Gardens	Crack willow	*Salix fragilis*	16-20m	700	9	10	10	8	Mat	Fair	Fair	Public footpath, Public open space, Woodland path	Situated on edge of stream. Open cavity at base to the east, moderate occlusion around cavity with extensive hollowing and decay evident within lower trunk when using resonance hammer. Trunk bifurcates at c.0.5m with large over extended sub dominant limb over stream, open cavity associated with mid point of limb to the south with decay and adaptive growth forming around cavity. Canopy biased to the west and east. Minor and moderate deadwood associated with canopy	Pollard at c.4m	4 - Moderate: Works to be undertaken within 2 years.	4 - Moderate: Re-inspect in 2 years time
T8	542	12 Fieldhouse Close	Bird cherry	*Prunus padus*	11-15m	570	9	7	7	3	E/Mat	Good	Fair	Children's play area	Multi stemmed specimen located within woodland belt in north-western section of open space. Historically been heavily pruned on eastern side of canopy, pruning wounds associated with principle stem. Lower, lateral branches over-extending northerly. Acute union with include tissue at first union point, 1m from ground on northern side of stem. Canopy low over childrens play area.	Remove lowest, significant limb extending northerly at 1m from ground. Prune back to leave a stub; avoid removing limb back to main stem. Lift remainder of canopy to c.3m	4 - Moderate: Works to be undertaken within 2 years.	4 - Moderate: Re-inspect in 2 years time

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Tree Schedule

Client Name: Beaudesert & Henley Joint Parish Council
Site: Riverland Park, Open Space and Jubilee Park & Play Area
Ref No: 210211 1199 TS V1

Consultant: D. Hickton & J. Butler-White
Survey Date: February 2021

Priority of Works
1 Urgent: Works must be undertaken immediately within 24 hours; **2 Very High:** Works must be undertaken within one month;
3 High: Works to be undertaken within 6 - 12 months; **4 Moderate:** Works to be undertaken within 2 years
5 Low: Works to be undertaken within 3 years and/or as part of scheduled maintenance;
6 Very Low: Works to be undertaken within 5 years as lowest priority and may be considered if budget allows;
7 None: No works are required at the current time

Reinspection Frequency
1 Urgent: Aerial inspection or decay detection to be arranged as soon as possible;
2 Very High: Within 6 months and/or when fruiting bodies appear;
3 High: Re-inspect in 12 months; **4 Moderate:** Re-inspect in 2 years;
5 Low: Re-inspect in 3 years; **6 Very Low:** Re-inspect in 5 years;
7 No future inspection: No targets exist no re-inspection required.

Tree No.	Tag No.	Location	Species (Common Name)	Species (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Target Area	Comments and Additional Notes	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Priority	Inspection Frequency
							N	E	S	W								
T9	544	Prince Harry Road	Field maple	*Acer campestre*	11-15m	480	6	4	4	5	S/Mat	Good	Good	Children's play area, Public car park, Public footpath	Situated on edge of boundary adjacent car park. Compaction associated with rooting area from footpath. Single stem to c.2.5m which structural canopy forms. Low lateral branching over path and car park. Good radial canopy.	Crown lift c.3m	4 - Moderate: Works to be undertaken within 2 years.	4 - Moderate: Re-inspect in 2 years time
Open Space																		
T10	545	209 Warwick Road	Crack willow	*Salix fragilis*	11-15m	500	14	4	4	3	S/Mat	Good	Fair	Public footpath, Public open space, Residential property, Single carriageway	Situated on embankment adjacent roadside. Inhibited rooting area. Trunk exhibits leaning tendency from ground level to the north over roadside with acute irregular stem formation at c.1m. Canopy significantly biased over roadside	Pollard at c.2m and manage on a cylical pollard regime every 5 years	3 - High: Works to be undertaken within 6 - 12 months.	5 - Low: Re-inspect in 3 years time
T11	546	209 Warwick Road	Crack willow	*Salix fragilis*	11-15m	520	4	4	4	4	S/Mat	Good	Poor	Public footpath, Public open space, Single carriageway	Situated on embankment adjacent road. Inhibited rooting area. Single straight stem for majority of height. Past large diameter limb failure and tear out wound associated with main stem to the north-west at c.3m. Canopy continuous with adjacent tree	Pollard at c.2m and establish cylical pollard regime every 5 years	3 - High: Works to be undertaken within 6 - 12 months.	5 - Low: Re-inspect in 3 years time
T12	547	209 Warwick Road	Crack willow	*Salix fragilis*	11-15m	480	4	4	4	4	S/Mat	Good	Poor	Public footpath, Public open space, Single carriageway	Situated on embankment adjacent road. Inhibited rooting area. Single straight stem for majority of height. Evidence of minor root plate heave to the south and soil erosion within rooting environment. Canopy continuous with adjacent tree and biased to the north	Pollard at c.2m and establish cylical pollard regime every 5 years	3 - High: Works to be undertaken within 6 - 12 months.	5 - Low: Re-inspect in 3 years time
T13	548	8 Stratford Road	Goat willow	*Salix caprea*	6-10m	400	2	3	3	3	S/Mat	Good	Fair	Public footpath, Residential property, Single carriageway	Situated on edge of boundary adjacent to property. Trunk trifurcates at c.1.5m with tight included unions, stable at time of assessment. Past removal of lower canopy over property boundary. Canopy to the south-east encroaching onto building. Self sown specimen which forms collective canopy with adjacent tree	Reduce from property by c.2m	5 - Low: Works to be undertaken within 3 years and/or as part of scheduled maintenance.	5 - Low: Re-inspect in 3 years time
G1	No tag.	37 Chingley Bank	Common ash, Sycamore	*Fraxinus excelsior, Acer pseudoplatanus*	11-15m	410	6	6	6	6	S/Mat	Good	Good	Single carriageway	1x common ash and 1x sycamore adjacent to A3400. Single stem ash tree heavily colonised by ivy from base ascending into structural canopy, to approximately 8m - restricting further assessment. Large diameter deadwood within canopy extending over open space. Sycamore multi stemmed at base, heavily colonised by ivy ascending almost to top height of tree. Ivy restricting further assessment.	Sever and remove ivy from both trees to facilitate future inspection. Remove deadwood from ash tree	3 - High: Works to be undertaken within 6 - 12 months.	3 - High: Re-inspect in 1 years time
Jubilee Park & Play Area																		
T14	549	37 Chingley Bank	Norway maple	*Acer platanoides*	6-10m	280	7	1	1	1	E/Mat	Fair	Dangerous	Public open space	Situated in open space to the rear of properties. Tree exhibits leaning tendency from ground level to the north consistent with recent root plate failure with associated root heave. Numerous small bleeds associated with trunk consistent with Phytophthora infection. Trunk bifurcates at c.2.5m. Canopy exhibits low vigour and sparse bud development.	Fell to ground level	3 - High: Works to be undertaken within 6 - 12 months.	5 - Low: Re-inspect in 3 years time
T15	550	30 Castle Close	Norway maple	*Acer platanoides*	11-15m	680	8	10	10	10	Mat	Fair	Dangerous	Children's play area, Public open space	Located within open space to the west. Large diameter surface roots with mower damage evident. Trunk bifurcates at c.1m, with fracture present tra cking down either side of union. Evidence of bleeds associated with lower trunk to the north, consistent with Phytophthora infection Large primary co dominant stems emanating from failed union over path and children's play area. Canopy continuous with adjacent tree. Minor deadwood associated with canopy	Fell to ground level	2 - Very High: Works which must be undertaken within one month.	4 - Moderate: Re-inspect in 2 years time

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Tree Schedule

Client Name: Beaudesert & Henley Joint Parish Council
Site: Riverland Park, Open Space and Jubilee Park & Play Area
Ref No: 210211 1199 TS V1

Consultant: D. Hickton & J. Butler-White
Survey Date: February 2021

Priority of Works
1 Urgent: Works must be undertaken immediately within 24 hours; **2 Very High:** Works must be undertaken within one month;
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Reinspection Frequency
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3 High: Re-inspect in 12 months; **4 Moderate:** Re-inspect in 2 years;
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Tree No.	Tag No.	Location	Species (Common Name)	Species (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Target Area	Comments and Additional Notes	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Priority	Inspection Frequency
							N	E	S	W								
T16	551	21 Castle Close	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	21-25m	1390	8	9	9	16	O/Mat	Good	Poor	Public footpath, Public open space, Woodland path	Ascertain ownership prior to undertaking works. Single stemmed specimen located adjacent to barbed wire fencing. Advanced and extensive basal decay, with pronounced adaptive growth at buttress roots - most notably on north western side of stem base. Historic limb removal at multiple primary scaffold stems, with associated pruning wounds. Senescent Inonotus hispidus brackets associated with principle stem at 7m from ground, significant amount of bark necrosis around area of decay. Aforementioned fungal species also colonised lateral limb extending south-westerly over park bench. Historic branch and limb failure at principle stem and subdominant branches. Canopy exhibits good vigour and vitality. Notable specimen, exhibiting early veteran characteristics	Significantly reduce canopy by retaining as much epicormic growth as possible. Reduce height of canopy by 8-10m and end weight reduce subdominant / lateral limbs by 8-10m. Where possible, reduce back to suitable lateral shoot or finish with a coronet cut.	3 - High: Works to be undertaken within 6 - 12 months.	4 - Moderate: Re-inspect in 2 years time
G2	No tag.	37 Chingley Bank	Norway maple	*Acer platanoides*	11-15m	320	5	5	5	5	S/Mat	Fair	Fair	Public open space, Residential garden	Group of 8 Norway maple in open space to the rear of properties in Chingley Bank. Trees share collective suppressed canopies biased north to south. Sparse internal canopy consistent with all trees with moderate and minor deadwood throughout. Heavily waterlogged ground surrounding trees. Monitor crown health on preceding inspection	Remove deadwood throughout canopies of all eight trees	3 - High: Works to be undertaken within 6 - 12 months.	5 - Low: Re-inspect in 3 years time

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Appendix 4: Plans

Tree Location Plans

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DWG 001 – Riverland Park

DWG 002 – Warwick Road Open Space

DWG 003 – Jubilee Park

Scale: 1/3000 @ A3

N

Tree canopy

Survey Boundary

Date:February 2021

Client: Beaudesert & Henley Joint Parish Council

Project:Beaudesert & Henley Joint Parish Council

Title: Tree Loaction Plan - Riverland Park

Map file reference	DWG No
210218 1199 TLP V1	A001

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Scale: 1/1200 @ A3

Tree canopy

Survey Boundary

Date: February 2021

Client: Beaudesert & Henley Joint Parish Council

Project: Beaudesert & Henley Joint Parish Council

Title: Tree Location Plan- Warwick Road Open Space

Map file reference	DWG No
210218 1199 TLP V1	A002

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Scale: 1/2000 @ A3

Tree canopy

Survey Boundary

Date:February 2021

Client: Beaudesert & Henley Joint Parish Council

Project: Beaudesert & Henley Joint Parish Council

Title: Tree Location Plan - Jubilee Park

Map file reference	DWG No
210218 1199 TLP V1	A003

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