



Tree Survey, Condition & Management Report

SITE:

Oakroyd Hall
Bradford Road
Birkenshaw
West Yorkshire
BD11 2DY

PREPARED FOR:

Allerton Property Management LTD.
Unit 11 Omega Business Park
Thurston Road
Northallerton
North Yorkshire
DL6 7NZ

PREPARED BY:

Mr. James Philpott
Arboricultural Representative

BARTLETT PROJECT REFERENCE:

ALLERTONOAKROYD

SITE VISIT DATE:

13th April 2023



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1.0 SCOPE OF REPORT

1.1 Assignment

Bartlett Consulting were instructed by Allerton Property management LTD. on October 2022 to:

1. Perform a Level 2 *Basic Survey* of the principal trees located within the grounds of Oakroyd Hall, Bradford Road, Birkenshaw, West Yorkshire, BD11 2DY following the visual tree assessment (VTA) techniques developed by Mattheck & Breloer (1994).
2. Provide a written report summarising the tree stock subject to the survey; a schedule of trees; and fully informed management recommendations in accordance with current Arboricultural practice and tree health care techniques.

1.2 Background

Oakroyd Hall was originally built in 1867 on what was then Halfway House Colliery. The house was occupied by several families until it was taken over by West Riding Council in 1947, when the premises were put to use as a home for children taken into care.

In 1951 the building passed into the hands of the War Department for use as an administrative and communication centre; then in 1958 the building was sold to the County Council. Since 1974 it has been used as the Headquarters of the West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service, where the senior management have their offices.

The adjacent Oakroyd View was developed in the 1990's comprising semi-detached and detached residential dwellings. There are three areas managed by Allerton Property Management on either side of the entrance to Oakroyd View and a small area to the south of Oakroyd View.

All three areas have a collection of trees, some of which are remnants of the Oakroyd Hall parkland.

1.3 Report References

Specific tree survey references applied by Bartlett Consulting for this project include:

- Dunstar, J.A, Smiley. T, Matheny. N, Lilly. S. (2017) *Tree Risk Assessment Manual, Second Edition*. International Society of Arboriculture. Champaign, IL.
- Fay, N. Dowson, D. Helliwell, R (2016) *Tree Surveys: A Guide to Good Practice* Arboricultural Association, The Malthouse, Gloucestershire
- Health & Safety Executive (2001) *Reducing Risk, Protecting People: HSE's Decision-Making Process*
- Lonsdale, D. (1999) *The Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment & Management* Department of the Environment. London.
- Mattheck, C., et. al. (2015) *The Body Language of Trees – Encyclopaedia of Visual Tree Assessment* Karlsruhe Institute of Technology Campus North.
- Slater, Dr. D (2016) *Assessment of Tree Forks – Assessment of Junctions for Risk Management* Arboricultural Association, The Malthouse, Gloucestershire.

1.4 Report Limitations & Methodologies

This report is restricted to the trees detailed in the Survey Schedule found at the end of this report.

Our Level 2 *Basic Survey* of trees at Oakroyd Hall is based on a single site visit, conducted on the 13th April 2023. All photographs, samples, and readings, if applicable, were taken at the time the assessment was performed.

There were no limitations affecting our tree survey and inspection.

1.0 SCOPE OF REPORT (continued...)

1.4 Report Limitations & Methodologies (continued...)

The information contained within this report 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 surveys and 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.

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.

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.

All tree information and data was captured using Pear Technology tree management software; the trees were plotted by GPS on an Ordnance Survey base map, using a Trimble TDC600 hand-held unit. This combination of technology has resulted in the production of the Tree Location Plan found at the end of this report.

The tree dimensions are accurate as captured on the day.

The surveyed trees were individually tagged with tags numbered 201 – 237

1.5 Assessment of Ecological Status of Tree & Potential Constraints

Following the site visit and tree survey and assessment, we believe that there is a MODERATE potential for wildlife and ecological associations with the tree subject to this report. Ecological associations are considered to be nesting birds

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, provides statutory protection to birds, bats, insects and other species that inhabit trees, hedgerows, or other associated vegetation. It is the recommendation of Bartlett Consulting that professional, detailed, advice from an ecologist is sought (if not done-so already) to confirm the consideration of Bartlett Consulting and to check if any such constraints apply to this site and its development proposals.

All trees must be thoroughly assessed for nesting birds prior to any recommended tree works.

2.0 TREE PROTECTION STATUS

The Town & Country Planning Act (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 and the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) provides legislative protection for trees within England. An enquiry was conducted by Bartlett Consulting through the Kirklees Metropolitan Council mapping website: <https://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/trees-listing-and-conservation/tree-preservation-orders.aspx>

2.1 Tree Preservation Order (TPO) Status

There are several tree preservation orders within and adjacent to the site boundaries referenced:

· 21/14/W3 · 28/18/W1 · 19/92/A1 · 19/92/T3 · 19/94/T4 · 19/92/G3 · 19/92/G4

2.2 Conservation Area (CA) Status

The site is *not* within any designated CA.

2.3 Tree Management Implications

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 Kirklees Metropolitan Council. This can be sought with the submission of a Tree Preservation Order planning application (1APP) but cannot be acted upon until full planning permission is granted.

This report must be submitted with any TPO 1APP.

Please note that the removal of dead trees and the pruning of dead branches from living trees are permitted and “excepted” works under the Regulation listed above. These works can be undertaken only after 5 working days’ written notice has been given to Kirklees Metropolitan Council.

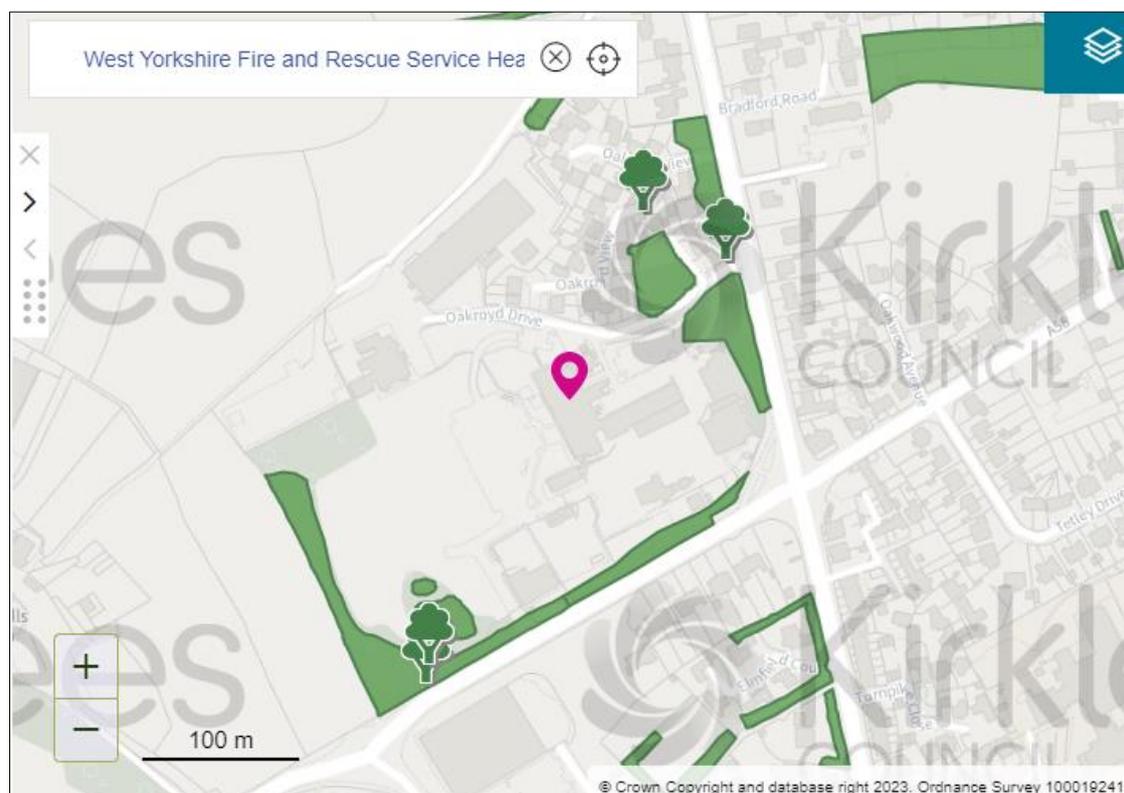


Figure 1: Snipped Image from Kirklees Metropolitan Council Website Showing Protected Trees Around Oakroyd Hall

3.0 TREE POPULATION OVERVIEW

A total of thirty-seven (37) trees were surveyed and inventoried within the boundaries of Oakroyd Hall, Bradford Road, Birkenshaw, West Yorkshire, BD11 2DY. Of these trees:

- Five (5) were found to be in *good* overall condition
- Twenty-one (21) in a *fair* overall condition due to either a remedial defect or physiological stress
- One (1) in *poor* overall condition due to a significant defect or irreversible decline in tree health
- Ten (10) in a *variable* condition due to a variety of structural / physiological observations

The age range of the tree population is composed of:

- Sixteen (16) mature trees
- Twelve (12) semi-mature trees
- Nine (9) young trees

3.1 General Discussion



Figure 2: View from South Side of Site Towards Oakroyd Hall

Several of the trees across the site are exhibiting signs of physiological stress, manifesting as apical die-back and “bleeds” on the stem.

This is possibly due to construction damage sustained by the trees, and / or changes in the soil and rooting environment, at the time of development.

The fungal disease Ash Die-back is considered to be present within the canopy of T34; and with the area being used for public recreation, prompt removal is recommended as the disease also affects the material properties of wood, making it brittle.



Figure 3: Beech Showing Signs of “Bleeds” on Stem



Figure 4: Brittle Cinder Fungus on Stem of Beech T15

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Priority Tree Works

For your convenience, the following work schedule has been brought forward from the Tree Survey & Management Schedule found at the end of this report, as they represent the highest priority works, with the timescale for completion being within the next 12-Months.

The Tree Survey & Management Schedule contains additional information about these trees, as well as the tree population, and must be read in conjunction with these extracted schedules of work.

All tree works shall be carried out in full compliance with BS 3998:2010 *Tree Works - Recommendations* (Section 4.2 below) and as modified by more recent research.

Table 1: 12-Month Tree Work Recommendations

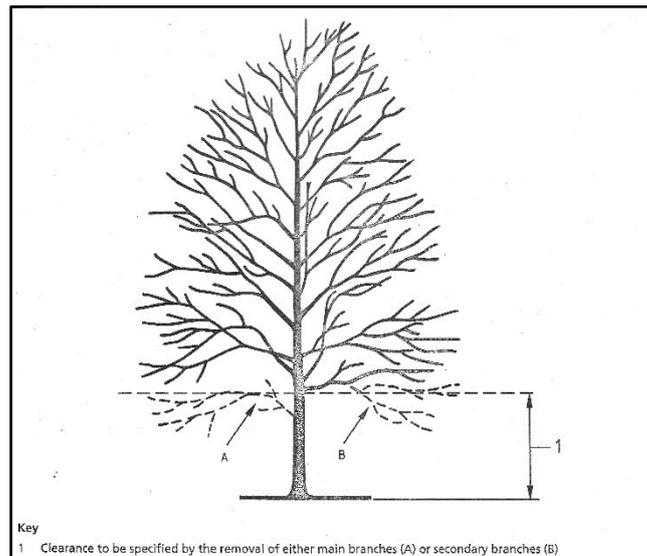
Tree No.	Tree Tag	Common Name	Management Recommendations
T2	202	Sweet Chestnut	1 – Remove major dead wood 2 – Reduce lateral canopy by 1.5 – 2 metres (leaving spread of approx. 9 metres)
T3	203	Sweet Chestnut	1 – Remove major dead wood 2 – Reduce lateral canopy by 1.5 – 2 metres (leaving spread of approx. 9 metres)
T4	204	Silver Birch	1 – Remove major dead wood
T6	206	English Elm	1 – Prune to give 1.5 – 2 metre clearance phone lines / street light
T7	207	Whitebeam	1 – Sever Ivy
T10	210	Sycamore	1 – Remove major dead wood 2 – Remove epicormic growth
T13	213	Sycamore	1 – Remove major dead wood
T16	216	Common Beech	1 – Tree Health Care 2 – Collect soil sample 3 – Prescription fertilisation & phosphate within dripline
T15	215	Common Beech	1 – Fell 2 – Replant space
T21	221	Sycamore	1 – Remove major dead wood
T23	223	Sycamore	1 – Remove major dead wood
T28	228	Sycamore	1 – Remove major dead wood 2 – Remove 'hazard beam' growing towards properties (at approx. 8 – 10 metre height on tree)
T34	234	Common Ash	1 – Fell 2 – Replant Space
T37	237	Sycamore	1 – Remove major dead wood

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (continued...)

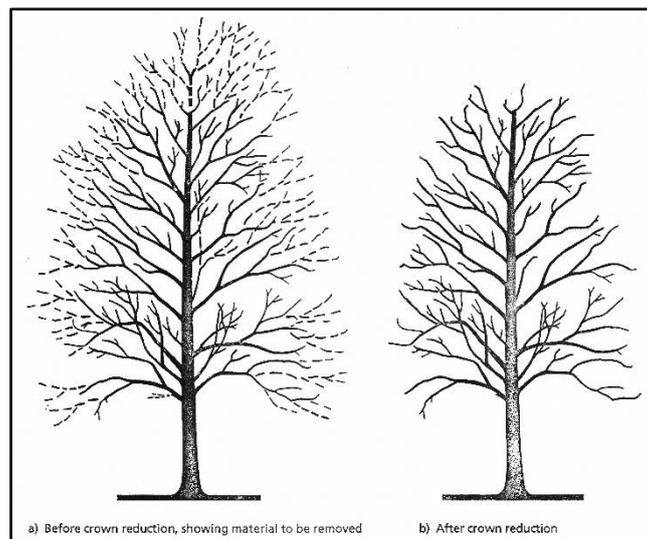
4.2 Pruning Specifications

For reference and the benefit of the client, we have provided below detailed specifications and definitions of the various recommended tree work operations as well as tree health care practices.

Crown Raising: Will be carried out in accordance with Section 7.6 of British Standard 3998:2010 so to achieve a final clearance in height above ground level, as detailed in the tables below. Branch removal will be in accordance with Figure 3 of the British Standard and carried out by removing primary branches in the first instance and the secondary branches second instance, unless otherwise specified.



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.

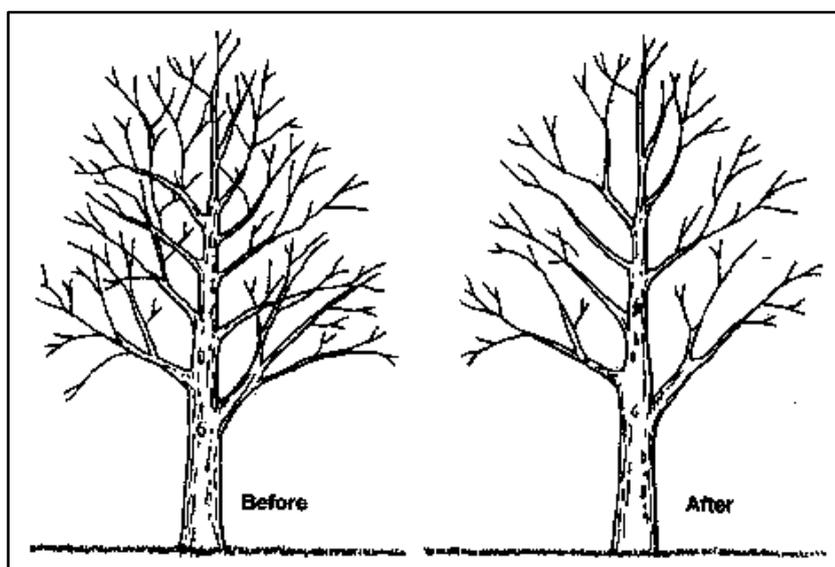


4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (continued...)

4.2 Pruning Specifications (continued...)

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.

Crown Thinning: Will be carried out in accordance with Section 7.5 of British Standard 3998:2010 so to achieve an even density of foliage throughout the canopy as well as a well-spaced, balanced branching structure. Branching and leaf material should be removed systematically from throughout the entire canopy as opposed to from the internal branching only.



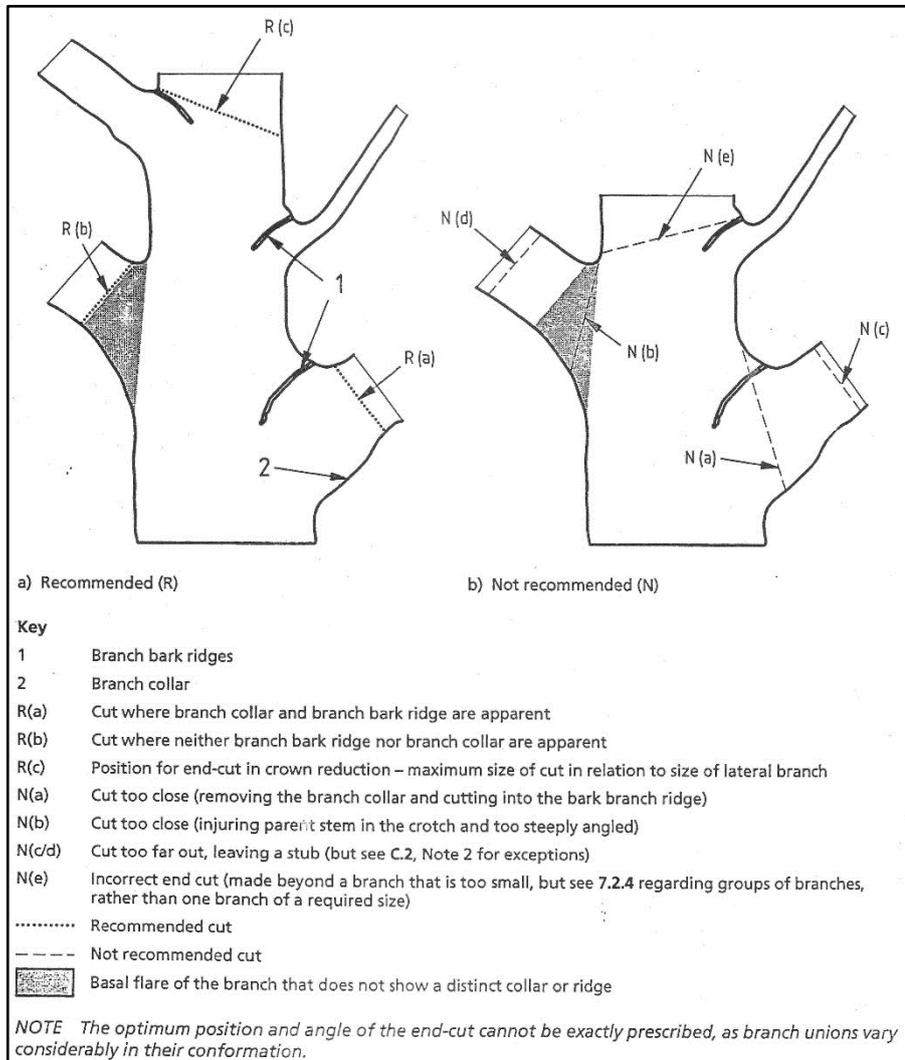
Crown Cleaning: The removal of deadwood (of all sizes) throughout the tree crown: broken and hanging branches to be removed and safely excised from the crown; stubs and ripped branches to be removed back to the branch bark collar or reduced back to substantial lateral growth; branches exhibiting any disease; branches with structural weakness such as vertical or horizontal cracking.

Formative or Structural Pruning: The removal of crossing and rubbing branches to prevent further damage; the removal of secondary branches with vertical growth; the removal of branches growing internally; a reduction in length of branches with included branch unions; a reduction back to lateral growth of branches competing for apical dominance; the removal of selective branches to improve and increase branch spacing. This does not include major crown reduction and reshaping works.

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.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (continued...)

4.2 Pruning Specifications (continued...)



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.

5.0 RISK ASSESSMENT & DUTY OF CARE

5.1 Limitations of Tree Risk Assessments

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.

The information and recommendations within this report have been derived from the level of tree risk assessment identified in this report, using the information and practices outlined in the *International Society of Arboriculture's Best Management Practices for Tree Risk Assessment*, as well as the information available at the time of the inspection.

However, the *overall tree risk rating*, the mitigation recommendations, or any other conclusions do not preclude the possibility of failure from undetected conditions, weather events, or other acts and/or influences of human or nature on the tree(s). 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.

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.

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.

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.

All recommendations made by Bartlett Tree Experts will be based on the defects that are present and detectable at the time of the inspection or assessment, and the commonly accepted industry practices for reducing or minimising the risks associated with the trees and are meant to assist the owner/client with the decision-making process regarding the trees. Tree conditions, though, can change, and some features/hazards may not be present or detectable through the inspection process. As such, Bartlett Tree Experts can make no guarantees or warranties of any kind that all features/hazards will be detected; nor can Bartlett Tree Experts accept any liability in any manner whatsoever for any damage caused by any tree on this property, whether the tree was assessed or not, or whether any recommendations to mitigate risk were followed or not.

Therefore, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the owner/client agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Bartlett Tree Experts from any third party law suits or claims based on the past, present, or future conditions of the owner/client's trees, or decisions made by the owner/client regarding the trees, or injuries or damages caused by any future tree or tree part failures, which are under the ownership and control of the owner/client, that Bartlett Tree Experts may suffer as the result of any negligent action, inaction, or decisions made by the owner/client regarding the trees. Such obligations shall not be construed to negate, abridge, or otherwise reduce any other right or obligation of indemnity which would otherwise exist as to any party or person described in this paragraph.

5.0 RISK ASSESSMENT & DUTY OF CARE (continued...)

5.2 Tree Owner's Duty of Care

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.

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

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.

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: Allerton Property Management LTD., Unit 11 Omega Business Park, Northallerton, DL6 7NZ	Report No: ALLERTONOAKROYD
Completed by: Jim Philpott	
Trees Tagged: 201 – 237	Weather: Cold / Partial Rain
Site: Oakroyd Hall, Bradford Road, Birkenshaw, West Yorkshire, BD11 2DY	Date of Survey: 13 th April 2023

Timescale for Works

6 months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years

Tree ID	Tag No.	Species	Ht. (m)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Overall	Observations Branches	Observations Leaf/Buds	Observations Roots	Observations Stem	Work Specification	Priority
T1	201	Mountain Ash	7	211	2	SM	Fair	· Minor dead wood	· Normal	· Increase in soil level	· No visual defect	· No Action	N/A
T2	202	Sweet Chestnut	11	489	6.5	SM	Fair	· Damage / wounding · Minor dead wood · Major dead wood · Stubs	· Normal	· No visual defects	· Bark wounds · Old pruning wounds	· Remove major dead wood · Reduce lateral canopy by 1.5 – 2.0 metres (leaving spread 9 metres)	1 year
T3	203	Sweet Chestnut	10	402	4.5	SM	Fair	· Damage / wounding · Minor dead wood · Major dead wood · Old pruning wounds	· Normal	· No visual defects	· Old pruning wounds · Stubs	· Remove major dead wood · Reduce lateral canopy by 1.5 – 2.0 metres (leaving spread 9 metres)	1 year
T4	204	Silver Birch	14	282	3	M	Fair	· Damage / wounding · Major dead wood	· Normal	· No visual defects	· Old pruning wounds	· Remove major dead wood	1 year
T5	205	Hawthorn	6	177	3	M	Fair	· Minor dead wood · Damage / wounding	· Normal	· No visual defects	· Old pruning wounds · Stubs	· No Action	N/A

Tree ID	Tag No.	Species	Ht. (m)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Overall	Observations Branches	Observations Leaf/Buds	Observations Roots	Observations Stem	Work Specification	Priority
T6	206	English Elm	14	622	7	M	Good	· Minor dead wood	· Normal	· No visual defects	· Old pruning wounds	· Prune to give 1.5 – 2.0 metres clearance from phone lines / street light.	1 year
T7	207	Whitebeam	9	0	3	M	Varied	· Ivy in crown · Minor dead wood	· Normal	· No visual defects	· Ivy covered	· Sever Ivy	1 year
T8	208	Horse Chestnut	12	360	6	SM	Varied	· Damage / wounding · Minor dead wood	· Normal	· Increase in soil level	· Stress marks · Slime flux	· No Action	N/A
T9	209	Horse Chestnut	5	240	1	Y	Varied	· Minor dead wood	· Normal	· Increase in soil level	· No visual defect	· No Action	N/A
T10	210	Sycamore	20	740	7	M	Fair	· Minor dead wood · Major dead wood; · Epicormic growths	· Normal	· Increase in soil level	· Old pruning wounds · Epicormic growths	· Remove major dead wood · Remove epicormic growth	1 year
T11	211	Lime	9	260	2	Y	Varied	· Apical die back · Minor dead wood · Stubs · Epicormic growths	· Normal	· Increase in soil level	· Old pruning wounds · Epicormic growths	· Remove major dead wood	2 Years
T12	212	Sycamore	5	180	4	Y	Fair	· Minor dead wood	· Normal	· Increase in soil level	· No visual defect	· No Action	N/A
T13	213	Sycamore	21	690	6	M	Fair	· Minor dead wood · Major dead wood · Old pruning wounds	· Normal	· No visual defects	· Old pruning wounds	· Remove major dead wood	1 year
T14	214	Beech	16	350	6	SM	Fair	· Minor dead wood · Old pruning wounds	· Normal	· Increase in soil level	· No visual defect	· No Action	N/A
T16	216	Beech	20	602	6.5	M	Varied	· Minor dead wood · Old pruning wounds	· Normal	· Increase in soil level · Expose root flare to 3x diameter of stem.	· Old pruning wounds	· Tree Health Care · Collect soil sample · Prescription fertilisation & phosphate soil drench within dripline	1 year
T15	215	Beech	8	240	4	Y	Poor	· Apical die back	· Small / sparse	· Increase in soil level	· Fungus or decay · Bark wounds · <i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i> present in stem wound	· Fell · Replant Space	1 year
T17	217	Hawthorn	7	220	3	M	Fair	· Minor dead wood · Damage / wounding	· Normal	· Increase in soil level	· Multi stemmed	· Remove major dead wood	2 Years
T18	218	Beech	16	650	12	M	Fair	· Minor dead wood · Major dead wood	· Normal	· Increase in soil level	· Old pruning wounds · Stress marks · Slime flux	· Remove major dead wood	2 Years

Tree ID	Tag No.	Species	Ht. (m)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Overall	Observations Branches	Observations Leaf/Buds	Observations Roots	Observations Stem	Work Specification	Priority
T19	219	Sycamore	14	400	4	SM	Varied	· Apical die back · Minor dead wood	· Small / sparse	· No visual defect · Sucker growth	· Old pruning wounds · Cavities	· No Action	N/A
T20	220	Beech	5	170	6	SM	Fair	· No visual defects	· Normal	· No visual defects	· Old pruning wounds	· No Action	N/A
T21	221	Sycamore	18	525	5	M	Fair	· Minor dead wood · Major dead wood	· Normal	· No visual defects	· Old pruning wounds · Stubs	· Remove major dead wood	1 year
T22	222	Lime	8	166	2	Y	Varied	· Apical die back · Minor dead wood · Major dead wood	· Normal	· Increase in soil level	· Old pruning wounds	· No Action	N/A
T23	223	Sycamore	17	330	5	M	Fair	· Minor dead wood · Major dead wood · Epicormic growths	· Normal	· Increase in soil level	· Epicormic growths	· Remove major dead wood	1 year
T24	224	Horse Chestnut	16	323	3	SM	Good	· Minor dead wood	· Normal	· No visual defects	· Epicormic growths	· No Action	N/A
T25	225	Beech	16	290	4	SM	Fair	· Minor dead wood	· Normal	· No visual defects	· No visual defect	· No Action	N/A
T26	226	Sycamore	20	442	5	M	Fair	· Minor dead wood · Major dead wood	· Normal	· No visual defects	· Old pruning wounds	· Remove major dead wood	2 Years
T27	227	Beech	17	355	6	SM	Varied	· Apical die back · Minor dead wood	· Normal	· No visual defects	· Old pruning wounds · Stress marks · Slime flux	· No Action	N/A
T28	228	Sycamore	20	560	6	M	Fair	· Minor dead wood · Major dead wood · Old pruning wounds · Stubs · Damage / wounding	· Normal	· Increase in soil level	· Old pruning wounds · Bark wounds	· Remove major dead wood · Remove 'hazard beam' growing towards properties (at 8 – 10 metre ht on tree)	1 year
T29	229	Oak	4	120	2	Y	Fair	· No visual defects	· Normal	· No visual defects	· No visual defect	· No Action	N/A
T30	230	Turkey Oak	10	175	3	Y	Good	· No visual defects	· Normal	· No visual defects	· No visual defect	· No Action	N/A
T31	231	Oak	12	310	3	Y	Good	· Minor dead wood	· Normal	· No visual defects	· No visual defect	· No Action	N/A
T32	232	Sycamore	17	390	3	SM	Fair	· Minor dead wood	· Normal	· No visual defects	· Old pruning wounds	· No Action	N/A

Tree ID	Tag No.	Species	Ht. (m)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Overall	Observations Branches	Observations Leaf/Buds	Observations Roots	Observations Stem	Work Specification	Priority
T33	233	Oak	8	160	1.5	Y	Good	· No visual defects	· Normal	· No visual defects	· Bark wounds	· No Action	N/A
T34	234	Ash	10	480	10	M	Varied	· Apical die back · Minor dead wood · Major dead wood	· Small / sparse	· No visual defects	· Old pruning wounds · Epicormic growths	· Fell · Replant Space	1 year
T35	235	Lime	15	370	3	SM	Varied	· Apical die back · Minor dead wood · Major dead wood · Damage / wounding	· Normal	· No visual defects	· Bark wounds · Old pruning wounds	· Remove major dead wood	2 Years
T36	236	Horse Chestnut	15	540	6	M	Fair	· Minor dead wood · Old pruning wounds · Epicormic growths	· Normal	· No visual defects	· Old pruning wounds · Bark wounds	· No Action	N/A
T37	237	Sycamore	18	590	6	M	Fair	· Damage / wounding · Minor dead wood · Major dead wood · Old pruning wounds	· Normal	· Increase in soil level	· Old pruning wounds · Stress marks · Slime flux	· Remove major dead wood	1 year

Tree Survey Schedule Key:

Tree ID – Tree number in the survey schedule. **Tag No** – tree tag number. **Species** – tree species giving English common name. **Ht** – tree height recorded in metres. **DBH** – the individual stem diameter, in millimetres, when typically measured at 1.5m above ground level unless otherwise stated. **Crown Spread** - crown spread using broadest radial spread. **Age Class** – recorded as **NP** (newly planted); **Y** (Y) up-to 1/5 of trees life-cycle; **SM** (semi-mature) up-to 2/5 of trees life-cycle; **EM** (early-mature) up-to 3/5 of trees life-cycle; **M** (mature) up-to 4/5 of trees life-cycle; **OM** (over-mature) up-to 5/5 of trees life-cycle; **Vet** (veteran) exceptional age for species with features such as cracks, cavities and decay which enhance biological associations and value of tree with senescence/retranchment. **Overall** – general condition of the tree referencing health and structure together. **Priority** – recommended timeframe in which tree work should be completed.

Note on Missing Data: Where tree dimension are missing, this is due to inaccessibility of the trees or inability to survey the full 360° of the tree.

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 Survey, Condition & Management Report

REPORT STATUS: FINAL

REPORT COMPLETED BY: Jim Philpott
Arboricultural Representative

SIGNATURE:

DATE: 15.06.2023

REPORT REVIEWED BY: Jason Hasaka *HIND Arb Tech ArborA*
Principal Arboricultural Consultant

SIGNATURE:

DATE: 15.06.2023