



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT & Impact Assessment to BS 5837:2012 at:

***The Sycamores,
12 Church Street,
Golcar,
HD7 4AH***

Prepared for:
Brunswick Architectural

Date: *August 2023*

Reference: AWA5589



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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We have been instructed by Brunswick Architectural to visit the site and prepare our findings in a report.
- 1.1.2 The report is required in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.

1.2 Survey Details

- 1.2.1 The survey took place during June 2023.
- 1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using “Visual Tree Assessment” techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.
- 1.2.3 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.
- 1.2.4 The tree positions were plotted on an Ordnance Survey map base-layer using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.
- 1.2.5 This report has been prepared by Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principal and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd. The tree survey data collection was carried out by Miss Lucy Garbutt, MSc, BSc (Hons), Arboriculturist at AWA Trees Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.6 Full qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5** and for detail of the impacts of the new development refer to the Tree Impacts Plan at **Appendix 6**.

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

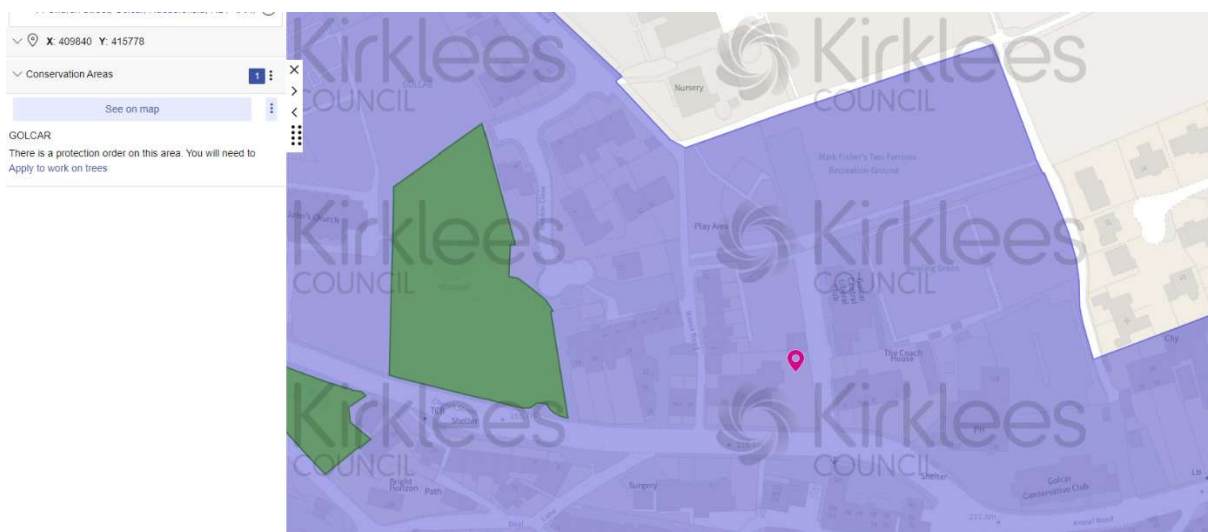
- 2.1.1 The site is located on Church Street in Golcar, Huddersfield.
- 2.1.2 The site comprises a large residential property with associated access and a large garden to the front and rear of the property.
- 2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2021 Google Earth) image below:



3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

- 3.1.1 The following advice is for guidance purposes only. Some trees are protected by legislation, and it is essential that the legal status of trees is established prior to carrying out works to them. Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licences or Restrictive Covenants legally protect many trees in the UK.
- 3.1.2 An online search was undertaken with Kirklees Council on 14/06/23 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. The site is situated within a Conservation Area, and as such all trees at the site are legally protected.
- 3.1.3 The accessed map image from mapping.kirklees.gov.uk is detailed below:



- 3.1.4 Before carrying out any works to protected trees the permission of the local planning authority is required. There are large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees. Statutory permission is not required for the removal of deadwood.
- 3.1.5 The Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was used to search for areas of ancient woodlands listed on the Ancient Woodland (DEFRA 2021), and a check for catalogued Ancient and Veteran trees using the woodland trust ancient tree inventory (Woodland Trust 2021).
- 3.1.6 It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or veteran trees within the survey area.

- 3.1.7 Development, including construction and operational activities can affect ancient woodland. Natural England and Forestry Commission 'standing advice' for ancient woodland is a material planning consideration for local planning authorities when making planning decisions that affect ancient woodland.
- 3.1.8 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected such as bats, nesting birds, badgers and dormice. It is essential that appropriate care is taken to ensure that this legislation is not contravened.
- 3.1.9 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 3.1.10 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

3.2 Tree Survey Results

- 3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 37 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 33 individual trees and 4 tree groups or hedges.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 2 trees are retention category 'U', 4 trees are retention category 'A', 5 trees and tree groups are retention category 'B' and 26 trees, tree groups and hedges are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).
- 3.2.3 Full details of the surveyed trees, tree groups and hedges are provided in the attached tree data schedule at Appendix 4. General comments are provided below:
- 3.2.4 The significant tree cover within the site consists of several ornamental varieties of trees planted in the rear garden to the north of the site, which have become overgrown and unkept but show evidence of previous management through pruning. There are also some large mature Sycamores to the northern and eastern periphery of the site which provide a large portion of the tree cover within the site.
- 3.2.5 Species diversity was high, with the dominant species being Sycamore and Cypress. There were also several Acer, Cherry and Birch, and the occasional Beech, Larch, Ash, Cedar, Holly, Fir, Lime and Whitebeam.
- 3.2.6 The trees are mostly semi-mature but there are several mature individuals and the occasional early-mature tree.

- 3.2.7 Sycamores T21, T22, T36 and T37 were the highest value trees at site, all large mature trees in good condition with good long term prospects. All four had little to no defects and provided a high level of amenity to the site and surrounding area, and as such are retention category 'A'.
- 3.2.8 There were also several retention 'B' category trees at the site, including Cherry T7, Beech T8, Larch T9, Lime T30 and Whitebeam T33. These five trees were all early-mature to mature trees in good condition, providing a moderate level of amenity to the site and surrounding area.
- 3.2.9 Cherry T7 and Beech T8 were growing out of the same base point and were in very close contact, which limit both of their long-term prospects. The northern crown of Larch T9 was dead at the time of the survey and as such its prospects were also limited.
- 3.2.10 T26 is a large mature Sycamore tree which has been topped and very heavily pruned to leave no crown, only very minor epicormic growths on the stem. This tree is in poor condition and has limited prospects as a result.
- 3.2.11 Fir T29 and Cypress T31 have mostly dead crowns and limited prospects as a result. These two trees are also retention category 'U' trees and should be removed regardless of the development.
- 3.2.12 The remaining trees within the site are of particularly low value and should not pose any significant constraint on the development potential of the site.
- 3.2.13 Ash trees in the wider region are being impacted by Chalara or Ash dieback disease. Once a tree is infected, the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly. While the identified Ash trees may continue to provide landscape and wildlife benefits for some time, their long-term prospects are likely to be limited as a result of Ash dieback.
- 3.2.14 Some trees were found to have defects and require pruning works/felling/other management regardless of any new development at the site, this includes T29 and T31 (as detailed in Appendix 4).
- 3.2.15 Some trees were covered in dense Ivy or were inaccessible (as detailed in Appendix 4). In such cases measurements were estimated and the condition values are indicative only.
- 3.2.16 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree has been plotted as a polygon centred on the base of the stem. Due to the presence of roads, structures, topography (and past tree management) the RPA is likely to be a simplified representation of the tree roots actual morphology and

disposition. However, detailed modifications to the shape of the RPA would largely be based on conjecture and so have been avoided.

- 3.2.17 Some lower value tree, hedge and shrub groups do not have RPAs detailed on tree plans. The detailed extent and spread of these low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.

3.3 Photographs

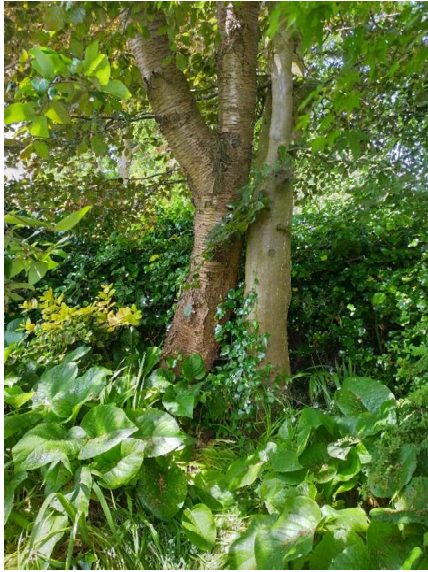


Photo 1: Stems of T7 and T8 from south.

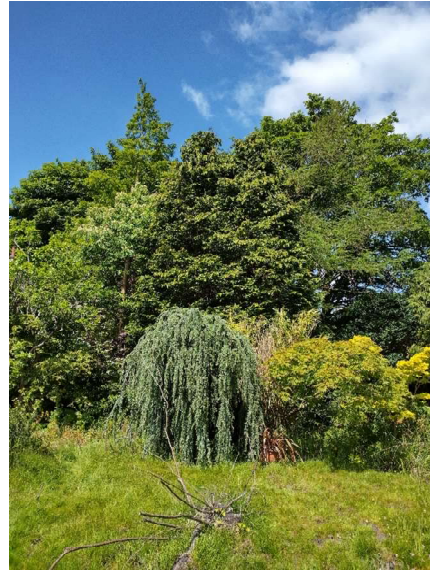


Photo 2: Rear garden from south.



Photo 3: T21 and T22 from south west.



Photo 4: T26 from south east.



Photo 5: T30 and T33 from north east.

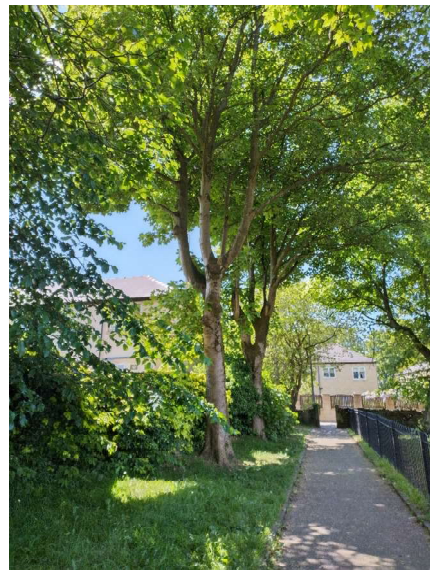


Photo 6: T36 and T37 from east.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

- 4.1.1 It is proposed to develop the existing residential property on site, and demolish the existing garage and build a new one, with changes to the associated access, parking, landscaping and facilities. The development proposals have been provided by my client and inform this arboricultural impact assessment and the Tree Impacts Plan at Appendix 6.

4.2 Direct Impacts

- 4.2.1 From assessing the new development proposals, no trees will require removal to facilitate the development.

4.3 Indirect Impacts

- 4.3.1 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Plans at Appendices 5 and 6, has been used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
- 4.3.2 Potentially damaging activities are proposed in the vicinity of retained trees.
- 4.3.3 The proposed new driveway is situated within the RPA of retained tree T26 and encroaches into the edge of the RPAs of retained trees T27 and T29. Cherry T27 and Fir T29 are of low value and the encroachment of the driveway into the RPAs is minor. The encroachment of the driveway into the RPA of Sycamore T26 is significant and this may have negative impacts on tree roots. In order to overcome or minimise any negative impact on tree roots a 'no-dig' geocell type method of construction with a 'root friendly' porous surface could be used for the new driveway within the RPA of T26.
- 4.3.4 There is existing drainage at the site within the RPAs of the retained trees, and the proposed new drainage will connect to the existing drainage. As such, provided the proposed new drainage requires no excavations within the retained trees' RPA, the retained trees at the site should remain largely unaffected by the works.
- 4.3.5 The buildability of the proposed development has been assessed in terms of access, adequate working space and provision for the storage of materials, including topsoil, in relation to the trees.

4.4 Protection of the Retained Trees

- 4.4.1 The retained trees will require protection by fencing in accordance with BS

5837: 2012, during the development phase.

- 4.4.2 An associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications and construction methods close to the retained trees has been provided.

5. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



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Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, ACIEEM

16th August 2023

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Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

Appendix 4: Tree Data

Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MARborA, ACIEEM, QTRA Registered

Adam is the company Director and Principal Consultant. He has a mix of the highest-level academic qualifications and relevant work experience. He has worked within the tree care profession for over 20 years and was awarded an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, with distinction. Adam is a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Registered Consultant with the Institute of Chartered Foresters, a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and he has original research published by the UK Forestry Commission. His work ranges from individual expert tree inspections to managing trees on major multimillion pound housing developments and infrastructure projects. His work often involves trees with preservation orders or litigation, and he has appeared as a tree expert, at planning appeal hearings up to the crown court. Adam has also undertaken locum Tree Officer work for several local authorities.

Mr James Brown, BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MARborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered

James has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Foresters student award. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, and he is working towards becoming a Chartered Arboriculturist. James joined AWA in 2016, he has several years' experience as an Arboricultural Consultant, he previously worked in Europe's largest container tree nursery and he has experience of local authority Tree Officer work.

Dr Felicity Stout, PhD, MA, BA (Hons), Cert Ed Forestry, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra)

Felicity has worked in the tree care profession for the last 10 years. She has a Certificate in Higher Education in Forestry, with a focus on Urban Forestry. She has practical arboricultural contractor experience and is a qualified and experienced social forestry practitioner. Felicity has a PhD in History, with a particular interest in the history of woodland and tree management and she has work published in The Arboricultural Journal on this subject. As well as working at AWA Felicity is the Tree Conservation Officer for the Peak District National Park Authority.

Mr James Godfrey, BA (Hons), Dip Forestry and Arboriculture Level 4, Cert Arb L3, TechArborA, QTRA Registered

James has extensive arboricultural experience working as a team leader within the public and private sector. By achieving a Distinction Star in the Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture, James was able to use his knowledge to inform and carry out appropriate maintenance that ensured the long term wellbeing of trees across the UK. During his time at Darlington Borough Council, James provided on site assessment and the management of the remedial works required to ensure safe and suitable retention of trees that provide a multitude of benefits to the urban environment. Currently, James is completing a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture and Tree Management, while working at AWA.

Mr Joe Thomas, MSci Biology, Award L4 Arboriculture, TechArborA

Joe achieved a first class degree in biology with an integrated Masters (MSci) from the University of Sheffield. Additionally, he has a Level 4 Award in Arboriculture. Joe joined AWA in 2022 after an Urban Forestry role with the Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust and Sheffield City Council, where he gained a variety of experience in different aspects of the arboriculture sector.

Mr James Boyle, HND Level 5 Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, Dip Arboriculture Level 4, TechArborA

Jim joined AWA in 2022, after having worked within the tree care profession for several years, alongside studying at college and university. During this time, he gained a wealth of experience and several professional and practical NPTC qualifications in the tree care industry. Jim has studied Arboriculture and Urban Forestry at Merrist Wood College in Surrey, Plumpton College in Sussex and University of Highlands and Islands in the Scottish Highlands, where he achieved a distinction in the Higher National Diploma Level 5.

Miss Lucy Garbutt, MSc Animal Behaviour, BSc (Hons) Biology, CIEEM membership

Lucy graduated with a masters degree in Animal Behaviour from the UK's highest rated university, St Andrews of Scotland, immediately following the completion of her BSc degree in Biology from Lancaster University. Lucy has experience in botany and plant science and moved into arboriculture after previous experience of protected species and botanical surveys with a large environmental consulting company.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

The survey was undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. The trees were assessed objectively and without reference to any proposed site layout. The trees were surveyed from the ground using 'Visual Tree Assessment' (VTA) methodology. VTA is appropriate and is endorsed by industry guidance. It is used by arboriculturists to evaluate the structural integrity of a tree, relying on observation of trees biomechanical and physiological features. Measurements are obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, laser distometer and loggers tape. Where this is not practical measurements are estimated. Tree groups have been identified in instances as defined in BS 5837:2012. Shrubs and insignificant trees may have been omitted from the survey.

This report represents a BS 5837:2012 tree survey and should not be accepted as a detailed tree safety inspection report; however, tree related hazards are recorded and commented upon where observed, yet no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998:2010 - '*Tree Work: Recommendations*'.

The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey. The author shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with these guidelines and terms.

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

HEIGHT of the tree is measured from the stem base in metres. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.

CROWN HEIGHT is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins.

STEM DIAMETER is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; the diameter is measured close to ground level or else a combined stem diameter is calculated.

CROWN SPREAD is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches in all four cardinal points.

AGE CLASS of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.

STRUCTURAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.

LIFE EXPECTANCY is classed as; less than 10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years, or more than 40 years. This is an indication of the number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.

Retention Categories

A (marked in green on Appendix 5) = retention most desirable. These trees are of very high quality and value with a good life expectancy.

B (marked in blue on Appendix 5) = retention desirable. These trees are of good quality and value with a significant life expectancy.

C (marked in grey on Appendix 5) = trees which could be retained. These trees are of low or average quality and value, and are in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established.

U (marked in red on Appendix 5) = trees unsuitable for retention. These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management					
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments		Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category
T1	Cherry	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	3	2	110, 90	No	2	2.5	1.5	2	1.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Moderate dieback. Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G2	Hazel, Viburnum, Cherry.	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , <i>Viburnum sp.</i> , <i>Prunus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	2.5	10	70	Yes	0.5	See plans				Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Shrubby understory group	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T3	Cypress	<i>Cupressussp.</i>	Early-mature	13	1	260	No	1.5	1	1	2	2	Soil compaction	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Path over roots to east	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T4	Cypress	<i>Cupressus sp.</i>	Early-mature	13	1	280	No	1.5	2	2	2	1.5	Soil compaction	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Path over roots to east	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T5	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Semi-mature	10	2	130, 130	No	2.5	1	1.5	5	4	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 1m. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Slightly unbalanced. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T6	Dawn Cypress	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Semi-mature	17	1	270	No	2	4	2	6	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Slightly unbalanced		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition					Value		Management				
				Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological		Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category
T7	Cherry	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Early mature	15	1	370	No	3	5	4	7	6	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Bark damage. Stubs	Minor dieback. Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood. Slightly unbalanced	In contact with neighbouring tree. Undergrowth prevented detailed inspection.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T8	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early-mature	15	1	300	No	1	5	5	6	6	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	In contact with neighbouring tree. Undergrowth prevented detailed inspection.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T9	Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Early-mature	14	1	290	No	3	1.5	2.5	6	3.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Crown dead on northern side	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T10	Castor Oil	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Semi-mature	2	1	110	No	1	1	1	1	1	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T11	Cypress	<i>Cupressus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	7	2	110, 120	No	1.5	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback	Growing out of rockery	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

	Tree Species			Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition					Value	Management					
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T12	Cypress	Cupressus sp.	Semi-mature	7	1	210	No	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback	Growing out of rockery	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T13	Cypress	Cupressus sp.	Semi-mature	3	3	100, 110, 90	Yes	0	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base. Significant pruning wounds	Minor dieback. Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood		Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T14	Cypress	Cupressus sp.	Semi-mature	9	3	240, 90, 80	No	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Significant lean north.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T15	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	10	3	140, 90, 150	No	1.5	4	2.5	1	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m. Significant lean. Old pruning wounds. Partially included bark. Tight union	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback	Significant lean north. Growing into the wall.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G16	Holly, Facia, Viburnum, Laurel, Ornamental maple	Ilex aquifolia, Fatsia japonica, Viburnum sp, Laurus nobilis, Acer japonica.	Semi-mature	3	10	70	Yes	0.5	See plans				Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Semi-mature scrubby sapling understory group.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

	Tree Species			Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management									
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works				
T17	Cypress	Cupressus sp.	Early-mature	14	3	290, 90, 210	No	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5					No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Growing on top of wall	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T18	Japanese Cedar	Cryptomeria japonica	Semi-mature	3	4	80, 80, 100, 100	No	1.5	2	2	1	1.5					No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Moderate dieback. Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T19	Cypress	Cupressus sp.	Semi-mature	9	1	160	No	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required				
T20	Cypress	Cupressus sp.	Semi-mature	8	2	170, 180	Yes	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required				
T21	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	20	1	590	No	5	7	6	4	6	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Fused branch to stem. Growing close to boundary retaining wall.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	High	A	No works required				

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
				Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological		Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category
T22	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	20	1	620	No	5	5	6	4	6	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Growing into wall slightly.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	High	A	No works required
T23	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolia</i>	Semi-mature	3.5	1	200	No	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Topped at 3m.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T24	Weeping Cedar	<i>Cedrus atlantica glauca pendula</i>	Semi-mature	3	1	230	No	0	0.5	1.5	2	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G25	Japanese Maple	<i>Acer japonicum</i>	Semi-mature	2	10	70	Yes	0.5	See plans				Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Various ornamental Maples planted round pond.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

	Tree Species			Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition					Value	Management					
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T26	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	12	1	860	No	12	4	2	4	0.5	Exposed roots. Soil compaction. Root damage /loss. Damage to buttress roots. Adjacent ground works	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage.	All absent. Pruning wounds.	Previously mature Sycamore has been topped and very heavily pruned to leave very minor epicormic growths. Building materials stored at base.	Poor	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T27	Cherry	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	5	1	250	No	2	4	5	1.5	2	Limited access around base. Adjacent ground works. Soil compaction	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Concrete to west of stem.	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G28	Cherry Laurel, Castor Oil	<i>Prunus nobilis</i> , <i>Fatsia japonica</i> ,	Semi-mature	3	10	70	Yes	0.5	See plans				Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Sapling understory group.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T29	Fir	<i>Abies sp.</i>	Semi-mature	7	1	180	No	0.5	2.5	2	2.5	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	50% dead / absent. Old pruning wounds. Major dieback	Most of crown dead.	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	No works required to facilitate development
T30	Lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	220	No	4	3	4	3	2.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood		Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required	

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	
				8	1	220	No		0.5	1	1	1					1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. 50% dead / absent. Major dieback. Major deadwood	Tight crown. Mostly dead.
T31	Cypress	Cupressus sp.	Semi-mature	8	1	220	No	0.5	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. 50% dead / absent. Major dieback. Major deadwood	Tight crown. Mostly dead.	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	No works required to facilitate development
T32	Cypress	Cupressus sp.	Mature	11	1	590	No	3	4.5	4.5	4.5	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Telephone wire through western crown.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T33	Whitebeam	Sorbus aria	Mature	11	1	410	No	3	5	4.5	4	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Retaining wall to east.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T34	Birch	Betula pendula	Semi-mature	5	1	240	No	2	1	1.5	1	1.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback	Previously topped at 4m. Within rocky bed	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T35	Birch	Betula pendula	Semi-mature	3	2	130, 120	No	1	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 1m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Minor cavities	Old pruning wounds	Weeping form. Ground works to north west. Exposed roots	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T36	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	20	1	820	No	1.5	5.5	9	6	5.5	Ground level changes	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Dead ivy covering stem has been cut at base. Ground rises south. In adjacent property by public park.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	High	A	No works required
T37	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	20	1	620	No	2	6	6.5	5	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Overhanging into the site	In adjacent property by public park.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	High	A	No works required

