

Appendix 2 - Tree Survey Schedule and reasons in support of the TPO tree work application - measurements estimated

Tree ID	Species, Botanical Name	Height (m)	No of stems	Stem @ 1.5M (mm)				Life stage	Physiological (P) and Structural (S) condition. Observations- negative and positive	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Recommendations	
				6	5	8	5					
T1	Norway Maple - <i>Acer platanoides</i>	15	1	560	6	5	8	5	Mature	S=Poor, P=Poor. Tree inspection undertaken by Steve Waterson Arboricultural Consultant 13.08.25. Target Area; Host and neighbouring residential property. A tree of reasonable appearance were it not for extensive crown die back, indicative of very poor vitality. Main stem divides at 2m to form co-dominant leaders. The applicant explained the trees southern stem has exhibited crown dieback and reduced vitality for several years. A Google Streetview image of September 22 indicates a distressed thinning crown with premature autumnal appearance. During this current growing season the crown symptoms indicate a more rapid decline to such an extent the crown now supports approximately 20% viable growth above 6m in height. Where growth exists above 6m it is sparse and of reduced leaf size. The only healthy area of the crown is present on a low level lateral limb extending to the north. Co-dominant leaders, secondary limbs and tertiary branch material support pruning wounds with an absence of wound occlusion, taking account of the age of the wounds. Co-dominant leaders are host to several small diameter cavity openings. The rapid decline of the tree crown (see attached images at appendix 3) leave it particularly brittle and susceptible to individual branch and upper crown failure. Pruning work necessary to address tree safety would result in a compromised tree structure and appearance leaving the tree unworthy of retention. Appendix 4 features September 2025 images that highlight the progressive decline of the tree canopy.	0 to 10 years	Remove tree and replace with 1 No. Heavy Standard 12-14cm girth Silver Birch - <i>Betula pendula</i> in a location to the north T1, clear of the influence of Swedish Whitebeam T2.
T2	Swedish Whitebeam - <i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	10	1	350	3	1	4	6	Mature	S=Fair, P=Good Tree inspection undertaken by Steve Waterson Arboricultural Consultant 13.08.25. Target Area; Host and neighbouring residential property. A tree of reasonable form save for suppression associated with dominance of T1 which has led to development of an elliptical crown heavily biased over neighbouring property. The necessary removal of T1 will result in unaccustomed exposure to extremes of weather due to loss of mutual protection. Selective crown reduction of what will become over exposed growth will reduce the risk of upper crown failure and/or branch snap.	10+ years with recommended management.	Crown reduce crown height by 2m, north, south and westerly crown spread by 1m in each direction. Pruning cuts shall be made to suitable growing points.