



BARTLETT

Tree Condition Survey & Management Report

Site:

Hayescroft Gardens
Didsbury
Manchester
M20 2AA

Prepared for:

Ford's Residential Management
Stuart's House
7 Ambassador Place
Altrincham
Greater Manchester
WA15 8DB

Prepared by:

Mr Ben Edmonds *BSc MArborA*
Arboricultural Consultant

Bartlett Project Reference:

BE.240815.R

Site Visit Date:

14th, 15th January and 3rd of April 2025



Bartlett Tree Experts | Bartlett Consulting
Unit 22-25 Cross Lane Farm
Cross Lanes
Pill, Bristol
Somerset
BS20 0JJ

T: +44 (0)1275 371 000 Option 2
E: Consultancy@Bartlett.com
W: www.bartlett.com

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Unit 22-25, Cross Lane Farm, Cross Lanes, Pill, Bristol, BS20 0JJ
 Tel: 01275 371000 (Option 2) consultancy@bartlett.com

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details a Level 2 Basic Assessment and qualified tree risk assessment of the principal trees at Hayescroft Gardens, Didsbury, Manchester, conducted on 14th, 15th January and 3rd April 2025. The assessment was commissioned by Carol Worthington on 4th December 2024, following Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) techniques and the International Society of Arboriculture's (ISA's) Best Management Practices (BMP) for Tree Risk Assessment. The target areas for this risk assessment were people (residents, visitors), vehicles (moving on Palatine Road and parked on site), and structures (buildings, fences). The risk assessment timeframe is three years.

A total of 280 individual trees and 10 groups of trees were surveyed. The structural condition of the surveyed trees was categorized as follows: 141 individual trees and 3 groups in good condition, 93 individual trees and 7 groups in moderate condition, and 26 individual trees in poor condition. Physiologically, 224 individual trees and 9 groups were in good condition, 24 individual trees and 1 group were in fair condition, and 15 individual trees were in poor condition and terminal decline.

The site at Hayescroft Gardens is located within the Mersey Valley Area, with a portion designated as a Site of Biological Importance (SBI). The woodland on site, benefiting from historically restricted access, provides significant habitat for wildlife, including nesting birds, roosting bats, badgers, and foxes, indicating a high potential for ecological associations.

Two Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) affect the property: the City of Manchester (Dene Road/Palatine Road, Didsbury) TPO 1990 (No. 3) and the City of Manchester (Ashfield Grange, Didsbury) TPO 1974.

Management recommendations have been provided in the Tree Survey & Management Schedule to address identified structural weaknesses, physiological decline, and potential risks to the specified targets, while also considering the ecological value of the trees. These recommendations include reducing or removing trees in poor structural condition posing a risk, removing significant deadwood overhanging targets, and managing ivy growth. In instances where low risk allows, retaining trees in poor structural condition for their ecological benefits has been considered.

1.0 SCOPE OF REPORT

1.1 Assignment

1.1.1 I was instructed by Carol Worthington herein referred to as the 'client', on 4th December 2024 to:

- a) Perform a Level 2 *Basic Assessment* of the principal trees located within the boundaries of Hayescroft Gardens, Didsbury, Manchester, M20 2AA, herein referred to as the 'site', following the visual tree assessment (VTA) techniques developed by Mattheck & Breloer (1994).
- b) Undertake a qualified tree risk assessment in accordance with the International Society of Arboriculture's (ISA's) Best Management Practices (BMP) *Tree Risk Assessment* and *Tree Risk Assessment Manual* of the trees detailed in element a) above.

After review and discussion with the client, the tree risk assessment will be conducted for the following targets: *people* (residents, visitors) *vehicles* (moving on Palatine Road and parked on site) *structures* (buildings, fences).

- c) Provide a written report summarising the tree stock subject to the survey; a schedule of trees and the level of associated tree risk based on the likelihood of failure and impact to the identified targets detailed above; and fully informed management recommendations in accordance with current Arboricultural practice and tree health care techniques so that the tree owner (risk manager) can determine their tolerability of risk and take reasonable and proportionate action.

1.2 Background

1.2.1 Bartlett Tree Experts last conducted a tree survey in 2020 with subsequent management recommendations having been completed. As more than three years have lapsed since the previous tree survey and risk assessment, Ford's Residential Management requested an updated survey.

1.3 Report Author

1.3.1 The site visit, tree survey and report writing have been completed by me, Ben Edmonds. I have a degree in Applied Ecology, am a LANTRA Professional Tree Inspector and hold a Professional Grade Membership with the Arboricultural Association. My experience spans various aspects of arboriculture, from tree surgery and hazard surveys to report writing and client consultations. For 20 years I owned and ran Canopy Tree Services, an Arboricultural Association Approved Contractor. I spent over fifteen years working as a climbing arborist and a further ten years as a Arboricultural Consultant – currently I hold the position of Arboricultural Consultant for Bartlett Consulting, Bartlett Tree Experts.

1.3.2 Specifically, in relation to this project, I specialise in tree surveying, I have attended numerous relevant courses, including LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection, A practitioners guide to VTA; Fungi recognition and response; FLAC -THREATS; Bats and Arboriculture; Managing Veteran Trees and Tree Architecture.

1.4 Report Limitations & Methodologies

1.4.1 This report is restricted to the trees detailed in Tree Survey & Management Schedule found at the end of this report, and referenced in the Assignment above.

1.4.2 My survey and qualified risk assessment of trees surveyed at the site is based on a number of site visits on 14th, 15th January and 3rd April 2025. All photographs, samples, and readings, if applicable, were taken at the time the assessment was performed.

1.0 SCOPE OF REPORT (continued...)

1.4 Report Limitations & Methodologies (continued...)

- 1.4.3 My visual tree assessment and tree risk assessment was limited by the following factors: Dense vegetation and ivy, restricted access and limited my ability to undertake a full VTA.
- 1.4.4 *Targets* and *Occupancy Rates* considered in my tree risk assessment were determined based on my site observations. Targets considered in this tree risk assessment are *people* (residents, visitors) *vehicles* (moving on Palatine Road and parked on site) *structures* (buildings, fences).
- 1.4.5 The *time frame* for my risk assessment is three (3) years.
- 1.4.6 This information is solely for the use of the tree owner and manager to assist in the decision-making process regarding the management of their tree or trees. Tree risk assessments are simply tools which should be used in conjunction with the owner or tree manager's knowledge, other information and observations related to the specific tree or trees discussed, and sound decision making.
- 1.4.7 The statements, findings and recommendations made within the report do not take into account any effects of extreme climate and weather incidences, vandalism, changes in the natural and/or built environment around the trees after the date of this report, nor any damage whether physical, chemical or otherwise.
- 1.4.8 Tree risk ratings are derived from a combination of three factors: the likelihood of failure, the likelihood of the failed tree part impacting a target, and the consequences of the target being struck. These factors are then used to categorize tree risk as extreme, high, moderate or low. The factors used to define your risk rating are identified in this report.
- 1.4.9 Tools used in the assessment included: a nylon hammer to 'sound' the tree and tree parts; a probe to measure the depth of cavities and open wounds, as well as explore soil conditions; and binoculars to observe upper portions of the tree. Tree dimensions were recorded using hand tools such as a laser range finder; diameter tape and measuring tape.
- 1.4.10 All tree information and data were captured using Pear Technology tree management software and a Trimble hand-held unit, with trees plotted by GPS on an Ordnance Survey base map. This combination of technology has resulted in the production of the Tree Location Plan found at the end of this report.
- 1.4.11 The tree dimensions are accurate as captured on the day.
- 1.4.12 The surveyed trees were individually tagged with tags numbered 0001- 0280.
- 1.4.13 I may occasionally use AI tools, such as ChatGPT, to refine paragraphs and enhance the clarity of discussions and conclusions in my reports, as I find this helps present technical and scientific content in 'plain English'. However, I do not rely on AI for interpretation, decision-making, or providing tree management recommendations.

1.0 SCOPE OF REPORT (continued...)

1.5 Assessment of Ecological Associations & Potential Constraints

- 1.5.1 Following my tree survey, based on my visual observations of the various trees and tree features detailed in the Tree Survey & Management Schedule below, I believe that there is a **High** potential for wildlife and ecological associations with the trees subject to this report.
- 1.5.2 I consider ecological associations to be Nesting Birds, roosting bats, badgers and foxes.
- 1.5.3 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, provide statutory protection to birds, bats, insects and other species that inhabit trees, hedgerows, or other associated vegetation.
- 1.5.4 All trees must be thoroughly assessed for protected species prior to recommended tree works.

2.0 TREE PROTECTION STATUS

2.1 Statutory Protection

- 2.1.1 The Town & Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 and the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) provides legislative protection for trees within England.
- 2.1.2 I conducted a tree protection status check on the 24th March 2025 by emailing Manchester City Planning Department at: planning@manchester.gov.uk and Sue from the Information, Delivery & Support Team confirmed the following on the 2nd of April 2025:

2.2 Tree Preservation Order (TPO) Status

- 2.2.1 There are two (2) Tree Preservation Orders that affect this property/land:
- City of Manchester (Dene Road/Palatine Road, Didsbury) TPO 1990 (No. 3)
 - City of Manchester (Ashfield Grange, Didsbury) TPO 1974

2.3 Conservation Area (CA) Status

- 2.3.1 The site is not within any designated CA.

2.4 Tree Management Implications

- 2.4.1 Under the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012, you cannot carry out any works to the protected trees before obtaining formal written permission as issued by the appropriate LPA. This can be sought with the submission of a Tree Preservation Order planning application (1APP) but cannot be acted upon until full Local Planning Authority permission is granted.
- 2.4.2 Please note that the removal of dead trees and the pruning of dead wood from living trees are permitted and “excepted” works under the legislation listed above. These works can be undertaken only after 5 working days’ written notice has been given to Manchester City Council.

3.0 TREE POPULATION OVERVIEW

3.0.1 I surveyed a total of two hundred and sixty (260) individual trees and ten (10) groups of trees within the boundaries of Hayescroft Gardens.

3.1 Structural Condition

3.1.1 Of the *tagged* trees and tree groups I advise the following:

- One hundred and forty one (141) individual trees and three (3) groups were found to be in *good* structural condition
- Ninety three (93) individual trees and seven (7) groups are in *moderate* structural condition due to a remedial or non-concerning feature or observation such as storm damage, unsympathetic past pruning, decay or a cavity
- Twenty six (26) are in *poor* condition due to a significant, or numerous significant structural weaknesses, extensive decay, or tree parts in the process of failure, compromising the tree

3.2 Physiological Condition

3.2.1 Of the *tagged* trees and tree groups I advise the following:

- Two hundred and twenty four (224) individual trees and nine (9) groups of trees are in a *good* physiological condition
- Twenty four (24) individual trees and one (1) group of trees are in a *fair* physiological condition
- Fifteen (15) individual trees are of *poor* physiological condition and terminal decline

3.2.2 A decline in tree health can be due to any combination of factors revolving around their growing environment and soil conditions such as compaction or nutrient deficiency; previous management; as well as a pest or disease pathogen.

3.2.3 In some instances the decline in health can be addressed, and potentially reversed, by tree health care and cultural practices. Where there are trees of such value and importance, I have made these recommendations.



Figure 1: Image of Hayescroft Gardens from Google Earth with site outlined in red

3.0 TREE POPULATION OVERVIEW (continued...)

3.3 GENERAL OR SPECIFIC DISCUSSION TOPIC

- 3.3.1 Hayescroft Gardens, a gated community of 17 homes, was developed in 2017 on the former Wrengate House site and its parking area. Situated north and east of Hayescroft Gardens are residences along Twyford Close, Adamson Gardens, and Winchester Park. To the south lie Adamson Lodge (comprising 30 apartments) and Withington Golf Club. Across Palatine Road to the west, one finds Riverside Lodge (34 apartments), Riverside Court (24 apartments), and the Britannia Ringway Hotel.
- 3.3.2 The approximately 25,000 m² site is located within the Mersey Valley Area. Notably, a portion of the site was designated a Site of Biological Importance (SBI) in 2008. SBIs are non-statutory areas recognized for their significant nature conservation value within Greater Manchester. This designation aims to inform planners, landowners, and site managers about areas of high biodiversity, facilitating informed decisions regarding planning applications, land use, and management. This particular SBI serves as a crucial link in the green corridor extending from the Mersey Valley to Marie Louise Gardens, Needham Hall, and beyond..
- 3.3.3 Access to the site, for both vehicles and pedestrians, is provided by a long driveway extending from Palatine Road. Due to historically restricted access, the site's woodland has remained largely undisturbed. This limited access continues, with the majority of trees located within a gated area inaccessible to the public. These established trees offer critical habitat for diverse species, including a heronry (*Figure 6*) and badger sets (*Figure 7.*). The woodland's prolonged period of unmanaged growth has fostered an environment where numerous species can survive.
- 3.3.4 Dead and dying trees provide valuable wildlife habitats and should be retained whenever feasible. Due to the site's historical access restrictions, many trees have developed structural features that would typically be unacceptable in a residential setting. Where I assessed the risk as low and safety permitted, I have opted to retain trees in poor structural condition, allowing them to continue providing essential ecosystem benefits. However, in areas where I deemed the risk unacceptable, particularly near buildings or roadways, I have specified necessary works to mitigate the risk to an acceptable level
- 3.3.5 A number of the trees are covered in ivy, restricting my ability to undertake a full VTA. Retaining ivy on trees offers significant benefits for wildlife, providing crucial late-season nectar and pollen for insects, winter berries for birds, and year-round shelter and nesting sites for various creatures; however, heavy growth can add weight and wind resistance, potentially damage the tree, conceal problems, and compete for light and nutrients. I have made recommendations to sever the ivy on trees where I feel the ecological advantages are outweighed by health and safety.
- 3.3.6 The sycamore trees T0056, T0116, T0201 and T0203 are in a poor structural condition and I have recommended reducing to monoliths or removing to ground level. Maintaining trees as monoliths will retain some ecological benefits while reducing the risk to acceptable levels. T203 is leaning over the neighbours and its structural failure is likely to cause significant damage I have recommended removing this tree to ground level (*Figure 3, 4 & 11.*)
- 3.3.7 A number of trees (T0128, T0129, T0120, T0133) located to the rear of the site have been reduced into poles or high monoliths (*Figure 5.*) While I agree with the reasoning to retain standing dead wood, in my opinion these have been retained at a height where when they finally fail they could cause damage to the surrounding gardens. I have therefore recommended reducing to a lower level. While the likelihood of failure at present is very low this will increase as the trees degrade over time
- 3.3.8 A number of trees (T0182, T0186, T0187, T0194) contain significant (over 50 millimetres diameter) deadwood which is located over the neighbouring carparking (*Figure 10.*). To prevent damage to parked cars this should be removed.

3.0 TREE POPULATION OVERVIEW (continued...)

3.3 GENERAL OR SPECIFIC DISCUSSION TOPIC (continued...)

- 3.3.9 There are a number of trees along the road side that have significant quantities of deadwood or are in a poor condition. The condition may have been due to the flooding and waterlogged soils.
- 3.3.10 Where the trees are set back from the road and any failure is unlikely to impact I have not made any recommendation for works. Where the deadwood may impact the road or pedestrians I have made recommendations to remove the trees or the deadwood (T0211, T0222, T0237, T0242, T0263).
- 3.3.11 The Horse chestnut tree T0250 has considerable decay. However it is an excellent habitat and can be safely retained by reducing the crown

3.0 TREE POPULATION OVERVIEW (continued...)

3.4 PHOTOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW:

		
Figure 3. Sycamore T0056	Figure 4. Sycamore T0116	Figure 5. Sycamore T0128
		
Figure 6. Horse chestnut tree T0197 with heron nest	Figure 7. Sycamore tree T0119 with badger set at base	Figure 8. Horse chestnut T250 with large cavity
		
Figure 9. Ash tree T210 with signs of Ash Dieback	Figure 10. Trees T182-T0194 containing dead wood over car park	Figure 11. Sycamore Tree T0203 leaning over neighbours

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Priority Tree Works

- 4.1.1 For your convenience, I have brought forward the following works from the Tree Survey & Management Schedule found at the end of this report, as they represent the highest priority recommendations.
- 4.1.2 The survey schedule contains all survey data and information about these trees, as well as the entire tree population subject to my survey, and should be read in conjunction with this extracted table.
- 4.1.3 All tree work is to be carried out in full compliance with BS 3998:2010 *Tree Works - Recommendations* (Section below) and as modified by more recent research.
- 4.1.4 Please note that as a Consultant, I do not provide a detailed pruning specification, but a pruning goal and / or objective. The Arborist quoting for the work can then provide the final detailed specification based on the goals and objectives within this report and Survey & Management Schedule.

RECOMMENDATIONS (continued...)

Table 2: 1 Year Priority Tree Works

Tree No.	Species	Recommended Management
0044	Sycamore	• Sever ivy
0045	Sycamore	• Sever ivy
0047	Holly	• Clear street light
0056	Sycamore	• Reduce to 5 m monolith
0073	Common Lime	• Clear epicormic growth and re-inspect base
0078	Common Lime	• Remove epicormic growth and sever ivy Reinspect
0116	Sycamore	• Reduce to 6 m monolith
0182	Common Beech	• Deadwood over carpark
0201	Sycamore	• Reduce to 2 m monolith
0203	Sycamore	• Remove to ground level
0209	Sycamore	• Sever ivy
0219	Sycamore	• Sever ivy
0224	Elm	• Remove to ground level
0255	Common Hornbeam	• Sever ivy
0257	Sycamore	• Sever ivy
0258	Sycamore	• Sever ivy
0260	Sycamore	• Sever ivy
0275	Common Beech	• Sever ivy

RECOMMENDATIONS (continued...)

Table 3: 2 Year Priority Tree Works

Tree No.	Species	Recommended Management
0165	Sycamore	• Sever ivy
0166	Sycamore	• Sever ivy
0167	Sycamore	• Sever ivy
0168	Sycamore	• Sever ivy
0169	Sycamore	• Sever ivy
0186	Common Lime	• Remove deadwood over carpark
0187	Common Lime	• Remove deadwood over carpark
0194	Sycamore	• Reduce to 6 m monolith
0210	Common Ash	• Remove to ground level
0211	Common Lime	• Remove deadwood over road
0222	Elm	• Remove to ground level
0237	Sycamore	• Reduce crown by 4 m
0242	Sycamore	• Deadwood • Reduce crown by 4 m
0263	Common Lime	• Remove deadwood over 50 mm diameter
0268	Sycamore	• Remove to ground level

Table 3: 2 Year Priority Tree Works

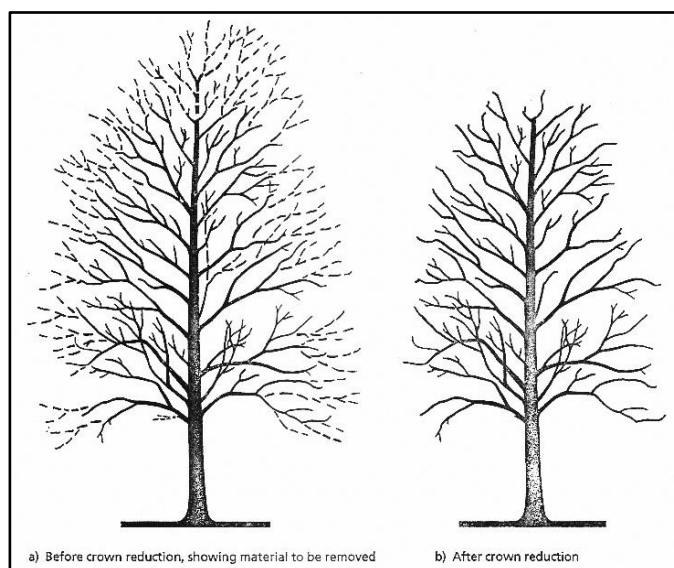
Tree No.	Species	Recommended Management
0069	Sycamore	• Remove deadwood over 50 mm diameter
0128	Sycamore	• Reduce height of monolith to 4 m AGL
0129	Sycamore	• Reduce height of monolith to 3 m AGL
0130	Sycamore	• Reduce height of monolith to 3 m AGL
0133	Sycamore	• Reduce height of monolith to 3 m AGL
0173	Sycamore	• None
0250	Common Horse Chestnut	• Crown reduce by 3 m and remove deadwood

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (continued...)

4.3 Pruning Specifications

4.3.1 For reference and the benefit of the client, I provide further information and definitions for the recommended tree work operations so that there is a better understanding when it comes to quoting and writing a specification.

Crown Reduction: Will be carried out in accordance with Section 7.7 of BS3998:2010 by reducing the height and/or lateral branch spread, as detailed in the tables below. Pruning cuts will be made by using the selective pruning and 'drop-crotch' methodologies, as described in Section 7.7 and 7.8 of the British Standard and as per Figure 4 of the Standard.



Selective Pruning: Will be carried out in accordance with Section 7.7 and 7.8 of BS3998:2010 by shortening specified branching to achieve a desired distance of clearance or crown height and/or lateral spread, when undertaking the reduction works listed above. The amount of material to be removed and the diameters of the pruning cuts will be the minimum required for the purpose.

Pruning Cuts: All cuts will be made to significant lateral growth, and not back to a bud so that only a stubbed branch end remains – in accordance with Figure 02 of British Standard 3998:2010.

Monolith: A monolith refers to a tree that has been significantly reduced in height and had all or most of its branches removed, leaving a standing stem. Essentially, it's a managed, shortened version of a dead or dying tree. A monolith can still provide valuable habitat for various wildlife, particularly those that rely on decaying wood, such as insects, fungi, birds, and small mammals. Cavities and the decaying wood itself offer shelter and food sources.

5.0 RISK ASSESSMENT & DUTY OF CARE

5.1 Limitations of Tree Risk Assessments

- 5.1.1 It is important for the tree owner or tree manager to know, and understand, that all trees pose some degree of risk from failure or other conditions, and as trees are living and dynamic organisms, it is not possible to maintain them free of risk. Some level of risk must be accepted to experience the full range of benefits that trees provide. As such, we reference the National Tree Safety Group (NTSG) publication *Common Sense Risk Management of Trees* (Forestry Commission 2011). This document provides guidance on trees and public safety in the UK for owners', managers, and advisors.
- 5.1.2 However, the overall tree risk rating; mitigation recommendations; or any other conclusions do not preclude the possibility of failure from undetected conditions, weather events, or other acts of humans or nature. Trees can unpredictably fail even if no defects or other conditions are present. Tree failure can cause adjacent trees to fail resulting in a "domino effect" that impacts targets outside the foreseeable target zone of this tree. It is the responsibility of the tree owner or manager to schedule repeat or advanced assessments, determine actions, and implement follow up recommendations, monitoring and/or mitigation.
- 5.1.3 Bartlett Consulting and Bartlett Tree Experts can make no warranty or guarantee whatsoever regarding the safety of any tree, trees, or parts of trees, regardless of the level of tree risk assessment provided, the risk rating, or the residual risk rating after mitigation. Bartlett Consulting and Bartlett Tree Experts cannot accept any liability in connection with these factors, nor where recommended tree management is not carried out in accordance with modern tree health care techniques, within the timelines proposed and specification provided.
- 5.1.4 The information in this report should not be considered as making safety; legal; architectural; engineering; landscape architectural; nor land surveying advice, nor any other professional advice.
- 5.1.5 This information is solely for the use of the tree owner or tree manager to assist in the decision-making process regarding their duty of care, tolerability of risk, and management of their tree or trees. Tree risk assessments are simply tools which should be used in conjunction with the owner or tree manager's knowledge, other information and observations related to the specific tree or trees discussed, and sound decision making.

5.2 Tree Owner's Duty of Care

- 5.2.1 A tree owner has a duty of care to ensure that all visitors, guests, employees, etc. to their land shall be safe from harm, and that there is no exposure to risks to that visitor's health and safety. This duty of care means that reasonable care must be taken to avoid acts or omissions that could be reasonably foreseen, leading to harm.
- 5.2.2 This duty must also be reasonable, proportionate, and reasonably practicable when managing tree risk. Therefore, the tree owner can take a balanced approach to manage the risk, retain the many benefits trees provide, and not waste resources on unnecessary tree management.

5.3 Tolerability of Risk

- 5.3.1 Some level of risk must be accepted to experience the full range of benefits that trees provide, and an evaluation of what is reasonable to balance the benefit of trees and the risk they pose should be undertaken by the tree owner.
- 5.3.2 Risks which are considered tolerable are risks which the tree owner, visitors, guests, employees, and the wider public are prepared to accept to secure the associated tree benefits. However, tolerable risks come with expectations, such as the trees being accurately assessed; control measures being in place; residual risk as low as reasonably practical; and the risk rating is periodically reviewed.

TREE SURVEY & MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE

Client:	Fords Residential Management	Report No:	BE.240815
Site:	Hayescroft Gardens	Trees Tagged:	0001-0280
Completed by:	Ben Edmonds	Date of Survey:	14 th /15 th Jan & 3 rd April 2025
Contact Details:	Bartlett Consulting, Unit 22-25 Cross Lane Farm, Cross Lanes, Pill, Somerset, Bristol, BS20 0JJ T: +44 (0)1275 371 000 Option 2 / E: Consultancy@Bartlett.com / W: www.bartlett.com	Resurvey	2028

Timescale for Works

Within 6-Months	Within 1 Year	Within 2 Years	Within 3 Years

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0001	Common Beech	830	30	10	M	Good	Good	- Well developed buttress roots - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed 500 mm diameter limb with cup shaped union at 6m on south side 400mm diameter limb removed from over building on south west aspect, little evidence of wound occlusion - Weighted to south, NSS	• None	N/A	Low
0002	Common Holly	190	6	3	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - Stem break at 3 m	• None	N/A	Low
0003	Sycamore	870	25	10	M	Good	Good	- Swelling/burrs at base from ground level to 1 m, NSS - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No FFB observed - Crown lifted over neighbours - Co dominant stems from 7 m - Minor <50 mm diameter dead wood in crown	• None	N/A	Low
0004	Common Yew	230	7	4	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - Twin stems from ground level	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0005	Sycamore	560	25	6	M	Good	Good	- Evidence of raised ground level on south aspect - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No FFB observed - Minor < 30 mm dead wood in crown - Single stemmed specimen	• None	N/A	Low
0006	Common Yew	350	8	3	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - Asymmetric crown and lean to west due to competition from neighbouring trees, NSS	• None	N/A	Low
0007	Common Beech	639	28	10	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed - Straight stem to 6 m - Asymmetric crown to west due to competition from neighbouring trees, NSS	• None	N/A	Low
0008	Sycamore	580	25	8	M	Good	Moderate	- Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No FFB observed - Sub dominant 250 mm diameter limb at 6 m - Significant >50 mm diameter deadwood in crown - Dead ivy obscuring stem restricting full VTA	• None	N/A	Low
0009	Common Yew	220	5	3	Y	Fair	Moderate	- Under storey tree with restricted growth - Thin crown	• None	N/A	Low
0010	Common Holly	210	9	3	EM	Good	Moderate	- No D3 or FFB observed - Lean and asymmetric crown to west due to competition from neighbouring trees, NSS	• None	N/A	Low
0011	Common Holly	200	9	4	EM	Good	Moderate	- Under storey tree - No FFB observed - Calus at 2.5 m AGL on north aspect, NSS	• None	N/A	Low
0012	Common Holly	160	9	4	EM	Good	Moderate	- Under storey tree 3 stems from ground level - No FFB observed	• None	N/A	Low
0013	Common Holly	520	12	6	M	Good	Moderate	- Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No FFB observed - Twin stem from ground level Western 289 mm diameter stem leaning towards drive - Small patch of black exudate on west stem at 300 mm AGL 1000 x 200mm wound on main stem at 1 m AGL where branch has died, NSS - Co dominant stems at 4 m with cup shaped union	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0014	Common Yew	410	13	4	EM	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed - Single self righted stem	• None	N/A	Low
0015	Scots Pine	480	20	5	M	Good	Good	- Buried root collar - Self righted lean to west	• None	N/A	Low
0016	Common Yew	310	5	2	SM	Good	Good	Under storey tree	• None	N/A	Low
0017	Common Holly	220	10	4	M	Good	Moderate	- No FFB observed - Three stems from ground level - Western stem leaning towards drive, NSS	• None	N/A	Low
0018	Common Holly	200	9	4	M	Good	Good	- Under storey tree - No FFB observed - Minor deadwood in crown	• None	N/A	Low
0019	Common Holly	350	12	5	M	Good	Good	- Under storey tree - Leaning to south - Damage on stem from ground level to 2 m on north aspect - Minor deadwood in crown	• None	N/A	Low
0020	Common Holly	200	9	4	M	Good	Good	- Under storey tree - No FFB observed - Twin stem from ground level	• None	N/A	Low
0021	Sycamore	390	15	6	EM	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed - Self righted lean to west	• None	N/A	Low
0022	Common Holly	320	12	6	M	Good	Good	- No FFB observed - Twin stem from ground level - Southern stem leaning towards drive - Cavity 50 mm diameter at 2.5 m on south stem occluding well	• None	N/A	Low
0023	Sycamore	420	18	8	EM	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No FFB observed - Minor deadwood in crown	• None	N/A	Low
0024	Common Yew	360	8	3	EM	Good	Good	- Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed - Lean to west, NSS	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0025	Common Yew	160	8	2	Y	Good	Good	- Under storey tree - No D3 or FFB observed	• None	N/A	Low
0026	Sycamore	620	25	19	EM	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No FFB observed - Significant deadwood in crown - Self righted lean to west	• None	N/A	Low
0027	Common Yew	430	12	4	EM	Good	Good	- Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed - Asymmetric crown to west due to competition from neighbouring trees	• None	N/A	Low
0028	Common Yew	230	8	2	SM	Good	Good	- Under storey tree - Thin crown - No D3 or FFB observed	• None	N/A	Low
0029	Common Yew	260	8	2	SM	Good	Good	- Under storey tree - Thin crown - No D3 or FFB observed	• None	N/A	Low
0030	Common Beech	1049	30	12	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed - Self righted lean to north east - Co dominant stem at 8 m with cup shaped union	• None	N/A	Low
0031	Common Yew	200	7	3	SM	Good	Good	- Under storey tree - Lean to north - Thin crown - No FFB observed - Twin stem from ground level 100 mm diameter stem significant dieback and cavity on south side	• None	N/A	Low
0032	Common Yew	310	6	3	SM	Good	Good	- Under storey tree - No D3 or FFB observed - Asymmetric crown to east	• None	N/A	Low
0033	Common Yew	260	5	3	SM	Good	Moderate	- Under storey tree - No FFB observed - Dysfunction from ground level to 5 m with 50 percent of stem dead with exposed heartwood	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0034	Common Yew	280	8	3	SM	Good	Good	• Under storey tree • Twin stem from ground level • No D3 or FFB observed • Asymmetric crown to east	• None	N/A	Low
0035	Common Yew	260	8	4	SM	Good	Good	• Under storey tree • No D3 or FFB observed • Asymmetric crown to east	• None	N/A	Low
0036	Common Yew	220	7	3	SM	Good	Good	• Under storey tree • No D3 or FFB observed • Asymmetric crown to east • Twin stem from ground level	• None	N/A	Low
0037	Common Beech	990	30	12	M	Good	Good	• Well developed root buttresses • Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m • No D3 or FFB observed • Stem break at 7 m	• None	N/A	Low
0038	Common Yew	180	5	2	SM	Good	Good	• Under storey tree • No D3 or FFB observed	• None	N/A	Low
0039	Common Yew	230	7	3	SM	Good	Good	• Under storey tree • No D3 or FFB observed • Asymmetric crown and self righted lean to south	• None	N/A	Low
0040	Common Yew	230	7	3	SM	Good	Good	• Under storey tree • No D3 or FFB observed • Asymmetric crown and self righted lean to east	• None	N/A	Low
0041	Sycamore	660	39	10	M	Good	Good	• Well developed root buttresses • Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m • No D3 or FFB observed • Single stem	• None	N/A	Low
0042	Common Yew	210	7	3	SM	Good	Good	• Under storey tree • No D3 or FFB observed • Asymmetric crown to south	• None	N/A	Low
0043	Sycamore	339	12	4	SM	Good	Good	• Dense vegetation restricted full VTA • Edge tree with Asymmetric crown to east • No D3 or FFB observed	• None	N/A	Low
0044	Sycamore	280	12	4	SM	Good	Good	• Good • Dense vegetation and ivy restricted full VTA • Edge tree with Asymmetric crown to east • No FFB observed	• Sever ivy	1 year	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0045	Sycamore	230	12	4	SM	Good	Good	- Dense vegetation and ivy restricted full VTA - Edge tree with Asymmetric crown to east - No FFB observed	• Sever ivy	1 year	Low
0046	London Plane	1390	30	12	OM	Good	Good	- Large Burr on north aspect at ground level - Cavity behind Burr probed to 450 mm 6 large nodules from 0.5 to 1 m AGL - Small 50 mm diameter cavity on stem at 1.5 m probed to 50 mm - Trunk swollen indicating internal dysfunction from ground level to 5 m - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m indicating good compensatory growth - Crown breaks into 3 stems at 5 m	• None	N/A	Low
0047	Holly	310	12	3	M	Good	Good	- Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed - Lean to north east, NSS - Obscuring street light	• Clear street light	1 year	Low
0048	Common Holly	160	6	3	M	Good	Good	- No FFB observed - Under storey tree	• None	N/A	Low
0049	Common Yew	470	15	5	M	Good	Good	- Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed - Asymmetric crown and lean to south east due to competition from neighbouring trees, NSS - Co dominant stems from 4 m	• None	N/A	Low
0050	Common Yew	360	13	4	EM	Good	Good	- Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed - Asymmetric crown and lean to south east due to competition from neighbouring trees, NSS - Co dominant stems from 3 m	• None	N/A	Low
0051	Silver Birch	729	3	0	OM	Dead	Poor	- Monolith - Extensive decay throughout - Good habitat	• None	N/A	Low
0052	Common Holly	360	11	4	M	Good	Moderate	- Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed - Lean to east - Co dominant stems from 4 m with tight fork , NSS at present	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0053	Common Holly	260	8	4	M	Good	Moderate	• Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m • No FFB observed • Lean to east • Split on south aspect from ground level to 1.5 m	• None	N/A	Low
0054	Common Holly	190	8	3	SM	Good	Moderate	• No D3 or FFB observed • Lean to east away from neighbouring trees	• None	N/A	Low
0055	Common Yew	200	5	2	Y	Good	Good	• Under storey tree • No D3 or FFB observed • Asymmetric crown and lean to east	• None	N/A	Low
0056	Sycamore	1020	30	11	OM	Good	Poor	• Well developed root buttresses • Crack from ground level 10 m on north aspect extending onto southern limb • Seam of decay from ground level to 9 m on west aspect • Extensive decay of western root buttresses • Soft rot at base with mycelium sheets • Stem splits into co-dominant stems at 10 m • Crack in bark at union on west aspect 450 x 200 mm • Cavity at 9 m on east aspect below union 300 mm diameter • Cavity at 1.2 m on south stem • Spiral cracks on north stem from 10 m union to next union at 1.2 m • 300 mm diameter limb snapped out at 1.2 m on north stem • 250 mm diameter limb snapped out at 1.2 m on south stem • Lean and asymmetric crown to south east and driveway • Bat box at 5m	• Reduce to 5 m habitat pole	1 year	Moderate
0057	Common Holly	180	7	3	SM	Good	Moderate	• No D3 or FFB observed • Lean to east away from neighbouring trees	• None	N/A	Low
0058	Sycamore	570	25	8	M	Good	Moderate	• Well developed root buttresses • Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m • No D3 or FFB observed • Bird box at 4 m • Single stem to 11 m where splits into co-dominant stems • Asymmetric crown to south due to competition from neighbouring tree	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0059	Common Yew	300	10	3	EM	Good	Good	• Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m • No FFB observed • Twin stem at 1.5 m with tight fork and included bark union, NSS • Minor deadwood throughout crown	• None	N/A	Low
0060	Common Yew	320	10	4	EM	Good	Good	• Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m • No FFB observed • Asymmetric crown and self righted lean to east • Minor deadwood throughout crown	• None	N/A	Low
0061	Common Holly	230	7	3	SM	Good	Moderate	• No D3 or FFB observed • Lean to east away from neighbouring trees	• None	N/A	Low
0062	Common Holly	210	6	3	SM	Good	Moderate	• No FFB observed • Lean to east away from neighbouring trees • Cavity from ground level to 1 m AGL on south aspect • Topped at 7 m	• None	N/A	Low
0063	Common Holly	270	7	3	SM	Good	Good	• No D3 or FFB observed • Asymmetric crown and lean to east away from neighbouring trees, NSS	• None	N/A	Low
0064	Common Beech	1270	30	13	OM	Good	Good	• Well developed root buttresses • Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m • Cavity between root buttresses on south aspect filled with water • No FFB observed • Ivy on stem restricting full VTA • Stem separates into dominant and sub dominant stems at 5 m AGL • Dominant stem separates again at 1.3 m • Unions obscured by ivy restricting full VTA	• None	N/A	Low
0065	Common Yew	180	6	3	SM	Good	Good	• Under storey tree • No D3 or FFB observed	• None	N/A	Low
0066	Sycamore	420	29	7	M	Good	Moderate	• Buried root collar on south aspect • Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m • Dead 75 mm diameter branch at 1 m with saprophytic FFB • Edge tree with all weight to north over road	• None	N/A	Low
0067	Common Yew	150	5	2	SM	Good	Good	• Under storey tree • No D3 or FFB observed	• None	N/A	Low
0068	Common Yew	220	6	4	SM	Good	Good	• Under storey tree • No D3 or FFB observed	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0069	Sycamore	420	20	7	M	Good	Moderate	- Buried root collar on south aspect - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - Edge tree with all weight to north over road - Dead 60mm diameter 4 m long limb at 8 m with saprophytic FFB - Likelihood of failure high but likelihood of impact unlikely	Remove deadwood over 50mm diameter	3 Years	Low
0070	Common Holly	190	8	3	SM	Good	Good	- Under storey tree 3 stems from ground level - Cavity on south stem at 0.5 m AGL, NSS	None	N/A	Low
0071	Common Holly	170	6	2	Y	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - Leaning to south due to competition from neighbouring tree	None	N/A	Low
0072	Common Yew	669	15	4	M	Good	Good	- Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed - Single stem to 6 m - Epicormic growth at base - Self righted lean an asymmetric crown to west over drive	None	N/A	Low
0073	Common Lime	550	25	6	M	Good	Good	- Base obscured by dense epicormic growth restricting full VTA - Single stem to 7 m - No significant D3 or FFB observed	Clear epicormic growth and re-inspect base	1 year	Low
0074	Common Yew	200	6	2	SM	Good	Good	- Under storey tree - No D3 or FFB observed - Asymmetric crown and self righted lean to east	None	N/A	Low
0075	Common Yew	250	7	3	SM	Good	Good	- Under storey tree - No D3 or FFB observed - Asymmetric crown and self righted lean to east	None	N/A	Low
0076	Common Yew	180	7	3	SM	Good	Good	- Under storey tree - No D3 or FFB observed	None	N/A	Low
0077	Common Yew	300	7	3	SM	Good	Good	- Under storey tree - No D3 or FFB observed - Asymmetric crown and lean to east	None	N/A	Low
0078	Common Lime	460	18	4	M	Good	Good	- Epicormic growth and ivy at base restricted full VTA - No D3 or FFB observed - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m on south aspect - Edge tree with Significant portion of crown to north over road	Remove epicormic growth and sever ivy Reinspect	1 year	Low
0079	Common Yew	270	7	3	SM	Good	Good	- Under storey tree - No D3 or FFB observed	None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0080	Sycamore	210	10	3	Y	Good	Moderate	- No D3 or FFB observed - Single stem kinks at 5 m to south west - Asymmetric crown	• None	N/A	Low
0081	Sycamore	400	16	5	EM	Good	Good	- Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed - Asymmetric crown to north due to competition from now removed neighbouring tree	• None	N/A	Low
0082	Sycamore	490	20	6	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No significant D3 or FFB observed - Asymmetric crown to north	• None	N/A	Low
0083	Sycamore	320	20	4	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No significant D3 or FFB observed	• None	N/A	Low
0084	Common Yew	269	11	4	EM	Good	Good	- Under storey tree - No significant D3 or FFB observed - Lean to north, NSS	• None	N/A	Low
0085	Common Holly	290	12	4	M	Good	Moderate	- Twin stem from ground level - Eastern stem leaning at 45 degrees - Bark necrosis on east stem, NSS at present	• None	N/A	Low
0087	Sycamore	690	25	8	M	Moderate	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - Bark necrosis with exposed sapwood on stem on whole diameter from ground level to 4 m - Occluding well, thought to be a response from historic damage - Dense crown, indicating recovering from previous stress - Dieback of northern stem - Significant > 40 mm deadwood throughout crown	• None	N/A	Low
0086	Sycamore	330	15	5	EM	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed	• None	N/A	Low
0088	Common Yew	220	8	4	EM	Good	Good	- Under storey tree - No D3 or FFB observed - Twin stem from ground level	• None	N/A	Low
0089	Common Yew	300	9	4	EM	Good	Good	- Under storey tree - No D3 or FFB observed - Self righted lean to south	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0090	Sycamore	220	9	4	EM	Good	Good	- No significant D3 or FFB observed - Self righted lean to south	• None	N/A	Low
0091	Common Yew	220	7	3	EM	Good	Good	- Under storey tree - No D3 or FFB observed	• None	N/A	Low
0092	Sycamore	500	25	6	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Strip 50mm wide of dysfunction/bark necrosis on east aspect from ground level to 1.5 m AGL - Crack in bark from ground level to 2.5 m AGL on west aspect, NSS at present	• None	N/A	Low
0093	Common Yew	340	12	5	EM	Good	Good	- Under storey tree - No D3 or FFB observed	• None	N/A	Low
Gp 0094	Holly, Yew	240	8	4	M	Good	Moderate	- Group 8 to 10 under storey trees - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0095	Sycamore	360	18	6	M	Moderate	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No FFB observed - Epicormic growth on stem from 1 m to 7m AGL indicating stress - Asymmetric crown to north east - Dieback in crown - Minor > 40 mm diameter dead wood in crown	• None	N/A	Low
0096	Sycamore	440	25	6	M	Moderate	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No FFB observed - Epicormic growth in crown indicating stress - Asymmetric crown and lean to north east due to competition from now removed neighbouring tree - Dieback in crown - Significant > 50 mm diameter dead wood in crown	• None	N/A	Low
0097	Common Beech	1070	28	15	OM	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No FFB observed - Single stem to 1.3 m - Asymmetric crown to north due to competition from now removed neighbouring tree - Significant > 50 mm diameter deadwood throughout crown	• None	N/A	Low
Grp 0098	Common Yew	240	6	4	SM	Good	Moderate	6 x trees under storey trees - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0099	Sycamore	230	12	3	Y	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - Burrs on stem, NSS	• None	N/A	Low
0100	Common Oak	360	16	8	EM	Good	Moderate	- Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - Tree leaning to north - Very asymmetric crown - At 5 m AGL stem almost horizontal extending for 8 m before straightening up - No D3 or FFB observed	• None	N/A	Low
0101	Sycamore	830	23	6	M	Good	Moderate	- Buried root collar - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No FFB observed - Superficial crack in bark from 1 m to 4 m AGL on east aspect 8 large limbs (up to 250 mm to diameter) removed to 7 m - Stem splits into 3 co dominant stems at 5 m - Crown starts at 8 m	• None	N/A	Low
0102	Sycamore	620	20	5	M	Good	Moderate	- Buried root collar - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - Burrs on stem at 2 m AGL AGL on south aspect and 3 m - No FFB observed - Pruning wounds with occluding well on stem at 3 m - Fibre buckling on north west aspect at 4 m - Crown starts at 8m	• None	N/A	Low
0103	Common Yew	300	10	4	EM	Good	Good	- Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed - Self righted lean to south	• None	N/A	Low
0104	Common Yew	300	10	4	EM	Good	Good	- Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed - Self righted lean to south	• None	N/A	Low
0105	Common Yew	370	10	4	EM	Good	Good	- Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed - Asymmetric crown and lean to south into garden	• None	N/A	Low
0106	Common Horse Chestnut	500	5	0.5	M	Poor	Poor	- Tree has been made into a monolith - Restricted access due to brash at base, limited fil VTA	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0107	Sycamore	710	20	5	M	Good	Good	- Buried root collar to south - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - Burrs on stem at 2 m AGL on south aspect and 3 m - No significant D3 or FFB observed - Crown starts at 8 m	• None	N/A	Low
0108	Common Lime	410	22	5	M	Good	Good	- Buried root collar on south - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - Epicormic growth at base - Co dominant stems from 4 m	• None	N/A	Low
0109	Common Yew	430	8	4	EM	Good	Good	- Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed - Twin stem from 1 m AGL - Cut back over garden	• None	N/A	Low
0110	Common Holly	430	12	4	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No D3 or FFB observed - Leaning to south over garden	• None	N/A	Low
Grp 0111	Yew, Holly	240	6	4	SM	Good	Moderate	6 to 10 x trees under storey trees - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0112	Common Lime	440	22	5	M	Good	Good	- Buried root collar on south - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - Epicormic growth at base and on stem - Co dominant stems from 4 m - No FFB observed Significant > 50 mm diameter dead wood throughout crown and hanging branch	• None	N/A	Low
0113	Sycamore	420	16	4	EM	Good	Good	- Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - Burrs on stem at 2 m AGL on south aspect and 3 m - No FFB observed - Dead 150mm diameter stem at 5 m on east aspect - Asymmetric crown to south	• None	N/A	Low
0114	Sycamore	500	16	4	EM	Good	Good	- Access to base restricted by dense vegetation limiting full VTA - No FFB observed - Single stem to 8 m - Staining on stem from cavity and water filled hole at 8 m	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0115	Sycamore	600	24	7	OM	Moderate	Poor	• Access to base restricted by dense vegetation and epicormic growth limiting full VTA • Cavity at base on west aspect 200 x 250 mm probed to depth of 350 mm • <i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i> (Brittle cinder) on buttress roots on north aspect and at 1 m on west aspect • Swelling of stem from ground level to 3 m AGL • Die-back in crown • Significant deadwood throughout crown • Parakeets seen exploring cavity at 1.2 m AGL	• Retain due to location	N/A	Low
0116	Sycamore	600	20	7	OM	Moderate	Poor	• Access to base restricted by dense vegetation • Ivy and epicormic growth limiting full VTA • Cavities at base probed to depth 200 mm • Die-back in crown Significant deadwood throughout crown with numerous dead limbs out to 200 mm diameter • Asymmetric crown to west	• Reduce to 6m habitat pole	1 year	Moderate
0117	Sycamore	700	25	8	M	Good	Good	• Dense vegetation restricted full VTA • Growing on bank • Well developed root buttresses • Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m • No FFB observed • Stem break at 5 m • Bark necrosis on central stem from 6 to 8 m AGL • Tree has been crown lifted over garden	• None	N/A	Low
0118	Sycamore	600	15	8	M	Good	Moderate	• Dense vegetation restricted full VTA • Growing on bank • Well developed root buttresses • Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m • No FFB observed • Asymmetric crown to east • Suppressed by neighbouring trees • Crown lifted over garden	• None	N/A	Low
0119	Sycamore	700	25	8	M	Good	Good	• Dense vegetation restricted full VTA • Growing on bank • Well developed root buttresses • Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m • No FFB observed • Tree has been crown lifted over garden • Badger set at base	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
Grp 0120	Holly and Yew	150	10	3	EM	Good	Moderate	- Dense under storey of holly and yew - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0121	Sycamore	300	10	3	SM	Good	Moderate	- Growing on bank - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No FFB observed Minor >50 mm diameter dead wood in crown	• None	N/A	Low
0122	Sycamore	300	8	3	SM	Good	Moderate	- Ivy on stem restricting full VTA - Growing on bank - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No FFB observed - Minor >50 mm diameter dead wood in crown	• None	N/A	Low
0123	Sycamore	700	25	8	M	Good	Moderate	- Growing on bank - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No FFB observed 3 stems from 3 m with tight unions and included bark - Minor < 40 mm diameter dead wood in crown - Eastern 350 mm diameter limb has been topped at 7 m to cut back over garden - Reactionary epicormic growth on stem and at topping point	• None	N/A	Low
0124	Sycamore	400	13	4	EM	Good	Good	- Growing on bank - Buried root collar on east side - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m - No FFB observed 250 mm diameter limb removed from east aspect at 5 m AGL - Epicormic growth on stem	• None	N/A	Low
0125	Sycamore	220	6	3	Y	Good	Good	- Growing on bank - Buried root collar on east side - No FFB observed - Cavity at base and water hole at 2 m AGL, NSS at present	• None	N/A	Low
0126	Sycamore	500	5	0.5	OM	Dead	Poor	- Dead stem - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0127	Common Ash	460	16	5	EM	Good	Good	• Badger set at base • Buried root collar • Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2m • No D3 or FFB observed • No signs of ADB • Asymmetric crown to west • 100mm diameter limb shortened over property • Dense regrowth at pruning point	• None	N/A	Low
0128	Sycamore	890	8	1	OM	Poor	Poor	• Tree has been monolithed at 8m • Epicormic growth on stem • Cavity at base of tree extending beyond 450mm • Hollow trunk likely to extending to cavity at 4 m • <i>Armillaria sp</i> (Honey fungus) boot laces on south aspect to 2 m • <i>Ceriporous squamosus</i> (Dryads saddle) at 5 mAGL on dead stem • Weighted to north west	• Reduce height of monolith to 4 mAGL	3 years	Low
0129	Sycamore	890	8	1	OM	Poor	Poor	• Tree has been monolithed at 8m • Well developed root buttresses • No FFB observed • Epicormic growth on stem • Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2m • Weight to north west	• Reduce height of monolith to 3 mAGL	3 years	Low
0130	Sycamore	1000	8	1	OM	Dead	Poor	• Tree has been monolithed at 8m • Well developed root buttresses • No FFB observed • Little Epicormic growth on stem • Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2m	• Reduce height of monolith to 3 mAGL	3 years	Low
0131	Sycamore	650	16	6	M	Good	Moderate	• Burrs from ground level to 3 mon stem • Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2m • 100mm diameter cavity on east side at 9. 5 mAGL, probed to depth of 50mm, NSS • Asymmetric crown to north east due to competition from neighbouring trees • Epicormic growth on stem from 2 mto 5 mAGL • 300mm diameter limb removed at 5 mon north aspect, limited occlusion	• None	N/A	Low
Grp 0132	Holly Beech	190	8	4	Y	Good	Good	• Young under story trees • No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0133	Sycamore	1100	8	1	OM	Poor	Poor	- Tree has been monolithed at 8m - Epicormic growth on stem <i>Armillaria mella</i> (Honey fungus) boot laces on south aspect at 0.5m <i>Cerioporous squamosus</i> (Dryads saddle) at 5 mAGL on dead stem to east	Reduce height of monolith to 3 mAGL	3 years	Low
0134	Sycamore	750	16	6	M	Good	Moderate	- Root collar buried by Badger activity - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2m - No D3 or FFB observed - Asymmetric crown to north east due to competition from neighbouring trees	None	N/A	Low
0135	Common Lime	280	8	3	Y	Good	Moderate	- No D3 or FFB observed - Under storey tree - Asymmetric crown to north due to competition from neighbouring trees - Epicormic growth on stem	None	N/A	Low
0136	Common Lime	180	5	3	Y	Good	Moderate	- No D3 or FFB observed - Under storey tree - Asymmetric crown to north due to competition from neighbouring trees - Epicormic growth on stem	None	N/A	Low
0137	Common Lime	750	20	7	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - No D3 or FFB observed - Asymmetric crown to north due to competition from neighbouring trees 3 co dominant stems from 5m	None	N/A	Low
0138	Common Lime	1100	23	8	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Swollen trunk from ground level to 3 mAGL - No D3 or FFB observed 2 co dominant stems from 5 mSeveral large (up to 350mm diameter) removed from both aspect, showing signs of occlusion - Canker on stem at 3 mand 7m, NSS at this time	None	N/A	Low
0139	Sycamore	580	20	6	M	Good	Moderate	- Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2m - No D3 or FFB observed - Edge tree with asymmetric crown to north	None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0140	Sycamore	620	20	8	M	Good	Moderate	- Buried root collar - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2m - No D3 or FFB observed Edge tree with Asymmetric crown to north - Co dominant stems from 8m	• None	N/A	Low
0141	Common Lime	450	20	8	M	Good	Moderate	- Stem and base obscured by dense epicormic growth restricting full VTA - No notable stem or crown features with dense crown - Significant > 50mm diameter deadwood throughout crown	• None	N/A	Low
0142	Common Lime	450	20	8	M	Good	Moderate	- Stem and base obscured by dense epicormic growth restricting full VTA - No notable stem or crown features with dense crown - Significant > 50mm diameter deadwood throughout crown	• None	N/A	Low
0143	Common Lime	450	20	8	M	Good	Moderate	- Stem and base obscured by dense epicormic growth restricting full VTA - No notable stem or crown features with dense crown - Significant > 50mm diameter deadwood throughout crown	• None	N/A	Low
0144	Common Lime	280	12	4	SM	Good	Moderate	- Stem and base obscured by dense epicormic growth restricting full VTA - No notable stem or crown features with dense crown - Significant > 50mm diameter deadwood throughout crown	• None	N/A	Low
0145	Common Lime	650	24	8	M	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2m - No FFB observed - Twin co dominant stems with tight fork union and occluded bark at 4m, NSS at present - No notable stem or crown features with dense crown - Significant > 50mm diameter deadwood throughout crown	• None	N/A	Low
0146	Common Beech	1030	35	12	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2m - No FFB observed 400mm diameter limb snapped out at 6m 300mm diameter limb snapped out at 8m - Minor deadwood throughout crown	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0147	Red Oak	660	25	8	M	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2m - No FFB observed - Co dominant stems with cup shaped union at 5 mAGL - Cavity 50mm diameter at 5 mon west aspect 2 similar cavities at 7m on south stem - Asymmetric crown to east due to competition from neighbouring tree 200mm diameter limb failed at 12m - Significant deadwood up to 200mm diameter on north stem	• None	N/A	Low
0148	Common Oak	679	25	5	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2m - No FFB observed - Asymmetric crown to east due to competition from neighbouring tree - Significant deadwood > 50mm diameter	• None	N/A	Low
Grp 149	Lime, Horse chestnut, beech	1000	25	8	M	Moderate	Moderate	- Group of trees - Limited access due to slope, dense vegetation and ground conditions - Excellent undisturbed habitat	• None	N/A	Low
0150	Common Lime	520	20	8	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2m - No FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features with dense crown - Significant > 50mm diameter) deadwood throughout crown	• None	N/A	Low
0151	Common Lime	520	20	8	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2m - No FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features with dense crown - Significant > 50mm diameter deadwood throughout crown	• None	N/A	Low
0152	Sycamore	450	12	10	EM	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2m - No FFB observed - Damage on stem from impact - Asymmetric crown to south - Stem bends at 5 m becoming almost horizontal for 7m before straightening up	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0153	Common Beech	670	20	5	M	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2m - No FFB observed - Cavity 200mm diameter from branch stub at 3m, NSS - Kink in stem to west at 3m - Asymmetric crown to south	• None	N/A	Low
0154	Common Yew	290	10	6	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0155	Sycamore	680	26	19	M	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Area of decay on south aspect at ground level, NSS at present - Clear stem to 6m AGL - Deadwood over 50mm diameter throughout crown	• None	N/A	Low
0156	Turkey Oak	630	23	12	EM	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - Clear stem to 9m - Calus on south aspect at 9m AGL, NSS - Asymmetric crown to south due to competition from neighbouring trees	• None	N/A	Low
0157	Turkey Oak	710	23	14	EM	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - Clear stem to 9m - Asymmetric crown to south due to competition from neighbouring trees	• None	N/A	Low
0158	Common Yew	250	8	6	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0159	Common Yew	260	8	6	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0160	Common Yew	350	10	6	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0161	Common Yew	300	4	6	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - Understory tree	• None	N/A	Low
0162	Common Lime	300	10	4	SM	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Epicormic shoots at base - Self righted lean to south due to competition from neighbouring tree	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0163	Sycamore	220	16	7	EM	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - No D3 or FFB observed - Ivy in crown	• None	N/A	Low
0164	Sycamore	350	17	7	EM	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - No D3 or FFB observed - Ivy in crown	• None	N/A	Low
0165	Sycamore	840	25	8	M	Moderate	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Cavity on west aspect at ground level, probed to depth of 50mm , NSS - No FFB observed - Dense ivy swamping crown and restricting full VTA - Significant deadwood in crown - Tip dieback	• Sever ivy	2 years	Low
0166	Sycamore	770	25	8	M	Moderate	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No FFB observed - Dense ivy swamping crown and restricting full VTA - Significant deadwood in crown Tip dieback	• Sever ivy	2 years	Low
0167	Sycamore	760	24	8	M	Moderate	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No FFB observed - Dense ivy swamping crown and restricting full VTA 400 mm diameter cavity from missing co dominant stem at 5 mAGL	• Sever ivy	2 years	Low
0168	Sycamore	770	25	8	M	Moderate	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Cavity 200 mm x 100 mm on west aspect at 3 m AGL - No FFB observed - Significant deadwood in crown - Tip dieback	• Sever ivy	2 years	Low
0169	Sycamore	770	25	10	M	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Dense ivy on stem limiting full VTA - No FFB observed	• Sever ivy	2 years	Low
0170	Sycamore	480	22	8	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - No significant D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0171	Sycamore	480	22	8	M	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - No significant D3 or FFB observed - Asymmetric crown due to competition from neighbouring tree	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0172	Common Horse Chestnut	840	20	15	M	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Growing on bank - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2m 300 mm diameter limb snapped out at 4m AGL - Black exudate at 3 mAGL on east aspect - Minor deadwood throughout crown - Leaning to west with asymmetric crown	• None	N/A	Low
0173	Sycamore	450	14	5	EM	Good	Moderate	- No FFB observed - Asymmetric crown and lean to west due to competition from neighbouring trees - Cavities at 2 m AGL on south and north aspects from loss of 130mm diameter branches, NSS at present	• None	3 years	Low
0174	Common Beech	860	28	20	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No D3 or FFB observed - Stem break at 6 m AGL - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0175	Sycamore	430	18	9	EM	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - No significant D3 or FFB observed rib on west aspect at 1 mAGL, NSS - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - Leaning over neighbours property with very asymmetric crown 3 co dominant stems from 5 m AGL	• None	N/A	Low
0176	Common Horse Chestnut	600	5	1	OM	Dead	Poor	Dead stem/ monolith	• None	N/A	Low
0177	Sycamore	480	17	9	EM	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - No FFB observed Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - Co dominant stems from 4 m with cup shaped union - Minor < 50 mm diameter deadwood throughout crown	• None	N/A	Low
0178	Sycamore	220	8	5	Y	Good	Moderate	- No D3 or FFB observed - Asymmetric crown due to competition from neighbouring trees	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0179	Common Horse Chestnut	1050	23	15	M	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Raised soil levels on south aspect - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No D3 or FFB observed - Numerous burrs on stem with epicormic growth - Co dominant stems from 3 m AGL with cup shaped union - Eastern stem bifurcates at 4 m AGL with cup shaped union - Asymmetric crown and lean to south due to competition from neighbouring trees	• None	N/A	Low
0180	Common Oak	710	24	16	M	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 m AGL - No FFB observed - Significant dead wood > 50mm diameter, typical for species - Black exudate from cavity at 5 mon east aspect from wound with good occlusion	• None	N/A	Low
0181	Sycamore	460	10	5	EM	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - No FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0182	Common Beech	860	25	15	M	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No FFB observed - Numerous dead branches over carpark Significant > 50mm diameter	• Deadwood over carpark	1 year	Moderate
0183	Sycamore	480	18	10	M	Good	Moderate	- Raised soil level on south aspect - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No significant D3 or FFB observed - Co dominant stem from 6m AGL with tight fork, NSS at present	• None	N/A	Low
0184	Common Yew	290	5	4	Y	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0185	Sycamore	330	7	4	Y	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0186	Common Lime	420	16	8	EM	Moderate	Moderate	- Base restricted by dense epicormic growth - No FFB observed Epicormic growth on stem - Significant > 50mm deadwood over carpark	• Remove deadwood over carpark	2 years	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0187	Common Lime	420	16	8	EM	Moderate	Moderate	• Base restricted by dense epicormic growth • No FFB observed • Epicormic growth on stem • Significant >50mm deadwood over carpark	• Remove deadwood over carpark	2 years	Low
0188	Common Yew	290	5	4	Y	Good	Good	• No D3 or FFB observed • No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0189	Common Lime	420	16	8	EM	Moderate	Moderate	• Base restricted by dense epicormic growth • No FFB observed • Epicormic growth on stem • Significant > 50mm deadwood	• None	N/A	Low
0190	Sycamore	570	19	10	M	Good	Moderate	• Well developed root buttresses • Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL • No D3 or FFB observed • Asymmetric crown and lean to north, NSS	• None	N/A	Low
0191	Sycamore	540	18	8	M	Good	Moderate	• Well developed root buttresses • Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL • No D3 or FFB observed • Asymmetric crown and lean to north, NSS	• None	N/A	Low
Grp 0192	Yew, Holly	250	6	5	SM	Good	Good	• Understory of Yew and holly	• None	N/A	Low
0193	Sycamore	430	12	4	SM	Good	Good	• Well developed root buttresses • Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL • Clear stem to 8m • No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0194	Sycamore	410	12	4	SM	Poor	Poor	• Well developed root buttresses • Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL • Column of extensive decay in main stem from 2-8m AGL • Excellent habitat	• Reduce to 6m habitat pole	2 years	Low
0195	Common Beech	800	27	18	M	Good	Moderate	• Well developed root buttresses • Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL • No FFB observed • Significant deadwood < 50mm diameter in lower crown • Asymmetric crown over carpark, NSS at present • 300mm diameter limb at 6m AGL with good union • Ivy on stem limiting full VTA	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0196	Common Beech	780	2	18	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No FFB observed - Significant deadwood < 50mm diameter in lower crown over - Asymmetric crown to north NSS at present	• None	N/A	Low
0197	Common Horse Chestnut	429	9	9	M	Moderate	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Leaning at 45 degrees to north over lake - Numerous burrs and cankers on the stem - Heron nest on crown	• None	N/A	Low
0198	Common Yew	320	8	4	Y	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0199	Common Yew	250	6	4	Y	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0200	Common Yew	230	6	4	Y	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0201	Sycamore	410	8	3	EM	Poor	Poor	- Tree in terminal decline 90 percent of crown dead - Leaning to east	• Reduce to 2 mhabitat pole	1 year	Moderate
0202	Common Horse Chestnut	770	22	15	M	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL 50mm diameter cavity at 4 mAGL on east aspect 60mm diameter cavity at 5 mAGL on south aspect both with good occlusion - Crown lifted over car park	• None	N/A	Low
0203	Sycamore	630	18	14	M	Poor	Poor	- Extensive <i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i> (Brittle cinder), at base on east aspect at ground level and south and west aspect to 0.5 mAGL - Leaning to south over driveway and bungalow - Significant > 50mm diameter deadwood in crown	• Remove to ground level	1 year	High
0204	Common Horse Chestnut	710	22	14	M	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Growing on bank with some erosion on north aspect - Damage to underside of root on east aspect, NSS - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
Grp 0205	Common Hornbeam	410	16	6	EM	Good	Moderate	3 trees - Asymmetric crowns over road - No D3 or FFB observed	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0206	Sycamore	260	4	1	EM	Dead	Poor	Dead stem	Remove to ground level	2 years	Low
0207	Sycamore	240	6	3	Y	Moderate	Poor	- Tree has split in half extensive decay - Good habitat low risk	None	N/A	Low
0208	Common Beech	660	24	16	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No D3 or FFB observed - Single stem with good form	None	N/A	Low
0209	Sycamore	700	25	15	M	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No D3 or FFB observed - Dense ivy limited full VTA	Sever ivy	1 year	Low
0210	Common Ash	240	8	6	SM	Poor	Poor	- Twin stems from ground level - Asymmetric crown with lean over road - Early signs of ADB disease, with south stem showing signs of dieback category 2	Remove to ground level	2 years	Low
0211	Common Lime	500	19	8	M	Moderate	Moderate	- Base obscured by dense epicormic growth restricting full VTA - Obscuring street light - Significant > 50 mm diameter deadwood throughout crown	Remove deadwood over road	2 years	Low
0212	Common Yew	300	8	5	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	None	N/A	Low
0213	Common Yew	330	8	5	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	None	N/A	Low
0214	Common Yew	220	8	5	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	None	N/A	Low
0215	Sycamore	320	12	7	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	None	N/A	Low
0216	Sycamore	280	10	6	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	None	N/A	Low
0217	Common Yew	340	8	5	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	None	N/A	Low
0218	Common Yew	340	8	5	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	None	N/A	Low
0219	Sycamore	470	17	9	SM	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Dense ivy obscuring stem restricting full VTA	Sever ivy	1 year	Low
0220	Common Yew	350	8	5	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0221	Common Yew	360	8	5	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0222	Elm	280	6	3	Y	Poor	Poor	- Roots being undermined - In contact with fence - Obscuring street light - Declining due to dutch elm disease	• Remove to ground level	2 years	Low
0223	Common Yew	430	8	5	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0224	Elm	260	15	6	SM	Dead	Poor	- Bark flaking off from ground level to 1 m all around stem <i>Armillaria</i> sp (Honey fungus) rhizomorphs - Leaning over road	• Remove to ground level	1 year	Moderate
0225	Common Holly	260	7	4	EM	Poor	Moderate	- Leaning to east away from road - Thin crown, declining	• None	N/A	Low
0226	Common Hornbeam	460	16	8	M	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No D3 or FFB observed - Co dominant stems from 3 mAGL with cup shaped union - Rubbing branches in crown, NSS	• None	N/A	Low
0227	Sycamore	270	12	5	Y	Poor	Poor	- Epicormic shoots from base - Dieback in crown - Significant deadwood throughout - Leaning away from road	• None	N/A	Low
0228	Common Hornbeam	280	15	8	M	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No D3 or FFB observed - Asymmetric crown over road due to competition from neighbouring trees	• None	N/A	Low
0229	Common Horse Chestnut	620	15	9	M	Moderate	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - No FFB observed Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - Numerous Burrs on stem - Some dieback and minor > 50mm diameter deadwood throughout crown - Leaning away from road	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0230	Common Hornbeam	330	15	8	M	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No FFB observed Cavity/crack on south aspect from 2 m to 3 mAGL, good reactionary growth, NSS - Twin stem from 3 mAGL - Asymmetric crown over road due to competition from neighbouring trees	• None	N/A	Low
0231	Common Holly	300	7	5	EM	Moderate	Moderate	Multiple stems from ground level	• None	N/A	Low
0232	Sycamore	660	20	16	M	Good	Moderate	- Growing on bank, leaning to east away from road - Well developed root buttresses - Rib from ground level to 3 mAGL on north aspect, NSS - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - Asymmetric crown to east	• None	N/A	Low
0233	Common Yew	230	6	5	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0234	Common Yew	430	6	5	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0235	Common Yew	400	6	5	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0236	Common Yew	320	6	5	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0237	Sycamore	630	20	16	M	Moderate	Poor	- Growing on bank, leaning to east away from road - Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - Asymmetric crown to east Significant deadwood and dieback in crown - Stag headed	• Reduce crown by 4m	2 years	Low
0238	Common Holly	220	9	6	EM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - Understory tree	• None	N/A	Low
0239	Common Hornbeam	340	15	8	EM	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No FFB observed - Asymmetric crown over road due to competition from neighbouring trees	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0240	Sycamore	670	22	15	M	Moderate	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No FFB observed - Several large 300 mm diameter limbs have been removed at 8m AGL on west - Significant > 50mm deadwood throughout crown Leaning away from road	• None	N/A	Low
0241	Common Yew	190	6	5	SM	Good	Good	No D3 or FFB observed No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0242	Sycamore	510	22	10	M	Poor	Poor	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No FFB observed Several large 300 mm diameter limbs have been removed at 8m AGL on west - Significant dieback and deadwood throughout crown - Leaning over road	• Deadwood Reduce crown by 4m	2 years	Low
0243	Sycamore	450	20	10	M	Moderate	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No FFB observed - Dieback in crown - Significant deadwood > 50mm throughout crown - Leaning away from road	• None	N/A	Low
0244	Common Yew	330	6	5	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0245	Common Yew	480	8	8	EM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0246	Common Hornbeam	480	17	8	EM	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No D3 or FFB observed - Leaning away from road	• None	N/A	Low
0247	Common Yew	250	6	5	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0248	Sycamore	460	20	10	EM	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0249	Sycamore	650	20	10	EM	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No FFB observed 3 stems from 1 mAGL with tight fork unions, NSS at present	• None	N/A	Low
0250	Common Horse Chestnut	820	17	10	OM	Moderate	Poor	- Bottle butt with large cavity at base - Cavity extends at least 1 m into base and extends upwards in excess of 1 m - Numerous Burrs on stem - Former pollard at 8m AGL with cavities present at this point - Significant > 50 mm deadwood throughout crown	• Crown reduce by 3 mand remove deadwood	3 years	Low
0251	Sycamore	810	20	10	EM	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No significant D3 or FFB observed	• None	N/A	Low
0252	Common Yew	270	6	5	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
Grp 0253	Common Yew	370	6	5	SM	Good	Good	3 x yew - No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0254	Sycamore	550	5	1	OM	Dead	Poor	Dead habitat stump	• None	N/A	Low
0255	Common Hornbeam	590	18	9	M	Good	Moderate	Dense ivy restricted full VTA	• Sever ivy	1 year	Low
0256	Common Ash	420	18	8	EM	Good	Good	- Leaning away from road - Dense ivy limit full VTA No signs of ADB	• None	N/A	Low
0257	Sycamore	400	15	8	SM	Poor	Moderate	Dense ivy obscuring and smothering tree restricting full VTA	• Sever ivy	1 year	Low
0258	Sycamore	340	15	8	SM	Poor	Moderate	- Dense ivy obscuring and smothering tree restricting full VTA - Leaning over road	• Sever ivy	1 year	Low
0259	Common Yew	370	11	7	EM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0260	Sycamore	650	18	10	M	Poor	Moderate	- Dense ivy obscuring and smothering tree restricting full VTA - Leaning over road	• Sever ivy	1 year	Low
0261	Common Yew	370	11	7	EM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0262	Common Yew	470	11	7	EM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0263	Common Lime	550	25	12	M	Good	Moderate	- Dense epicormic growth restricting full VTA to 6m AGL 200mm diameter limb snapped off at 8m on east aspect - Deadwood over 50mm diameter throughout crown	• Remove deadwood over 50mm diameter	2 years	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0264	Common Yew	230	5	4	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0265	Sycamore	210	10	3	Y	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - Asymmetric crown	• None	N/A	Low
0266	Common Yew	280	5	4	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - Understory tree	• None	N/A	Low
0267	Common Yew	290	10	6	SM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0268	Sycamore	400	8	1	EM	Dead	Poor	- Dead tree <i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i> (Brittle cinder), at base 20 percent stem remaining	• Remove to ground level	2 years	Low
0269	Common Beech	1020	28	16	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - Clear stem to 7m AGL - No D3 or FFB observed	• None	N/A	Low
0270	Common Lime	500	21	8	M	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Dense epicormic growth restricting full VTA of stem - Significant deadwood > 50mm diameter throughout crown typical for species	• None	N/A	Low
0271	Common Yew	490	11	7	EM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0272	Common Yew	250	11	7	EM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0273	Common Yew	370	7	5	EM	Good	Good	- No D3 or FFB observed - No notable stem or crown features	• None	N/A	Low
0274	Common Beech	580	25	10	EM	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No D3 or FFB observed - Single stem to 16m where splits into co-dominant stems - Asymmetric crown to north due to competition from neighbouring tree	• None	N/A	Low
0275	Common Beech	930	25	15	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No FFB observed - Stem obscured by ivy restricting full VTA - Minor < 50mm deadwood in crown	• Sever ivy	1 year	Low

Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Maturity	Vigour	Condition	Condition and Observations	Recommendations	Priority (timescale)	Risk
0276	Common Oak	1050	25	15	M	Moderate	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Solid tones when sounded with mallet to 2 mAGL - No FFB observed - Burrs on stem - Significant > 50 mm deadwood typical for species of this age	• None	N/A	Low
0277	Common Lime	700	25	10	M	Good	Good	- Well developed root buttresses - Dense epicormic growth restricting full VTA	• None	N/A	Low
0278	Aspen	900	28	16	OM	Moderate	Poor	- Well developed root buttresses - No FFB observed - Asymmetric crown to north - Approx 50 percent of crown has snapped out from 7m AGL - Decay likely at this point - Low risk due to restricted access	• None	N/A	Low
0279	Aspen	900	28	16	OM	Good	Moderate	- Well developed root buttresses - No FFB observed 350mm diameter limb snapped out from 6 m on west and another at 9 m on east at AGL - Low risk due to restricted access	• None	N/A	Low
Grp 0280	Sycamore	350	20	8	Y	Good	Moderate	- Approx 50 trees - Many obscured with dense ivy - No notable features	• None	N/A	Low

Tree Survey Schedule Key:

Tree No. – tree reference on Tree Location Plan and tree tag. **Species** – tree species giving English common name. **DBH** – the individual stem diameters when typically measured at 1.5 m above ground level unless otherwise stated. **Ht.** – tree height recorded in metres. **Crown Spread** – crown spread in the four cardinal compass points, or as average using broadest radial spread. **Age Class** – recorded as **NP** = Newly Planted; **Y** = Young (recently planted and establishing within landscape) **SM** = Semi-Mature (established within landscape, growing vigorously and developing branch structure, height and form) **M** = Mature (having reached anticipated height and age for species, growth focusing on spread) **LM** = Late Mature (tree of exceptional age for species, onset of fungal decay, crown retrenchment, branch loss) **Vet** (veteran) exceptional age for species with features such as cracks, cavities and decay which enhance biological associations and value of tree, crown retrenching. **Vigour** – an assessment of the health and vitality of the tree expressed as **Good** – vigorous annual extension growth and bud development, dense and full canopy, good leaf colour and size typical for species; **Fair** – parts of canopy with reduced annual extension growth and bud development, gaps within the canopy, leaf discolouration and/or unusual leaf size and shape, some tip dieback; **Poor** – over 30% of canopy exhibiting dieback and decline with the canopy exhibiting a fragmented appearance, numerous broken dead and decaying branches, poor leaf colour and growth; **Dead.** **Condition & Observations** – is reference to physical and structural observations of the tree expressed as: **Good** – no features or observations of note / concern; **Moderate**: minor remedial or non-concerning features or observations such as storm damage, unsympathetic management or presence of decay or cavities; **Poor** – significant, numerous structural weaknesses, extensive decay and / or tree parts in the process of failure which have compromised the tree, including itemised observations. **Priority** – recommended timeframe in which tree management should be completed, including **N/A** (not applicable as no priority). **Risk** – as per Appendix B of report. **Re-survey** – as expressed in survey schedule.

Note on Time Scale: Where a program of coppicing, re-pollarding, or stand thinning has been recommended, the time scale is the recommended time in which the program should commence.

Tree Survey Abbreviations & Definitions:

ADB: Ash Dieback – the severity of which is also quantified in ‘stages’ as per The Tree Council guidance document (found [here](#)) **AG:** Adaptive growth – new wood produced in response to biomechanical weakness, often stronger than ‘normal’ wood due to multiple biological & physiological adaptations. **AGL:** Above Ground Level, **Cup-shaped Union:** a union which started as included bark, but created ribs on-top, forming a cup-shape; **D3:** damage, decay, dysfunction; **FFB:** fungal fruiting body; **Haptic Vibrations:** When sounding buttress roots, if vibrations are felt through the soil (and your foot) at a distance of approximately 300 millimetres from the entry point of the root into the ground, this indicates the likely presence of root decay. **HCLM:** Horse Chesnut Leaf Miner; **IB Union:** included bark union, a structural weakness at branch or stem unions; **Large Diameter Dead Branches:** ≥3 centimetre diameter; **NSS:** not structurally significant; **Notable Tree:** large, over-mature, ‘magnificent’ locally important tree for cultural, social, historical, landscape or other similar reasons; **PSP:** Pseudosclerotial Plates – sheets of dark, hard mycelium which are created by decay fungi as a protective structure and barrier in response to other fungi (to delineate territory) and / or to maintain environmental conditions suitable for continued fungal activity; **Small Diameter Dead Branches:** ≤3 centimetre diameter; **Sounding:** Trees are sounded as part of the visual assessment, using a nylon hammer, to listen for variations in resonance. Where there is wood decay and cavities, the sound will resonate with a deeper tone than when the wood is solid. Areas of dead bark will return a loud and sharp ‘crack’. **SULE:** safe useful life expectancy; **VTA:** visual tree assessment;

We trust that the contents and recommendations contained within this report were informative, easy to understand and helpful to you, with regards to managing your tree(s).

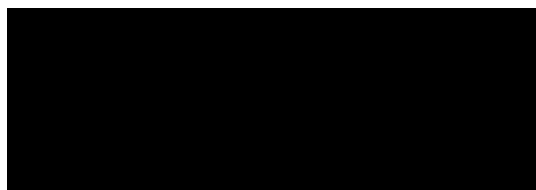
Should you have any further questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us again.

REPORT CLASSIFICATION: Tree Condition Survey & Management Report

REPORT STATUS: Final

REPORT COMPLETED BY: Ben Edmonds *BSc MArborA*
Arboricultural Consultant

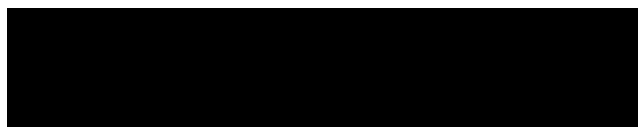
SIGNATURE:



DATE: 28th April 2025

REPORT REVIEWED BY: Mr James Percy-Lancaster *CertArb TechArborA*
Senior Arboricultural Consultant

SIGNATURE:



DATE: 28th April 2025

APPENDIX A – Tree Risk Assessment Glossary

- A.1 Bartlett Consulting uses the International Society of Arboriculture's (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment methodology, referred to as TRAQ. This is a 'qualitative' system which uses a matrix-based combination of ratings, to reach a conclusion of associated risk. The standard Bartlett Consulting time-line within the TRAQ system is three (03) years, unless otherwise stated within the report.
- A.2 Risk is the combination of the 'likelihood' of an event: in this case the failure of a tree or part of a tree, and the severity of the potential consequences. A hazard is the likely source of harm. The two tables below define both the likelihood and risk levels as per the TRAQ system.
- A.3 Tree risk assessment has a unique set of terms with specific meanings. Definitions of all specific terms may be found in the International Society of Arboriculture's *Best Management Practice for Tree Risk Assessment*. Definitions of some of these terms used in this report are as follows:

Classification	Description of Likelihood of Failure (As per Dunster, Smiley, Matheny, Lilly 2017)
Improbable	The tree or tree part is not likely to fail during normal weather conditions, and may not failure in extreme weather conditions, within the specified time frame.
Possible	Failure may be expected in extreme weather conditions, but it is unlikely during normal weather conditions, within the specified time frame.
Probable	Failure may be expected under normal weather conditions, within the specified time frame.
Imminent	Failure has started or is most likely to occur in the near future, even if there is no significant wind, weather, or increased load.

Targets are people, property, or activities that could be injured, damaged or disrupted by a tree failure.

Likelihood of Impact may be categorized as high meaning that a failed tree or tree part will most likely impact a target; medium meaning the failed tree or tree part is as likely to impact the target as not; low meaning that the failed tree or tree part is not likely to impact a target; and very low meaning that the likelihood of a failed tree or tree part impacting the specified target is remote.

Consequences of a known target being struck may be categorized as severe meaning that impact could involve serious personal injury or death, damage to high-value property, or disruption to important activities; significant meaning that the impact may involve property damage of moderate to high value, considerable disruption, or personal injury; minor meaning that impact could cause low to moderate property damage, small disruptions to traffic or a communication utility, or very minor injury; and negligible meaning that impact may involve low-value property damage or disruption that can be replaced or repaired, and do not involve personal injury.

Risk Level	Description of Risk (As per Dunster, Smiley, Matheny, Lilly 2017)
Extreme Risk	Failure is <i>imminent</i> , impact & failure is <i>very likely</i> , and the consequences of the failure are <i>severe</i> . Mitigation will be a high priority or targets must be temporarily controlled.
High Risk	Impact & Failure is <i>likely</i> to <i>very likely</i> with <i>significant</i> consequences; or consequences are <i>severe</i> and the Impact & Failure is <i>likely</i> . Mitigation measures should be taken.
Moderate Risk	Impact & Failure is <i>likely</i> to <i>very likely</i> with <i>minor</i> consequences; or consequences are <i>significant</i> to <i>severe</i> with a <i>somewhat likely</i> Impact & Failure. Mitigation will be determined by tolerance of risk.
Low Risk	Consequences are either negligible or minor, with corresponding Impact & Failure ratings of either unlikely or somewhat likely respectively. Mitigation may be desirable but not strictly necessary.

Overall Tree Risk is the highest individual risk identified for the tree.

Residual Risk is the level of risk the tree should pose after the recommended mitigation

APPENDIX B – Tree Survey & Assessment Glossary

The scientific study of tree hazard evaluation and assessment is not an exact science, and there is still much to learn with constantly developing technology, research and calculations. Most limitations of tree hazard evaluation arise from uncertainties with trees and the loads the trees are subjected to.

The three levels of tree evaluation and assessment employed by Bartlett Consulting are those defined in the International Society of Arboriculture's (ISA) *Best Management Practices for Tree Risk Assessment* and *ANSI A300 Tree Risk Assessment Standard*. All three levels are described below, along with the basic limitations of each.

I. Level 1 Limited Visual Assessment

A *Level 1 Limited Visual Assessment* (also referred to as a Hazard Survey or Negative Tree Survey) is a visual assessment from a specific perspective of an individual tree or a population of trees near specified targets. These assessments are conducted to identify obvious defects or specified tree conditions (such as dead trees) as agreed with the client and tree owner / manager.

A *Level 1 Limited Visual Assessment* is typically performed from a pre-defined and specified perspective (i.e. from the pavement, street, car parking area(s), woodland edge, etc.), and typically of one side of the tree from that specified perspective. The specified tree or trees are visually assessed to identify tree features, defects, or specific conditions constituting a hazard which result in a likelihood of failure of probable or imminent and would impact the specified target(s).

Level 1 Limited Visual Assessments are typically performed to quickly assess large populations of trees to identify trees with the highest likelihood of failure ratings in the population, or trees that are recommended for higher level of assessment.

A *Level 1 Limited Visual Assessment* typically includes:

1. Identifying the location and/or selection criteria of trees to be assessed.
2. Determining and documenting the most efficient route to be taken.
3. Determining and documenting the method of visual assessment (e.g. walk-by, drive-by).
4. Recording the location of, and assessing the condition of, tree(s) of concern from the defined perspective meeting the predefined criteria (e.g. dead trees, broken branches).
5. Evaluating the risk (a risk rating is optional).
6. Identifying trees needing a higher level of assessment (*Level 2 Basic* or *Level 3 Advanced*) and/or priority corrective action.
7. Submitting risk mitigation recommendations and/or report.

Limitations of Level 1 Limited Visual Assessments

As the least thorough means of assessment, tree features and/or conditions may not be visible as the inspection is from a particular viewpoint; not all tree features and observations may be visible or apparent at different times of the year; climbers, undergrowth, basal growth, etc. will not be removed inhibiting the inspection; and the inspection may not be adequate enough to make a risk mitigation recommendation. Residual risk designations for trees are not included.

APPENDIX B – Tree Survey & Assessment Glossary (continued...)

II. Level 2 Basic Visual Assessment

A *Level 2 Basic Visual Assessment* is a more detailed visual inspection of a tree and its surrounding site, and a synthesis of the information collected. It requires complete inspection around a tree including the site and ground conditions / growing environment; visible buttress roots; main stem(s); and branches (as defined in the International Society of Arboriculture's (ISA) *Best Management Practices for Tree Risk Assessment* and ANSI A300 *Tree Risk Assessment Standard*).

A *Level 2 Basic Visual Assessment* allows for all aspects of the tree(s) to be surveyed and removal of climbers, undergrowth and basal growth. The crown, branches, stem(s), and buttress roots of the specified tree(s) are all assessed to look for notable features including any defect, decay, dysfunction or other structural weakness, as well as assessing the overall health and vitality of the tree(s). A *Level 2 Basic Visual Assessment* will include the use of hand-tools such as a sounding hammer; depth probe; binoculars; and measuring tapes / laser range finders to record tree dimensions; and possibly a trowel to uncover buttresses. Recommendations for trees that need a higher level of assessment are typically included.

A *Level 2 Basic Visual Assessment* typically includes:

1. Locating and identifying the tree or trees to be assessed.
2. Determining the *targets* and *target zone* for the tree or branches of concern.
3. Reviewing the site history and conditions, and species failure profile.
4. Assessing the potential load on the tree and its parts.
5. Visually assessing general tree health based on observable features at the time.
6. Completing the tree inspection and assessment using tools listed above.
7. Recording all details and observations.
8. Analysing all captured field data to determine the *likelihood of failure* and *consequences of failure* in order to complete a tree risk assessment.
9. Developing mitigation options, recommending a further Level 3 Advanced Assessment, if deemed necessary, and estimating *residual risk* for each mitigation option.
10. Producing and submitting the report, including when appropriate, advice on re-inspection intervals.

Limitations of Level 2 Basic Visual Assessments

This visual assessment will only include details and information on tree features and conditions that can be detected from a ground-based inspection on the day of the assessment, using the tools listed in the introduction above. The extent of some internal decay, as well as the type of wood decay, and below ground or high canopy features or conditions may be difficult to observe, determine or assess.

APPENDIX B – Tree Survey & Assessment Glossary (continued...)

III. Level 3 Advanced Assessment

A *Level 3 Advanced Assessment* is performed to provide detailed information about specific tree parts, conditions or features, targets, or site conditions. A *Level 3 Advanced Assessment* typically incorporates all aspects of a *Level 2 Basic Visual Assessment* and is usually conducted after a *Level 2 Basic Visual Assessment* with client approval.

Specialized equipment, data collection and analysis, and/or expertise are typically required for these advanced assessments to provide detailed and in-depth information about a specific tree parts, conditions or features, and the likelihood of failure, previously identified in a *Level 2 Basic Visual Assessment*.

A *Level 3 Advanced Assessment* typically includes:

1. Locating and identifying the tree or trees to be assessed.
2. Determining the *targets* and *target zone* for the tree part of concern.
3. Reviewing and updating the *Level 2 Basic Visual Assessment* data as necessary.
4. Completing the advanced assessment using methods and/or techniques as determined necessary and appropriate by the Arborist, and as defined in the Scope of Work.
5. Interpreting and analysing the advanced assessment data and information to update and revise the *likelihood of failure* and *consequences of failure* in order to complete a tree risk assessment.
6. Developing mitigation options and estimating *residual risk* for each mitigation option.
7. Producing and submitting the report, including when appropriate, advice on re-inspection intervals.

Limitations of Level 3 Advanced Assessments

Using technology, methodologies and equipment listed below always involves a degree of uncertainty as well as limitations in use. Furthermore, most data is not an accurate measure, but a qualified or quantified estimation.

Arborists employing advanced assessment equipment and technology must have an advanced knowledge of the application and use of the various equipment (e.g. when and where it is appropriate for use and which method); in-depth knowledge of decay fungi and host tree species relationships; training and experience in interpreting data; and likelihood of failure assessment.

APPENDIX B – Tree Survey & Assessment Glossary (continued...)

III. Level 3 Advanced Assessment (continued...)

Methods of Advanced Assessment

Procedure	Methodology
Aerial Tree Inspection (evaluation of tree structure within crown)	- visual inspection from within the tree crown or from a lift - unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) photographic inspection - decay testing of branches
Detailed Target Analysis	- property value - use and occupancy statistics - potential disruption of activities
Detailed Site Evaluation	- history evaluation - soil profile inspection to determine root depth - soil mineral and structural testing
Decay Testing	- increment boring - drilling with small-diameter bit - resistance-recording drilling - single path sonic (stress) wave - sonic / impulse tomography - electrical impedance tomography - radiation (radar, X-ray) - advanced analysis for pathogen identification
Tree Health Evaluation	- tree ring analysis (in temperate zone trees) - shoot length measurement - detailed health/vigour analysis - starch assessment
Root Inspection and Evaluation	- root and root collar excavation - root decay evaluation - ground-penetrating radar - sonic / impulse tomography
Storm / Wind Load Analysis	- detailed assessment of tree exposure and protection - computer-based estimations according to engineering models - wind reaction monitoring over a defined interval
Measuring & Assessing the Change in Tree Lean	- visual documentation - plumb line - digital spirit level
Load Testing	- hand pull - measured static pull - measured tree dynamics

Note: All levels of tree inspection, evaluation and assessment consider visible, and detectable, tree observation, conditions and features in proximity to the known and/or assigned targets of the tree or trees being assessed. Regardless of the level selected, any tree risk assessment will be limited to the tree or trees selected, and the detectable conditions at the time of the defined and assigned assessment. The client should also recognize that not all defects will be detectable, and not all failures can be predictable

APPENDIX C – Fungal, Disease or Insect Pathogen

C.1 Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*)

- C.1.1 There are a number of the Common Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) trees on site. While not currently exhibiting symptoms of Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*), it is likely to affect ash trees.
- C.1.2 Ash Dieback is a highly destructive fungal disease affecting the United Kingdom's Ash trees. It causes leaf loss and crown decline and, in some instances, tree death.
- C.1.3 Appearance: Dieback starts within the leaves and quickly spreads to the current year's shoots. It then spreads to older twigs and branches in later years. When it reaches older branches, cankers form at the unions, which have a darkened, shrunken appearance.
- C.1.4 Type of Decay: The disease affects the vascular tissues of the tree, blocking the supply of water and nutrients
- C.1.5 Area Affected: First observed within the leaves, then branches of affected trees.
- C.1.6 Season & Persistence: Fungal spores are best observed during July to October; lesions (Figure 2) are visible year-round
- C.1.7 Principal Species: Various species of Ash, including; *F. excelsior*, *F. angustifolia*.
- C.1.8 Consequence: Significant dieback throughout the crowns of affected trees, leading to brittle failures of branches and stem. Affected trees are also susceptible to secondary pathogens, such as Honey Fungus (*Armillaria mellea*) and subsequently prone to windthrow from root decay.



Figure C.1:
Bartlett Library Image of Lesion Caused by Ash Dieback

Watson. G. (2013)
Tree Pests & Diseases - An Arborists Field Guide.
Arboricultural Association, Stonehouse

APPENDIX C – Fungal, Disease or Insect Pathogen (continued...)

C.2 Brittle Cinder (*Kretzschmaria deusta*)

C.2.1 The presence of fungal fruiting bodies suspected to be Charcoal Fungus (*Kretzschmaria deusta*) were found attached to the main stem and within the buttresses of T0115, T0203 & T0268.

C.2.2 Type: Parasitic & Saprobiic.

C.2.3 Appearance: Buckled, knobby crust like black asphalt spatters, brittle like charred wood and crushable, turning to a fine dust (teleomorph stage). Forming flat whitish-grey, asexual fruit bodies (anamorph stage).

C.2.4 Type of Decay: Causes a 'soft rot' in early stages, affecting the cellulose resulting in brittle wood.

C.2.5 Area affected: Typically found close to ground level and appears on the lower stem, between buttresses, and on principle roots.

C.2.6 Season & Persistence: The initial fruiting bodies develop during spring and early summer. Followed by the development of a black crusts that can persist for many years, although development ceases after first year.

C.2.7 Principle Species: Wide range of broadleaved trees most notably Beech, Lime, Horse Chestnut & Maple.

C.2.8 Consequence: Prolonged cases may lead to catastrophic failure with a ceramic like fracture surface. Able to breach reaction zones. Unlike other decay pathogens the usual warning signs of bulging or cracking are absent prior to failure.



Figure C2, showing the *Kretzschmaria deusta* fungal fruiting body attached to T0203.

Green. T & Watson. G. (2011)
Fungi on Trees - An Arborists Field Guide.
Arboricultural Association, Stonehouse.

Mattheck. C, Bethge. K & Weber. K. (2015)
*The Body Language of Trees – Encyclopaedia of
Visual Tree Assessment*. Karlsruhe Institute of
Technology, Campus North.

APPENDIX C – Fungal, Disease or Insect Pathogen (continued...)

C.3 Honey Fungus (*Armillaria mellea*)

- C.3.1 The presence of rhizomorphs suspected to be Honey Fungus (*Armillaria mellea*) were found at the bases of T0128, T0133 & T0224.
- C.3.2 Type: Parasitic & Saprobiic.
- C.3.3 Appearance: Honey coloured yellow to brown or an olive green usually found growing within clusters. Hemispherical young cap, flatter when older with white or cream coloured gills on the underside.
Black “bootlace” (rhizomorphs) generally flattered root like structures found in the local soils and behind the bark of affected trees along with a thick white felty fans of mycelium.
- C.3.4 Type of Decay: Often initial wood discolouration (yellow to brown), decay is dry and firm changing to a wet white rot and reduction in wood strength often shot through with black zone lines.
- C.3.5 Area affected: Predominantly affecting the lower stem and root system although occasionally rising in the trunk.
- C.3.6 Season & Persistence: Active throughout the year however commonly form during autumn. Due to their fleshy texture they are short lived decaying and leaving a black residue and standing stems in situ.
- C.3.7 Principle Species: Wide range of coniferous and broadleaf tree species affected. The Black Walnut & Box Elder have good resistance.
- C.3.8 Consequence: Rarely a primary cause of death in affected trees and often a secondary coloniser; establishing on trees irreversibly damaged/weakened by other fungal pathogens.



Figure C3, showing the Honey Fungus; fruiting bodies attached to T224.

Green. T & Watson. G. (2011)
Fungi on Trees - An Arborists Field Guide.
Arboricultural Association, Stonehouse

APPENDIX D – Tree Location Plan