



Tree Condition Report for Emmer Green Drive, Reading, RG4 8TJ

Vistry

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1.0 Executive Summary

1.1 Trees are a renewable resource and preservation, and conservation are not always easy bedfellows. Large amounts of time and resources committed to the retention of an old, dilapidated tree simply to avoid change may preserve a landscape, but it does so by robbing the future. That is not conservation. On the other hand, large amounts of indiscriminate tree planting under the label of conservation can totally destroy the character of a historic landscape. All the time a balance needs to be found between not exposing people to unacceptable risk, preserving the character of an area, and ensuring that said character can also be enjoyed by future generations. In a rural landscape, wildlife conservation and habitat management are also a major consideration. Unfortunately, with trees, as a rule, the more dilapidated a tree becomes the more wildlife conservation value it holds. Again, a balance needs to be struck between not exposing people to unacceptable risk, preserving the character of an area, and not unnecessarily destroying wildlife habitat.

2.0 Terms of Reference

2.1 As arboriculturists instructed to undertake liability surveys on behalf of you as our client, we seek to provide best advice on a professional basis to enable clients to take action to avoid what could result in a claim for negligence because of a tree (or part of) falling and causing injury.

2.2 When carrying out surveys, the risk factor is assessed, that is the probability of a tree (or part of) falling and causing injury. The consequence of such failure in terms of proximity to places where property or people may be harmed is assessed; this enables a priority of the required works to be concluded.

2.3 This is a tree condition report for trees located within the address as marked on the enclosed site plan. This is a full ground-based assessment of the tree condition for those trees, paying particular attention to the risk they may pose. It includes any remedial action that should be undertaken to manage that risk at an acceptable level to enable their retention, whilst maintaining a safe surrounding environment. A management priority action plan for any remedial works required has also been set.

3.0 Survey Procedure

3.1 The trees were visually assessed from ground level as far as access allowed. No climbing inspections or invasive examination techniques were carried out. Access to some trees may have been restricted, and in such cases, the descriptions of the trees given in the survey schedule are based on those parts of the trees that were clearly visible. It must be noted that trees are self-regulating organisms and as such can fail or drop limbs without any outward signs of being about to do so.

3.2 The trees were surveyed on a Level One basis, whereby they were generally inspected for any signs of distress or for any threat they may pose to their surroundings. If the trees were thought to be a danger to their surroundings or were showing signs of stress, the level of survey was increased on those said trees. This then involved the tree in question being inspected on a more intensive scale (Level Two) and recorded on the survey schedule with any recommendations recorded. The surveyed trees were identified as a whole group due to their proximity to each other. The enclosed plans can be used as a guide, though the trees have not been accurately plotted.

3.3 The findings within this report are valid for a period of 18 months from the date of the survey. This period of validity may be reduced in the event of:

- Any tree works being carried out, that are not recommendations of this report (which may alter the circumstances of trees covered by this report), without there being prior consultation with this company.
- Any change in condition in close proximity to trees such as level changes or soil excavation.
- Extreme weather.

4.0 Findings on site

4.1 Survey Limitations

- No internal decay devices, or other invasive tools to assess tree condition, were used.
- No soil excavation or root inspection was carried out.
- This survey has not considered the effect that trees or vegetation may have on the structural integrity of future building through subsidence or heave.
- The inspection of all trees was of a preliminary nature and only defects visible from ground level have been identified. Each individual tree may not have been inspected closely because of access difficulties and only defects from the inspection point have been identified. In addition to tree removal for good management reasons, further works are listed to establish acceptable levels of risk. All trees should be crown cleaned and the ivy should be severed, and stumps should be ground out where appropriate and only works in excess of this have been listed for individual trees. The following points should also be noted before carrying out any works:
- In context of the preliminary nature of the tree inspection, any defects that may affect tree safety discovered by the contractor during the work will be reported to the client. The contractor should be specifically instructed on this point.
- All work should be carried out to BS 3998 *Recommendations for tree work*.

5.0 Legislation

5.1 Working with trees, especially in a situation such as this site, does have legal constraints. These are due to various Acts of Parliament their regulations and Codes of Practice. They are put in place to protect the environment and organisms living within it, including man. The main legislation to look at before undertaking work include:

- Forestry Act 1967 in particular Felling licences
- Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW) 2000
- The Occupiers Liability Act (1957 and 1984) and Duty of Care
- Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Section 198 Tree Preservation Orders)
- National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949
- Telecommunications Act 1984
- Gas Act 1986
- Electricity Act 1989
- Communications Act 2003
- Traffic Management Act 2004
- Water Industry Act 1991
- Highways Act 1980
- The New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 (NRSWA)

- Land Designations in particular Conservation Areas
- The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HASAWA)

6.0 Recommendations

The survey schedule (appendix 2) contains the details of the trees surveyed and the recommendations for those trees to ensure their safe retention or the safety of third parties.

7.0 Conclusion

7.1 The recommendations in this report are to ensure the safe and healthy retention of the trees on the site, ensuring their longevity and the safe usage of the sites by visitors and third parties and should be carried out in the given time frames by a suitably qualified arboriculturist.

7.2 The purpose of this report is not to remove all risk associated with trees as it is recognised that such a course of action would lead to an amount of environmental damage and expense that would be excessive in the face of the level of risk actually posed by most of the trees. Even the general removal of dead wood could represent an environmental disaster and likely, in some cases, to be contrary to habitat protection legislation.

7.3 Risk factor High items must be actioned and treated as a matter of priority. A suitably qualified arboriculturist should carry out an approximate 18-month survey, alternating between spring and autumn to fully mitigate your liability. Please note that if any outward signs of distress, such as defoliation, occur on the trees, or fungal brackets appear, it would be prudent to contact us.

7.4 The removal of all risk from trees would require the removal of all trees, the purpose of this report is therefore to seek to guide you in managing that risk at a reasonable level. Accidents and events may still occur. However, we would hope that our advice will aid you in keeping them to a minimum.

If you require any further information at this stage, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Site Conditions

Emmer Green Drive is a medium sized modern housing estate in the northern Reading suburb of Claversham.

I visited the site over four days in early September. The weather during these visits was generally fair with sunny and cloudy intervals, with good visibility.

The deciduous trees were in leaf at this time, which inhibited my ability to easily inspect their canopies. Many trees were suffering from the drought and heat of the long hot summer and had begun to prematurely shed their leaves however.

Throughout the site many of the young, recently planted trees have died due to this extreme heat and drought. These trees are not a risk to the general public. As such they are outside of the scope of this report and have not been recorded.

All trees on the site were inspected from ground level, if they were; ivy-clad, had excessive basal growth or other vegetation growing at their base, I made my best effort to inspect the tree, occasionally cutting some of this vegetation away. Other trees were inaccessible due to other site conditions such as Heras fencing. In these instances I entered the fenced areas, although this was not always possible.

Trees which are now within the bounds of private residences were not inspected.

Although all trees were assessed during this visit, only the trees in this report have been recorded as they either require further inspection or remedial action.

For the sake of continuity with previous reports I have used the same sequence number.

Appendix 1 - Explanation of recommendations:

Branch Removal - removal of branch back to the source.

Climbing Inspection - the defect cannot be efficiently assessed from ground level. Therefore, a more thorough inspection is recommended by accessing the canopy.

Crown Clean - removal and pruning out of all damaged limbs and branches, stubs, spurs, windblown material, redundant cable bracing and other debris from the crown of the tree.

Crown Lift - removal of the lowest branches or sub lateral branches to a specified height above ground level. Normally statutory heights over footpaths (min clearance of 2.5m) and highways (min clearance of 6m).

Crown Spread Reduction - reduction in the spread of the tree's crown only. Usually, to give adequate clearance from buildings, overhead cables etc. to the poles of a compass e.g. crown reduction N3 = reduce crown by 3m on northern side.

Crown Reduction - reduction in the spread and height of a tree's crown by a specified percentage of the branch structure at the extremities (10%, 20%, 25% or 30%).

Crown Thin - evenly distributed removal of all small diameter branches throughout the whole crown, again represented as a percentage.

Deadwood - remove all deadwood within the trees crown over 4cm in diameter.

Fell - dismantle in sections or straight fell tree to ground level.

Monitor - tree is in a condition where removal is not desired. However, the condition needs to be monitored to ensure it does not worsen. Requires re-inspection as specified.

Re-coppice - removal of all material to base and allow to re-grow.

Re-pollard - removal of all material to a specific point/s (usually above the browse line, approx. 5 feet) and allow to re-grow.

Re-stake/adjust tie - on recently planted trees post maintenance is essential for good establishment rates. Often ties and stakes are forgotten and need to be removed or adjusted.

All work is to be carried out in accordance with BS3998: 2010 *Recommendations for Tree work*

Appendix 2 - Tree Survey Schedule

Tree/Group No. = Number given to tree for reference purposes.

Species = Tree species common name and Latin binomial.

Stem Diameter (mm) = estimated diameter at breast height in mm. Nominally 1.5m – taken at the base above the root flare for trees with multiple stems, forks or abnormalities below 1.5m in the subject tree. Also includes number of stems from ground level. This is for identification purposes.

Number of Stems = Number of stems from circa ground level.

Height (m) = Height of the tree in meters, from ground level to the top branch tips.

Life Stage = Life stage from Young / Early mature / Semi mature / Mature

Physiological Condition = Ranks the physiological condition of the tree - Good Fair, Poor

Structural Condition = Ranks the structural condition of the tree - Good, Fair, Poor

Notes = All observations made and recorded during the visual tree assessment.

Recommendations = Works recommended on the back of the observations from the visual tree assessment.

Priority = Priority - the timespan in which the recommended work should be carried out. Assessed on a score rating:

Urgent - Work to be dealt with as a matter of priority and carried out immediately.

High - Work to be carried out within 6 weeks.

Medium - Work to be carried out within 6 months.

Low - Work to be carried out within 18 months.

Tree/Group No.	2	Notes	Priority
Species	Common Lime (Tilia x europaea)	Dwellings to both the north and south approximate 8 m in either direction. Tree situated on a small lawn area adjacent to car park flanked by a wooden fence on the southern side. Previously pollarded at approximately 6 m above ground level now lapsed. Hollowing at base with Cerioporos squamosus present. Probed to depth of 10 cm hollow when sounded with mallet.	High
Stem Diameter (mm)	800		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	16	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Fell to ground level	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	3	Notes	Priority
Species	Common Lime (Tilia x europaea)	Positioned adjacent to gate to private property with dwelling 7 m to the south and wooden fence beneath. Car park directly beneath the tree on the northern side. Previously pollarded at 6 m above ground level now lapsed.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	640		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	16	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Pollard at previous points	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	5	Notes	Priority
Species	Common Lime (Tilia x europaea)	Positioned on the eastern boundary with a footpath and highway immediately beneath. The tree overhangs a private dwelling with a structure immediately beneath, a dwelling 8 m to the south and wooden fences in proximity. A BT cable passes beneath the tree on its eastern side. The tree is ivy clad and bifurcates at approximately 1.5 m above ground level forming an overextended structure. Overhanging the footpath is a failed limb hanging in the canopy.	High
Stem Diameter (mm)	890		
Number of Stems	2		
Height (m)	20	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove basal growth and sever ivy to aid further inspection. Remove failed limb.	
Physiological Condition	Fair		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	6	Notes	Priority
Species	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Positioned on the eastern boundary of the property with a footpath and highway immediately beneath. A number of wooden fences surround the tree. A BT cable passes beneath the tree on its eastern side. The tree has stage one ash die-back with major deadwood throughout the canopy.	High
Stem Diameter (mm)	560		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	20	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Semi Mature	Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm diameter.	
Physiological Condition	Fair		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	7	Notes	Priority
Species	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Positioned on the eastern boundary of the property with a footpath and road immediately beneath. Flanked by a wooden fence on its western side and a BT cable on its east side. The Tree has stage two ash die-back and is suppressed by the neighbouring ash tree. Major deadwood can be found throughout the canopy.	High
Stem Diameter (mm)	340		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	18	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Semi Mature	Reduce height by 3 m to suitable growth points reduce spread by 1 to 2 m to suitable growth points. Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm diameter.	
Physiological Condition	Fair		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	8	Notes	Priority
Species	Common Lime (Tilia x europaea)	Positioned on a lawn area with a car park to the north and a road to the south and east. The tree has small, yellow, chlorotic foliage. Several whole limbs have died throughout the canopy which is thinning. Excessive basal growth on the western aspect inhibits thorough inspection of the base, however the symptoms are consistent not only with drought stress but with Kretzschumaria deusta, which is associated with the species.	High
Stem Diameter (mm)	780		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	19	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Fell to ground level	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	11	Notes	Priority
Species	Common Lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>)	Positioned on the eastern boundary of the site with a footpath and highway immediately beneath, additionally there is a bus stop and bench position directly beneath the tree. The tree is a lapsed pollard which has been previously pollarded at 4 m above ground level. The canopy appears thin and the foliage is chlorotic. On the western aspect some mistletoe can be found adjacent to a dead limb.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	570		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	17	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm in diameter. Remove mistletoe. Reinspecting 12 months.	
Physiological Condition	Fair		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	13	Notes	Priority
Species	Common Lime (Tilia x europaea)	Positioned on the eastern boundary of the site with a footpath and highway directly beneath its eastern aspect and a car park within falling distance on its western aspect. The canopy is extremely thin with yellow, chlorotic foliage and dead leaves hanging in the canopy. The tree was previously pollarded at 4m but is now lapsed.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	630		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	14	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Reinspect in 12 months	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	14	Notes	Priority
Species	Common Lime (Tilia x europaea)	Positioned on the eastern boundary of the site overhanging a footpath and highway on its eastern aspect and a car park within falling distance of its western aspect. Canopy is very thin with yellow, chlorotic foliage throughout.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	650		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	14	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Reinspect in 12 months.	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	18	Notes	Priority
Species	Common Lime (Tilia x europaea)	Positioned on the eastern boundary of the site with a footpath and road directly beneath on the eastern aspect and within falling distance of a car park. Ivy and basal growth on trunk inhibit thorough inspection of the base. Major Deadwood within canopy.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	640		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	16	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm diameter over highway and footpath only. Remove basal growth to aid future inspection.	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	19	Notes	Priority
Species	Common Lime (Tilia x europaea)	Positioned on the eastern boundary of the site with a footpath and road directly beneath on the eastern aspect and within falling distance of a car park. Ivy and basal growth on trunk inhibit thorough inspection of the base. Major Deadwood within canopy.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	870		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	16	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm diameter over highway and footpath only. Remove basal growth to aid future inspection.	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	20	Notes	Priority
Species	Common Lime (Tilia x europaea)	Positioned on the eastern boundary of the site with a footpath and road directly beneath on the eastern aspect and within falling distance of a car park. Ivy and basal growth on trunk inhibit thorough inspection of the base. Major Deadwood within canopy.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	660		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	18	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm diameter over highway and footpath only. Remove basal growth to aid future inspection.	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	34	Notes	Priority
Species	English Oak (Quercus robur)	Positioned on the northern boundary of the site overhanging private property on the northern aspect, with dwellings to the south, east and south-west, car parking in proximity and wooden fences surrounding. The tree has veteran potential with a cavity at the base, extending into the canopy on the northern aspect with rams horn formations. Probed to depth of only 5 cm hollow sounding on northern aspect.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	1,360		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	20	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Reinspect in 12 months.	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	40	Notes	Priority
Species	English Oak (Quercus robur)	Positioned on a green space with dwellings to the west a footpath to the south and a car park at the north. Major deadwood can be found throughout the canopy which also has some dieback on the northern aspect.	Low
Stem Diameter (mm)	670		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	19	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Semi Mature	Remove deadwood wood greater than 50 mm in diameter. Reinspect in 18 months.	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	52	Notes	Priority
Species	English Oak (Quercus robur)	Positioned on a communal lawn with dwellings to the south, east and west. The tree has good veteran potential with some overextended limbs on the eastern and western aspects.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	1,430		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	20	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Reduce lowest lateral limb on eastern aspect by up to 2 m to suitable growth points. Reduce limbs on Western aspect and encroaching on property, by up to 2 m to suitable growth points. Reinspect in 12 months.	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	53	Notes	Priority
Species	English Oak (Quercus robur)	Situating on a communal green space adjacent to the northern boundary of the site with a dwelling to the east. An extremely large historic wound dominates the western aspect of the trunk at 2 m, this appears to have resulted in approximately 40% of the canopy being lost. The wound is unoccluded nor is it decayed. On the Western aspect beneath the wound is a black exudate possibly Phytophthora ramorum.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	1,810		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	22	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Reinspecting 12 months.	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	54	Notes	Priority
Species	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	Positioned on a green space adjacent to a public footpath and road. The tree has poorly formed unions at 1 m and 2 m above ground level.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	105		
Number of Stems	2		
Height (m)	18	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Install four tonne Cobra bracing at 8 m above ground level between the northern stem and western stem and between the western stem and the southern stem.	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	57	Notes	Priority
Species	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Positioned on a green space with a footpath passing beneath it on its western aspect, a car park to the east and a road to the south. Tree has stage one ash-die back with major deadwood throughout the canopy.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	450		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	17	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Semi Mature	Remove all deadwood greater than 50mm diameter	
Physiological Condition	Fair		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	59	Notes	Priority
Species	English Oak (Quercus robur)	Positioned adjacent to a car park on its north aspect with a road to the south. The tree leans and then corrects itself in a southerly orientation. Major deadwood can be found within the canopy.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	640		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	16	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Lift canopy to 4 m over car park. Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm diameter.	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	60	Notes	Priority
Species	English Oak (Quercus robur)	Positioned on a green space with a car park to the north and road to the south. The tree has some very low branches extending out over the car park and major deadwood throughout the canopy.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	830		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	19	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove all major deadwood greater than 50 mm diameter and lift canopy to 4 m over the car park	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	61	Notes	Priority
Species	English Oak (Quercus robur)	Positioned on a green space overhanging a car park to the north with a dwelling immediately beyond the car park with the footpath and road to the south. The tree has grown as part of the group with its limb bias to the north and some very overextended, low hanging limbs over the car park. Major deadwood is present throughout the canopy.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	110		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	19	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Lift canopy over the car park to 4 m. Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm diameter.	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	62	Notes	Priority
Species	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	Positioned on a green space overhanging a road and public footpath. The tree is growing as part of a group with major deadwood throughout.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	990		
Number of Stems	1		
		Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove dead wood greater than 50 mm diameter	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	64	Notes	Priority
Species	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	Positioned on a green space with a dwelling immediately to the north and roads to the east and south. The trees canopy condition is very sparse with wilted leaves displaying shot-hole. A sunken patch of discoloured bark on the western aspect confirms the presents pseudomonas syringe.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	76		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	16	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Reduced to a five meter monolith, finish with coronette cuts	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	72	Notes	Priority
Species	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Positioned on a green space flanked by roads to the north south and east with a footpath on its southern aspect. The tree has a hanging branch at 8 m above ground level and major deadwood throughout the canopy.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	770		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	18	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm diameter. Removing hanging branch.	
Physiological Condition	Fair		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	76	Notes	Priority
Species	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	Positioned on a green space with a brick wall and private garden to the north, a dwelling to the east and a road to the south. The trees canopy appears very thin with many dead leaves retained on the branches. It's unlikely the tree will recover.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	260		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	16	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Early Mature	Fell to ground level	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	78	Notes	Priority
Species	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	Positioned on a green space with a dwelling immediately to the north and a road to the south. Tree is dead.	High
Stem Diameter (mm)	250		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	17	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Early Mature	Fell to ground level	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	79	Notes	Priority
Species	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	Positioned on a green space with a dwelling to the west and a road to the south. The tree is heavily in decline with the lower portion entirely dead and the upper portion heavily thinning.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	260		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	17	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Early Mature	Fell to ground level	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	80	Notes	Priority
Species	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	Positioned on a green space with a road to the south and a car park to the north. The tree is dead.	High
Stem Diameter (mm)	720		
Number of Stems	3		
Height (m)	14	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Monolith at 4 m above ground level, finish with coronette cuts.	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	81-85	Notes	Priority
Species	Common Lime (Tilia x europaea) and English Oak (Quercus robur)	Group of offsite trees which overhang private gardens via the southern boundary of the site. The trees all contain major deadwood.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)			
Number of Stems	5		
Height (m)	20	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm diameter overhanging private gardens only. Contact owner of trees to arrange additional works.	
Physiological Condition	Fair		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	90	Notes	Priority
Species	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	Positioned in a shelter-belt outside the southern boundary of the site. The tree is off-site but overhangs the land and road to its north. The tree is dead.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)			
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	18	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Contact the owner of of the tree to arrange its removal.	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	91	Notes	Priority	
Species	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Positioned on a Shelterbelt on the southern boundary of the site. The tree is dead.	High	
Stem Diameter (mm)				
Number of Stems	1			
Height (m)	19	Recommendations		
Life Stage	Mature	Fell to ground level.		
Physiological Condition	Poor			
Structural Conditon	Good			
Photos				
				

Tree/Group No.	92	Notes	Priority	
Species	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Positioned on a Shelterbelt on the southern boundary of the site. The tree is dead.	High	
Stem Diameter (mm)				
Number of Stems	2			
Height (m)	19	Recommendations		
Life Stage	Early Mature	Fell to ground level		
Physiological Condition	Poor			
Structural Conditon	Fair			
Photos				
				

Tree/Group No.	93	Notes	Priority
Species	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	Standing on a green space with a dwelling to the south and west and a road to the east and north. The tree is dead.	High
Stem Diameter (mm)	380		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	18	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Fell to ground level	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	119	Notes	Priority
Species	English Oak (Quercus robur)	Positioned on the western boundary of the site overhanging a school to the west. Major deadwood present throughout the.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	920		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	18	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm diameter overhanging school.	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	120	Notes	Priority
Species	Downy Birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>)	Positioned on the southern boundary of the site currently overhanging a construction site. The tree is dead.	High
Stem Diameter (mm)			
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	16	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Fell to ground level	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	141	Notes	Priority
Species	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	Positioned on a green space with a road to the north and east and the dwelling to the south. The Tree is dying and unlikely to recover	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	690		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	17	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Reduced to 5 m monolith, finish with coronette cuts.	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	147	Notes	Priority
Species	English Oak (Quercus robur)	Positioned on a green space with a footpath to the south. The tree has undergone some heavy reduction work on it southerly aspect and is growing as part of a group. There is a partially detached hanger at 4 m above ground level on the southerly aspect.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	840		
Number of Stems	2		
Height (m)	19	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove hanging branch on southerly aspect.	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	149	Notes	Priority
Species	English Oak (Quercus robur)	Positions on a green space overhanging a footpath. The tree is growing as part of a group with a limb bias to the south showing some signs of decline. On the southerly aspect over the footpath is a partially detached hanger at 3 m above ground level. Major deadwood throughout the canopy	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	860		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	15	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove partially detached hanger over the footpath and deadwood over 50 mm diameter over the footpath	
Physiological Condition	Fair		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	150	Notes	Priority
Species	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	Positioned on a green space. The tree is a lapsed pollard.	Low
Stem Diameter (mm)	1,560		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	17	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Pollard tree at 1 m above previous points	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	152	Notes	Priority
Species	Downy Birch (Betula pubescens)	Positioned on a green space with a footpath 2 m to the south. The tree has a very sparse canopy with very small leaves and multiple dead limbs throughout. It is unlikely to recover.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	360		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	16	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Semi Mature	Fell to ground level.	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	158	Notes	Priority
Species	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	Positioned on a green space with a footpath to the north of the tree. Beneath a large unoccluded wound is a sunken patch in the bark at 1.5 m above ground level with a foul-smelling exudate. Shot-holes in the leaves confirm the tree has Pseudomonas siringe. The lowest limb on the southern side of the tree has a hazardbeam crack approximately 1 m from the branch origin.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	840		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	18	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove limb on southern aspect to source. Reinspect in 12 months.	
Physiological Condition	Fair		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	160a	Notes	Priority
Species	English Oak (Quercus robur)	Situating on a green space with a footpath passing beneath the tree. The tree is multi stemmed from 1.2 m above ground level with well formed unions throughout the crown. There's a small cavity in a stem on the westerly aspect at approximately 4 m above ground level with an occluded bark seam extending vertically from it. Major dead wood throughout the canopy.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	150		
Number of Stems	4		
Height (m)	18	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove deadwood over 50mm diameter over footpath. Reinspect in 12 months.	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	164	Notes	Priority
Species	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	Positioned on a green space. The tree has a very thin canopy with excessive deadwood throughout on its westerly aspect. A large limb has shed and it's partially detached resting on the ground. There is further decay in the trunk. While the death of the tree is predictable, it has good ecological value.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	750		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	9	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Install chestnut fencing around its periphery and retained for habitat.	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	167	Notes	Priority
Species	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	Positioned on a green space. The tree bifurcate with a poorly formed union at 1.5 m above ground level. The canopy is thinning and contains excessive quantities of major deadwood. Its death is predictable.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	490		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	16	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Semi Mature	Reduced to a 5 m monolith, finish with coronette cuts.	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	175	Notes	Priority
Species	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Located on a green space, west of an attenuation pond with post and rail fencing and within falling distance of a road. The tree has stage-three ash dieback.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	330		
Number of Stems	2		
Height (m)	13	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Early Mature	Fell to ground level retaining oak growing at base	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	186	Notes	Priority
Species	English Oak (Quercus robur)	Positioned on the southern boundary of the site overhanging private property to the north and south. Major deadwood can be found throughout the canopy.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	690		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	17	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm diameter.	
Physiological Condition	Fair		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	187	Notes	Priority
Species	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Positioned on the southern boundary of the site overhanging private property to the south. The tree is dead.	High
Stem Diameter (mm)	620		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	20	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Semi Mature	Reduced to a five meter monolith, finish with coronette cut.	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	G189	Notes	Priority	
Species	Mixed broadleaves	Positions on the southern boundary of the site with a dwelling and parking spaces directly beneath. All trees are of poor quality and either dead or dying.	High	
Stem Diameter (mm)				
Number of Stems	8			
Height (m)	15	Recommendations		
Life Stage	Early Mature	Fell to ground level		
Physiological Condition	Poor			
Structural Conditon	Fair			
Photos				
				

Tree/Group No.	205	Notes	Priority
Species	Downy Birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>)	Positioned on a green space with a road to the north and east and a dwelling to the south. The tree has had a large limb removed on its western aspect, the wound is unoccluded. A woodpecker hole beneath the wounds indicates heart rot. Hollow when sounded with mallet.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	560		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	18	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Detailed inspection of the tree is required using sonic tomography at between 1.5 and 2 m above ground level.	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	208	Notes	Priority
Species	English Oak (Quercus robur)	Positioned on a green space with a road to the south, east and west. The canopy is sparse and thinning with dieback from the tips and major deadwood. At 2 m above ground level on the south western aspect is a dark patch of exudate.	High
Stem Diameter (mm)	1,000		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	18	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm diameter. Reinspect in 18 months.	
Physiological Condition	Fair		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	211	Notes	Priority	
Species	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Positioned on a green space with a dwelling to the north and south, with a road to the east. The tree has stage-two ash dieback.	Low	
Stem Diameter (mm)	740			
Number of Stems	1			
Height (m)	19	Recommendations		
Life Stage	Mature	Reinspect in 12 months		
Physiological Condition	Fair			
Structural Conditon	Good			
Photos				
				

Tree/Group No.	216	Notes	Priority
Species	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Positioned within a tree protection area on the western boundary of the site overhanging a private garden. The tree has stage-two ash die back with major deadwood throughout the canopy.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	530		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	20	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm diameter overhanging private land	
Physiological Condition	Fair		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	219	Notes	Priority	
Species	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus x canadensis)	Positioned on the western boundary of the site in a shelterbelt overhanging a private garden. The tree is overstood and has a large partially detached limb on its southern aspect.	High	
Stem Diameter (mm)	730			
Number of Stems	1			
Height (m)	25	Recommendations		
Life Stage	Mature	Reduce height by 3 to 4 m and spread by 3 to 4 m remove lowest limb on southern aspect.		
Physiological Condition	Good			
Structural Conditon	Fair			
Photos				
				

Tree/Group No.	221	Notes	Priority	
Species	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus x canadensis)	Positioned in a shelterbelt on the western boundary of the site with a private property to the west. The tree has suffered a major limb failure historically and is overstood.	High	
Stem Diameter (mm)	770			
Number of Stems	1			
Height (m)	21	Recommendations		
Life Stage	Mature	Reduce height by 3 to 4 m to suitable growth points reduce spread by 3 m to suitable growth points.		
Physiological Condition	Good			
Structural Conditon	Fair			
Photos				
				

Tree/Group No.	222	Notes	Priority
Species	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	Positioned in a shelterbelt on the western boundary of the site, overhanging private property. The tree appears to have Pseudomonas syringae, with a very sparse canopy, areas of which have no foliage at all.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	610		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	17	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Monolith at 5 m, finishing with coronette cuts.	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	224	Notes	Priority	
Species	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus x canadensis)	Positioned within a shelterbelt on the western boundary of the site. The tree has suffered a major stem failure historically, the crown condition is poor. There is a large woodpecker hole at approximately 12 m above ground level.	High	
Stem Diameter (mm)	690			
Number of Stems	1			
Height (m)	22	Recommendations		
Life Stage	Mature	Reduce height by 3 to 4 m to suitable growth points reduce spread by 3 m to suitable growth points.		
Physiological Condition	Fair			
Structural Conditon	Good			
Photos				
				

Tree/Group No.	227	Notes	Priority	
Species	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus x canadensis)	Positioned in a shelterbelt on the western boundary of the site. The tree has suffered a major stem failure on its eastern aspect, with Inonotus hispidus on the remains of the failed stem. The remaining tree leans heavily to the south.	High	
Stem Diameter (mm)	730			
Number of Stems	1			
Height (m)	22	Recommendations		
Life Stage	Mature	Reduce to 8 m monolith, finish with coronette cuts		
Physiological Condition	Fair			
Structural Conditon	Fair			
Photos				
				

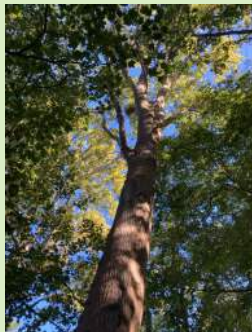
Tree/Group No.	228	Notes	Priority	
Species	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus x canadensis)	Positioned in a shelterbelt on the western boundary of the site overhanging private property to the west. The trees crown condition is very poor with major deadwood throughout.	High	
Stem Diameter (mm)	720			
Number of Stems	1			
Height (m)	22	Recommendations		
Life Stage	Mature	Reduced to 8 m monolith, finish with coronet cuts.		
Physiological Condition	Poor			
Structural Conditon	Good			
Photos				
				

Tree/Group No.	232	Notes	Priority
Species	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	Positioned within a Shelterbelt on the western boundary of the site. The tree is dead.	High
Stem Diameter (mm)	510		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	18	Recommendations	
Life Stage		Reduced to 8 m monolith, finish with coronet cuts.	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	238	Notes	Priority	
Species	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus x canadensis)	Positioned in a shelterbelt on the western boundary of the site overhanging private properties to the west. Unidentified fungal fruiting body at base on southerly aspect. The tree is dead.	High	
Stem Diameter (mm)	760			
Number of Stems	1			
Height (m)	20	Recommendations		
Life Stage	Mature	Reduce to a 8 m monolith, finish with coronet cuts		
Physiological Condition	Poor			
Structural Conditon	Fair			
Photos				
				

Tree/Group No.	238a	Notes	Priority
Species	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	Positioned in a shelterbelt on the western boundary of the site within falling distance of private property. The tree is dead.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	450		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	16	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Semi Mature	Reduced to an 8 m monolith, finish with coronette cuts	
Physiological Condition	Poor		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	239a	Notes	Priority
Species	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Positioned within a shelterbelt on the western boundary of the site. The tree has an overextended limb at 6 m above ground level which overhangs private land to the west, the limb has some squirrel damage which appears significant.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	390		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	19	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Semi Mature	Reduce limb by 6 m to first branch junction	
Physiological Condition	Fair		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	239b	Notes	Priority	
Species	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus x canadensis)	Positioned within a shelterbelt on the western boundary with private property to the west. The tree appears to be heaving to the east, surface roots on the western aspect appear to be decayed with saprotrophic fungi present. At 7 m above ground level is a woodpecker hole on the western aspect. Major Deadwood within canopy.	High	
Stem Diameter (mm)	760			
Number of Stems	1			
Height (m)	22	Recommendations		
Life Stage	Mature	Reduced to 8 m monolith, finish with coronet cuts		
Physiological Condition	Good			
Structural Conditon	Good			
Photos				
				

Tree/Group No.	240	Notes	Priority
Species	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Positioned in a shelterbelt on the western boundary of the site. The tree overhangs a public footpath and contains major deadwood.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	780		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	19	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm diameter over the footpath.	
Physiological Condition	Fair		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	240a	Notes	Priority
Species	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus x canadensis)	Positioned in a shelterbelt on the western boundary of the site. The tree has a woodpecker hole on its eastern stem at 12 m above ground level with an Inonotus hispidus bracket at 10 m above ground level on its western aspect with several woodpecker holes beneath.	High
Stem Diameter (mm)	740		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	22	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Reduced to 8 m monolith, finish with coronette cut	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	241	Notes	Priority	
Species	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus x canadensis)	Positioned in a Shelterbelt on the western boundary of the site. The tree has suffered a major limb loss and the canopy is thinning.	High	
Stem Diameter (mm)	740			
Number of Stems	1			
Height (m)	21	Recommendations		
Life Stage	Mature	Reduced to a 5 m monolith, finish with coronet cuts		
Physiological Condition	Poor			
Structural Conditon	Good			
Photos				
				

Tree/Group No.	244	Notes	Priority
Species	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Positioned in a shelterbelt on the western boundary. The tree overhangs a public footpath and green space. The tree has stage-one ash dieback and contains major deadwood.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	630		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	18	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm diameter	
Physiological Condition	Fair		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	262	Notes	Priority
Species	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	Position behind tree protection fencing on a construction site with dwellings to the east and south. The limb on the southern aspect of the tree appears to have a helical fracture.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	8,100		
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	18	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove fractured limb at source.	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	G294	Notes	Priority	
Species	English Oak (Quercus robur) and Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	Positioned on a green space with dwellings to the north and east with roads to the south and west. Major deadwood can be found throughout the group. At the southern end of the group there have been two major limb failures which are partially detached, there is a hazard beam at 10 m on the south-western aspect. On the western aspect of the group is a tree with Armillaria mellea at the base.	High	
Stem Diameter (mm)				
Number of Stems	12			
Height (m)	19	Recommendations		
Life Stage	Semi Mature	Fell walnut to ground level. Remove both partially detached branches. Remove hazard beam. Reduce the tree on the western aspect with Armillaria mellea and a pink dot at the base by 2 m to suitable growth points. Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm from all remaining trees.		
Physiological Condition	Good			
Structural Conditon	Fair			
Photos				
				

Tree/Group No.	301	Notes	Priority	
Species	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Positioned in a woodland area adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site with a wooden fence beneath it and private property beyond. Tree is currently behind tree protection fencing with heavy undergrowth beneath inhibiting thorough inspection.	Medium	
Stem Diameter (mm)				
Number of Stems	3			
Height (m)	19	Recommendations		
Life Stage	Mature	Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm over private property only.		
Physiological Condition	Fair			
Structural Conditon	Fair			
Photos				
				

Tree/Group No.	306	Notes	Priority
Species	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Positioned in a woodland area adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site with a wooden fence beneath it and private property beyond. Tree is currently behind tree protection fencing with heavy underground beneath inhibiting thorough inspection.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)			
Number of Stems	1		
Height (m)	19	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Remove deadwood greater than 50 mm over private property only	
Physiological Condition	Fair		
Structural Conditon	Good		
Photos			
			

Tree/Group No.	307	Notes	Priority
Species	Downy Birch (Betula pubescens)	Positioned on a green space with private property to the east divided by a wooden fence. The westerly stem is thinning with small, chlorotic foliage. There are also dark patches of exudate on the bark indicative of Armillaria mellea.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)	280		
Number of Stems	3		
Height (m)	15	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Semi Mature	Fell to ground level	
Physiological Condition	Fair		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
 			

Tree/Group No.	311	Notes	Priority
Species	Downy Birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>)	Positioned on a green space with a wooden fence to the east beyond which is private property. The tree bifurcates at 0.5 m above ground level with a poorly formed union.	Medium
Stem Diameter (mm)			
Number of Stems	2		
Height (m)	16	Recommendations	
Life Stage	Mature	Install two tonne cobra brace between the two stems at 7 m above ground level and reduce easterly stem by up to 2 m to suitable growth points.	
Physiological Condition	Good		
Structural Conditon	Fair		
Photos			
 			









