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SURVEY MANAGE IMPROVE

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Project: Arboricultural Impact Assessment of Trees Close to The Retaining Wall Adjacent to Domestic Gardens.

Site: 79 to 83 & 105 to 113 Roehampton Rise, Barnsley.

On Behalf of: Align Property Partners Ltd.

Date: 23/12/2021

Our Reference: BA10904/1

Your Reference: BC2115

AA Registered CONSULTANT trees.org.uk
Arboricultural ASSOCIATION Fellow Member
ISA QUALIFICATIONS
Chartered Institute of Horticulture
QTRA
BALI REGISTERED
Landscape Institute Registered Practice

Arboricultural Impacts

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APPENDIX A – CONSULTANT BRIEF QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

Mr Ian Barnes - Director
RCArbor.A, F.Arbor.A, C.Hort, CEnv,
Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant, Fellow Arboricultural Association, Chartered Horticulturalist, Chartered Environmentalist.
Professional member Consulting Arborist Society.
BSc (Hons), Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, HND Arboriculture,NDHt/Arb, Tech.Cert (ArborA), ISA TRAQ Qualified, QTRA Licensed

Ian has been in the horticulture and Arboricultural industry since 1985, he has experience in commercial horticulture, local authority and highway authority tree surveying. He has been a commercial Arboricultural climber. He ran in partnership a tree and landscape contracting business for over 15 years. He has been a full time Arboricultural consultant since 2007. His main area of works are trees and development (BS5837) and advanced tree assessments using various advanced techniques. He is also director of a hi-tech arborist/ landscape equipment and training company Tree Diagnostics Ltd providing training to arborists in advanced assessments.

Mrs Sue Barnes- Director
CMLI, F.Arbor.A, C.Hort, CEnv, MBALI
Chartered Landscape Architect, Fellow Arboricultural Association, Chartered Horticulturalist, Chartered Environmentalist, Registered Designer BALI
FdSc Arboriculture, NDHt/Arb
Professional Member Consulting Arborist Society, Affiliate member RIBA,

Sue has been in the horticulture / Arboricultural industry since 1986. She has experience in amenity parks and gardens and she has been a head gardener for local health authority. In partnership she ran a tree and landscape design and build company for 15 years, she has been a tree and landscape consultant full time since 2007. Her main area of works are detailed commercial planting design, specifications, tree planting specifications and arboricultural management,BS5837, planning conditions in regards to trees and landscapes.

Mr Matt Metcalfe - Consulting Arborist:
M.Arbor.A
Professional member of the Arboriculture Association, City and Guilds NPTC assessor/ Instructor
FdSc Arboriculture,National Diploma in Arboriculture, Level 5 Certificate in Education.
VALID tree risk validator

Practical experience:
Matt has worked in the Arboricultural Industry since 2000. Firstly, as a climbing arborist in both the public and private sector. He became a teacher at a land-based college in York in 2009 where he taught Arboriculture at level 2/3 and then course manager in Arborist apprenticeships and internal verifier. He became a City and Guilds NPTC Assessor in 2012, in ground based and aerial Arboriculture and NPTC City and Guilds Instructor/Assessor in land-based industries, he is an end point assessor. In 2018 he became a fulltime consulting arborist and provides advanced tree assessment training assistance, undertakes BS5837 tree surveys, arboricultural safety audits and is a trained tree risk assessor/validator.

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TREE SCHEDULE & EXPLANATORY NOTES

The following survey has been prepared from a visual assessment taken from ground level without any detailed investigation. Observations are based upon the body language of the trees and any visual indicators present at the time of inspection. This survey should be regarded as a preliminary overview; ongoing inspections will be required as specified individually. In most situations the health, condition and safety of trees should be checked on a cyclic basis, alternating between early and late seasons to ensure a full picture of tree health is established. Inspections should only be carried out by a suitably qualified arborist.

Similarly, numerous potential defects may not be detectable dependent upon timing of inspection, in particular, wood decay fungi, which may only occasionally produce external fructifications annually (rather than perennially), or may not provide external symptoms until an advanced state is achieved.

Reasonable risk management generally aims to provide a tree that can be regarded stable in a normal / foreseeable, regularly experienced storm events i.e. force 10 storms. The level of risk offered by the tree will be significantly greater as the wind speed that the tree is exposed to increases beyond this level. Additionally the threat from aerial parts i.e. Tight unions may remain even following works, although failures of such parts are likely to be limited to small diameter branches and to periods of extreme weather.

As an arborist, I am a tree specialist and use my knowledge, education, training and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance their beauty and health, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. As a client, you may choose to accept or disregard these recommendations, or seek additional advice.

As an arborist I cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to a tree or limb failure. Trees are living organisms that may fail in many ways, some of which we do not fully understand.

Conditions are often hidden within the tree and below the ground. As arborists, we cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Sometimes trees may appear "healthy," but may be structurally unsound. Likewise remedial treatment, like any medicine, cannot be guaranteed.

Treatment, pruning and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the arboricultural perspective, such as property boundaries and ownership, disputes between neighbours, planning issues, sight lines, landlord-tenant matters etc. Arborists cannot take such issues into account unless complete and accurate information is given to them. Likewise, as an arborist I cannot accept any responsibility for the authorisation r non-authorisation of any recommended treatment or remedial measure.

Furthermore, certain trees are borderline cases as to whether they should remain or be removed. If conditions change a tree may need further monitoring in the future to determine its health and structure. Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled, and to live near a tree is to accept some degree of risk.

Mathematical abbreviations: > = Greater than, < = Less than.

Measurements / estimates: All dimensions are estimates unless otherwise indicated. Measurements taken with a tape or clinometer are indicated with a '#'. Less reliable estimated dimensions are indicated with a '?'.

Tree number: Numbered Tag attached to each stem usually on the inside face of the stem at roughly 2.5 metres. Where the number is followed by a C or G this demotes that the tag refers to a Compartment or Group.

Name: Tree species are detailed by their common name- Latin ca ne provided upon request.

Age: I record the age as an estimate of the tree likely span for guidance only i.e:

Y	**Young**	Recently established/planted tree.
SM	**Semi Mature**	Fully established and growing with high vigour
EM	**Early Mature**	The first third of its likely expected life span
M	**Mature**	The middle one third of its likely expected life span

EOM Early Over Mature	Clear reduction in vitality, typically small deadwood early canopy retrenchment.
OM Over Mature	The later one third of its likely expected life span with sign of canopy retrenchment.
V Veteran	An aged example of the species, typically with defects & conservation value
S Senescent	Beyond its expected Life span possible of historical interest or in a state of decline

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Height: I estimate height to the nearest metre to the mean height.

Height to underside: I estimate height to the nearest half metre to the mean underside of the canopy.

Diameter: These figures relate to a measurement of the stem at 1.5m above ground level recorded in millimetres, measured with a rounded down diameter tape. Figures prefixed with MS denote trees or shrubs with multiple stems.

Canopy (N S E W): I estimate the distance of the canopy radius to the nearest metre to provide a mean distance of separation between the stem and the outer canopy.

Vitality: Is a personal assessment of the tree's growth rate in the current season, in comparison to other trees within the locality, region and an indicator of the tree likely response to site change.

Dead	A dead or very low vitality tree	**Poor**	A tree of low vitality
Fair	A tree of lower vitality	**Good**	A tree of high vitality

Safe Life: Is a personal assessment of the trees likely expected remaining safe life span in years, assuming the site management continues as it is at present or the tree is protected from significant environmental change. Trees can reverse even enter into serious decline with site changes, likewise the expected safe life can be significantly improved following changes / improvements to site management and following remedial works.

40+	Good vitality a tree a tree with high potential.	**10+**	Early reduction in vitality / reducing foliage cover.	**<5**	Serious decline or very low vitality tree
20+	Normal vitality a tree in good health.	**<10**	Marked decline / reduced foliage cover.	**<1**	A dead or almost dead, unstable tree with very low vitality.

Category: I included a method adopted from BS5837 to enable rapid assessment of a trees quality detailed below.

Category and definition		Colour Code
Category A - High-Quality Trees Trees with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups. Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features and/or significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. Locally notable trees, Veteran, Ancient trees or wood-pasture).	**Green on Plan**
Category B - Moderate Quality Trees Trees with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	Trees downgraded because of impaired condition, or having remediable defects, such as unsympathetic past management or damage, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals or trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	**Blue on Plan**
Category C - Low Quality Trees Trees with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees stem<150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories. Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	**Grey on Plan**
Category U – Unsuitable for retention Trees that cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	Tree which are poorly located close to existing built structures and offer a foreseeable risk of damage or nuisance. Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse and are not expected to respond to pruning. Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline or infected with pathogens of significance to the health ***Please Note*** *Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value, which it might be desirable to preserve though canopy reduction or removal.*	**Red on Plan**

Comments / Observations: General comments referring to tree health, structure and condition.

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Management Options: Comments detailing remedial works required improving immediate safety or improve the management of the tree.

Priority: Guidance for the time scale in which works should be completed, from the date of the report.

Re-Inspection: The suggested maximum interval between this assessment and the next assessment of the tree to ensure your duty of care is fulfilled.

Tree Risk Assessment: The International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) a qualitative rather than quantitative approach to risk assessment. It uses matrices to compare the likelihood of failure of a tree or tree part, the likelihood that it will impact the target and the potential consequences of failure. **Unless stated otherwise the risk assessment assumes the risk offered Over the next year.**

Matrix 1. Likelihood of failure

Likelihood of failure	Likelihood of Impacting Target			
	Very low	Low	Medium	High
Imminent	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	likely	Very likely
Probable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely
Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely
Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

takes

Matrix 2. Risk Rating matrix

Likelihood of failure & impact	Consequences of Failure			
	Negligible	Minor	Significant	Severe
Very likely	Low	Moderate.	High	Extreme
Likely	Low	Moderate	High	High
Somewhat likely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Low

Root Plate Diameter. This highly loaded zone extends typically to a depth equivalent to 2 times stem diameter and extends out, up to 4 times the stem diameter (Mattheck 2015), Sometimes referred as the zone of rapid taper where vessels transition, reorientate and differentiate from the stem into the roots, this is typically a highly loaded area composed of high quality wood.

Preliminary Arboricultural Imapct Assessment - This should not be referred to as a specification of Arboricultural Works

Pos	Tag No.	Species	Age	Height	Hght to Canopy	North	South	East	West	Vitality	Safe Life	Category	Stem Dia (mm)	No. Stems	Observations	Management Options	Risk	Arb Impacts
Est Pos	H1	Hawthorn	Y	1.8	0	1	1	1	1	Fair	20+	B	120	1	An excellent low-level screen. An attractive, well-maintained hedge. Touching the north face of the wall		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T2	Common Oak	M	18	7	2	4	3	4	Good	40+	B	400	1	Minor quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem.2.7m to wall		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T3	Common Oak	M	18	7	5	3	6.5	2	Good	40+	B	650	1	Minor quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem.4m to wall Lo branches lopped		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation

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Pos	Tag No.	Species	Age	Height	Hght to Canopy	North	South	East	West	Vitality	Safe Life	Category	Stem Dia (mm)	No. Stems	Observations	Management Options	Risk	Arb Impacts
Est Pos	T4	Sweet Chestnut	M	9	1	3	3	3	3	Fair	40+	B	200	1	Minor quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem.		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T5	Ash	M	18	9	2	3	3.5	4	Fair	10+	C	350	1	Single stem. with a moderate lean with epicormic buttress shooting. Significant quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. Significant epicormic shoots are visible throughout the canopy. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem. The canopy has been topped & redeveloped. Ash Dieback associated dieback in the outer canopy.	Assess when in leaf	Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T6	Sweet Chestnut	M	9	1	3	3	3	3	Fair	40+	B	200	1	Minor quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T7	Beech	M	12	2	2	2	2	2	Fair	20+	C	200	1	With stem has a moderate structural issue. Medium cavity visible within with main stem. Minor quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem.		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T8	Ash	M	19	11	4	4	3	5	Fair	10+	C	400	1	Single stem with a slight lean though appears stable. A climber swamps the canopy prevented inspection. Significant quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. Significant epicormic shoots are visible throughout the canopy. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem. The canopy has been topped & redeveloped. Ash Dieback suspected. Ash Dieback associated dieback in the outer canopy. Key canker visible	Control Climbing Plants in line with section 7.12, BS3998:2010.	Low	Retain and protect

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Pos	Tag No.	Species	Age	Height	Hght to Canopy	North	South	East	West	Vitality	Safe Life	Category	Stem Dia (mm)	No. Stems	Observations	Management Options	Risk	Arb Impacts
Est Pos	T9	Sycamore	M	19	11	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Fair	10+	B	450	1	Single stem with a slight lean though appears stable. A climber swamps the canopy prevented inspection. Significant quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. Significant epicormic shoots are visible throughout the canopy. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem. The canopy has been topped & redeveloped. Ash Dieback suspected. Ash Dieback associated dieback in the outer canopy. Key canker	Control Climbing Plants in line with section 7.12, BS3998:2010.	Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T10	Sycamore	Y	5	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Good	40+	C	100	1	A typical example of the species with good potential.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T11	Sycamore	Y	5	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Good	40+	C	100	1	A typical example of the species with good potential.1m to wall		Low	Remove to enable construction
Est Pos	H12	Privet	Y	1.8	0	1	1	1	1	Fair	20+	B	120	1	An excellent low-level screen. An attractive, well-maintained hedge. Touching north face of the wall.		Low	Remove to enable construction
Est Pos	T13	Sycamore	Y	6.5	2	1.5	3	3	2.5	Dead	<5	U	250, 100	2	A typical example of the species with good potential.		Moderate	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T14	Wych Elm	M	9	1	3	6	4.5	3	Fair	10+	C	200	3	Ivy swamps the canopy prevented inspection. Minor quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem.	Control Climbing Plants in line with section 7.12, BS3998:2010.	Low	Retain and protect

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Pos	Tag No.	Species	Age	Height	Hght to Canopy	North	South	East	West	Vitality	Safe Life	Category	Stem Dia (mm)	No. Stems	Observations	Management Options	Risk	Arb Impacts
Est Pos	T15	Holly	M	9	1	3	3	3	3	Fair	40+	B	80	4	Minor quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem.		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T16	Ash	M	19	12	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Fair	10+	B	400	1	Single stem. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem. The canopy has been topped & redeveloped. Ash Dieback suspected. High canopy poor centr of gravity		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T17	Ash	M	19	11	4	4	3	5	Fair	10+	C	400	1	Single stem. with a marked lean. Ivy swamps the canopy prevented inspection. Significant quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. Large deadwood can be seen in the outer canopy. Significant epicormic shoots are visible throughout the canopy. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem. The canopy has been topped & redeveloped. Ash Dieback associated dieback in the outer canopy. Ash Dieback associated deadwood in the outer canopy.	Control Climbing Plants in line with section 7.12, BS3998:2010.	Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T18	Sycamore	Y	5	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Good	40+	C	100	1	A typical example of the species with good potential.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T19	Sycamore	Y	6.5	2	1.5	3	3	2.5	Poor	<10	U	200	1	Significant quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy.Declining		Moderate	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T20	Ash	Y	6	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Good	40+	C	100	1	A typical example of the species with good potential.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation

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Pos	Tag No.	Species	Age	Height	Hght to Canopy	North	South	East	West	Vitality	Safe Life	Category	Stem Dia (mm)	No. Stems	Observations	Management Options	Risk	Arb Impacts
Est Pos	T21	Ash	Y	4	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Good	40+	C	100	1	A typical example of the species with good potential.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T22	Ash	Y	4	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Good	40+	C	100	1	A typical example of the species with good potential.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T23	Holly	M	9	1	3	3	3	3	Fair	40+	B	80	4	Minor quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem.		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T24	Sycamore	M	15	11	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Dead	<10	U	450	1	Ivy has started to develop on with the main stem. Fruiting bodies on buttress -. Ganoderma applanatum (australe) - (Artist's Fungus).		Moderate	Remove due to condition
Est Pos	T25	Sycamore	M	16	4	4.5	5.5	5	6	Fair	10+	B	450	1	Single stem. with a slight lean though appears stable. A climber swamps the canopy prevented inspection. Significant quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. Significant epicormic shoots are visible throughout the canopy. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem. The canopy has been topped & redeveloped. Ash Dieback suspected. Ash Dieback associated dieback in the outer canopy. Key canker	Control Climbing Plants in line with section 7.12, BS3998:2010.	Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T26	Ash	M	19	12	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Fair	10+	B	400	1	Single stem. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem. The canopy has been topped & redeveloped. Ash Dieback suspected. High canopy poor centre of gravity		Low	Retain and protect

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Pos	Tag No.	Species	Age	Height	Hght to Canopy	North	South	East	West	Vitality	Safe Life	Category	Stem Dia (mm)	No. Stems	Observations	Management Options	Risk	Arb Impacts
Est Pos	T27	Sycamore	M	15	11	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Dead	<10	U	450	1	Ivy has started to develop on with the main stem.		Low	Remove due to condition
Est Pos	T28	Sycamore	M	15	11	4	4	4	4	Dead	<10	U	450	1	Ivy has started to develop on with the main stem.		Low	Remove due to condition
Est Pos	T29	Hawthorn	M	6	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	40+	B	150	4	Minor quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem.		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T30	Hawthorn	M	6	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	40+	B	150	4	Minor quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T31	Sycamore	M	6	1	1	4	3	2	Fair	10+	U	100	1	Damage is visible on the exposed roots. Single stem. with a severe lean and appears predisposed to failure.		Low	Remove due to condition
Est Pos	T32	Sycamore	M	6	1	1	4	4	2	Fair	10+	U	100	1	Damage is visible on the exposed roots. Single stem. with a severe lean and appears predisposed to failure.		Low	Remove due to condition
Est Pos	T33	Wych Elm	SM	5	2	2	2	2	2	Dead	<5	U	100	1			Low	Remove due to condition

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Pos	Tag No.	Species	Age	Height	Hght to Canopy	North	South	East	West	Vitality	Safe Life	Category	Stem Dia (mm)	No. Stems	Observations	Management Options	Risk	Arb Impacts
Est Pos	T34	Ash	SM	5	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	10+	C	250	1	Ivy has started to develop on with the main stem. The canopy has been topped & redeveloped. Ash Dieback associated dieback in the outer canopy.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T35	Ash	M	19	6	3	6	6	6	Fair	20+	C	500	1	Single stem. with a slight lean though appears stable. Significant crossing and rubbing main leader. Wounding from branch failures visible. Fruiting bodies on stem -. Inonotus hispidus - (Shaggy Polypore).		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T36	Ash	M	19	12	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Fair	20+	B	350	1	Single stem. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem. The canopy has been topped & redeveloped. Ash Dieback suspected. High canopy poor centre of gravity		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T37	Beech	M	9	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Good	40+	B	200	1	Good potential and reasonably located.		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T38	Ash	M	19	9	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Fair	20+	B	350	1	Single stem. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem. The canopy has been topped & redeveloped. Ash Dieback suspected. High canopy poor centre of gravity		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T39	Sycamore	M	9	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Good	40+	B	200	1	Good potential and reasonably located.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T40	Plum	SM	4	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Fair	10+	C	50	1			Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation

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Pos	Tag No.	Species	Age	Height	Hght to Canopy	North	South	East	West	Vitality	Safe Life	Category	Stem Dia (mm)	No. Stems	Observations	Management Options	Risk	Arb Impacts
Est Pos	T41	English Elm	M	19	9	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Fair	20+	B	300	1	Single stem. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem. The canopy has been topped & redeveloped. Ash Dieback suspected. High canopy poor centre of gravity		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T42	Hawthorn	SM	5	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Fair	10+	C	50	2	A good example with good potential.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T43	Hawthorn	SM	5.5	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Fair	10+	C	50	6	A good example with good potential.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T44	English Elm	SM	6	2	2	2	2	2	Fair	10+	C	100	2	A good example with good potential.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T45	Sycamore	M	16	3	5	5	5	5	Good	40+	B	400	1	Broken branches visible within the canopy. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem. The canopy has been lopped recently and likely to develop a poorly formed canopy. Good potential and reasonably located.		Low	Remove to enable construction
Est Pos	T46	Sycamore	M	9.5	3	2	3	2	3	Good	40+	B	200	2	Good potential and reasonably located. Touching wall		Low	Remove to enable construction
Est Pos	T47	Ash	M	19	12	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Fair	20+	B	350	1	Single stem. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem. The canopy has been topped & redeveloped. Ash Dieback suspected.High canopy poor centre of gravity		Low	Retain and protect

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Pos	Tag No.	Species	Age	Height	Hght to Canopy	North	South	East	West	Vitality	Safe Life	Category	Stem Dia (mm)	No. Stems	Observations	Management Options	Risk	Arb Impacts
Est Pos	T48	Sycamore	M	19	12	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Fair	20+	B	350	1	Single stem. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem. The canopy has been topped & redeveloped. Ash Dieback suspected. High canopy poor centre of gravity		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T49	Ash	M	10	3	1	3	3	3	Poor	<10	C	250	2	Single stem. Large canker visible on with stem. Vertical cracking visible on with stem. A poor example of the species with limited potential. A poor example, poorly located with limited potential.1.5m to wall.		Low	Remove to enable construction
Est Pos	T50	English Elm	SM	6	2	2	2	2	2	Fair	10+	C	50	1	A good example with good potential.		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T51	Wild Cherry	SM	5	2	2	2	2	2	Fair	10+	C	75	1	A good example with good potential.		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T52	Wild Cherry	SM	5	2	2	2	2	2	Fair	10+	C	75	1	A good example with good potential.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T53	Wild Cherry	SM	15	2	3	3	3	3	Fair	10+	C	250	1	Moderate quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. A good example with good potential.		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T54	Wild Cherry	SM	15	2	3	3	3	3	Fair	10+	C	250	1	Moderate quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. A good example with good potential.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation

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Pos	Tag No.	Species	Age	Height	Hght to Canopy	North	South	East	West	Vitality	Safe Life	Category	Stem Dia (mm)	No. Stems	Observations	Management Options	Risk	Arb Impacts
Est Pos	T55	Ash	SM	5	2	2	2	2	2	Fair	10+	C	75	1	A good example with good potential.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T56	Ash	SM	5	2	2	2	2	2	Fair	10+	C	75	1	A good example with good potential.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T58	Ash	SM	5	2	2	2	2	2	Fair	10+	C	75	1	A good example with good potential.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T57	Wild Cherry	SM	15	2	1.5	5.5	3.5	3.5	Poor	10+	C	250	2	with a significant lean. tightly included multiple forks below with canopy. An included co-dominant stem is developing from with main stem. Moderate quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. A good example with good potential.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T59	Wild Cherry	SM	16	2	1.5	5.5	3.5	3.5	Poor	10+	C	350	2	with a significant lean. tightly included multiple forks below with canopy. An included co-dominant stem is developing from with main stem. Moderate quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. A good example with good potential.1m to wall		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T60	Wild Cherry	SM	10	2	2	2	2	2	Fair	10+	C	100	1	Moderate quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. A good example with good potential.		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation
Est Pos	T61	Common Lime	M	19	12	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	20+	B	250	1	A good example with good potential.		Low	Retain and protect

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Pos	Tag No.	Species	Age	Height	Hght to Canopy	North	South	East	West	Vitality	Safe Life	Category	Stem Dia (mm)	No. Stems	Observations	Management Options	Risk	Arb Impacts
Est Pos	T62	Beech	M	19	12	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	20+	B	250	1	A good example with good potential.		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T63	Ash	M	19	12	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Fair	20+	C	350	1	Single stem. Woodpecker hole suggests that with stem has a cavity. Woodpecker hole suggests a large volume of decay in stem. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem. The canopy has been topped & redeveloped. Ash Dieback suspected. High canopy poor centre of gravity	Further investigation of the cavity required.	Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T64	Sycamore	M	19	12	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Fair	20+	B	350	1	Single stem. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem. The canopy has been topped & redeveloped. Ash Dieback suspected. High canopy poor centre of gravity		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T65	Sycamore	M	19	12	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Fair	20+	B	350	1	Single stem. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem. The canopy has been topped & redeveloped. Ash Dieback suspected. High canopy poor centre of gravity		Low	Retain and protect
Est Pos	T66	Ash	M	19	12	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Fair	20+	C	350	1	Single stem. Woodpecker hole suggests that with stem has a cavity. Woodpecker hole suggests a large volume of decay in stem. Crown distorted due to group pressure. High lifted canopy has left wounding on the stem. The canopy has been topped & redeveloped. Ash Dieback suspected. High canopy poor centre of gravity	Further investigation of the cavity required.	Moderate	Retain and protect
Est Pos	H67	New Zealand Privet	Y	1	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Good	20+	B	50	1	A recently established hedge		Low	Remove to enable construction due to batter formation

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Tree Surveys & Condition Reports

Tree Health & Safety Reports

Tree Risk Assessments

Tree Population Site Inventories

Estate Tree Management

Woodland Management

Tree Radar Root Mapping

Insurance & Mortgage Reports

Decay Detection & Mapping

Wind load & Stability Assessments

Development Site Tree Reports to BS5837

Arboricultural Implication Assessments (AIA)

Arboricultural Method Statements (AMS)

Construction Exclusion Zone Management

Tree Protection Plan Design

Tree Valuation & Replacement Costing

TPO Objections & Appeals

Tree planting Schemes

Landscape visual impact assessment

Landscape architecture

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