# Arboricultural Report

## Assessing tree condition and management requirements at:

**Belmont House**

**Cote Lane**

**Thurgoland**

**Sheffield**

**S35 7AE**

**21st March 2016**

Reference: **JC/035/160321**

Prepared for:

**Ben Harvey**

Prepared by:

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# Summary of report

This report presents the results of a tree survey undertaken in the grounds of Belmont House, in Thurgoland – South Yorkshire. The survey took place in March 2016, and was carried out from ground level only.
57 individual trees within a small woodland were assessed and recorded. This woodland is subject to a Tree Preservation Order.
The report identifies the physical location of each tree together with any defect (decay, cavities, cracks, fungi and other pathogens). The report assesses the risk posed by each tree, considering many factors including the possible consequences of any predictable failure. Recommended works are assigned a priority level, according to the risk presented. Recommendations are made for future re-inspection dates.
Information is also given on various matters relevant to tree risk management generally, and to this site specifically.

There are a number of trees in this woodland that are in poor condition, and as a result there are numerous recommendations. These are all of the identified tree safety issues on site; they should be prioritised according to their respective timescales.

Two recommendations are made as a matter of urgency.
Three recommendations are made for completion within three months.
Two recommendations are made for completion within six months.
11 recommendations are made for completion within one year.
Eight recommendations are made for completion within two years.
Five long-term recommendations are also made.

A brief walk through the garden of Belmont House also identified safety concerns with three trees in that area.

As well as a full Tree Schedule, the report includes a Tree Location plan and a Schedule of tree work; these last two items contain all the essential information required to address the current tree safety issues.

## CONTENTS

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Terms of instruction

Jon Coe Tree Services were instructed by Ben Harvey to survey trees at Belmont House in Thurgoland, South Yorkshire, and to produce a report on their safety and management requirements.

## 1.2 Scope of survey

The survey incorporated all trees within the small woodland south of the access drive to Belmont House and The Grange. Trees in the garden of Belmont House were briefly looked at, with a view to making any obvious recommendations.

The location of all trees surveyed is shown in the Tree Location Plan (Appendix A).

The survey considered tree condition, and most importantly the risks posed by the trees to persons and property. The survey did not consider in any detail the impact of tree roots on soils and structures.

## 1.3 Items included within this report

The main report describes, in this order: the collection of data; information on risk from trees, and various site-specific tree risk issues; detail of the recommendations made; and a discussion of other pertinent matters. It is followed by references, and a selection of plates to illustrate the issues raised.

Appendices to the report include the Tree Location Plan (Appendix A); a full Tree Schedule (Appendix B) that provides data for each tree and makes recommendations where necessary; and a Schedule of Tree Work (Appendix C).

## 1.4 Documents provided by client

No documents were supplied by the client.

### 1.5 Qualifications and experience

Jon Coe holds a BSc (Honours) degree in Arboriculture from Myerscough College, Professional-grade membership of the Arboricultural Association, and Associate membership of the Institute of Chartered Foresters.

He has undertaken many shorter courses as part of his commitment to professional development – these include successfully passing the industry-standard Professional Tree Inspection certificate (LANTRA awards). Jon has twelve years of continuous experience working in the arboricultural industry.

### 1.6 Caveats and limitations

This report is for the use of the client only. Its use or reproduction by any other party is forbidden without the author's prior written consent.
No reliance should be given to any non-arboricultural observations, which are made from the standpoint of a layperson.
The survey and all observations were made from ground level only.
No soil samples were taken.
It was not practical or necessary to accurately measure all stem diameters and heights. Estimates were made, and recorded as such.
Observations were valid at the time they were made. However, trees are dynamic and growing structures that experience changes affected by time, weather and other factors.

## 2. Data collection

### 2.1 Site visit

The site was surveyed on 21st March 2013. The weather was dry and overcast.

### 2.2 The site

The woodland site occupies approximately just under half an acre; a broadly rectangular plot as seen in Appendix A. To the north of the

woodland is an access drive to Belmont House and The Grange; the garden of Belmont House lies immediately north of this drive. Both the garden and woodland are bordered by Cote Lane to the east. To the south and west of the woodland are residential properties and gardens, with a large ornamental pond also immediately south and adjacent to Cote Lane.
In its western part the woodland has a small stream in its base, running west to east. The land slopes down to this brook on both sides, but otherwise slopes generally to the south.

## 2.3 Soils

The soils on site were not assessed.

## 2.4 Exposure to wind

The site is situated at approximately 200 metres (m) above sea level; this and the surrounding topography suggests that trees on site may be subject to significant wind exposure from the south in particular

## 2.5 The trees

The survey identified 57 individual trees within the woodland. 3 trees in the garden area were also individually identified as requiring attention. The location of each of these is identified on the Tree Location Plan (Appendix A), with full details of each recorded in the Tree Schedule (Appendix B).
All the woodland trees are deciduous broadleaves, with the exception of a holly. The more numerous species include sycamore, beech, horse chestnut, oak, lime and ash.

## 2.6 Survey method

Each tree was assessed individually, from ground level only, without use of any invasive decay detection techniques. Acoustic testing for weaknesses was performed in some instances, using a nylon hammer. Where decay or cavities were found or suspected, the extent of these was investigated using a thin metal probe.

Estimated dimensions included the height, the diameter of each tree at 1.5 m above ground level, and a rough assessment of canopy extent and form.

A careful assessment was made of the potential 'targets' that each tree might hit, if either falling or shedding limbs.

The overall form and structure of each tree was considered, and this included consideration of the degree of shelter within which it grew, and the implications of any change in that sheltered situation.

Surrounding ground was examined for any evidence of root-plate movement, and for the presence of decay fungi - which in some cases may be found a significant distance from the stem (but still above the rooting area).

The stem and canopy were then examined systematically from the stem base to the branch tips. This examination considered: the structural form of the various visible parts of the tree; specific structural concerns such as cavities, cracks, deadwood and decay strips; and signs of any potentially harmful pathogens (fungal, bacterial or other).

Trees along the boundary with Cote Lane were also inspected from across the road.

## 2.7 Presentation of data

Each tree or group was assigned a number (see section 2.8 below) that correlates with the Tree Schedule **(**Appendix B), within which the survey findings are recorded.

Tree locations were plotted on site, by visual assessment, onto a base map of Ordnance Survey (OS) Mastermap using the OTISS tree survey app. This provided sufficient accuracy for a survey considering tree condition and risk assessment. Site data was then downloaded to produce the Tree Location Plan (Appendix A).

## 2.8 Tree numbering

Many of the woodland trees have numbers already marked on them, often in large white painted numbers. These numbers correlate with those used in the previous 2015 application for tree work (see section 5.1c); to avoid confusion, the same numbering system was used for this survey also.

# 3. Issues relating to risk and the trees on this site

## 3.1 Proportionate and defendable risk management

### (a) Risk – general

The purpose of this report is to identify any foreseeable and unacceptable risks currently presented by trees on this site, and to outline a plan for their future management.

Risk is found in many aspects of life. Trees are in fact shown to present an extremely low overall level of risk to the public. The chance of being killed by a tree or branch falling has been shown to be around one in 10 million – a much lower risk than that presented by many of our common everyday activities [1].

While it is important to manage risks from trees, the tendency towards being over cautious should be resisted. Reasonable tree risk management should be proportionate, based upon balancing the risk that trees present with the considerable benefits they bring to landscape, environment and human wellbeing. This is the core concept behind the National Tree Safety Group's 2011 publication "Common sense risk management of trees" [1]: a condensed version of this guidance, suitable for mid-sized landowners, can be downloaded at

http://www.forestry.gov.uk/PDF/FCMS025.pdf/$FILE/FCMS025.pdf

### (b) Risk – zones and 'target areas'

The risk presented by a tree is determined not only by the condition of the tree, but also by the potential for any defect to cause harm to persons or property. A heavily decayed tree in woodland, far from any footpaths, presents an extremely low risk despite its condition. Similarly, in residential gardens, trees close to roads and thoroughfares present a greater risk than those in underused areas of the back garden.

On some sites, it is a straightforward matter to define the high and low risk zones within the site. On other sites it is more useful to consider the 'target area' of each tree individually. In either case, the zones or target areas can then be used when planning the necessity/priority of remedial works, and the frequency of inspection intervals.

### (c) Risk - Site-specific

On this site, with varied usage levels, and many trees either weighted towards or away from higher use areas, it was most practical to consider each tree's 'target area' individually. Therefore, in the Tree schedule (Appendix B), each tree has been assigned a 'Target rating'; this has helped inform recommendations on remedial works and inspection intervals.

## 3.2 Law, inspection intervals and expertise

Tree owners are responsible for harm caused to people or property by their trees. They have a duty to take 'reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions that cause a reasonably foreseeable risk of injury to persons or property' [1]. While this may appear somewhat vague, the courts have attempted to define 'reasonable care' as that of 'a reasonable and prudent landowner' [1].

How often should a 'reasonable and prudent landowner' inspect their trees, and to what level of expertise?

There is no definitive guidance on this, but the courts appear to indicate that this may in part be proportional to the size and situation of landowner, and the expertise and resources available to them [1]. It should also be guided by the potential for the trees to present a risk (section 3.1). Thus a site with trees adjacent to a playground, or to thoroughfares that are busy with traffic, should have those trees frequently and thoroughly inspected by an appropriately qualified individual. By contrast, the homeowner with an isolated rural property might be considered 'reasonable and prudent' if they themselves simply looked at their trees once a year for defects obvious to the untrained eye [1].

## 3.3 Roadside trees

The management of roadside trees and shrubs needs to consider not only the essential requirement for safety, but also the need for adequate height clearance from the highway – which can itself be a safety issue. Where clearance for vehicles is an issue, Sheffield City Council's guidance is usually that the tree canopy must come no lower than 5 m above the road. The requirement for pavements is less defined, other than that it should be

sufficient that wet and weighted foliage will not hinder pedestrians (including those carrying a child on their shoulders) – to this end, a clearance height of 2.75 m would seem sensible. See recommendation in section 4.7.

### 3.4 Pollarded trees

Pollarding is a management technique in which seemingly drastic pruning of the tree generally results in the re-growth of many uniform stems (often straight) all arising from the same height. Traditionally used as a means of growing a wood-crop out of the reach of browsing animals, it is nowadays most commonly applied as a means of maintaining larger trees at a smaller and more manageable size. However, the attachment points of pollard growth to the main stem usually lack the strength of the unions in a more 'naturally' grown tree. For this reason, the commencement of a pollard regime requires a long-term commitment to regular and repeated cycles of 're-pollarding', such that the growth is never allowed to grow so large that it becomes unstable. This 'pollard cycle' will normally be between one and ten years, depending on the species and situation.

### 3.5 Ivy

Ivy is found on nearly a quarter of the trees on site – although on many of these its growth is not yet extensive (Appendix B).

Contrary to popular belief, ivy does not actively kill trees. On occasions when it envelopes a tree's canopy, it may cause the tree's decline by hampering its ability to photosynthesise. However, this usually only occurs in trees that are ailing or in decline, and thus lack the growth vigour required to out-compete the ivy.

Ivy is a natural component of many woodlands, where it seldom presents a problem, and affords high ecological value in terms of both shelter and food that it provides to birds, bats and invertebrates.

There are, however, several issues that can arise when ivy grows on trees growing in proximity to people and property.

- Ivy inhibits the process of tree inspection, by concealing both the branch structure, and the stem and basal area of trees.
- The considerable weight of extensive ivy growth can increase the likelihood of trees collapsing – particularly if some other cause has weakened their root systems, or under the weight of snow.
- Extensive ivy growth greatly increases the wind resistance of trees, and thus their susceptibility to wind-throw under winter storm conditions. This is particularly significant with broadleaf trees, whose wind resistance is usually greatly reduced in winter through the shedding of leaves.

An initial step in the management of ivy is to sever a strip 1.5 m high at the base of the tree. This serves two purposes.

- It immediately enables thorough inspection of the lower stem and basal area, where the ivy may be concealing decay, cavities or fungal fruiting bodies.
- Over a period of months it causes the death and leaf-shedding of ivy throughout the tree. This reduces the weight and wind-loading on the tree. It also improves the tree inspector's view on subsequent visits, although in some circumstances it may be necessary to specify that the ivy throughout the tree is entirely removed in order that the tree may be adequately inspected. This process is considerable easier once the ivy is dead.

Severing ivy must be done very carefully to avoid any damage to the tree's bark. It should also be avoided in summer when birds and bats may be using it for nesting and rooting.

### 3.6 Trees and the piling of garden waste

The piling of garden waste against trees – such as lawn trimmings, leaves and branch cuttings - should be avoided. There are two reasons for this

- It prevents adequate assessment of trees' basal areas for the identification of decay, cavities, fungi and other defects.

- As garden waste decomposes, it generates heat. When this occurs against the stem or buttresses of a tree it can damage the bark and provide appropriate conditions for invasion by pathogens.

# 4. Recommendations

## 4.1 Recommendations

Findings and recommendations relating to each individual tree are recorded in the Tree Schedule (Appendix B). This is accompanied by a Schedule of Tree Work (Appendix C) which is suitable for obtaining estimates from an arboricultural contractor.

## 4.2 Priority level of different recommendations

Tree work recommendations are each assigned a priority level. The highest priority assigned was for completion as soon as practicable (urgent). Other recommendations are assigned priority levels of 3 months, 6 months, 1 year or 2 years from the date of this report, or are designated as less urgent matters of sound arboricultural management - which should be scheduled when budgets allow.

## 4.3 Urgent tree work

Two trees, a lime and sycamore, are recommended for felling as soon as possible. The sycamore is not as urgent as the lime; the urgency in this case is due to a need to work before the rook's nests become active (they were not at the time of survey).

## 4.4 Tree work to be completed within 3 months

Three small trees in the garden of Belmont house are recommended for felling within 3 months, due either to severe decay, or inappropriate propping producing an unstable tree.

## 4.5 Tree work to be completed within 6 months

Two trees are recommended for pruning within 6 months.

### 4.6 Tree work to be completed within 1 year

11 trees have recommendations made for completion within 1 year of the date of this report. Recommendations range from the severing of ivy, to pruning, deadwood removal, and felling.

### 4.7 Tree work to be completed within 2 years

Eight trees have recommendations made for completion within 2 years of the date of this report. Recommendations range from the severing of ivy, to re-pollarding and felling.

### 4.8 Longer term recommendations

Five longer-term recommendations are made. One of these is for felling and one for pruning; the others are for advice to be followed regarding matters such as bonfire location, disease monitoring, and piling of garden waste.

### 4.9 Roadside trees – recommendations for standard maintenance

It is recommended that trees overhanging the road and public pavement are checked annually to ensure height clearance of 5 m (road) and 2.75 m (pavement). This should allow for the added weight of branches after rain. The specific tree work recommendations made in this report have dealt with any current clearance issues.

### 4.10 Pollarded trees – recommendation for ongoing management

An ash tree requiring re-pollarding is detailed individually in Appendix C (tree 13). As with any pollard, it should be expected that re-pollarding will be required every few years – probably around seven years in this case.

### 4.11 Ivy – recommendations for management

Colonisation of trees by ivy should be avoided (section 3.5). During the survey, a number of trees were identified as requiring removal of basal ivy (Appendix C). This should involve severing all ivy growth from the base of the tree to approximately 1.5 m height. Severing ivy must be done very carefully to avoid any damage to the tree's bark. It should also be avoided in summer when birds and bats may be using it for nesting and rooting.

### 4.12 Trees and the piling of garden waste - recommendations

If garden waste and debris is to be piled in the woodland area, this should be done well away from the stem bases of trees (see Section 3.6).

### 4.13 Bonfire siting

It is not ideal having bonfires in the woodland area. If an alternative cannot be found, care should be taken to keep the fire as small as possible, and to position it very carefully. This positioning should consider:

- Proximity of tree stems
- Height of canopy above – there is a high risk of rising heat scorching the canopy foliage.

### 4.14 Standing stems and deadwood branches

Dead wood is one of the most beneficial micro-habitats in woodlands, supporting many more invertebrates, fungi, lichens and other organisms than the live wood of a growing tree. For this reason, removal or shortening of deadwood branches is only recommended over the higher use areas on site. Additionally, for several of the felling recommendations, it is recommended that a low standing stem is retained as a decaying habitat for woodpeckers and the other described organisms.

### 4.15 Rook's nests

A number of the trees on site have one or more rook's nests in their crowns. The requirements of the various wildlife protection legislation (particularly re timing) should be observed prior to working on these trees.

### 4.16 New tree planting

If planting new trees within the woodland, species having at least a moderate degree of shade tolerance should be chosen. The planting of understorey species would also promote a better woodland structure, which encourages more birds and other wildlife. Suitable species could include hazel, beech, holly, elm (the disease resistant varieties), and sessile oak. Some form of tree guard or wire netting enclosure should be used to protect saplings from the browsing damage by animals that has affected many of the now-mature trees on site.

### 4.17 Recommended re-inspection dates

Trees are dynamic structures, affected by growth, water and nutrient availability, pests and diseases, and seasonal weather variations. Tree inspections should therefore be conducted at regular intervals, to account for any changes that may occur.

The trees on this site have been assigned re-inspection intervals ranging from one to five years, depending on both location and conditions of the tree.

In the event of severe storm winds or heavy snowfall, an interim survey is recommended.

# 5. Other considerations

## 5.1 Tree Preservation Order No. 37 / 2009

### (a) The Order, and its history

Tree Preservation Order No, 37/2009 (Woodland category) was made on 8th July 2009 by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council. The Order was appealed by Mr M R Nicholson of The Grange. The appeal was rejected in early 2010.

The order protects trees in the woodland south of the access drive to Belmont House and The Grange. Trees in the garden of Belmont House are not protected.

### (b) Implications of the Order

Trees covered by Tree Preservation Order (TPO) have the following activities prohibited, unless with the written consent of the planning authority:

- cutting down
- topping
- lopping
- uprooting
- wilful damage
- wilful destruction

The purpose of a woodland category TPO is to safeguard the woodland as a whole. Therefore, although some trees may lack individual merit, all trees within the area of the woodland TPO are protected. In addition, trees and saplings which grow naturally or are planted within the woodland area after the Order is made are also protected by the Order.

The legislation relevant to Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) is contained within the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 [2] and The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012[3]. It is also clearly explained in Planning Practice Guidance which can be viewed at:

http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/tree-preservation-orders/?print=true

### (c) Previous application to work on trees covered by the Order

An application to fell selected trees in the wood (16 in total) was made by Mr Ian Dickinson of Belmont House in 2015. Permission was granted, and is valid until 23rd June 2017 (application reference 2015/0513). All relevant documents are at: https://wwwapplications.barnsley.gov.uk/PlanningExplorerMVC/Home/ApplicationDetails?planningApplicationNumber=2015%2F0513

The 16 trees whose felling is permitted are listed in Appendices B and C. They include trees 1, 3, 4 and 10 which have already been felled – and are therefore missing from the map and schedules. Work to any other trees in the wood requires a standard TPO tree work application (up to 8 weeks), or a 5-day notice in the case of proven and evidenced emergency safety work.

## 5.2 Wildlife considerations and law

Tree management works must be planned to ensure they do not contravene the following wildlife legislation:

- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 [4]
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 [5]
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011 [6]
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 [7]

One combined effect of the above legislation is that tree work operations must be planned to avoid disturbance to nesting, breeding or roosting birds, or to bats and their roosts. The bird nesting season is officially from 1st March to 31st July. All wild birds are protected, and all 18 bat species found in the UK are afforded European Protected Species status.

## 5.3 Standards of tree work

Unless otherwise specified, all tree work recommended in this report should be carried out in accordance with the British Standard *BS 3998: 2010 Tree work – Recommendations* [8].

## Reference List


1. The National Tree Safety Group (2011) *Common sense risk management of trees*. Edinburgh, Forestry Commission.
2. *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. London, HMSO.
3. *The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012*. London, HMSO.
4. *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981*. London, HMSO.
5. *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*. London, HMSO.
6. *The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011*. London, HMSO.
7. *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000*. London, HMSO.
8. British Standards Institution (2010) *BS 3998: 2010 Tree work – Recommendations*. London, BSI Standards Ltd.

## Plates

**Plate 1**. Tree 37, Lime. Stem base severely decayed, on tension side of stem.

**Plate 2**. Tree 41, Sycamore. Damaged and necrotic bark on lower half of stem on all sides. Jew's Ear fungus at 5 m is indicative of significant decaying wood here.

**Plate 3**. Tree 41, Sycamore. Much damaged and necrotic bark on lower half of stem all sides.

**Plate 4**. Tree 43, Sycamore. Large area of necrotic bark and wood originating from fire damage. Extensive saprophytic fungi in this area.

**Plate 5**. Tree 43, Sycamore. Extensive saprophytic fungi - at base of large area of necrotic bark and wood originating from fire damage.

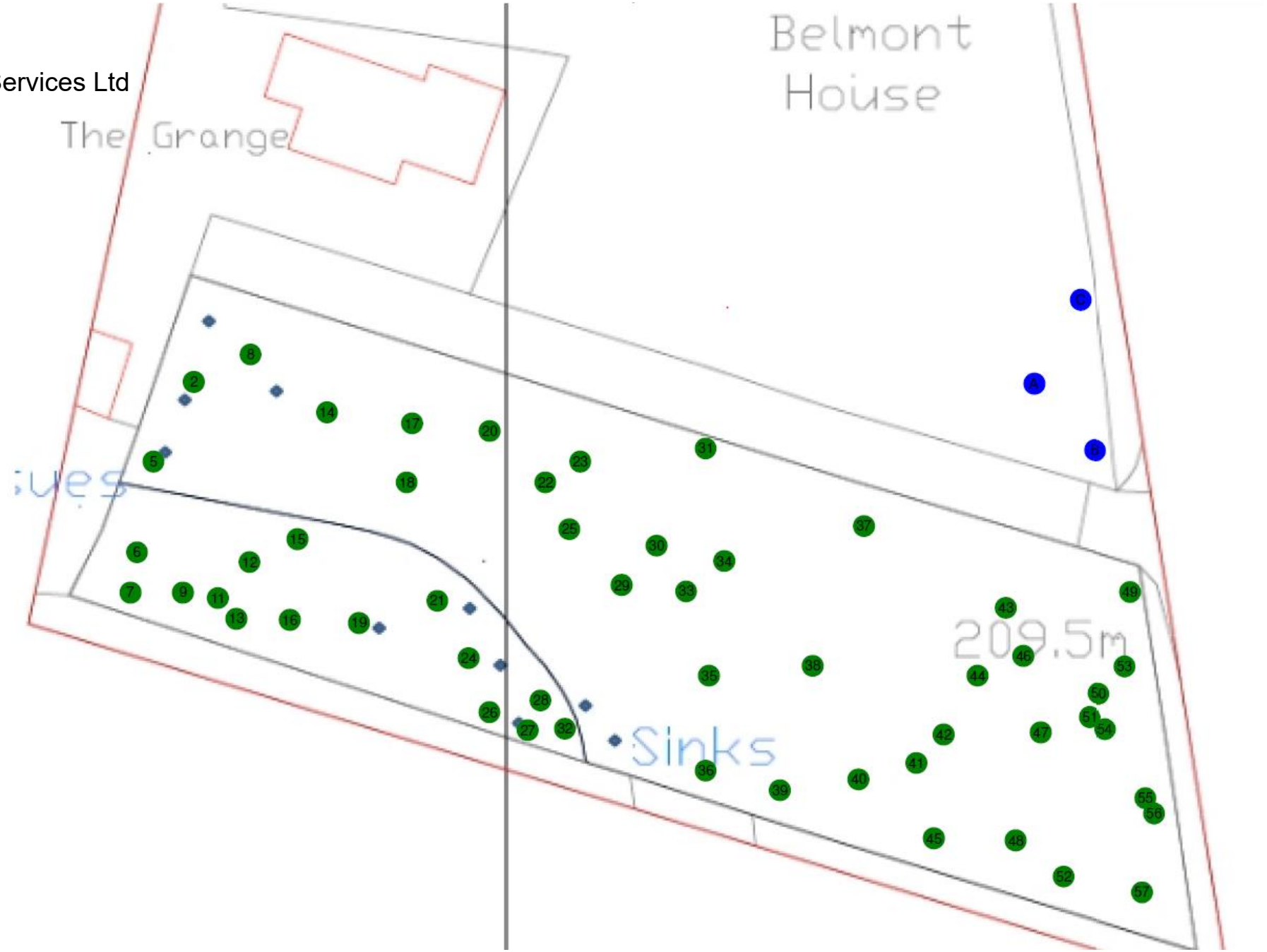
**Plate 6**. Tree 46, Beech. Bark damage with significant areas of exposed wood. Bark flaking suggests this extends to at least 4 m height, and around one third of stem circumference.

# Appendices

## Appendix A: Tree location plan

The tree location plan overleaf identifies each tree or tree group's location with a number that correlates to the Tree schedule (Appendix B) and the Schedule of tree work (Appendix C).

Belmont House
Site Plan
March 2016
Jon Coe Tree Services Ltd



## Appendix B: TREE SCHEDULE

The Tree schedule contains the full survey findings, including details of every tree on site.
The following abbreviations are used within it:

NB. 'Significant deadwood' refers to dead branches exceeding 5 cm width and/or 1 m length

- no. = number
- DBH = diameter at breast height (1.3 m)
- cm = centimetres
- m = metres

- N = north
- S = south
- W = west
- E = east

- rec. = recorded
- # = estimated

| Priority levels for recommended works | |
|---|---|
| Urgent - as soon as reasonably possible | Highest priority |
| 3 months from date of this report | |
| 6 months from date of this report | |
| 1 year from date of this report | |
| 2 years from date of this report | |
| 3 years from date of this report | Lowest priority |

| 'Target area' rating | Target area usage |
|---|---|
| 1 | Low use |
| 2 | Medium use or *Low use, but particularly awkward to access for clearance in the event of failure* |
| 3 | High use |
| 4 | Constant use |

- y = young (a tree in the first years of life)
- sm = semi-mature (a tree in the 1st third of its life expectancy, but no longer a sapling)
- ma = middle aged (a tree in the 2nd third of its life expectancy)
- m = mature (a tree in the 3rd third of its life expectancy)
- om = over-mature (a tree in the 4th third of its life expectancy)

| Tree no. | Species | Previously approved for felling | Age class | DBH in excess of (mm) | Height range (m) | Target | Target rating | Crown spread | Condition | Safety Recommendations & timescales | | Recommended re-inspection date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Recommendations | Priority | |
| **2** | Beech, Common | No | early-mature | 500 | 15 to 19 | Neighbouring drive/parking<br>Neighbouring building(s) | 4 | Medium crown spread<br>Offset to west | Mid-sized deadwood branch, low centre of Crown.<br>Not considered significant in this situation. | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **5** | Holly | No | | 75 | 5 to 9 | Neighbouring land | 2 | Small crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | No significant issues observed | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2021 |
| **6** | Sycamore | No | mature | 500 | 10 to 14 | Garden<br>Neighbouring land<br>Neighbouring building | 4 | Medium crown spread<br>Offset to north and west | Small hanging broken branch, still attached, over neighbouring garden. Deadwood stub high over neighbouring garden. | Remove deadwood stub and hanging branch. | Long-term | 08.03.2019 |
| **7** | Ash | No | | 800 | 20 to 24 | Garden lawn<br>Garden<br>Neighbouring land<br>Neighbouring building(s) | 3 | | Ivy obscures much of lower stem.<br>Various decayed patches on forked limb at 5 m south side - both forks have been shortened, possibly to reduce the leverage on this decay.<br>Some bark damage at base - animal activity? | Sever ivy from base to 1.5 m height - SEE SECTION 3.5. | 08.03.2017 | 08.03.2019 |
| **8** | Beech | No | mature | 600 | 20 | Drive to the The Grange<br>Neighbouring building | 3 | Medium crown spread<br>Offset to north | Leaves and composting waste piled at base, north side. | Avoid piling garden debris at tree bases - SEE SECTION 3.6 | Long-term | 08.03.2019 |
| **9** | Sycamore | Yes | mature | 600 | 20 to 24 | Garden lawn<br>Neighbouring building<br>Neighbouring land | 3 | Medium crown spread<br>Offset to south | No significant issues observed | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **11** | Chestnut, Horse | No | early-mature | 250 | 10 to 14 | Garden<br>Other adjacent trees<br>Neighbouring land | 2 | Small crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | Some bark damage at base - animal activity? | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **12** | Sycamore | No | mature | 600 | 20 to 24 | Other adjacent trees<br>Neighbouring land<br>Neighbouring building | 3 | Medium crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | Two rooks' nests.<br>No significant issues observed | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **13** | Ash | No | mature | 600 | 10 to 14 | Garden lawn<br>Neighbouring land<br>Neighbouring building | 2 | Medium crown spread<br>Offset to south | Ivy obscures much of tree.<br>Previously pollarded at around 8 m, regrowth now averaging 5 m long. | Re-pollard, to a lower height (c.5 m) in order to remove any decayed area around existing stem top. | 08.03.2018 | 08.03.2019 |
| **14** | Sycamore | No | mature | 600 | 20 | Drive to the The Grange<br>Other adjacent trees<br>Neighbouring building | 3 | Medium crown spread<br>Offset to north | Ivy obscures stem base.<br>Various deadwood branches above rarely visited land.<br>Five rooks' nests. | Sever ivy from base to 1.5 m height - SEE SECTION 3.5. | 08.03.2018 | 08.03.2019 |

| Tree no. | Species | Previously approved for felling | Age class | DBH in excess of (mm) | Height range (m) | Target | Target rating | Crown spread | Condition | Safety Recommendations & timescales | | Recommended re-inspection date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Recommendations | Priority | |
| **15** | Elm | Yes | mature | 500 | 20 to 24 | Drive to the The Grange?<br>Other adjacent trees | 2 | Small crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | Several dead branches, but may be indicative of shade intolerance rather than DED.<br>Many burrs throughout stem height. | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **16** | Sycamore | No | mature | 500 | 20 to 24 | Garden lawn<br>Neighbouring land<br>Neighbouring building | 4 | Medium crown spread<br>Offset to south | Branch removal wound at 4 m south-east - appears to open to small cavity - not considered significant enough to merit climbing inspection.<br>Several deadwood branches over rarely visited land. | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **17** | Chestnut, Horse | No | semi-mature | 250 | 5 to 9 | Drive to the The Grange | 2 | Small crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | No significant issues observed | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **18** | Sycamore | No | mature | 500 | 20 to 24 | Drive to the The Grange<br>Other adjacent trees | 2 | Small crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | Ivy obscures stem base.<br>Various deadwood branches over seldom visited land.<br>Two crows' nests. | Sever ivy from base to 1.5 m height - SEE SECTION 3.5. | 08.03.2018 | 08.03.2019 |
| **19** | Sycamore | No | early-mature | 400 | 20 to 24 | Other adjacent trees<br>Neighbouring building<br>Rarely visited land | 4 | Small crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | Large deadwood branch over rarely visited land - not considered significant unless land use increases. | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **20** | Sorbus | Yes | early-mature | 200 | 5 to 9 | Drive to the The Grange | 2 | Small crown spread<br>Severe asymmetry<br>Offset to north | Ivy obscures stem base.<br>Minor deadwood branch over drive. Several bark scars on lower stem. | Sever ivy from base to 1.5 m height - SEE SECTION 3.5. | 08.03.2018 | 08.03.2019 |
| **21** | Oak | No | early-mature | 400 | 20 to 24 | Other adjacent trees | 1 | Small crown spread<br>Offset to west | Various stable deadwood branches over seldom visited land. | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **22** | Sycamore | No | mature | 500 | 20 to 24 | Drive to the The Grange | 3 | Medium crown spread<br>Offset to north | Extensive bark scarring (probably initiatedby squirrels) has left much exposed wood that is gradually degrading. Not yet unsafe, but will continue to deteriorate.<br>Various deadwood branches over seldom visited land.<br>Two crows' nests. **In long-term, may be better to fell tree, and leave standing stem (3 m) for habitat.** | | n/a | 08.03.2017 |
| **23** | Sycamore | Yes | early-mature | 300 | 10 to 14 | Drive to the The Grange | 2 | Small crown spread<br>Offset to north | Extensive bark scarring (probably initiated by squirrels), exposed wood is becomingdegraded in places. Not yet unsafe, but will continue to deteriorate. | Fell tree. | 08.03.2018 | 08.03.2019 |
| **24** | Sycamore | No | mature | 600 | 20 to 24 | Other adjacent trees<br>Neighbouring building | 3 | Medium crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | Split branch at 12 m East - not considered significant in this situation. | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |

| Tree no. | Species | Previously approved for felling | Age class | DBH in excess of (mm) | Height range (m) | Target | Target rating | Crown spread | Condition | Safety Recommendations & timescales | | Recommended re-inspection date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Recommendations | Priority | |
| **25** | Sycamore | No | early-mature | 300 | 15 to 19 | Other adjacent trees<br>Rarely visited land | 1 | Small crown spread<br>Offset to west | Ivy obscures stem base.<br>Various deadwood branches over seldom visited land. | Deadwood removal not required, unless land beneath comes under regular use.<br>Sever ivy from base to 1.5 m height - SEE SECTION 3.5. | 08.03.2017 | 08.03.2019 |
| **26** | Beech | Yes | early-mature | 300 | 10 to 14 | Neighbouring land<br>Neighbouring drive/parking<br>Neighbouring building | 4 | Medium crown spread<br>Offset to south | A poor and suppressed specimen. but presenting no obvious risk. **In longer term, consider tree removal to benefit neighbours to rear.** | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **27** | Ash | No | mature | 800 | 20 to 24 | Neighbouring building | 4 | Medium crown spread<br>Offset to south | Dificult to view upper crown adequately, various mid-sized deadwood branches seem likely.<br>Two subsidiary stems have previously been severely reduced - it appears that decay is probable around the tops of these two stems. | Reduce these two stems to lower points, thereby removing the existing regrowth and the decayed stem-tops: reduce each by approximately 2 m.<br>Remove any deadwood branches over neighbouring property. | 08.03.2017 | 08.03.2019 |
| **28** | Beech | No | early-mature | 250 | 10 to 14 | Neighbouring land if unlucky, otherwise other adjacent trees | 2 | Small crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | Tree has had a felling cut made near base! - this has been colonised by decay fungi (probable honey fungus) which is likely to result in tree failure. | Fell tree. | 08.03.2017 | 08.03.2019 |
| **29** | Elm | No | mature | 400 | 20 to 24 | Other adjacent trees<br>Neighbouring land? | 2 | Small crown spread<br>Offset to south and west | Hollow internally at base, but below the upper ground level of the sloping land on which tree is situated - entrance hole to this, 15 cm diameter, appears in use by animal.<br>Hanging split branch at 15 m height, above rarely visited land.<br>Neither issue considered significant in this situation. | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **30** | Chestnut, Horse | Yes | early-mature | 300 | 10 to 14 | Drive to the The Grange<br>Other adjacent trees | 2 | Small crown spread<br>Offset to north | Suppressed by ash tree above.<br>Various decay associated with branch losses and bark damage. Not unsafe, but a poor tree that will only deteriorate in condition. **In longer term, fell tree, and leave short standing stem (1 m) for habitat.** | In longer term, fell tree, and leave short standing stem (1 m) for habitat. | | 08.03.2019 |
| **31** | Ash | No | mature | 800 | 20 to 24 | Drive to the The Grange<br>Garden | 3 | Large crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | Much deadwood (some very large) and several hanging branches throughout crown.<br>At 9 m height north side, is a limb with large strip cavity beneath.<br>At 9 m height south side is a large split branch stub. | Remove major deadwood (above 25 mm diameter or 1 m length), and hanging and crossing branches.<br>Shorten strip cavity limb at 9 m north, to growing points 1.5 m from stem.<br>Reduce large branch stub at 9 m south to one third of its current length. | 6 Months | 08.03.2019 |

| Tree no. | Species | Previously approved for felling | Age class | DBH in excess of (mm) | Height range (m) | Target | Target rating | Crown spread | Condition | Safety Recommendations & timescales | | Recommended re-inspection date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Recommendations | Priority | |
| **32** | Beech | No | early-mature | 250 | 10 to 14 | Neighbouring building(s) | 3 | Small crown spread<br>Offset to south | Ivy obscures much of tree. | Sever ivy from base to 1.5 m height - SEE SECTION 3.5. | 08.03.2017 | 08.03.2019 |
| **33** | Chestnut, Horse | No | | 500 | 20 | Other adjacent trees<br>Drive? | 2 | Small crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | Low vitality, probably due to suppression<br>Many small dead branches over seldom visited land | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **34** | Chestnut, Horse | Yes | | 250 | 10 to 14 | Bonfire area<br>Drive? | 2 | Small crown spread | Poor growth form due to suppression | Care should be taken to keep bonfires small and well away from trees, to protect both their stems and the canopy structure and foliage above the fire area. | Long-term | 08.03.2019 |
| **35** | Sycamore | No | | 500 | 20 to 24 | Neighbouring building<br>Neighbouring land<br>Other adjacent trees | | Medium crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | Various minor deadwood branches over seldom visited land | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **36** | Sycamore | No | | 600 | 15 to 19 | Neighbouring land<br>Neighbouring building<br>Garden lawn | 3 | Medium crown spread<br>Offset to south | Ivy beginning to grow on lower stem.<br>Branch removals with associated pockets of decay, at 3 m south-east and 6 m south - not considered significant in this situation. | Sever ivy from base to 1.5 m height - SEE SECTION 3.5. | 08.03.2017 | 08.03.2019 |
| **37** | Lime | Yes | mature | 500 | 15 to 19 | Drive to the The Grange<br>Garden | 3 | Medium crown spread<br>Offset to north | Stem base severely decayed, on tension side of stem.<br>No nests.<br>SEE PHOTO 1. | Fell tree as soon as possible to avoid disturbance to nesting birds in adjacent trees. | Urgent | n/a |
| **38** | Sycamore | No | mature | 600 | 20 to 24 | Other adjacent trees<br>Neighbouring garden? | 1 | Medium crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | No nests<br>No significant issues observed | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **39** | Sycamore | No | mature | 800 | 20 to 24 | Pond<br>Neighbouring garden<br>Neighbouring parking area? | 3 | Large crown spread<br>Offset to south | Branch removal wound at 2 m south opens to small cavity 10 cm diameter x 10 cm depth.<br>Various nails on stem south side.<br>One part-built nest. | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **40** | Chestnut, Horse | No | early-mature | 300 | 10 to 14 | Pond<br>Rarely visited land | 1 | Small crown spread<br>Offset to south | Minor bark damage at base - animal activity?<br>No significant issues observed<br>Suppressed. | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2021 |
| **41** | Sycamore | No | mature | 400 | 20 | Pond<br>Other adjacent trees<br>Rarely visited land | 1 | Small crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | Much damaged and necrotic bark on lower half of stem all sides. Quantity of Jew's Ear fungus at 5 m south-east indicative of significant decaying wood here.<br>Deadwood branches (several major).<br>SEE PHOTOS 2 and 3 | Fell tree.<br>Leave standing stem (3 m) for habitat. | 08.03.2017 | 08.03.2017 |
| **42** | Sycamore | Yes | mature | 400 | 20 | Other adjacent trees<br>Pond? | 1 | Small crown spread<br>Offset to south and east | No significant issues observed | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |

| Tree no. | Species | Previously approved for felling | Age class | DBH in excess of (mm) | Height range (m) | Target | Target rating | Crown spread | Condition | Safety Recommendations & timescales | | Recommended re-inspection date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Recommendations | Priority | |
| **43** | Sycamore | No | mature | 600 | 15 to 19 | Drive to the The Grange Road, mid-use<br>Other adjacent trees | 4 | Large crown spread<br>Offset to north and east | Large area of necrotic bark and wood at base to 2 m height, north-east side, originating from fire damage. Extensive saprophytic fungi in this area. The result is an irreversible and ongoing decrease in safety of this tree.<br>SEE PHOTOS 4 and 5 | Fell tree. The felling itself is not yet urgent, but should be done as soon as possible due to five longstanding rooks nests in canopy - not currently active in daylight hours. | Urgent | n/a |
| **44** | Sycamore | No | | 400 | 20 | Drive?<br>Other adjacent trees | 2 | Small crown spread<br>Offset to north and west | Major deadwood branches in canopy. | Remove major deadwoodbranches. | 08.03.2017 | 08.03.2019 |
| **45** | Chestnut, Horse | No | mature | 600 | 20 to 24 | Pond | 1 | Medium crown spread<br>Offset to south | Deep vertical fluting slot at base south, may lead to a developing cavity.<br>Not considered significant in this situation.<br>Major branch previously removed at 8 m south-west, poor woundwood formation. | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **46** | Beech, Common | No | mature | 500 | 20 to 24 | Drive to the The Grange Road, mid-use<br>Other adjacent trees | 3 | Medium crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | Bark damage withsignificant areas of exposed wood to 2 m height at base noth side. Bark flaking suggests this extends to at least 4 m height, and around one third of stem circumference. SEE PHOTO 6. Acoustic testing with hammer suggests wood quality in decline throughout lower stem. Cause unknown. Beech has poor decay reistance and this damage represents the onset ofa period of gradual decline in thevitality and safety of this tree. Not an imminent hazard.<br>One rook's nest. | Fell tree.<br>Leave standing stem (4 m) for habitat. | 08.03.2018 | 08.03.2018 |
| **47** | Chestnut, Horse | No | early-mature | 300 | 10 to 14 | Other adjacent trees<br>Road, mid-use? | 2 | Small crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | Lesions on lower stem south-east, indicative of onset of bleeding canker. Tree may decline or die as a result. | No action required at present. | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **48** | Chestnut, Horse | No | early-mature | 500 | 20 | Pond<br>Road, mid-use? | 2 | Medium crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | Major branch loss at 5 m south-west.<br>Ivy partially obscures tree. | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **49** | Sycamore | Yes | early-mature | 400 | 10 to 14 | Drive to the The Grange Road, mid-use | 4 | Medium crown spread<br>Offset to north and east | Increased exposure and visually unattractive form will result from necessary removal of adjacent tree.<br>Asymmetric growth pattern due to suppression. | Fell tree. | One year | 08.03.2019 |
| **50** | Lime | No | | 500 | 20 to 24 | Road, mid-use | 3 | Medium crown spread<br>Offset to east | Adjacent tree removals will result in an overly exposed major westerly limb (above road). | Shorten the major westerly limb to growth points directly above boundary wall. | One year | 08.03.2019 |
| **51** | Beech | Yes | | 150 | 10 to 14 | Other adjacent trees<br>Road, mid-use | 3 | Small crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | Suppressed.<br>Several mid-sized deadwood branches. | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |

| Tree no. | Species | Previously approved for felling | Age class | DBH in excess of (mm) | Height range (m) | Target | Target rating | Crown spread | Condition | Safety Recommendations & timescales | | Recommended re-inspection date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Recommendations | Priority | |
| **52** | Beech | No | over-mature | 800 | 20 | Pond | 1 | | Ivy obscures much of tree.<br>Heavily weighted over pond.<br>Large branch loss wound with internal decay at 2.5 m east (on main union).<br>Small quantity exudates between basal buttresses south side.<br>Tight main union with included bark at 2 m height.<br>Major northern limb/stem is dead - where this joins main stem an area of necrotic bark extends down for c. 1 m.<br>In the longer term this tree is likely to decline to the point of requiring removal. | Reduce major southern limb by approximately 3 m at all branch ends.<br>Reduce high southern canopy by at least 2 m to match southern limb below.<br>Remove major dead north limb. | 6 Months | 08.03.2019 |
| **53** | Sorbus | Yes | | 150 | 5 to 9 | Road, mid-use | 3 | Small crown spread<br>Offset to east | Ivy partially obscures tree.<br>No significant issues observed | No action required | n/a | 08.03.2019 |
| **54** | Sycamore | No | | 500 | 15 to 19 | Public footpath, medium-use<br>Road, mid-use | 4 | Medium crown spread<br>Offset to east | Ivy partially obscures tree at base.<br>Major dead branch in tree centre at 9 m height - could possibly deflect into road. | Sever ivy from base to 1.5 m height - SEE SECTION 3.5.<br>Remove dead branch. | 08.03.2018 | 08.03.2019 |
| **55** | Sycamore | No | early-mature | 300 | 10 to 14 | Road, mid-use<br>Public footpath, medium-use | 4 | Medium crown spread<br>Severe asymmetric growth to east | Very severe lean over road<br>Cavity openings at 4 and 6 m height - uncertain depth but in stem 'hotspot' area<br>Very poor form with a poor future likely | Fell tree | One year | 08.03.2018 |
| **56** | Lime | No | | 500 | 20 to 24 | Road, mid-use<br>Public footpath, medium-use<br>Other adjacent trees<br>Pond | 4 | Medium crown spread<br>Broadly symmetrical | One rook's nest.<br>Extensive epicormic growth obscures base.<br>Various deadwood branches (low risk to road). | Carefully remove epicormic growth from stem base.<br>Remove deadwood branches **while anchored up this tree for T55's removal.** | Two years | 08.03.2019 |
| **57** | Chestnut, Horse | No | | 600 | 15 to 19 | Road, mid-use<br>Public footpath, medium-use | 4 | Large crown spread<br>Offset to south and east | One rook's nest.<br>Various nails in lower stem.<br>3 or 4 lesions on lower stem indicate possible onset of Bleeding Canker<br>Height clearance above road appears to be just sufficient - SEE SECTION 3.3 | Monitor for possible Bleeding Canker | Long-term | 08.03.2019 |
| **A** | Willow, Weeping | n/a | early-mature | 200 | 5 to 9 | Garden lawn | 3 | Small crown spread<br>Severe asymmetry<br>Offset to north | This tree has been supported on a makeshift prop, which has prevented it developing sufficient strength in its root system. If the prop fails, the tree cannot be relied upon to not fail also. | Fell tree. | 3 Months | n/a |
| **B** | Hawthorn | n/a | mature | 250 | 5 to 9 | Road, mid-use<br>Roadside parking | 3 | Small crown spread<br>Offset to east | Decayed at base, may fail into road. | Fell tree. | 3 Months | n/a |
| **C** | Hawthorn | n/a | mature | 250 | 5 to 9 | Other adjacent trees<br>Roadside parking | 2 | | Nearly dead tree, falling apart | Fell tree. | 3 Months | n/a |

## Appendix C: Schedule of tree work

The Schedule of tree work, overleaf, includes details of all recommended tree work, arranged in order of priority. The following abbreviations are used within it:

NB. 'Significant deadwood' refers to dead branches exceeding 5 cm width and/or 1 m length

- no. = number
- DBH = diameter at breast height (1.3 m)
- cm = centimetres
- m = metres

- N = north
- S = south
- W = west
- E = east

- rec. = recorded
- # = estimated
- c. = approximate
- n/a = not applicable

| **Priority levels for recommended works** | |
|---|---|
| **Urgent - as soon as reasonably possible** | **Highest priority** |
| 3 months from date of this report | |
| 6 months from date of this report | |
| 1 year from date of this report | |
| 2 years from date of this report | |
| 3 years from date of this report | **Lowest priority** |

| **'Target area' rating** | **Target area usage** |
|---|---|
| 1 | Low use |
| 2 | Medium use or *Low use, but particularly awkward to access for clearance in the event of failure* |
| 3 | High use |
| 4 | Constant use |

- y = young (a tree in the first years of life)
- sm = semi-mature (a tree in the 1st third of its life expectancy, but no longer a sapling)
- ma = middle aged (a tree in the 2nd third of its life expectancy)
- m = mature (a tree in the 3rd third of its life expectancy)
- om = over-mature (a tree in the 4th third of its life expectancy)

| Tree no. | Species | Previously approved for felling? | DBH in excess of... (mm) | Height range (m) | Age class | Condition | Recommendations | Priority |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | Lime | Yes | 500 | 15 to 19 | mature | Stem base severely decayed, on tension side of stem.<br>No nests.<br>SEE PHOTO 1. | Fell tree as soon as possible to avoid disturbance to nesting birds in adjacent trees. | Urgent |
| 43 | Sycamore | No | 600 | 15 to 19 | mature | Large area of necrotic bark and wood at base to 2 m height, north-east side, originating from fire damage. Extensive saprophytic fungi in this area. The result is an irreversible and ongoing decrease in safety of this tree.<br>SEE PHOTOS 4 and 5 | Fell tree. The felling itself is not yet urgent, but should be done as soon as possible due to five longstanding rooks nests in canopy - not currently active in daylight hours. | Urgent |
| A | Willow, Weeping | n/a | 200 | 5 to 9 | early-mature | This tree has been supported on a makeshift prop, which has prevented it developing sufficient strength in its root system. If the prop fails, the tree cannot be relied upon to not fail also. | Fell tree. | 3 Months |
| B | Hawthorn | n/a | 250 | 5 to 9 | mature | Decayed at base, may fail into road. | Fell tree. | 3 Months |
| C | Hawthorn | n/a | 250 | 5 to 9 | mature | Nearly dead tree, falling apart | Fell tree. | 3 Months |
| 31 | Ash | No | 800 | 20 to 24 | mature | Much deadwood (some very large) and several hanging branches throughout crown.<br>At 9 m height north side, is a limb with large strip cavity beneath.<br>At 9 m height south side is a large split branch stub. | Remove major deadwood (above 25 mm diameter or 1 m length), and hanging and crossing branches.<br>Shorten strip cavity limb at 9 m north, to growing points 1.5 m from stem.<br>Reduce large branch stub at 9 m south to one third of its current length. | 6 Months |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **52** | Beech | No | 800 | 20 | over-mature | Ivy obscures much of tree.<br>Heavily weighted over pond.<br>Large branch loss wound with internal decay at 2.5 m east (on main union).<br>Small quantity exudates between basal buttresses south side.<br>Tight main union with included bark at 2 m height.<br>Major northern limb/stem is dead - where this joins main stem an area of necrotic bark extends down for c. 1 m.<br>**In the longer term this tree is likely to decline to the point of requiring removal.** | Reduce major southern limb by approximately 3 m at all branch ends.<br>Reduce high southern canopy by at least 2 m to match southern limb below.<br>Remove major dead north limb. | 6 Months |
| **7** | Ash | No | 800 | 20 to 24 | | Ivy obscures much of lower stem.<br>Various decayed patches on forked limb at 5 m south side - both forks have been shortened, possibly to reduce the leverage on this decay.<br>Some bark damage at base - animal activity? | Sever ivy from base to 1.5 m height - SEE SECTION 3.5. | 1 Year |
| **25** | Sycamore | No | 300 | 15 to 19 | early-mature | Ivy obscures stem base.<br>Various deadwood branches over seldom visited land. | Deadwood removal not required, unless land beneath comes under regular use.<br>Sever ivy from base to 1.5 m height - SEE SECTION 3.5. | 1 year |
| **27** | Ash | No | 800 | 20 to 24 | mature | Dificult to view upper crown adequately, various mid-sized deadwood branches seem likely.<br>Two subsidiary stems have previously been severely reduced - it appears that decay is probable around the tops of these two stems. | Reduce these two stems to lower points, thereby removing the existing regrowth and the decayed stem-tops: reduce each by approximately 2 m.<br>Remove any deadwood branches over neighbouring property. | 1 Year |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **28** | Beech | No | 250 | 10 to 14 | early-mature | Tree has had a felling cut made near base! - this has been colonised by decay fungi (probable honey fungus) which is likely to result in tree failure. | Fell tree. | 1 Year |
| **32** | Beech | No | 250 | 10 to 14 | early-mature | Ivy obscures much of tree. | Sever ivy from base to 1.5 m height - SEE SECTION 3.5. | 1 Year |
| **36** | Sycamore | No | 600 | 15 to 19 | | Ivy beginning to grow on lower stem. Branch removals with associated pockets of decay, at 3 m south-east and 6 m south - not considered significant in this situation. | Sever ivy from base to 1.5 m height - SEE SECTION 3.5. | 1 Year |
| **41** | Sycamore | No | 400 | 20 | mature | Much damaged and necrotic bark on lower half of stem all sides. Quantity of Jew's Ear fungus at 5 m south-east indicative of significant decaying wood here. Deadwood branches (several major). SEE PHOTOS 2 and 3 | Fell tree. Leave standing stem (3 m) for habitat. | 1 Year |
| **44** | Sycamore | No | 400 | 20 | | Major deadwood branches in canopy. | Remove major deadwood branches | 1 Year |
| **49** | Sycamore | Yes | 400 | 10 to 14 | early-mature | Increased exposure and visually unattractive form will result from necessary removal of adjacent tree. Asymmetric growth pattern due to suppression. | Fell tree. | One year |
| **50** | Lime | No | 500 | 20 to 24 | | Adjacent tree removals will result in an overly exposed major westerly limb (above road). | Shorten the major westerly limb to growth points directly above boundary wall. | One year |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **55** | Sycamore | No | 300 | 10 to 14 | early-mature | Very severe lean over road<br>Cavity openings at 4 and 6 m height - uncertain depth but in stem 'hotspot' area<br>Very poor form with a poor future likely | Fell tree | One year |
| **13** | Ash | No | 600 | 10 to 14 | mature | Ivy obscures much of tree.<br>Previously pollarded at around 8 m, regrowth now averaging 5 m long. | Re-pollard, to a lower height (c.5 m) in order to remove any decayed area around existing stem top. | 2 Years |
| **14** | Sycamore | No | 600 | 20 | mature | Ivy obscures stem base.<br>Various deadwood branches above rarely visited land.<br>Five rooks' nests. | Sever ivy from base to 1.5 m height - SEE SECTION 3.5. | 2 Years |
| **18** | Sycamore | No | 500 | 20 to 24 | mature | Ivy obscures stem base.<br>Various deadwood branches over seldom visited land.<br>Two crows' nests. | Sever ivy from base to 1.5 m height - SEE SECTION 3.5. | 2 Years |
| **20** | Sorbus | Yes | 200 | 5 to 9 | early-mature | Ivy obscures stem base.<br>Minor deadwood branch over drive.<br>Several bark scars on lower stem. | Sever ivy from base to 1.5 m height - SEE SECTION 3.5. | 2 Years |
| **23** | Sycamore | Yes | 300 | 10 to 14 | early-mature | Extensive bark scarring (probably initiated by squirrels), exposed wood is becoming degraded in places. Not yet unsafe, but will continue to deteriorate. | Fell tree. | 2 Years |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **46** | Beech, Common | No | 500 | 20 to 24 | mature | Bark damage withsignificant areas of exposed wood to 2 m height at base noth side. Bark flaking suggests this extends to at least 4 m height, and around one third of stem circumference. SEE PHOTO 6. Acoustic testing with hammer suggests wood quality in decline throughout lower stem. Cause unknown. Beech has poor decay reistance and this damage represents the onset ofa period of gradual decline in thevitality and safety of this tree. Not an imminent hazard. One rook's nest. | Fell tree. Leave standing stem (4 m) for habitat. | 2 Years |
| **54** | Sycamore | No | 500 | 15 to 19 | | Ivy partially obscures tree at base. Major dead branch in tree centre at 9 m height - could possibly deflect into road. | Sever ivy from base to 1.5 m height - SEE SECTION 3.5. Remove dead branch. | 2 Years |
| **56** | Lime | No | 500 | 20 to 24 | | One rook's nest. Extensive epicormic growth obscures base. Various deadwood branches (low risk to road). | Carefully remove epicormic growth from stem base. Remove deadwood branches while anchored up this tree for T55's removal. | Two years |
| **6** | Sycamore | No | 500 | 10 to 14 | mature | Small hanging broken branch, still attached, over neighbouring garden. Deadwood stub high over neighbouring garden. | Remove deadwood stub and hanging branch. | Long-term |
| **8** | Beech | No | 600 | 20 | mature | Leaves and composting waste piled at base, north side. | Avoid piling garden debris at tree bases - SEE SECTION 3.6 | Long-term |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **34** | Chestnut, Horse | Yes | 250 | 10 to 14 | | Poor growth form due to suppression | Care should be taken to keep bonfires small and well away from trees, to protect both their stems and the canopy structure and foliage above the fire area. | Long-term |
| **57** | Chestnut, Horse | No | 600 | 15 to 19 | | One rook's nest.<br>Various nails in lower stem.<br>3 or 4 lesions on lower stem indicate possible onset of Bleeding Canker<br>Height clearance above road appears to be just sufficient - SEE SECTION 3.3 | Monitor for possible Bleeding Canker | Long-term |
| **30** | Chestnut, Horse | Yes | 300 | 10 to 14 | early-mature | Suppressed by ash tree above.<br>Various decay associated with branch losses and bark damage. Not unsafe, but a poor tree that will only deteriorate in condition. In longer term, fell tree, and<br>leave short standing stem (1 m) for habitat. | In longer term, fell tree, and<br>leave short standing stem (1 m) for habitat. | |