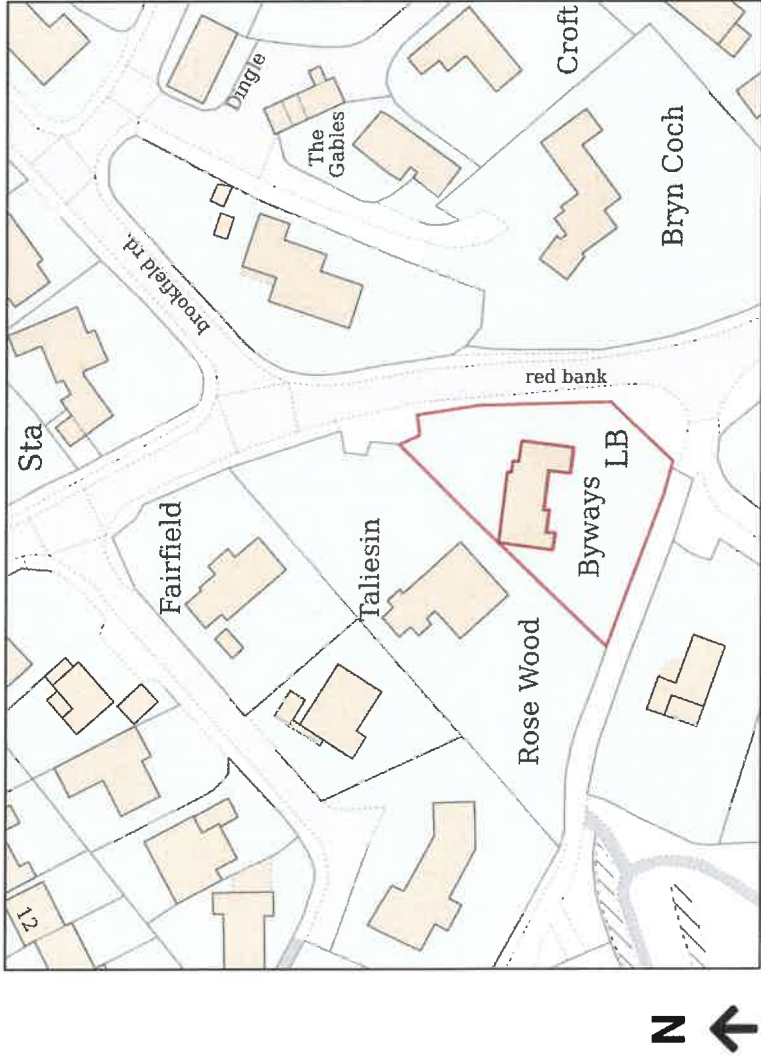


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Byways Tree Report



Report prepared for:

Mr. Roger Emery
Byways
Redbank
Welshpool
SY21 7PP

Report prepared by:

Nathaniel Pritchard BSc Cert.Arb
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TREE REPORT

Site: Byways, Redbank, Welshpool, Powys SY21 7PP

Introduction

Canopy Tree Care have been instructed by Roger Emery to survey and report on 3 mature Pine trees along Redbank Road, and a mature Lime tree adjacent School Lane, as done previously by Canopy in 2021 and 2023.

The ground-based visual tree assessment (VTA) was carried out on 17th November 2025 by Nathaniel Pritchard BSc Cert.Arb.

Nathaniel Pritchard is a fully qualified, certified arborist. He holds an ABC Level 2 Certificate in arboriculture (Royal Forestry Society), a LANTRA Certificate in Professional Tree Inspection, Bachelor of Science Degree in Biological Sciences, and has had Continued Professional Development over the last 20 years.

The Survey

The survey aims to determine tree vigour and structural integrity through a non-intrusive visual tree assessment (VTA) from ground level, seeking to ascertain the health and condition of the trees, and any risk they may pose.

The risk posed, refers to the likelihood of a tree shedding branches or falling and causing injury/damage. When assessing risk, the following factors are considered:

Likelihood of failure – nature of defect and characteristics of tree species.

Impact potential – size/weight of the tree part most likely to fail.

Target object/s – what could be injured or damaged in the event of tree failure.

Probability of striking target – tree failure onto target or failed limb/tree struck by a fast moving target.

Trees are living entities and are therefore subject to natural processes. They will also be subject to changes to their environment caused by human's activities and to exceptional weather conditions. The inspection undertaken by our qualified staff relies on visual attributes of tree health and structure which can be assessed from a ground based inspection. Hidden defects which are not readily visible may not be detected. We therefore cannot wholly guarantee the condition and safety of the trees inspected beyond what can be reasonably assessed from the procedure used.

The findings of the report are limited to the date of the survey. Signs of stress, disease and decay such as fungi, early or late leaf emergence or leaf fall, size and colour are seasonal and may not have been present at the time of inspection.

Reported trees have not been tagged, but have been given a number, and their locations plotted on the plan provided. Only those trees included within the report were assessed.

We would recommend the next survey be carried out in 2 years.

Standard of Work

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

Statutory Controls

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

Wildlife

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

Nathaniel Pritchard Cert.Arb

17th November 2025

Disclaimer

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Key to Report Table

Age class

NE	Newly Established	Easily transplanted.
Y	Young	Well established and not easily transplanted.
SM	Semi Mature	Still gaining in size, showing strong apical dominance.
EM	Early Mature	Approaching optimum height, Apical Dominance less distinct.
M	Mature	Reached optimum height for environment.
OM	Over Mature	In natural state of decline.
V	Veteran	Tree that shows features of biological, historical, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of individuals, surviving beyond their typical age range.

Vigour

VG	Very Good	Large leaf size, density. Long extension growth typical in young trees. Tree exceeds expected growth characteristics for species.
G	Good	Leaf size, colour, and density typical for species
F	Fair	Smaller than expected leaf size or low leaf density. Short extension growth (typical in mature trees).
P	Poor	Showing signs of stress, sparse crown, small leaf size, loss of colour.
VP	Very Poor	Peripheral die-back or signs of significant stress. Tree in decline.
D	Dead	Completely dead, showing no signs of life.

Structural Condition

VG	Very Good	Contains no obvious areas of damage or structural defects.
G	Good	Very minor areas of damage or defects not considered significant.
F	Fair	Minor areas of damage or defects not significant at present, but with the potential to develop as tree grows, or damaged areas decay.
P	Poor	Areas of damage or defects that may lead to a structural failure.
VP	Very Poor	Contains serious areas of damage or defects. Structural failure likely.

D.B.H **Diameter at Breast height** – measured at 1.3metres above ground level.

Tree Height Measured in metres from ground level.

Estimated measurements were used in this survey.

Work Priority

U	Urgent	Works required immediately to make tree safe.
VH	Very High	Works required within 30 days.
H	High	Works required within 90 days.
MH	Moderately High	Works required within 6 months.
M	Moderate	Works required within 12 months.
ML	Moderately Low	Works required within 2 years.
L	Low	Works required within 3 years.
VL	Very Low	Works not required as part of Health and Safety Inspection (e.g. future tree management, improve aesthetics).
N	None	No works required, no target exists or is excluded.

Inspection Frequency

U	Urgent	Carry out a detailed inspection of the aerial parts and/or with the use of decay detection equipment as soon as can be arranged.
VH	Very High	6-month Inspection.
H	High	12 Month Inspection.
M	Moderate	18-month Inspection.
L	Low	3-year Inspection.
VL	Very Low	5 Year Inspection.
N	None	No target exists or is excluded.

Interim Inspections are recommended after periods of inclement weather (i.e. storms, gales, etc.)
Changes in site conditions or site use may necessitate Inspections Frequencies to be re-evaluated.

Canopy Tree Care

Byways, Redbank, Welshpool, SY21 7PP



TREE REPORT

Byways, Redbank, Welshpool, Powys SY21 7PP

Client: Mr. Roger Emery
Inspector: N. Pritchard Cert.Arb

Date of Survey: 17th November 2025

Tree No	Species	Age	Vigour	Structural Condition	D.B.H (mm)	Height (Metres)	Comments	Recommendation	Re-inspn. Period	Priority of Work
1.	Scots Pine	M	F	F	450	16	Sparse foliage in crown (as first recorded in 2017) and smaller than expected needles.. Peripheral growth only. Vigour appears improved since 2023. Minor deadwood low risk.	Remove deadwood.	ML	L
2.	Black Pine	M	P	F	680	19	Old girdle wound on main stem at approximately 7m. Peripheral 'browning' of needles on roadside of crown recorded in 2017, 2019, & 2021. Brown needles had mostly fallen off by 2023 and the tree is now approximately 50% defoliated with peripheral growth only. Tree appears under stress. Cause for defoliation/stress unknown. No visible fungal activity. Deadwood in crown with recent branch loss.	Remove deadwood. Continue to monitor.	ML	MH
3.	Black Pine	M	G	G	750	18	Surface roots near the house recorded in previous assessments were lifting the tarmac. Path resurfaced in 2022 with no lifting at present. No visible fungal activity. Vigour appears slightly improved since 2023. Minor dead wood. Low branches starting to encroach on house.	Remove deadwood. Lightly reduce side of crown towards house by 1.0m	ML	L
4.	Lime	M	G	G	80	19	Secondary stem union at 2.5 metres with slight inclusion – typical in species. Climbing assessment undertaken on 17.11.25. Deadwood removed at time of assessment.	No action required.	L	L

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