



**Sisters of Notre Dame
266 Woolton Road
Childwall
Liverpool
L16 8NF**

Arboricultural Assessment

16T/0685
14/3/16

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EnviroSolution has expertise and experience in all aspects of environmental enforcement, regulation and assessment, working in conjunction with the HSE, Local Authorities and Environment Agency. With specific capability in ecology, environmental protection and planning policy and control, EnviroSolution has a core knowledge base to assist clients in dealing with ecological issues.

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The authors of this paper are William Chambers and Peter Murray.

William Chambers is a Director of EnviroSolution and has over 15 years experience in the environmental protection and ecological aspects of environmental health. As an environmental health professional and member of the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH), he has worked both in the public and private sector, and held positions including Chair of the Manchester Area Pollution Advisory Council, (Land and Water Sub Group) and Chair of the CIEH North Western Centre. He has been involved, in both sectors, in the early assessment of ecological and environmental issues.

Peter Murray provides arboricultural advice to EnviroSolution and its clients. He has worked on numerous proposed developments throughout the UK reporting on the trees and associated fauna on methods to assist development whilst ensuring that protected trees are adequately maintained. He has been working and studying in the Arboricultural Industry since 1989 and has many years practical and consulting experience as a Local Authority arboriculturalist and as a private sector practitioner. He holds the Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture and is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association.

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Disclaimer

The tree(s) referred to in this report 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. We would recommend that the trees are regularly inspected and our staff will advise on the suitable frequency of these inspections.

Arboricultural Glossary of Terms

The following terms are concurrent with best Arboricultural practice and within the guidelines set by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), the Arboricultural Association (AA) and the British Standards Institute (BSI).

Age Range: Age is site specific and categorised:

Young (Y)	Out-planted trees that have not yet established
Semi-Mature (SM)	Established trees up to 1/3 of expected height and crown
Early Mature (EM)	Between 1/3 and 2/3 of expected height and crown
Mature (M)	Between 2/3 and full expected height and crown
Fully Mature (FM)	Full expected height and crown
Over Mature (OM)	Crown beginning to break-up and decrease in size
Senescent (S)	Crown in advanced stage of break-up

Height: Height was estimated and recorded in five metre intervals such as: 0-5, 6-10, 11-15, 16-20, 21-25 and 26+

Condition: Assessment of current physiological condition and structural morphology incorporating vigour and vitality and categorised:

- A – Tree needing little, if any attention
- B – Tree with minor, but rectifiable defects, or in the early stages of physiological stress
- C – Tree with significant structural and physiological flaws and/or extremely stressed
- D – Tree that is dead, biologically/physically moribund or dangerous

Priority Rating:

- 1 – High - Action should be taken immediately
- 2 – Moderate - Work should be implemented in a programme of works (within 6 months)
- 3 – Low - Work that would benefit the trees which is not essential, but should be implemented if funding becomes available

Definition of Physiological & Morphological Terms

Adaptive Growth - The process whereby wood formation is influenced both in quantity and in quality by the action of gravitational force and mechanical stresses on the cambial zone.

Bifurcation – Forked or divided union.

Brown Rot - Form of decay where cellulose is degraded, while lignin is only modified.

Cankers (target or tumorous) - A localised area of dead bark and cambium on a stem or branch, caused by fungal or bacterial organisms, characterised by woundwood development on the periphery. This may be annual or perennial.

Cavity - An open wound, characterised by the presence of extensive decay and resulting in a hollow.

Chlorotic Leaf - Lacking in chlorophyll, typically yellow in colour.

Compartmentalisation - The physiological process that creates the chemical and mechanical boundaries that act to limit the spread of disease and decay organisms.

Coppicing - Is an ancient form of woodland management that involves repetitive felling on the same stump, near to ground level, and allowing the shoots to re-grow from that main stump. (Also known as the coppice stool).

Crack - Longitudinal split in stem or branch, involving bark and/or underlying wood. These may be vertically and horizontally orientated.

Decay - Process of degradation of woody tissues by fungi and bacteria through decomposition of cellulose and lignin.

Deadwood - Deadwood is often present within the crown or on the stems of trees. In some instances it may be an indication of ill health, however, it may also indicate natural growth processes. If a target is present beneath the tree, deadwood may fall and cause injury or damage and should be removed, otherwise deadwood can remain intact for conservation purposes (insects, fungi, birds etc.).

End Weight - The concentration of foliage at the distal ends of stems and deficient in secondary branches.

Girdling Root - Root which circles and constricts the stem or roots causing death of phloem and/or cambial tissue.

Hazard Beam - An upwardly curved branch in which strong internal stresses may occur without the compensatory formation of extra wood (longitudinal splitting may occur in some cases).

Included Bark Union - Pattern of development at branch junctions where bark is turned inward rather than pushed out. Potential weakness due to a lack of a woody union.

Ivy Growth - Ivy growth may ascend into the tree's crown, increasing wind resistance, concealing potential defects and reducing the tree's photosynthetic capacity. Ivy growth is often acceptable in woodland areas as a conservation benefit.

Live Crown Ratio - The relative proportion of photosynthetic mass (leaf area) to overall tree height.

Reaction Wood - Specialised secondary xylem, which develops in response to a lean or similar mechanical stress, attempting to restore the stem to the vertical.

Root Plate Lift - The physical movement of the rooting plate causing soils to shift and crack. May occur during adverse weather conditions. Trees may become unstable.

Structural Defect - Internal or external points of weakness, which reduce the stability of the tree.

Suppressed - Trees which are dominated by surrounding vegetation and whose crown development is restricted from above.

Topping - A highly disfiguring practise, likely to cause severe xylem dysfunction and decay in major structural parts of the wood.

White Rot - Form of decay where both cellulose and lignin are degraded.

Wound - Any injury, which induces a compartmentalisation response.

Woundwood - Wood with atypical anatomical features, formed in the vicinity of a wound and a term to describe the occluding tissues around a wound as opposed to the ambiguous term "callus."

Woodland Structure - The vertical and horizontal arrangement of trees within a group or woodland i.e. Dominant - trees with a crown above the upper layer of the canopy, Co-dominant - trees that define the general upper edge of the canopy, Intermediate - trees that have been largely overgrown by others, Suppressed - trees that have been overgrown and occupy an under storey position and grow slowly, often severely asymmetrical.

Note: The definitions described above, may not necessarily be included within this Arboricultural Survey Data.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Tree Condition Assessment

- 1.1.1** This report was commissioned by The Sisters of Notre Dame and its purpose was to carry out a site visit and to make a visual assessment of all significant individual trees and groups as shown on the plan of Appendix Two.
- 1.1.2** This document provides details of their condition and recommendations for management and should be read in conjunction with the data tables of Appendix One and site plan of Appendix Two.
- 1.1.3** The survey on which the findings of this report are based was undertaken on Monday 21st July 2014 and the weather was warm and sunny.
- 1.1.4** All trees were inspected from ground level only and all comments and recommendations made have taken into account the location of each tree, their surroundings and their likely impact on persons or property.
- 1.1.5** The limitations of this report are restricted to the persons, time, information made available and purpose for which this report has been prepared. This report does not deal with tree root/building conflicts and no information has been provided regarding soil type and no analysis undertaken by this company.

1.2 Trees Surveyed

A total of eighty-six individual trees and one group were assessed and the results are clearly described in the data tables of Appendix One and site plans of Appendix Two.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 Summary

It is recommended that all works to the trees be carried out in accordance with the data tables of Appendix One in order to bring them into good management and continue long-term tree cover in this area. These works can be summarised as follows:

Priority	Prune/Other	Fell
1	n/a	n/a
2	T16, T23, T24, T26, T28 & T39	T2, T4 & T20
3	G1, T5, T6, T8, T27, T32, T46, T49, T52, T56, T57, T58, T59, A23, A24, A26, A28 & A43	A22

2.2 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.

2.3 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. EnviroSolution can assist with this if required.

2.4 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 England for further advice. Natural England can be contacted on 0845 600 3078 or by e-mail to: enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk.

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. (EnviroSolution have bat workers who can provide this service).

2.5 Repeat Surveys

It is recommended that a repeat survey of the trees within the site should be carried out on an annual basis; next 2015.

APPENDIX ONE

Survey Data & Digital Photographs

Tree Condition Assessment: Sisters of Notre Dame, 266 Woolton Road, Childwall, Liverpool. L16 8NF					Date: 21/07/14	Surveyor: PM	
Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments	Recommendations	Priority Rating
G1	Group – Rhododendron , Holly, Sycamore & Holm Oak	0-10	Y-SM	B/C	Area beneath T1 – T24 becoming densely covered by Rhododendron. Several sapling Sycamore trees present and some Holly understory present.	Remove all sapling Sycamore and reduce/maintain Rhododendron by creating gaps through to mature trees for better access and inspection.	3
T1	Beech	21-25	M	B	A large co-dominant specimen adjacent to the highway with good form. Minor pocket of decay in buttress area and very minor deadwood within the crown.	n/a	-
T2	Sycamore	11-15	EM	C	A minor specimen close to front wall adjacent to highway and bus stop. Exhibits very poor form with a sparse crown indicating decline.	Fell to ground level and treat stump to prevent re-growth.	2
T3	Yew	6-10	EM	B	A suppressed specimen due to group with an inherent lean. Contributes to understory.	n/a	-
T4	Sycamore	11-15	EM	C	A minor specimen close to front wall adjacent to highway. Exhibits very poor form with a sparse crown indicating decline.	Fell to ground level and treat stump to prevent re-growth.	2
T5	Beech	16-20	M	B	A large co-dominant specimen adjacent to the highway with good form. Minor deadwood present and low branches over the highway footpath.	Crown clean and light crown lift to clear footpath by approx 4m.	3
T6	Lime	0-5	SM	B/C	A young heavily suppressed specimen with low potential.	Remove basal growth.	3

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments	Recommendations	Priority Rating
T7	Holly	0-5	EM	C	A poor suppressed multi-stemmed specimen; adds to understory.	n/a	-
T8	Holm Oak	6-10	EM	B	A slightly suppress multi-stemmed specimen with reasonable overall form located adjacent to highway.	Crown lift over footpath by approx 3m.	3
T9	Variegated Holly	0-5	EM	C	A poor suppressed specimen; adds to understory.	n/a	-
T10	Holly	0-5	EM	B/C	A heavily suppressed minor multi-stemmed specimen with poor form; adds to understory.	n/a	-
T11	Holly	0-5	EM	B/C	A heavily suppressed minor multi-stemmed specimen with poor form; adds to understory.	n/a	-
T12	Turkey Oak	11-15	SM	B	A young specimen located on the edge of the group over the garden with a slight lean.	n/a	-
T13	Turkey Oak	11-15	SM	B	A young specimen located on the edge of the group over the garden with a slight lean.	n/a	-
T14	No tree found						
T15	No tree found						
T16	Turkey Oak	21-25	M	B	A large co-dominant specimen located adjacent to the highway with reasonable form. Major deadwood present and lower branches affecting light column.	Crown clean and prune branches to clear light column by approximately 1m pruning to appropriate points.	2

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments	Recommendations	Priority Rating
T17	Variegated Holly	0-5	EM	C	A poor specimen with decay at base.	n/a	-
T18	Beech	21-25	M	B	A large co-dominant specimen located adjacent to the highway with reasonable form. Slight lean over road.	n/a	-
T19	No tree found						
T20	Sycamore	11-15	EM	C/D	A very poor specimen with very little life within crown and major deadwood present.	Fell to ground level and treat stump.	2
T21	Yew	0-5	SM	B	A minor multi-stemmed specimen with reasonable form.	n/a	-
T22	Holly	0-5	EM	B	A heavily suppressed multi-stemmed specimen; adds to understory.	n/a	-
T23	Beech	16-20	M	B	A large co-dominant specimen with an inherent lean towards the highway. Large pruning wound at approx 5m with significant decay present of around a third of the diameter of the stem with a minor wound on the other side of the stem. The removal of this tree would leave T24 exposed. Therefore, some reduction works to both these trees will retain them in the group for the time being.	Reduce crown by approximately 25-30%.	2

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments	Recommendations	Priority Rating
T24	Turkey Oak	21-25	M	B	A large co-dominant specimen on the edge of the group with an inherent lean toward the highway. Branches affecting light column. Some deadwood present within canopy.	Reduce crown in order to co-exist with T23, remove deadwood and clear light column.	2
T25	Beech	16-20	M	B/C	A co-dominant specimen within grass area previously reduced due to dieback within canopy. Seems to have good vigour at present.	n/a	-
T26	Lime	11-15	M	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form. Major deadwood present within canopy over Green Lane.	Crown clean and remove basal and stem growth to approx 4m.	2
T27	Beech	16-20	M	B	A large co-dominant specimen with good form. Minor deadwood present and canopy very close to property opposite on Green lane. Several crossing limbs present.	Reduce branch affecting property by approx 2-3m and reduce minor higher branches if necessary.	3
T28	Beech	21-25	M	A/B	A large co-dominant specimen with good form but has a damaged limb over the car park.	Remove damaged limb.	2
T29	Beech	11-15	EM	B	A minor suppressed specimen with poor form.	n/a	-
T30	Lime	6-10	SM	A	A young specimen with good form.	n/a	-
T31	No tree found						
T32	Sycamore	11-15	EM	B	A co-dominant specimen forked at approx 1m with reasonable overall form. Close to property.	Reduce from property by approx 2m.	3

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments	Recommendations	Priority Rating
T33	No tree found						
T34	No tree found						
T35	Horse Chestnut	16-20	M	B	A large co-dominant specimen with reasonable form. Affected by leaf blotch, which is seasonal and of no major significance.	n/a	-
T36	Sycamore	16-20	EM	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form.	n/a	-
T37	Holly (spineless)	6-10	EM	B	A co-dominant specimen with major asymmetry due to group.	n/a	-
T38	Holly (spineless)	6-10	EM	B	A co-dominant specimen with major asymmetry due to group.	n/a	-
T39	Beech	21-25	FM	B	A large co-dominant specimen with good form but has a large wound in bole from previous limb loss/removal. Low branches affecting Green Lane and branches close to building.	Reduce and re-shape crown by approximately 3m to clear road and building and alleviate stress on bole.	2
T40	Lime	0-5	Y	B	A young specimen in a poor location with low potential.	n/a	-
T41	Sycamore	11-15	EM	B	A co-dominant specimen with minor asymmetry due to group.	n/a	-
T42	Sycamore	16-20	M	A	A large co-dominant specimen with good form.	n/a	-
T43	No tree found						

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments	Recommendations	Priority Rating
T44	No tree found						
T45	No tree found						
T46	Bird Cherry	11-15	FM	A	An individual specimen with good form. Dense domed crown structure regularly pruned to maintain a clear head height. Paving laid around base, which is being affected by roots.	Consider the removal of the slabs and replace with a gravel surface or raise slabs with some minor root pruning.	3
T47	No tree found						
T48	Cherry	6-10	M	B	A suppressed specimen with poor form.	n/a Felt	-
T49	Cherry	6-10	FM	A	A large specimen with good form located close to the boundary wall. Ivy on stem.	Sever ivy at base.	3
T50	No tree found						
T51	No tree found						
T52	Sycamore	11-15	EM	B	An individual specimen forked at approx 0.5m with several crossing branches present.	Crown clean, removing crossing branches.	3
T53	No tree found						
T54	No tree found						
T55	No tree found						
T56	Beech	21-25	M	B	A co-dominant specimen with major asymmetry due to group. Stem swamped in ivy.	Sever ivy at base.	3

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments	Recommendations	Priority Rating
T57	Horse Chestnut	16-20	M	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form. Affected by leaf blotch, which is seasonal and of no major significance. Ivy on stem.	Sever ivy at base.	3
T58	Beech	16-20	M	B	A co-dominant specimen with inherent lean over access road. Stem swamped in ivy & other vegetation around base.	Sever ivy and clear around base.	3
T59	Beech	16-20	M	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form located close to adjacent building. Stem swamped in ivy.	Reduce form adjacent property by approx 2m and sever ivy at base.	3
A1	Beech	0-5	Y	A	A young sapling tree with good form.	n/a	-
A2	Beech	0-5	Y	A	A young sapling tree with good form.	n/a	-
A3	Judas Tree	0-5	Y	C	A young suppressed specimen with poor form and in a poor location.	n/a	-
A4	Apple	0-5	M	B	A well maintained fruit tree with reasonable form within group.	n/a	-
A5	Apple	0-5	M	B	A well maintained fruit tree with reasonable form within group.	n/a	-
A6	Apple	0-5	M	B	A well maintained fruit tree with reasonable form within group.	n/a	-

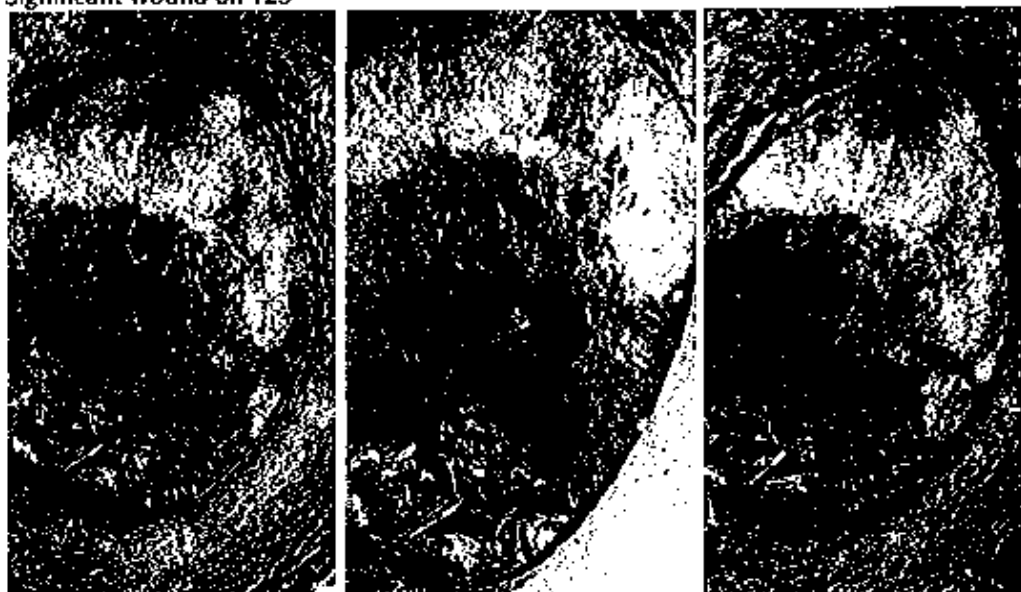
Tree Condition Assessment: Sisters of Notre Dame, 266 Woolton Road, Childwall, Liverpool. L16 8NF						Date: 21/07/14	Surveyor: PM
Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments	Recommendations	Priority Rating
A7	Apple	0-5	M	B	A well maintained fruit tree with reasonable form within group. Mistletoe present.	n/a	-
A8	Apple	0-5	M	B	A well maintained fruit tree with reasonable form within group.	n/a	-
A9	Apple	0-5	M	B	A well maintained fruit tree with reasonable form within group.	n/a	-
A10	Pear	6-10	M	B	A well maintained fruit tree with reasonable form within group.	n/a	-
A11	Robinia	0-5	SM	B	A closely planted specimen with reasonable form.	n/a	-
A12	Dogwood	0-5	SM	B	A closely planted specimen forked at approx 1m with reasonable form.	n/a	-
A13	Dogwood	0-5	SM	B	A closely planted specimen forked at approx 1m with reasonable form.	n/a	-
A14	Apple	0-5	M	B	Old tree with several cavities present.	n/a	-
A15	Tulip Tree	6-10	SM	A	A young tree with good form.	n/a	-
A16	No tree found						
A17	No tree found						
A18	Lime	0-5	SM	A	A young co-dominant tree with good form.	n/a	-

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments	Recommendations	Priority Rating
A19	Lime	0-5	SM	A	A young co-dominant tree with good form.	n/a	-
A20	Hornbeam	0-5	SM	A	A young co-dominant tree with good form.	n/a	-
A21	Hornbeam	0-5	SM	A	A young co-dominant tree with good form.	n/a	-
A22	Robinia	0-5	SM	B	A young specimen closely planted to A20 with low potential. A20 is the better tree.	Remove to improve A20.	3
A23	Lime	0-5	SM	A	A young co-dominant tree with good form.	Prune back from path to shrub bed edge.	3
A24	Judas Tree	0-5	SM	B	A young tree with poor form due to neighbouring vegetation.	Remove stake and tie.	3
A25	Cherry	0-5	SM	B	A young tree with reasonable form but sparse crown.	n/a	-
A26	Cherry	6-10	M	B	A suppressed specimen with poor form. Ivy on stem.	Sever ivy at base. FC!!	3
A27	Sycamore	6-10	EM	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form.	n/a	-
A28	Cherry	0-5	SM	B	A suppressed specimen within shrub area. Ivy on stem.	Sever ivy at base.	3
A29	Holm Oak	6-10	SM	A	A young specimen with good form.	n/a	-
A30	Robinia	6-10	SM	B	A young individual specimen with reasonable form.	n/a	-
A31	Norway Maple	0-5	SM	A	A young co-dominant ornamental tree.	n/a	-

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments	Recommendations	Priority Rating
A32	Norway Maple	0-5	SM	A	A young co-dominant ornamental tree.	n/a	-
A33	Norway Maple	0-5	SM	A	A young co-dominant ornamental tree.	n/a	-
A34	Holly (spineless)	0-5	SM	B	A young co-dominant tree, hedge form.	n/a	-
A35	Holly (spineless)	0-5	SM	B	A young co-dominant tree, hedge form.	n/a	-
A36	Holm Oak	0-5	SM	A	A young tree with good form.	n/a	-
A37	Snake Bark Maple	0-5	SM	A	A young multi-stemmed specimen with good form.	n/a	-
A38	Cotoneaster	0-5	SM	B	A co-dominant young specimen with reasonable form.	n/a	-
A39	Cotoneaster	0-5	SM	B	A co-dominant young specimen with reasonable form.	n/a	-
A40	Cotoneaster	0-5	SM	B	A young specimen with reasonable form.	n/a	-
A41	Dogwood	0-5	SM	B	A young specimen with reasonable form.	n/a	-
A42	Snake Bark Maple	0-5	SM	B	A young multi-stemmed specimen with reasonable form.	n/a	-
A43	Turkish Hazel	0-5	SM	B	A young specimen with reasonable form.	Clip back from access road.	3
A44	Holm Oak	0-5	SM	B	A young slightly suppressed specimen.	n/a	-

Recommended works should be carried out to the British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work, BS 3998:2010

Significant wound on T23



Damaged limb on T28

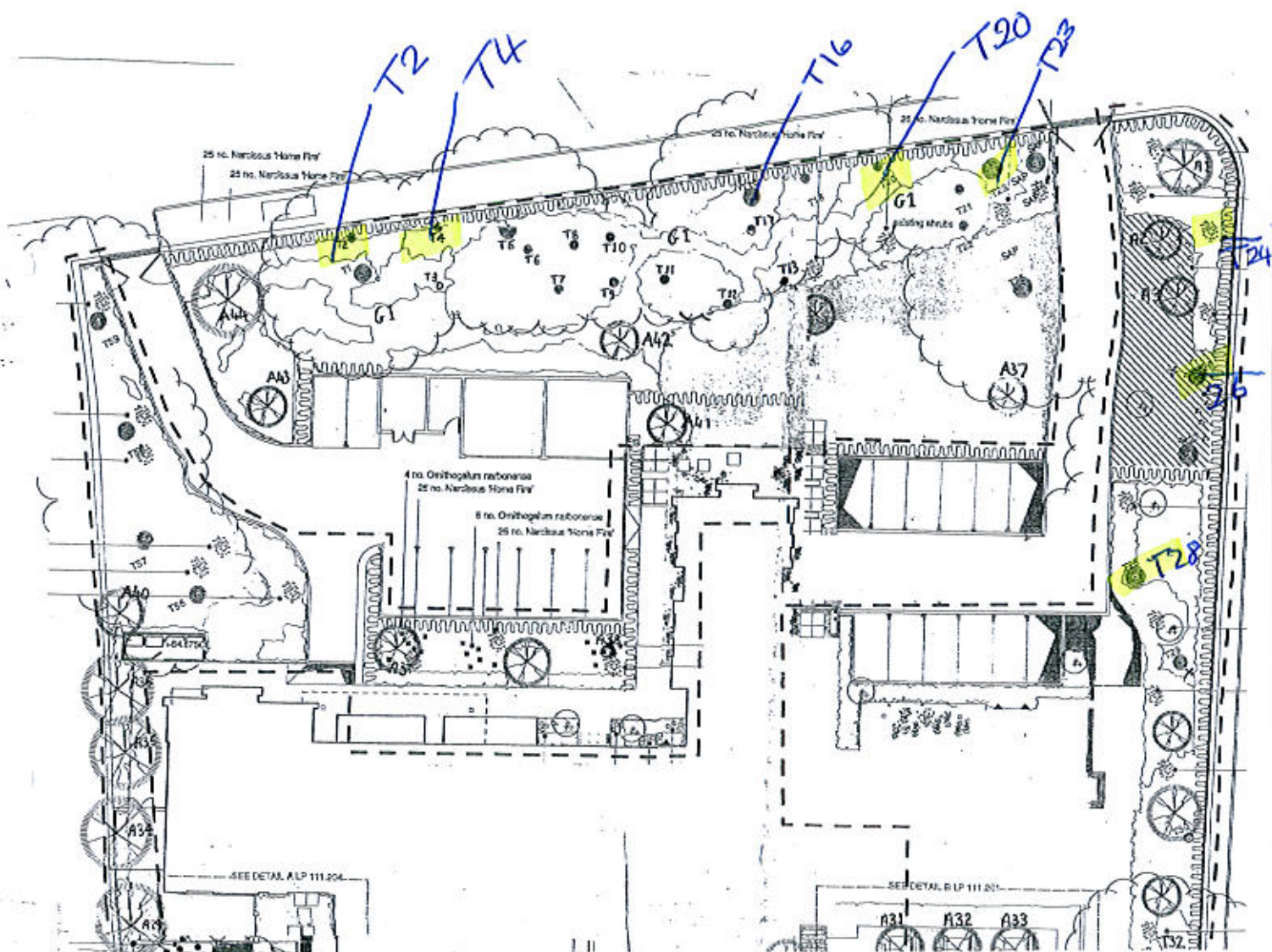


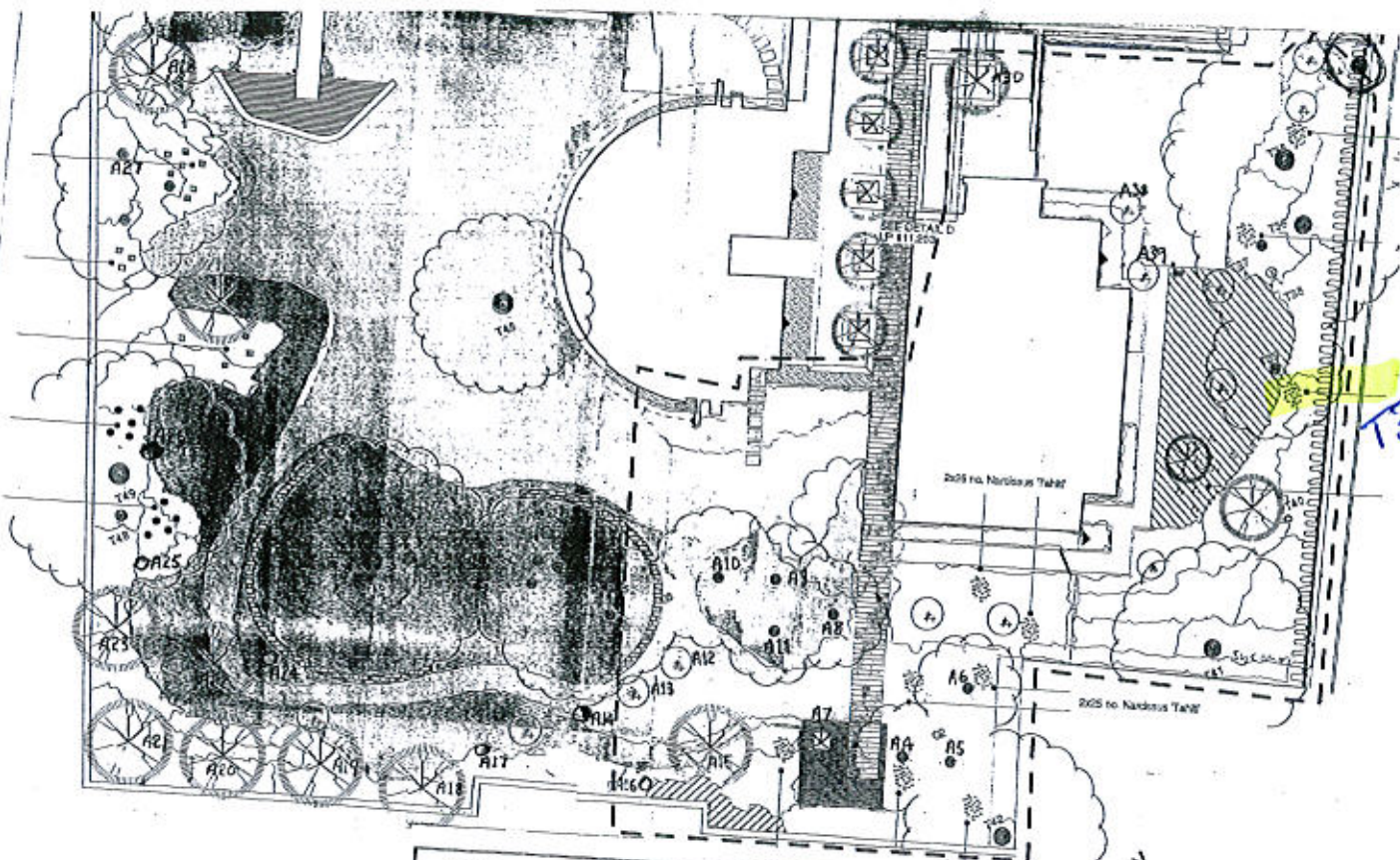
Large wound in bole of T39



APPENDIX TWO

Site Plans





THE CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME

266 WOOLTON ROAD, CHILDWALL, L16

(Scale - approx 1:200)

T39