

Mr M Waddams
Senior Arboricultural Officer
Teignbridge District Council
Forde House
Brunel Road
Newton Abbot
TQ12 4XX

via email

8th January 2019

Dear Mark,

Site: St Boniface, Brook Lane Shaldon.

TDC TPO: The District of Teignbridge (St Boniface) Tree Preservation Order, 2018 E2/50/20

Following my letter of 28th September 2018 raising an initial objection to the above TPO I have now assessed the trees on site and have included a list of trees present on site and reasons why they are / are not suitable for inclusion in a TPO. I would therefore, request that the TPO is modified prior to confirmation.

I have been instructed by Mr B Sullivan to object to A1 of the above preliminary tree preservation order (TPO).

Tree quality assessment land at St Boniface, Brook Lane, Shaldon – see table on page 2.

Notes:

The appraisal was based on a visual assessment of the trees.

Consideration was given to the visual amenity of each tree and its condition / life expectancy.

Visual amenity: Trees 1 to 10 are only visible from within short distances along part of Brook Lane i.e. directly adjacent to the site. They are not readily visible in the wider landscape. Their amenity value is low to moderate and highly localised.

Trees in TG1 are visible from longer distances to the north but as part of the general vegetation in the valley.

The ash trees are of limited value with an uncertain life expectancy due to the local prevalence of early Ash Dieback Disease. The pattern of disease in the south east of the country indicates extensive tree loss within 3-5 years of first symptoms appearing. So, any benefit provided by these trees is temporary.

Tree No.	Species	Condition / Comments	Suitable for inclusion in TPO Y/ N
H1	Leyland Cypress <i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Topped hedge with minimal management in recent years. Unsuitable for retention over long-term due to size potential and conflict with High Hedges legislation. Not a line of trees – outside scope of TPO.	N
1	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Bare twigs located throughout crown may indicate early signs of Ash Die Back Disease (ADB). Life expectancy uncertain. Ivy on stem. Dominant tree in southern area but limited viability if adjacent trees removed and / or due to ADB	Y but borderline – viability doubtful.
2	Common Ash	Included union at base, limiting life expectancy. Thin crown at 50% off optimal. Green leaf drop on ground around tree. Sporadic twig death indicating ADB.	N
3	Common Ash	Included union at base, limiting life expectancy. Thin crown at 50% off optimal. Green leaf drop on ground around tree. Sporadic twig death indicating ADB.	N
4	Common Ash	Partially wind blown in past resulting in lean to N. Root plate exposed with lump of raised soil to S. No vertical supporting structural root present to N.	N
5	Common Ash	Lowest branch N dead. Dieback present throughout crown, suspected ADB.	N
6	Common Ash	Minor tree with no external amenity value	N
7	Common Ash	Very thin and chlorotic crown with foliage density less than 50% off optimal. Previously topped at 4m. Included union between primary stems at 2.5m.	N
8	Common Ash	Thin crown- viability may be limited by potential for ADB	Y
9	Common Ash	Thin crown - viability may be limited by potential for ADB	Y
10	Common Ash	No visual amenity value. Growing out of stream bank with no vertical structural root supporting tree – stream gradually undermining stability over long-term.	N
11	Common Ash	No visual amenity value. Growing out of stream bank with no vertical structural root supporting tree – stream gradually undermining stability over long-term.	N
12	Lime <i>Tilia cordata</i>	Collapsed tree filling western area – no longer viable and exempt from TPO due to structural condition.	N
TG1	Lime x 3, Ash x 1	Western tree has structurally weak main union but can be rectified by pruning. Prominent visual feature.	Y

TG1.1	Lime x 1	TG1.1 – poor quality lime tree with structurally weak unions at base.	N – exclude from TPO
-------	----------	---	----------------------

Photographs:

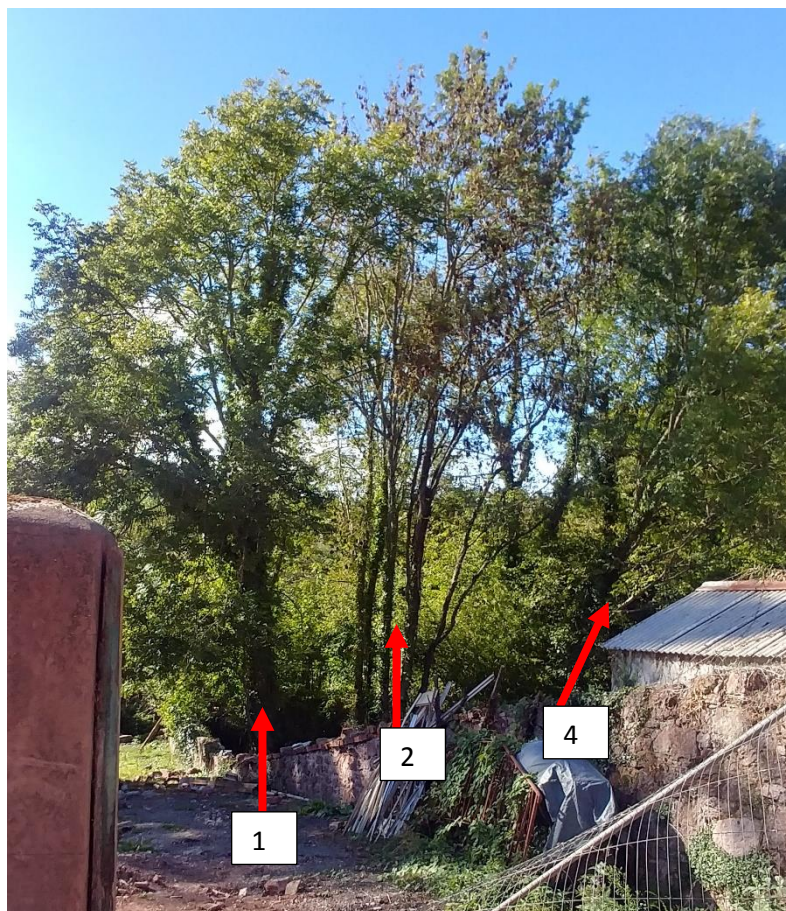


Figure 1

Fig 1:

Tree 2 has a very thin crown and with a declining condition (note the comparison of the foliage density compared to tree 1).

Tree 4 has been partially wind-blown and is leaning.

Tree 1 will be exposed once the adjacent trees are removed. It will be at risk of branch loss from northerly winds.

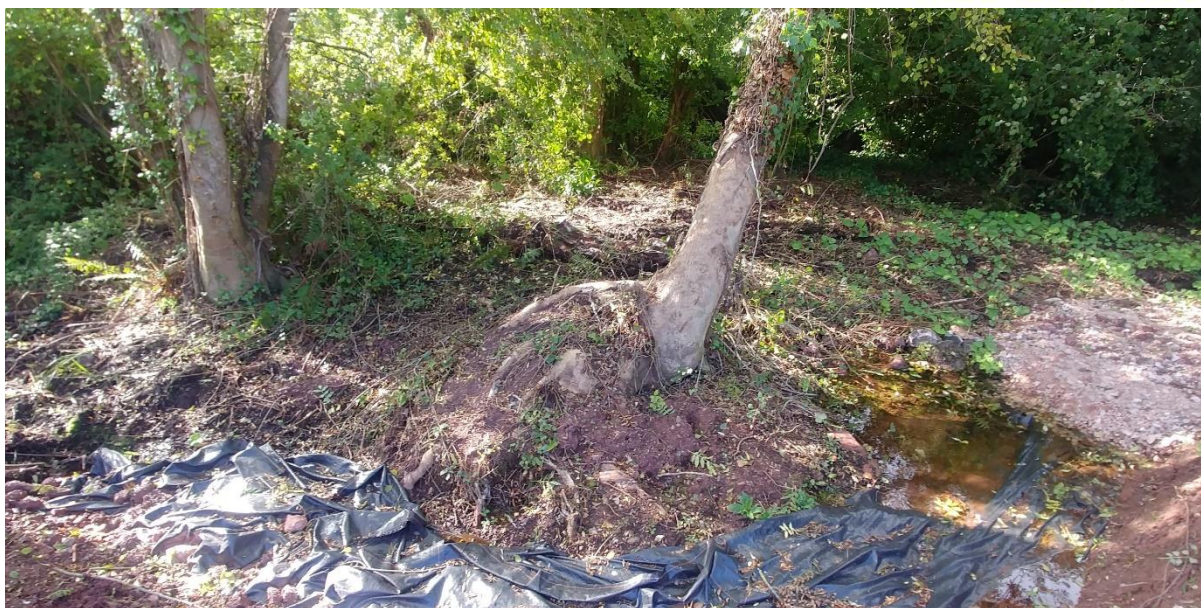


Figure 2 - Tree 4 - the root plate is unstable



Figure 3 Tree 7 previously topped with limited viability.



Figure 4 - H1 Leylandii - not a tree and does not fall within the scope of the TPO.

I would request that this evidence is presented to the deciding committee.

Yours sincerely,

Dominic Scanlon

MICFor, FArborA, CEnv.

Chartered Arboriculturist & Company Director