

**Woolton Road
Liverpool**

Redrow Homes NW

TREE SURVEY REPORT

(Revision A)



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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Trevor Bridge Associates Ltd (TBA) have been instructed by Redrow Homes NW to undertake a pre-development arboricultural survey of trees and significant vegetation. The pre-development tree survey should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Tree Survey & Root Protection Area drawing ref: 4815.01/.02 Revision A.
- 1.2 A site visit to the site was carried out on 20 and 27 of August 2014. Weather conditions were clear.
- 1.3 This pre-development tree survey should be considered the first part of a process in identifying trees that are to be retained and protected. A key part of this pre-development survey is the identifying of Root Protection Areas (RPA's). In Addition to the pre-development survey the following documents may be required to fully support a planning application:
- i) An Arboricultural Impact Assessment - This will assess the impact on trees of a proposed development.
 - ii) An Arboricultural Method Statement - This provides specific details on how a development should proceed in such a manner that avoids damage to trees being retained. It is accompanied with a tree protection plan.
- 1.4 The following information was provided for the purposes of undertaking this pre-development survey.
- Client Drawing: *Topographical Land Survey. (B0037/2568/1).*
- 1.5 This report has been undertaken by Mike Gregory HND Arb. M. arbor A. Mike has extensive experience working as a tree surgeon and has several years experience as a tree officer. He has provided advice and consultancy to the public sector for over 15 years. He is highly experienced in tree and development issues, having provided reports on over 600 development sites.

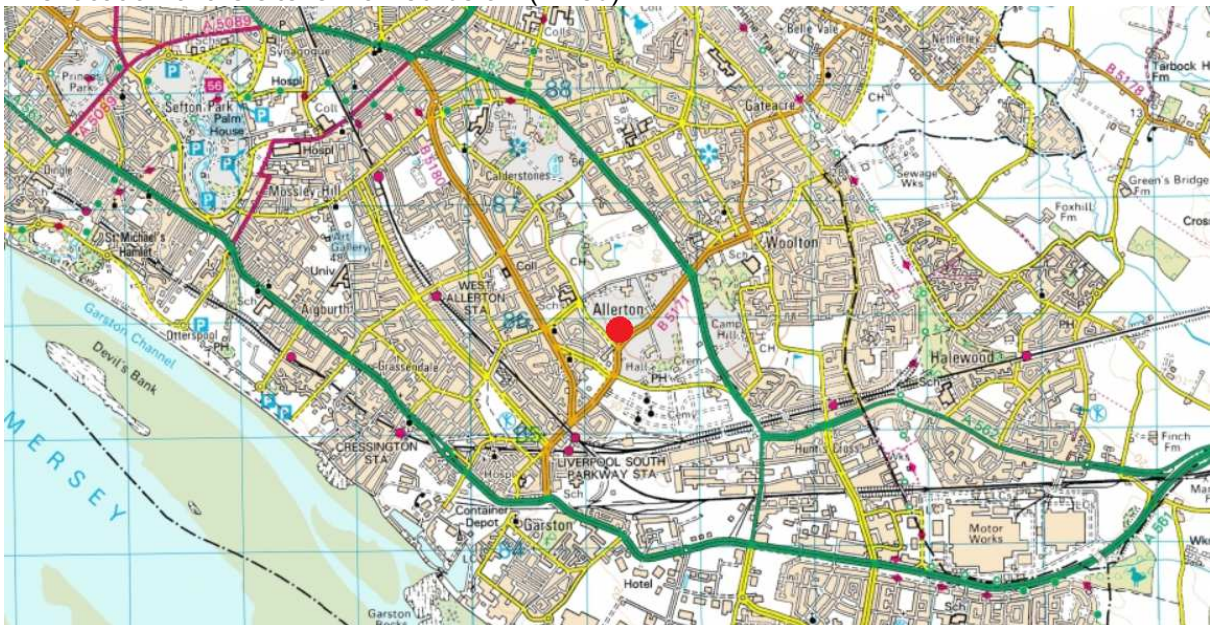
2.0 Scope and Limitations of the Report

- 2.1 This report has been prepared to inform the design and layout of potential development and be submitted with a planning application.
- 2.2 Due to the changing nature of trees – and possibly other site circumstances – this report and recommendations are limited to a two year period. Similarly, this report could be invalidated if any alterations are made to the site that could change the conditions as seen at time of inspection.
- 2.3 Under certain circumstances, roots can affect foundations, drains and other underground services. These issues have not been addressed by this report.
- 2.4 Trees are dynamic structures that can never be guaranteed 100% safe; even those in good condition can suffer occasional damage under only average weather conditions. A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree will never suffer damage.

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3.0 Site Location

- 3.1 The site comprises an irregular area of land at Priory Allerton, Liverpool. The land largely comprises a central area of unimproved grassland with tree and woodland cover situated within the site peripheries. A derelict single storey modern building is present to the south of the site.
- 3.2 A number of trees within the treed peripheries of the site have been individually identified, though a larger number are included either as group or a woodland feature. Many of the larger trees are remnants of former formal parkland style planting. Such species include Lime, Beech and Sweet Chestnut and Horse Chestnut.
- 3.3 A large number of other trees have self seeded over a period of some twenty years; predominantly Sycamore. While many of these younger trees are generally low value, when considered as individuals, they may be considered to have increased value if deemed a component of collective 'woodland'.
- 3.4 Some trees have suffered structural damage, or are in a state of decline. Where this has occurred to mature trees, it has generally been recommended that such trees be monolithed; i.e. heavily reduced to a stable trunk, removing the majority of the canopy. Large scaffold limbs to be removed back to the main trunk retaining stumps that are 'coronet' cut to emulate natural branch damage (advantageous to wildlife).
- 3.5 The location of the site is marked below (in red).



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- 3.6 The grid reference of the site is **SJ 41258 85999**
- 3.7 The full details of the tree cover is included within the tree survey schedule within section 10.0 of this report, and within the accompanying Tree Survey & Root Protection Area drawing.

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4.0 Tree Survey Schedule - Methodology

4.1 This survey complies with British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and Construction - Recommendations*. All significant trees or groups within the site have been inspected, identified and detailed.

4.2 Site. The survey was carried out from ground level and without the use of special diagnostic equipment (unless otherwise stated). Lower-grade material may be treated as numbered groups, for example where in rows or dense groupings.

4.3 Schedule. The following information is given in the schedule:

- **Tree reference No:** Prefixed with a T for Trees, G for groups, H for hedges and W for woodlands.
- **Tree Species.** Common name of Species.
- **Height** (metres). An electronic hipsometer is used to measure tree heights. Tree heights are only measured where it is possible to gain a clear unobstructed view of the tree, otherwise the height is estimated.
- **Trunk diameter** (millimetres). This is a key measurement for calculating the Root Protection Areas of trees. Measurements are taken at 1.5m, height above ground level. If trees are assessed as a group or woodland feature, the trunk diameter of the largest tree within the group or woodland is estimated and used.
- **Crown spread** (metres): The maximum lateral spread of the canopy as measured from the cardinal compass points (NESW).
- **Crown clearance** (metres): The height of the lowest section of canopy measured from cardinal compass points.
- **Age class.** A classification of the age of the tree. In the case of woodlands and groups this is based in the oldest tree.

Y – Young: Recently planted trees less than ¼ life expectancy.

SM – Semi-Mature: Established trees less than 1/3rd predicted life expectancy.

EM – Early mature: Trees between 1/3rd and 2/3rd predicted life expectancy.

M - Mature: Trees over 2/3rd predicted life expectancy.

V - Veteran: A tree of significant age (with a large girth) which provides cultural, landscape or ecological value.

- **Physiological condition:** (Good, Fair, Poor, Dead). An assessment of the tree's health and vitality reflecting the tree's potential longevity as well as its capacity for withstanding environmental stresses (such as pests and diseases).
- **Structural Condition:** (Good, Fair, Poor, Dead): A consideration of the structural integrity of the physical structure of the tree.

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- **Life Expectancy:** Estimated remaining contribution (years, 0-10 10-20 20-40 40+).
- **Root Protection Area:** As calculated via BS 5837: 2012 (area in square metres and as a radius in metres). This is the basis of the Root Protection Area marked as a circle on the Tree Survey (may have been modified in light of site circumstances). This is generally the minimum position for protective fencing.
- **Retention Category:**
Trees are categorised using the criteria shown in the table below. The purpose of the categorisation is to apply a non fiscal value to tree stock to allow informed decisions on which trees should be retained or removed within the context of development.

TREES UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION:			
'U' – [Marked red on plan] Trees of such a condition that they can not be realistically retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trees that have serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse including those which will become unviable after the removal of other category U trees (where for what ever reason, the loss of companion shelter can not be mitigated by pruning)• Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline• Trees infected with pathogens of significance to health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <p><i>Note Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve</i></p>		
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION:			
	1. Mainly arboricultural values	2. Mainly landscape values	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation
'A' – [Marked green on plan] Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (eg the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (eg veteran trees or wood pasture)
'B' – [Marked blue on plan] Trees of moderate quality with a remaining life expectancy of at least 20 Years	Trees which may be in the A category but are down graded due to their impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit category A designation	Trees that are in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits
'C' – [Marked grey on plan] Trees of low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them any greater collective landscape value ; and/or trees offering low or only temporary /transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

- **Observations:** This provides general information regarding the trees, providing details regarding defects, or points of merit.
- **Preliminary Recommendations:** Any management works that should be carried out. Recommendations for management works are only recommended sparingly, generally where there is a significant safety concern, or long term benefit for the tree. Works are considered within the context of the site at the time of survey. Works that are required in relation to new development proposals are considered separately (such as part of a method statement).

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5.0 Trees and Construction – General Issues

5.1 Typically, about 80% of roots will be found in the upper half metre of soil and often extending well beyond the canopy spread. The threat to the trees by development comes from:

- (a) root severance or fracture
- (b) compaction of the soil, preventing gaseous exchange and moisture percolation
- (c) possible change to moisture gradients due to surface water run-off or interception
- (d) physical damage to low branches and trunk.
- (e) Damage from chemical run-off from construction activities

The consequences for the tree of such damage are:

- (i) instability, if severe enough
- (ii) entry points for pathogenic fungi at wounds / fractures
- (iii) loss of vitality due to reduced oxygen, mineral and moisture take-up; all leading to
- (iv) root death, and
- (iv) a general decline or possible death of the tree.

6.0 Tree Constraints

6.1 Constraints imposed by trees during development, both above and below ground need to be considered within the site layout design.

Protection is afforded to the tree by defining a Root Protection Area (RPA) within which no development activity should take place. The size of the RPA is defined in the British Standard and relates to trunk diameter. The RPA is normally the minimum position for placement of protective fencing.

6.2 Nominally the RPA is represented by a circle around the tree. The area of the RPA may however, subject to the consideration of the arboricultural consultant, be altered to a polygon in order to reflect the site conditions and requirements. For example, existing hard surfaces and foundations are likely to restrict or limit root growth while good quality soil may promote and extend root growth.

6.3 Root Protection Areas primarily relate to below ground constraints (root protection). Other constraints that must be considered include:

- The current as well as ultimate height and spread of a tree.
- Large trees close to a building, particularly a dwelling, can cause apprehension to owners/occupiers that result in pressure for tree removal or inappropriate pruning. Buildings should be sited allowing for the species height, spread and overall habit.
- Species characteristics; i.e. density of foliage, fruit-fall, susceptibility to honeydew drip, or branch drop. Trees are shedding organisms. The leaves of some species may cause problems with blocking of gullies and gutters. Fruit may cause slippery patches and honeydew drop can affect surfaces (particularly cars). If conflicts may arise detailed design may address such issues, such as non-slip paths, use of car-ports, provision of leaf guards or grilles etc.

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- The potential impact on direct and diffuse light of a particular location of land; shading of buildings by trees can be a problem, especially where rooms require natural light, in addition open spaces such as gardens and sitting areas should be designed to meet requirements for direct sunlight (for at least part of the day).
- Infrastructure requirements in relation to trees e.g. easements for underground or above ground apparatus and visibility splays.
- Space for the provision of new planting or landscaping.
- The proposed end use of space within Root Protection Areas.
- The requirement to protect overhanging canopies of trees that overhang or extend beyond Root Protection Areas.

7.0 Structures within the Root Protection Areas of Trees.

- 7.1 In the development layout design structures should be positioned outside of RPA's. In some exceptional instances there may be an overriding justification for construction within the RPA. In such cases technical solutions may be available to minimise (to an acceptable level) disturbance to the tree/s. Where such technical solutions may be relied upon full details will need to be included within a method statement. Advice must be sought from a suitably qualified arboriculturalist in such matters.
- 7.2 In some cases it may be unavoidable to place permanent hard surfacing within an RPA (for example the placement of an access driveway or parking area). In such cases the following should apply:
- No excavation of the soil should take place, other than scraping of the turf/vegetation layer
 - Any design must avoid compaction, allowing even distribution of weight.
 - New hard surfacing should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA.
 - If the proposed surface is likely to require de-icing salt then run-off should be directed away from the RPA.
 - Permeable hard surfacing can result in soil moisture saturation for long periods (resulting in root death). Where there is a risk of water-logging a design should incorporate land drainage.
- 7.3 Appropriate sub-base options for new hard surfacing include three-dimensional cellular confinement systems. Piles, pads or elevated beams can support bridges over RPA's. In all cases full specifications and methodology must be included within a supporting method statement.

8.0 Wildlife Issues and Timing of Operations

- 8.1 Bats. Under current legislation it is an offence to 'intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat' or 'damage, destroy or block access to the resting place of any bat'. For further details consultation must be made with the Statutory Nature Conservancy Organisation (Natural England, 0300 060 1842, www.naturalengland.org.uk). Where relevant any current ecological surveys for the site will take precedence in this matter.
- 8.2 Birds. It is an offence to kill, injure or take any wild bird; or take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. Therefore work likely to disturb nesting birds must be avoided from late March to August.

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- 8.3 The pruning of some species should avoid specific times. *Prunus* species (eg flowering and fruiting Cherry, Plum, Almond etc) should only be pruned during June – August in order to minimise the risk of infection by Silver Leaf disease. *Acer* (Maples including Sycamore), *Betula* (Birches) and, *Morus* (Mulberry) should not be pruned February – June due to sap bleeding; also *Juglans* (Walnut) from December – June.

9.0 Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

- 9.1 The site its self is not within a Conservation Area, however some trees within the site are subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).
- 9.2 Works to protected trees require consent from the local planing authority. In the case of TPO's an application must be made. TPO applications take up to eight weeks,
- 9.3 Certain exemptions apply; for example the removal of deadwood. In the case of dangerous trees 5 days written notice should be given to the local authority (in the cases of immediate danger the work should proceed, but the local authority contacted as soon as possible afterwards).
- 9.4 Planning consent overrides protected trees, where the works or removal are necessary for development to proceed.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 6 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
T1	Horse Chestnut	Veteran	20	1	1370						15	9	10	13	11	4	4	1	1	Fair	Fair	20+	Very Low	B3	Large prominent specimen. Cavities at pruning wounds. Scaffold limb previously broken out at 6m to South east Included bark junctions in forks.	Reduce canopy by 20% To lessen end weight.
T2	Sycamore	Early-Mature	15	1	360						4.2	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	Good	Good	40+	High	B2	Limited visibility due to undergrowth. Estimated diameter.	No work required.
G1	Mixed Species Group	Semi-Mature	8	1	250						3									Fair	Fair	30+	Moderate	C2	Semi-mature Squirrel damaged Sycamore. Group also contains Cherry Laurel Rhododendron and Holly.	No work required.
T3	Horse Chestnut	Mature	20	1	850						10.2	6	6	9	8	2	2	0	1	Good	Good	40+	Moderate	B2	Mature prominent specimen.	Reduce the lowest lateral limb to southwest by approx. 20% to lessen end weight.
T4	Sycamore	Early-Mature	16	1	320						3.9	1	3	8	3	8	2	0	2	Fair	Fair/Poor	20+	High	C2	Squirrel damage.	No work required.
T5	Sycamore	Early-Mature	17	1	330						3.9	2	2	4	4	8	3	1	3	Fair	Fair	40+	High	C1		No work required.
G2	Mixed Species Group	Early-Mature	17	1	400						4.8									Good	Fair	40+	High	B2	Early mature Beech, and Sycamore, Rhododendron, and Hawthorn.	No work required.
T6	Red Chestnut	Mature	10	1	480						5.7	3	4	6	5	6	3	2	4	Fair	Fair	30+	Moderate	C1	Burrs on trunk and within canopy. Slightly asymmetric form.	No work required.
G3	2x Sycamore	Semi-Mature	9	1	170						2									Fair	Fair/Poor	10+	High	U	Squirrel damage.	No work required.
T7	Hawthorn	Over-Mature	9	1	470						5.7	4	5	5	2	5	4	2	7	Fair/Poor	Fair	10+	Very Low	C2		No work required.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 5 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
T8	Horse Chestnut	Over-Mature	22	1	960						11.4	8	9	12	10	5	2	0	1	Fair	Fair	30+	Low	B3	Large prominent specimen. Scaffold limb to south previously fractured.	Reduce lateral branches by approx. 30% and upper canopy height by 20%.
G4	4x Sycamore	Semi-Mature	12	1	300						3.6									Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	C2		No work required.
T9	Sycamore	Mature	16	4	390	390	250	360			8.4	5	4	8	6	6	7	1	2	Good	Fair	30+	Low	B2		No work required.
T10	Sycamore	Mature	17	1	670						8.1	7	5	6	5	7	4	2	4	Good	Fair	30+	Moderate	B2	Trunk forks at approx. 2m with included bark junction.	No work required.
T11	Sycamore	Mature	17	5	420	360	360	350	300		9.6	3	8	8	4	8	1	1	9	Good	Fair	30+	Moderate	B2		No work required.
T12	Horse Chestnut	Over-Mature	21	1	1070						12.9	14	14	13	10	3	1	1	3	Good	Fair	30+	Low	B3	Large prominent specimen. Previous limb fracture to south-west at 2m.	Canopy overall by approx. 25%.
G5	7x Sycamore	Mature	18	1	450						5.4									Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2		No work required.
T13	Turkey Oak	Mature	18	1	500						6	5	6	6	6	9	7	3	3	Good	Fair	40+	Low	B1		No work required.
T14	Hawthorn	Mature	6	2	160	200					3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	Good	Good	40+	Low	C3		No work required.
G6	Mixed Species Group	Mature	19	1	750						9									Good	Good	40+	Low	A2	Group situated within the garden lawn area of adjoining property. Species include Beech, Oak, Sweet Chestnut and Sycamore. All trees viewed from site only with limited visibility.	No work required.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 6 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
T15	Sycamore	Early-Mature	16	1	400						4.8	5	3	3	4	2	7	7	6	Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	C1	Tree situated within lawn area of neighbouring residential property.	No work required.
T16	Sycamore	Mature	17	1	540						6.6	10	5	4	5	1	5	8	5	Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees - Slightly suppressed form. Increased value as woodland/group component.	No work required.
T17	Sycamore	Mature	15	1	440						5.4	7	7	3	2	0	1	9	7	Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees - Slightly suppressed form. Increased value as woodland/group component.	No work required.
T18	Sycamore	Mature	15	1	380						4.5	4	8	4	3	4	4	7	7	Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees - Slightly suppressed form. Increased value as woodland/group component.	No work required.
T19	Sycamore	Mature	15	3	330	200	170				5.1	5	7	4	2	1	1	2	8	Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees - Slightly suppressed form. Increased value as woodland/group component.	No work required.
T20	Sycamore	Mature	18	4	320	320	350	250			7.5	5	7	4	4	1	1	1	7	Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees - Slightly suppressed form. Increased value as woodland/group component.	No work required.
T21	Sycamore	Mature	18	2	340	310					5.4	4	7	4	4	9	0	7	8	Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees - Slightly suppressed form. Increased value as woodland/group component.	No work required.
T22	Sycamore	Mature	19	1	420						5.1	3	7	5	3	7	0	2	9	Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees - Slightly suppressed form. Increased value as woodland/group component.	No work required.
G7	Mixed Species Group	Mature	22	1	700						8.4									Good	Good	40+	Low	A2	Predominantly Sycamore, also includes mature Lime. Woodland/group components.	No work required.
T23	Sycamore	Mature	18	1	310						3.6	2	8	3	2	8	1	4	9	Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees - Slightly suppressed form. Increased value as woodland/group component.	No work required.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 6 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
T24	Sycamore	Mature	18	2	400	300					6	4	8	4	4	4	4	8	8	Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees - Slightly suppressed form. Increased value as woodland/group component. Ivy cover on trunk obscures full visual assessment.	No work required.
T25	Sycamore	Mature	17	1	370						4.5	6	7	5	1	2	2	2		Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees - Slightly suppressed form. Increased value as woodland/group component. Slightly suppressed form.	No work required.
T26	Sycamore	Mature	19	1	500						6	3	9	4	3	8	1	2	9	Fair	Fair	30+	Very Low	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees - Slightly suppressed form. Increased value as woodland/group component. Basal growth around trunk. Estimated diameter.	No work required.
T27	Sycamore	Mature	25	1	890						10.8	9	11	9	11	8	2	5	7	Fair	Good	40+	Very Low	A2	Large prominent specimen.	No work required.
T28	Sycamore	Mature	16	1	440						5.4	5	7	4	2	1	1	2	4	Fair	Fair	20+	Moderate	C1	Squirrel damage within canopy, compromises value of tree.	No work required.
G8	Group of Wild Chery	Early-Mature	8	1	250						3									Good	Fair	40+	High	C3	Woodland/group components	No work required.
T29	Wild Cherry	Over-Mature	18	1	400						4.8	4	7	4	2	6	2	3		Fair	Good	40+	Low	B2	Woodland/group component.	No work required.
T30	Sycamore	Mature	18	3	360	300	300				6.6	5	8	4	3	8	3	4	8	Good	Fair/Poor	40+	Moderate	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees - Slightly suppressed form. Increased value as woodland/group component.	No work required.
T31	Lime	Mature	22	1	600						7.2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	Good	Fair	40+	Very Low	A2	Large prominent specimen within woodland/group. Epicormic growth present.	No work required.
T32	Sycamore	Mature	18	1	430						5.1	4	8	4	6	4	4	7	8	Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees - Slightly suppressed form. Increased value as woodland/group component.	No work required.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 6 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
T33	Sycamore	Early-Mature	9	1	220						2.7	3	6	4	0	2	1	2		Good	Fair	40+	High	C2	Slightly suppressed form.	No work required.
T34	Sycamore	Mature	20	1	610						7.2	7	7	7	8	9	2	4	5	Fair	Good	30+	Low	B1	Large prominent specimen. Component of woodland belt of trees. Increased value as woodland/group component.	No work required.
T35	Sycamore	Mature	18	1	450						5.4	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	5	Good	Good	40+	Moderate	B2	Increased value as woodland/group component.	No work required.
G9	4x Sycamore	Early-Mature	18	1	400						4.8									Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2	One Sycamore within this group grows closely adjacent the boundary wall and is likely to cause direct damage to the walls structure.	No work required.
T36	Sycamore	Mature	20	1	580						6.9	6	8	6	5	8	3	7	8	Fair	Good	30+	Low	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees. Increased value as woodland/group component.	No work required.
G10	2x Sycamore	Mature	18	1	450						5.4									Good	Fair	10+	Low	U	Trees causing direct disturbance to boundary wall.	Fell to near ground level.
T37	Sycamore	Mature	17	1	420						5.1	6	6	3	3	1	1	1	4	Good	Good	40+	Moderate	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees. Increased value as woodland/group component.	No work required.
T38	Common Oak	Early-Mature	17	1	330						3.9	5	7	4	2	2	2	7	7	Good	Fair	40+	High	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees. Increased value as woodland/group component. Slightly suppressed form.	No work required.
T39	Common Oak	Early-Mature	9	1	330						3.9	5	7	7	1	1	1	1	4	Good	Fair	40+	High	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees. Increased value as woodland/group component. Suppressed form.	No work required.
G11	Row of Sycamore	Early-Mature	16	1	400						4.8									Good	Fair	40+	High	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees. Increased value as woodland/group component.	No work required.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 6 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
G12	Mixed Species Group	Mature	20	1	600						7.2									Fair	Fair	40+	Moderate	A2	Group includes single large mature Sycamore, 3 large mature limes and Several sycamores that have self seeded by boundary wall.	Remove Sycamores by bandy wall.
T40	Sycamore	Mature	18	1	440						5.4	6	6	5	2	1	1	1	6	Good	Good	40+	High	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees. Increased value as woodland/group component.	No work required.
T41	Sycamore	Mature	19	2	300	320					5.4	6	6	4	2	1	2	1	3	Good	Fair	40+	High	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees. Increased value as woodland/group component. Slightly suppressed form.	No work required.
T42	Sycamore	Mature	17	2	300	350					5.4	6	5	4	2	2	2	2		Good	Fair	30+	High	C1	Longitudinal wound in stem with Internal decay.	No work required.
T43	Sycamore	Mature	18	1	590						7.2	6	9	7	2	1	1	1	5	Good	Good	40+	High	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees. Increased value as woodland/group component.	No work required.
T44	Lime	Mature	22	1	800						9.6	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	Good	Fair	40+	Low	A2	Large prominent specimen within woodland/group. Epicormic growth present within root-collar and trunk.	No work required.
G13	Mixed Species Group	Mature	22	1	650						7.8									Good	Good	40+	High	A2	Beech and Sycamore; mainly early mature. Also single mature Lime with excessive epitomic growth.	No work required.
G14	Sycamore Group	Semi-Mature	15	1	200						2.4									Fair	Fair	40+	High	C2		No work required.
T45	Lime	Mature	22	1	800						9.6	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	Good	Fair	40+	Low	A2	Large prominent specimen within woodland/group. Epicormic growth present within root-collar and trunk. Estimated diameter.	No work required.
T46	Lime	Mature	22	1	800						9.6	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	Good	Fair	40+	Low	A2	Large prominent specimen within woodland/group. Epicormic growth present within root-collar and trunk. Estimated diameter.	No work required.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 6 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
T47	Lime	Early-Mature	15	3	360	210	120				5.1	4	5	5	2	0	0	0	3	Good	Fair	40+	High	B2	Suppressed form. Component of woodland belt of trees. Increased value as woodland/group component. Estimated diameter.	No work required.
T48	Oak	Early-Mature	14	1	350						4.2	3	7	3	1	4	0	4		Fair	Fair	40+	High	B2	Component of woodland belt of trees. Increased value as woodland/group component.	No work required.
T49	Lime	Mature	22	1	800						9.6	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	Good	Fair	40	Low	A2	Large prominent specimen within woodland/group. Extensive epicotomic growth present within root-collar and trunk.	No work required.
T50	Sycamore	Early-Mature	13	2	260	180					3.9	3	5	3	3	2	1	4	8	Good	Fair	40+	High	C1		No work required.
T51	Lime	Mature	22	1	800						9.6	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	Good	Fair	40+	Low	A2	Large prominent specimen within woodland/group. Extensive epicotomic growth present within root-collar and trunk. Estimated diameter.	No work required.
T52	Oak	Semi-Mature	8	1	170						2.1	3	5	3	0	4	2	2		Good	Good	40+	High	C1	Slightly suppressed form.	No work required.
G15	Mixed Species Group	Early-Mature	14	1	350						4.2									Good	Fair	40+	High	B2	Sycamore ,Holly and Elderberry.	No work required.
T53	Lime	Mature	21	1	800						9.6	6	6	6	8	2	2	2	2	Good	Fair	40+	Low	A2	Extensive Ivy cover. Estimated diameter.	No work required.
T54	Sycamore	Mature	20	1	660						7.8	7	8	9	7	2	2	1	8	Good	Fair	40+	Low	A2	Prominent specimen.	No work required.
T55	Sycamore	Mature	22	2	620						7.5	10	7	7	6	4	4	8	7	Good	Fair/Poor	20+	Very Low	C2	Large basal cavity to south with internal decay. Sounding of trunk (with mallet) does not reveal excessive hollowing . Vitality of canopy in good.	Reduce canopy all over by approximately 30%.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 6 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
G16	Group of Sycamores	Early-Mature	16	1	350						4.2									Good	Good	40+	Moderate	B2	Some trees growing immediacy adjacent boundary wall.	No work required.
T56	Sycamore	Mature	20	1	660						7.8	8	8	7	8	3	3	2	9	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2	Prominent specimen.	No work required.
T57	Norway Maple	Mature	21	1	640						7.8	5	8	8	8	12	9	5	1	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2	Prominent specimen.	No work required.
T58	Sycamore	Mature	20	1	480						5.7	6	7	4	5	4	2	4	7	Good	Good	40+	Low	B1	Prominent Specimen. Minor cavities due to former pruning wounds.	No work required.
G17	MSA	Early-Mature	7	1	200						2.4									Good	Fair	40+	High	C2	Comprises Hawthorn, Yew and Sycamore.	No work required.
T59	Sycamore	Mature	20	2	420	510					7.8	10	6	13	11	1	5	5	5	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2	Prominent specimen.	No work required.
T60	Scots Pine	Mature	19	1	450						5.4	2	3	7	3	8	14	14	14	Fair	Fair	20+	Low	C1	Suppressed form.	No work required.
T61	Sycamore	Mature	20	1	610						7.2	9	9	4	6	3	3	8	2	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2		No work required.
T62	Sycamore	Mature	17	2	240	280					4.5	4	6	5	3	2	1	2	6	Good	Fair	40+	High	B2	Slightly suppressed form.	No work required.
T63	Sycamore	Mature	14	4	180	320	320	300			6.9	4	7	5	6	3	2	2	2	Poor	Fair	<10	Very Low	U	Tree in terminal decline	Fell to near ground level.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 5 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
G18	2x Sycamore	Mature	16	1	400						4.8									Fair	Poor	5+	High	U	One tree has defective fork, both are causing direct disturbance to wall.	Fell both trees to near ground level and treat stumps to prevent re-growth.
T64	Sycamore	Mature	18	1	390						4.8	6	5	6	5	3	4	5	7	Good	Good	20+	Moderate	B2	Reasonable specimen but proximity to boundary wall them to reduce useful life expectancy.	No work required.
T65	Sycamore	Mature	18	2	420	630					9	8	8	9	9	2	1	5	5	Good	Good	40+	Low	B2		No work required.
T66	Sycamore	Mature	18	1	19	650					7.8	6	6	8	6	3	3	4	5	Fair	Good	40+	Low	B2	Estimated diameter due to growth close to trunk.	No work required.
T67	Beech	Early-Mature	9	1	220						2.7	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	Good	Good	40+	High	C2	Slightly suppressed form.	No work required.
T68	Scots Pine	Mature	24	1	680						8.1	6	6	6	6	12	12	12	12	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2	Prominent specimen.	No work required.
T69	Scots Pine	Mature	20	1	290						3.6	5	4	4	4	18	18	18	18	Fair	Fair	30+	Low	C1	Asymmetric form. Bark wounds on trunk.	No work required.
T70	Oak	Semi-Mature	8	1	170						2.1	3	4	3	3	1	2	4	4	Good	Good	40+	High	C1	Slightly suppressed form.	No work required.
G19	Mixed Species Group	Early-Mature	9	1	250						3									Good	Fair	20+	High	C1	3x Holly and single Sycamore.	No work required.
T71	Scots Pine and Sycamore	Mature	24	1	850						10.2	9	8	6	8	3	3	6	6	Fair	Fair	30+	Low	B2	Mature Scots Pine and Sycamore growing immediately adjacent each other. Co-dominant canopies (with rubbing limbs).	No work required.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 6 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
T72	Sycamore	Mature	20	2	610	510					9.6	6	5	13	12	4	4	4	8	Good	Good	40+	Low	B2	Prominent specimen.	No work required.
T73	Holly	Mature	9	5	160	120	200	260	160		5.1	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	Good	Fair	30+	Low	C2	Decay in main stem.	No work required.
T74	Sycamore	Mature	20	1	710						8.4	9	9	9	9	8	4	9	9	Fair	Fair	20+	Low	B2	Longitudinal cavity at 8m height to east.	No work required.
T75	Sycamore	Mature	20	1	710						8.4	8	5	12	10	6	7	9	9	Good	Good	40+	Low	B1	Prominent specimen.	No work required.
T76	Sycamore	Mature	13	1	430						5.1	4	4	8	4	4	7	6	4	Fair	Good	40+	Low	B2		No work required.
G20	2x Holly	Mature	9	1	300						3.6									Good	Fair	20	Low	U	Decay in stems.	Fell to near ground level.
G21	Row of Holly	Early-Mature	8	1	200						2.4									Good	Fair	20+	Moderate	C2		No work required.
T77	Beech	Mature	19	1	1080						12.9	9	8	10	10	1	1	8	2	Good	Poor	5+	Very Low	U	Large Scaffold limb broken away to south. Resulting tear wound has compromised the structure of the remaining tree.	Fell tree. Consideration should be given to monolithing the tree; effectively pollarding the tree retaining the scaffold limbs at some 2m beyond the main fork, but creating coronet cuts to retain tree for wild life value.
T78	Beech	Mature	19	1	1170						14.1	10	10	11	10	1	1	5	1	Good	Fair	40+	Low	A2	Very large prominent specimen.	Underage 20% canopy reduction all over. Reduce limb over road by 30%.
T79	Lime	Mature	19	1	900						10.8	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	Good	Fair	40+	Low	A2	Extensive basal growth and epitomic growth.	Remove basal growth and epitomic growth on trunk.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 5 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
T80	Horse Chestnut	Mature	19	1	940						11.4	8	8	10	5	2	2	5	1	Good	Fair	30+	Moderate	A2		Lessen end weight on roadside locals by Boy. To lessen end weight
T81	Sycamore	Mature	14	1	450						5.4	6	5	6	3	2	1	4	3	Good	Good	40+	High	B2		No work required.
T82	Oak	Young	3	1	90						1.2	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	Good	Fair	40+	Very High	C2		No work required.
T83	Horse Chestnut	Mature	14	1	400						4.8	6	6	5	5	2	2	2	2	Poor	Poor	5+	Very Low	U	Tree in terminal decline	Fell to near ground level.
T84	Lime	Mature	20	1	900						10.8	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	Good	Fair	40+	Low	A2	Extensive basal growth and epitomic growth.	Remove basal growth and epitomic growth on trunk.
T85	Beech	Over-Mature	18	1	980						11.7	9	8	8	9	0	1	1	6	Fair	Fair/Poor	20+	Low	C3	Large Scaffold limb previously fractured within The canopy.	Reduce remaining canopy by approx. 30%.
T86	Scots Pine	Mature	19	1	610						7.2	1	4	7	1	12	12	12	13	Good	Fair	40+	Low	B2	Suppressed form. Grows co-dominantly with T87.	No work required.
T87	Sycamore	Mature	19	1	580						6.9	6	7	7	5	7	7	3	3	Good	Fair	40+	Low	B2	Slightly suppressed form. Grows co-dominantly with neighbouring T88.	No work required.
T88	Beech	Mature	22	1	1000						12	8	8	9	10	2	2	6	4	Good	Fair	30+	Low	A2	Large prominent specimen. Fork at some 6m height with included bark and responses growth. Equally balanced t scaffolds stems at This point however.	Reduce canopy by 30% if new infrastructure to be installed within proximity of the tree.
T89	Lime	Mature	17	1	600						7.2	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	40+	Moderate	B2	Basel growth, epitomic growth and ground bramble limit visual assessment; limited visibility. Estimated diameter.	No work required.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 6 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
T90	Sycamore	Mature	22	1	840						10.2	9	8	8	6	2	3	3	4	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2	Prominent specimen.	No work required.
T91	Sycamore	Mature	22	1	850						10.2	10	7	4	5	4	4	2	2	Good	Good	40+	Moderate	B1	Minor bark wound in trunk.	No work required.
T92	Sycamore	Veteran	19	1	1116						13.5	10	13	7	7	4	4	4	4	Good	Fair/Poor	20+	Low	C3	Large prominent specimen. Good vitality but significant hollowing in base of trunk. Extend of hollowing only possible to fully assess with further investigation. Tree is likely to be retainable but requires Canopy reduction. Note high possibly of bats roosting within tree.	Reduce canopy by 30% overall.
T93	Larch	Early-Mature	11	1	200						2.4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Good	Good	40+	High	C1	Tree viewed at distance due to undergrowth. Estimated diameter.	No work required.
T94	Sycamore	Early-Mature	10	2	190	200					3.3	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	40+	High	C1		No work required.
T95	Sycamore	Mature	22	1	1060						12.6	9	8	8	8	2	2	3	4	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2	Large prominent specimen.	No work required.
T96	Sycamore	Mature	16	1	810						9.6	10	5	8	8	2	2	3	6	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2	Prominent specimen.	No work required.
T97	Horse Chestnut	Mature	15	1	1020						12.3	7	7	7	7	1	2	3	3	Fair	Fair	30+	Low	B2	Some exudation on trunk.	No work required.
T98	Sweet Chestnut	Mature	19	1	1110						13.2	7	4	8	8	2	6	6	4	Good	Fair	40+	Low	B1	Slightly suppressed form.	No work required.
G22	7x Sweet Chestnut	Early-Mature	6	1	200						2.4									Good	Good	40+	Very High	C1		No work required.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 6 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
G22a	Mixed Species Group	Mature	11	1	300						3.6									Fair	Fair	20+	Moderate	C2	Includes Silver Birch.	No work required.
T99	Sweet Chestnut	Mature	16	1	840						10.2	5	3	4	6	1	2	3	1	Good	Poor	10+	Very Low	C3	Significant decay within trunk. Asymmetrical form with lean to west.	Fell to near ground level if new development occurs within the vicinity of the tree.
T100	Beech	Over-Mature	20	1	1200						14.4	9	7	7	9	8	3	3	3	Fair	Poor	20+	Very Low	B3	Two large limbs have framed from the main trunk resulting in large wounds. This tree has value in retention and utilisation for wildlife value.	Reduce canopy by some 40%. Retain fractured branch stubs (particularly the large stub to the west). Large fallen scaffold may be retained, cut cup and stacked as eco-pile.
T101	Horse Chestnut	Mature	22	1	1000						12	7	7	7	7	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2	Reasonable specimen.	No work required.
T102	Lime	Mature	22	1	600						7.2	6	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2	Significant epitomic growth. Estimated diameter.	No work required.
T103	Lime	Mature	22	1	950						11.4	8	5	4	5	0	1	0	0	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2	Significant epitomic growth. Estimated diameter.	No work required.
T104	Holly	Mature	8	5	180	150	200	300	100		5.4	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	Good	Good	40+	Very Low	C3		No work required.
T105	Sweet Chestnut	Early-Mature	11	2	300	300					5.1	7	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	Good	Good	40+	High	C2	Slightly suppressed form. Bark wounds.	No work required.
T106	Sweet Chestnut	Veteran	23	1	1540						15	13	6	8	8	0	2	4	5	Fair	Fair	40+	High	B3	Large prominent specimen. Some fractured and hanging branches.	Crown clean (remove hanging branches).
G23	Sweet Chestnut	Early-Mature	8	1	300						3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Good	Good	40+	Low	C2	Bark mound of base with surface decay. Compromises long term retention.	No work required.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 6 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
T107	Sweet Chestnut	Mature	19	1	510						6	7	6	1	3	2	1	8	9	Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2	Group component. Slightly asymmetric form.	No work required.
T108	Sweet Chestnut	Mature	19	2	430	470					7.5	5	6	5	5	3	2	2	7	Good	Good	40+	Moderate	B2		No work required.
T109	Sweet Chestnut	Mature	22	1	950						11.4	14	7	7	7	6	8	9	7	Fair	Good	40+	Low	A3	Some deadwood within canopy.	No work required.
G24	2x Sweet Chestnuts	Semi-Mature	5	1	160						1.8									Good	Good	40+	Very High	C2		No work required.
T110	Beech	Over-Mature	25	1	1420						15	12	12	12	12	9	9	9	9	Good	Fair	20+	Very Low	B1	Very large prominent specimen. Previous Limb failure at 9m height to north. Weak forks at some 5m height. Bark wound with exudation at 6m to north-east - possible decay present within.	Reduce canopy of tree overall by 25%.
T111	Sycamore	Mature	18	1	600						7.2	9	6	4	6	3	3	3	3	Good	Good	40+	Moderate	B2	Basal growth. Estimated diameter.	No work required.
T112	Sweet Chestnut	Over-Mature	18	1	1090						13.2	7	7	3	5	5	5	5	5	Fair	Fair/Poor	20+	Very Low	B3	Extensive dead dark. Possible internal decay.	No work required.
T113	Sycamore	Mature	18	1	800						9.6	9	6	4	7	6	4	5	5	Good	Fair	40+	Low	B2		No work required.
T114	Sweet Chestnut	Early-Mature	8	1	300						3.6	7	4	1	3	1	3	3	3	Good	Good	40+	High	C1		No work required.
T115	Sycamore	Early-Mature	15	1	330						3.9	5	4	2	4	3	3	5	4	Good	Good	40+	Moderate	B1		No work required.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 6 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
T116	Sycamore	Early-Mature	9	1	290						3.6	4	4	1	3	3	3	5	3	F	Good	40+	Moderate	C1		No work required.
T117	Sweet Chestnut	Early-Mature	17	1	330						3.9	4	4	4	4	11	11	11	11	Good	Good	40+	High	B1		No work required.
G25	8X Sycamore	Mature	19	1	600						7.2									Good	Good	40+	Moderate	A2	Reasonable group of mature Sycamore.	No work required.
T118	Sycamore	Mature	19	1	510						6	4	7	9	4	6	4	5	6	Good	Fair/Poor	10+	Low	U	Hollow stem.	Fell to near ground level.
T119	Beech	Over-Mature	22	1	1140						13.8	8	6	7	8	4	4	4	4	Good	Fair/Poor	20+	Low	B3	Extensive decay and Hollowing.	Reduce canopy by 40%
T120	Beech	Mature	22	1	760						9	4	5	9	5	12	12	12	12	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2		No work required.
T121	Sycamore	Mature	18	1	640						7.8	7	6	7	5	4	3	5	4	Poor	Fair	10+	Low	C2	Tree in decline.	No work required.
T122	Beech	Mature	23	1	890						10.8	5	4	12	4	13	13	11	12	Good	Good	40+	Low	B2	Weak junction. Previously occluded wound at 6m to south with decay. Heavy lateral limb with hazard beam over road.	Reduce all over by 30%. Reduce lateral limb over road by 30% to lessen end weight.
T123	Lime	Mature	16	1	500						6	4	4	6	4	0	0	0	0	Good	Good	40+	Low	B2	Excessive basal growth and epitomic. Estimated diameter.	No work required.
G26	Mixed Species Group	Mature	19	1	600						7.2									Good	Good	40+	Moderate	A2	Species comprise Lime, Sycamore, Sweet Chestnut.	No work required.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 6 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
G27	Mixed Species Group	Early-Mature	13	1	300						3.6									Good	Good	40+	High	A2	Beech, Sweet chestnut, Holly, Sycamore	No work required.
T124	Sweet Chestnut	Over-Mature	18	1	920						11.1	5	7	4	7	7	9	6	7	Poor	Poor	10+	Very Low	B3	significant dieback of bah. Tieback within canopy. Terminal decline but wildlife remove.	Reduce height by 40% .
T125	Beech	Mature	22	1	1000						12	8	9	10	8	8	8	8	8	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2		No work required.
G28	MSG	Semi-Mature	9	1	200						2.4									Good	Good	40+	High	B2	Beech and Sweet Chestnut.	No work required.
T126	Sweet Chestnut	Mature	15	1	410						4.8	8	6	2	4	0	5	13	8	Good	Fair	40+	High	B2		No work required.
T127	Beech	Mature	22	1	1180						14.1	9	14	14	10	7	7	7	8	Good	Fair	40+	Low	A2		No work required.
G29	Row of Holly	Mature	8	1	200						2.4									Good	Fair	40+	Low	B2		No work required.
T128	Sweet Chestnut	Over-Mature	17	1	920						11.1	8	5	6	5	7	7	7	7	Fair	Fair	10+	Very High	B3		No work required.
T129	Scots Pine	Mature	18	1	560						6.6	8	6	6	6	11	11	11	11	Fair	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2	Slightly asymmetric form	No work required.
T130	Beech	Mature	22	1	720						8.7	7	5	6	9	4	6	6	6	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2		No work required.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 5 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
T131	Beech	Mature	20	1	700						8.4	5	4	6	5	9				Fair	Poor	10+	Low	C3	Previously lost limbs.by cover prevents full visual assessment. ED	Monolith at approx. 5m height.
T132	Beech	Mature	22	1	930						11.1	12	8	10	7	9	9	9	9	Fair	Fair	40+	Low	B3	No obvious significant defects noted.	No work required.
G30	5x Beech	Mature	22	1	670						8.1	5	6	7	7	12	12	12	12	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2	Group of similarly dimensioned Beech.	No work required.
T133	Beech	Mature	19	1	740						9	9	4	6	12	2	9	3	2	Good	Good	40+	Low	B2	Asymmetric form with weak junction.	Reduce canopy by approximately 25%.
T134	Sycamore	Mature	10	1	560						6.6	4	2	4	7	6	3	3	2	Good	Fair	40+	Low	B2	Slightly suppressed form.	No work required.
T135	Beech	Mature	20	1	630						7.5	6	3	3	6	12	14	15	18	Fair	Fair/Poor	20+	Low	B3	Decay in trunk.	Reduce canopy by 30%.
T136	Beech	Mature	20	1	700						8.4	7	7	7	8				9	Fair	Poor	10+	Low	B3	Estimated diameter. Decay and hollowing in trunk.	Reduce canopy overall by 40%.
T137	Beech	Mature	16	1	690						8.4	2	3	5	8	13	4	7	7	Fair	Fair/Poor	10+	Low	B3	Hollowing in trunk.	Reduce canopy overall by 40%.
T138	Beech	Mature	22	1	800						9.6	5	1	5	9	4	13	13	6	Fair	Fair/Poor	20+	Low	B3	Estimated diameter. Decay and hollowing in trunk.	Reduce canopy overall by 40%.
T139	Beech	Mature	22	1	840						10.2	5	3	4	8	2	4	3	2	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2		No work required.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 5 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
T140	Sycamore	Mature	12	1	530						6.3	4	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	Fair	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2		No work required.
T141	Beech	Mature	22	1	1070						12.9	8	4	7	9	5	4	8	2	Fair	Fair	40+	Low	C3	Excessive decay.	Fell to near ground earth.
T142	Sweet Chestnut	Mature	22	1	810						9.6	5	8	5	7	12	9	10	11	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2		No work required.
T143	Sycamore	Mature	18	5	400	300	200	200	200		7.2	6	6	5	6	4	4	4	4	Poor	Poor	0	Very Low	U	Extensive decay. Fell.	No work required.
T144	Sycamore	Mature	18	1	480						5.7	6	5	5	6	4	7	1	1	Good	Good	40+	Moderate	B2		No work required.
T145	Beech	Mature	22	1	800						9.6	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	Fair	Fair	40+	Low	B2	Extensive Ivy cover throughout. Limited visibility estimated diameter.	No work required.
G31	2x Lime	Mature	20	1	800						9.6	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2		No work required.
G32	Mixed Species Group	Early-Mature	10	1	300						3.6									Good	Fair	40+	High	B2	Holly, Sycamore and Sweet Chestnut	No work required.
G33	White Poplar Group	Early-Mature	16	1	300						3.6									Good	Fair	30+	Very High	C3	Numerous white Poplar. Also contains Semi-mature Turkey Oak.	No work required.
G34	Mixed Species Group	Early-Mature	10	1	250						3									Good	Good	40+	High	B2	Ash, Sycamore, Silver Birch, Elderberry, Hawthorn. Trees situated off-site.	No work required.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 5 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
G35	2x Sycamore	Mature	18	5	500	500	300	250	200		9.9									Good	Fair	40+	Low	B2	Both trees situated within the boundary with the neighbouring property.	No work required.
G36	Group of Sycamore	Mature	20	1	650						7.8									Good	Good	40+	Moderate	B2	Row of trees situated off-site.	No work required.
T146	Lime	Mature	20	1	850						10.2	4	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	Good	Good	40+	Moderate	A2	Extensive basal and trunk epitomic growth. Limited visibility. Estimated diameter.	No work required.
T147	Lime	Mature	20	1	750						9	4	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	Good	Fair	30+	Moderate	A2	Extensive basal and trunk epitomic growth. Limited visibility. Estimated diameter.	No work required.
T148	Beech	Mature	22	1	700						8.4	4	1	9	9	2	4	2	2	Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2	Weak junction at 5m height.	Reduce westerly scaffold stem by approximately 25%.
T149	Lime	Mature	22	1	550						6.6	4	5	4	3	3	1	2	3	Good	Good	40+	Moderate	B2	Bark wound at base to north due to fire	No work required.
T150	Beech	Mature	22	1	690						8.4	8	5	3	10	2	5	7	3	Good	Good	40+	Moderate	B2	Bark wound at base to west due to fire	No work required.
G37	4x Scots Pine	Mature	22	1	550						6.6	4	4	4	4					Good	Good	40+	Low	A2	Similar size and dimension. Two trees formally within this group have suffered from root plate failure.	No work required.
T151	Beech	Mature	17	1	750						9	4	10	13	9	4	1	1	2	Good	Good	40+	Low	B1	Asymmetric form. Weak junction	No work required.
T152	Lime	Mature	20	1	800						9.6	7	6	6	6	8	7	8	9	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2		No work required.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 6 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
T153	Lime	Mature	20	1	800						9.6	5	4	4	6	0	0	0	0	Good	Good	40+	Low	A2	Extensive basal and trunk epicormic growth. Limited visibility. Estimated diameter.	No work required.
T154	Sycamore	Mature	10	1	320						3.9	1	7	5	1	2	1	1	1	Good	Fair	40+	Low	C1		No work required.
G38	Mixed Species Group	Mature	20	1	850						10.2									Good	Fair	40+	Low	A2	Sweet Chestnut, Lime, and Sycamore Grip.	No work required.
G39	2x Beech	Mature	22	1	1040						12.6									Good	Good	40+	Low	A1	Large prominent specimen	No work required.
G40	Mixed Species Group	Mature	18	1	600						7.2									Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	A2	Predominantly Sycamore. Also contains Beech, Horse Chestnut and Holly.	No work required.
G41	Mixed Species Group	Mature	18	1	500						6									Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2	Sycamore	No work required.
G42	Group of Lombardy Poplar	Mature	19	1	550						6.6									Poor	Poor	10+	High	U	Significant decay in the base of most of this row of trees.	Fell row to near ground level.
G43	Sycamore and Holly	Mature	19	1	650						7.8									Good	Good	40+	Moderate	A2	Trees partly situated within neighbouring property.	No work required.
G44	6x Turkey Oak	Semi-Mature	6	1	150						1.8									Good	Good	40+	Moderate	C2	Good future potential, though easily replaceable at present.	No work required.
W1	Woodland area	Mature	22	1	700						8.4									Fair	Fair	40+	Moderate	A2	Woodland area containing a number of species including Beech, Lime, Sweet Chestnut, Holly, Horse Chestnut and Sycamore. A number of these trees have Ivy cover. Not all trees in this area have been visually assessed. But all larger trees have been checked.	Stripping of lower sections of Ivy from trees adjacent the road and along the westerly boundary would be beneficial in allowing full visual assessment of trees during future inspections.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 6 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
T155	Beech	Mature	20	1	700						8.4	5	5	5	5					Fair	Poor	10+	Low	U	Significant cavity within the base of the tree.	Fell to near ground level.