



Tree 1 Horse chestnut

Evidence of fungal pathogen present. It may be saprobic or parasitic, but either way, it is a large tree, showing visible defects, very close to a house.

Pollard to safe height (5-6 metres)

T1 will redevelop a canopy at a reduced height. After this work the tree will no longer pose a risk to the house.



Tree 2 – Beech

Evidence of the poor pruning that has resulted in an asymmetrical tree with reduced amenity value that has a weight bias toward 7 Elm way.

Pollard to a safe height (5-6 metres)

Beech trees have mixed results with reforming crowns after pollarding but at least this way the tree can still provide an asset for wildlife. The tree has already had drastic work done to it that will surely lead to the ingress of rot. It has been left with a severe weight bias toward 7 elm way and so pollarding is a way of ensuring public safety whilst retaining some amenity value.