# Tree Condition Report

## & Management Recommendations

CROWN Tree Consultancy

Branching out through England and Wales



at

**93 Woodhead Road**
**Holmbridge, Holmfirth**
**HD9 2NW**

Dated

**15th October 2026**

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Instruction

1.1.1. I am instructed by Pof. Nigel Beail to conduct an Arboricultural Survey at 93 Woodhead Road and produce my findings in a report.

## 1.2. Scope and Purpose of the Report

1.2.1. The purpose of the report is to highlight any issues which may be of concern from a safety perspective. The context and condition of trees are assessed and hazards and potential hazards are recorded. Appropriate recommendations are made in order to reduce risk to acceptable levels.

1.2.2. Only trees where remedial works have been recommended are included within this report.

1.2.3. Our survey methodology is described in Appendix 2.

## 1.3. Tree Survey and Tree Data Schedule

1.3.1. The *Tree Location Plan* and *Tree Data Schedule* in Appendix 5 contain information gathered for each tree during a ground-level survey undertaken on 23rd of September 2026 during clear, dry weather conditions. The survey was conducted by Sarah Alway. No climbed inspections or specialist decay detection were undertaken.

## 1.4. Brief Site Description

1.4.1. The trees surveyed are growing within the garden of a residential property.

## 1.5. Supporting Information

1.5.1. A definition of the Safety Categories can be found in Appendix 1. All other terms used within the Tree Data Schedule are defined and explained in Appendix 3.

## 1.6. Author

1.6.1. This report was compiled by Sarah Alway- FdSc (Arboriculture), M. Arbor A. Details of the author's experience that qualify her to produce such a report are detailed in Appendix 4.

# 2. Tree Condition and Recommendations

In this section I have grouped all of the trees according to the type of work recommended. Photographs of trees and recorded defects can be found within Section 3. The table at Appendix 5 includes all trees in chronological order. The Tree Location Plan can also be found there.

## 2.1. Trees to Remove

2.1.1. Trees recommended for removal are listed below.

| Ref. | Other Reference | Life Stage | Species | Height | DBH (cm) | North | East | South | West | Photo | Location & Targets | Survey Notes | Inspection Limitations | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Recommended Works | Priority | Inspect Frequency (yrs) | Safety Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T002 | | Early Mature | Hawthorn (*Crataegus sp.*) | 8 | 30 | 5 | 5 | 0.5 | 1 |  | Road & footpath | Canopy interfering with overhead cables<br><br>Defects:<br>Leaning towards road and footpath with significant decay to base on counter side. Stem to south historically removed leaving significant decay to remaining stems from ground level to c.1m. When probed, decay found to extend c. 10cm. | None | Normal | Poor | Either remove or significantly reduce to clear target areas, leaving stump for habitat value/ potential regrowth. | Moderate | N/A | 4 |
| T006 | | Mature | Ash (*Fraxinus sp.*) | 14 | 100 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 |  | Residential gardens | Defects:<br>Topped at c.6m. Significant decay to primary limbs where regenerative canopy emanating from. Significant strip of vertical decay on main stem on north east Side with black crusted fungus, decaying & crumbling at base beneath. | None | Good | Very Poor | Remove. | High | N/A | 4 |
| T007 | | Semi Mature | Hawthorn (*Crataegus sp.*) | 6 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | Low target occupancy | Defects:<br>Dead/ dying tree, in advanced state of decline. Honey fungus observed close to stem. | None | Very Poor | Very Poor | Remove. | Low | N/A | 4 |

**Additional Notes:** T006 is a mature Ash tree and is in a potentially hazardous condition so should be removed as a matter of high priority.

T002 & T007 are considered to be less likely to cause injury or damage so their removal is of lesser priority.

## 2.2. Removal of Deadwood

2.2.1. Trees with dead branches recommended for removal are listed below:

| Ref. | Other Reference | Life Stage | Species | Height | DBH (cm) | North | East | South | West | Photo | Location & Targets | Survey Notes | Inspection Limitations | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Recommended Works | Priority | Inspect Frequency (yrs) | Safety Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T003 | | Early Mature | Lime (*Tilia sp.*) | 15.5 | 75 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |  | Residential garden & property | Defects:<br>Minor dead wood to central canopy (typical of age & species). Limited rooting availability on counter side of property due to ground level changes - however, roots observed beyond wall and level change. Three significant limbs historically felled close to base leaving large pruning wounds susceptible to decay and an entry point of decay to base of tree - however, currently considered acceptable. | None | Good | Normal | Remove dead wood to central canopy & monitor | Low | 3 | 2 |

**Additional Notes:** The removal of dead wood from T003 is considered to be of low priority due to the size of the wood and the perceived low occupancy target area.

## 2.3. Pruning Hazardous Trees

2.3.1. Trees that require remedial pruning works to reduce risks to an acceptable level are listed below:

| Ref. | Other Reference | Life Stage | Species | Height | DBH (cm) | North | East | South | West | Photo | Location & Targets | Survey Notes | Inspection Limitations | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Recommended Works | Priority | Inspect Frequency (yrs) | Safety Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T001 | | Mature | Red horse chestnut (*Aesculus x carnea*) | 10 | 70 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | Overhanging adjacent road and within falling distance of residential property. | Twin stemmed at 1.5m.<br>Defects:<br>Multiple and significant cankers throughout stem and primary branch junctions (typical of mature trees of this species). Dead/dysfunctional wood was observed to large cankers at c.1m on south side. Otherwise appears to be in fair structural and physiological condition. One short dead branch growing over footpath. | Root collar buried by ivy | Fair | Fair | Sympathetic crown reduction pruning back to secondary growth points, particularly on sides growing towards road and property. Monitor | Moderate | 1.5 | 3 |

**Additional Notes:** T001 was observed to have significant cankers throughout the stem and primary branch junctions. However, these are typical to the species and age of the tree. One significant canker at approximately 1m was observed to have significant dead wood throughout. Due to its high occupancy target area, we consider it prudent to undertake a sympathetic reduction, particularly over target areas such as the road and footpath, in order to minimise the risk of injury or damage. We propose reducing the radial spread of the canopy on the western and southern side from 5m to 3.5m.

## 2.4. Monitoring Defects

2.4.1. Trees which are in an acceptable condition at present, but require monitoring as part of regular professional inspections are listed below:

| Ref. | Other Reference | Life Stage | Species | Height | DBH (cm) | North | East | South | West | Photo | Location & Targets | Survey Notes | Inspection Limitations | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Recommended Works | Priority | Inspect Frequency (yrs) | Safety Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T008 | | Mature | Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) | 16 | 70 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |  | Residential garden - low occupancy | Defects:<br>No significant defects observed.<br>Honey fungus observed close to stem of adjacent tree (T007). | None | Good | Good | Monitor. | Low | 3 | 1 |

**Additional Notes:** No defects were observed to T008, and it is currently considered to be in a good physiological and structural condition with a low target occupancy area. However, honey fungus was present close to the stem of the adjacent tree (T007). Consequently, we advise monitoring this tree for any signs of physiological decline such as canopy dieback or exudates to the stem.

## 2.5. Other Works

2.5.1. All other trees within the survey area are deemed to be in an acceptable condition and no further works have been recommended.

## 2.6. Work Priority and Future Inspections

2.6.1. In order to assist with the budgeting of funds, all works have been allocated a priority based on the perceived risk associated with each defect. A schedule is proposed below for the timing of operations. Works may be undertaken sooner, though it is not recommended that the suggested timescales are extended.

| Work Priority | Definition | Tree Number |
|---|---|---|
| Urgent | As soon as possible | None |
| Very High | Within 1 month | None |
| High | Within 3 months | T006 |
| Moderate | Within 1 year | T001, T002 |
| Low | Non essential works | T003, T007 |

2.6.2. Following completion of these works the trees shall be in an acceptable condition. However, trees are dynamic organisms and should be inspected regularly. The table below suggests a schedule of future inspections based on the condition and location of each tree:

| Inspection Frequency (years) | Tree Number |
|---|---|
| 0.5 | None |
| 1 | None |
| 1.5 | T001 |
| 3 | T003, T004, T005, T008, T010 |

2.6.3. The trees should be inspected sooner if there is a noticeable decline in their condition or following extreme weather events.

## 2.7. Statutory Protection

2.7.1. Heavy fines exist for carrying out unauthorised works to protected trees. We advise that thorough checks are made to determine if the trees are covered by a tree preservation order or lie within a conservation area. This may be done by either writing to your local authority or studying their website. The procedure varies according to the particular authority. Crown Tree Consultancy can determine the statutory protection status on your behalf if desired. We charge £50[1] + vat for this service. Simply write to info@crowntrees.co.uk or call 08000 141330.

2.7.2. Before undertaking works to trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order, consent needs to be obtained from the local authority, who will provide application forms and advice to potential applicants. The removal of deadwood is exempt.

2.7.3. Where trees are located in a Conservation Area, works are not permitted without first giving the local authority six weeks' notice of intention. During this time, the local authority may elect to create a Tree Preservation Order or inform the applicant that they have no objection to the proposed works. If the local authority does not respond within six weeks, then the intended work may be undertaken. Note: the local authority cannot refuse consent for works to trees within a conservation area; they may only create a tree preservation order if they wish to have further control over what works are undertaken.

[1] Very occasionally, local authorities will make a charge for specific information. In which case Crown Tree Consultancy will let you know before incurring any additional charges.

# 3. Photographs

Photograph 1. T001 – Cankers to main stems



Photograph 2. T001 – Cankers to main stems



Photograph 3. T001 – Canker with dead wood



Photograph 4. T001 – Canopy overhanging road and footpath, to reduce.



Photograph 5. T001 – Union between main stems



Photograph 6. T002



Photograph 7. T002 – Significant decay at base – probe inserted to point shown



Photograph 8. T003 – Stem and canopy



Photograph 9. T003 – Historical pruning wounds at base - susceptible to decay



Photograph 10. T003 – Historical pruning wounds at base - susceptible to decay



Photograph 11. T003 – Minor dead wood to canopy



Photograph 12. T006 – Mature ash on boundary



Photograph 13. T006 – Decaying upper limbs supporting canopy



Photograph 14. T006 – Significant crack and dead bark to main stem



Photograph 15. T006 – Crumbling at base



Photograph 16. T007 – Honey fungus at base, almost dead - remove.



Photograph 17. T007 – Honey fungus at base, almost dead - remove.



# Appendix 1: Safety Categories

A *Safety Class* has been assigned to each tree according to its condition, defects observed, and the works that have been recommended. An explanation of each category is offered below:

**Safety Class 1:** Trees in good condition. No significant defects apparent or likely to develop in the foreseeable future. No significant works are usually recommended to maintain them in an acceptable condition.

**Safety Class 2:** Trees with **minor defects.** Pruning works or monitoring are usually recommended to ensure that they are in an acceptable condition (unless they are remotely located).

**Safety Class 3:** Trees with **significant defects.** Works are usually recommended in order to bring them into an acceptable condition (unless they are remotely located).

**Safety Class 4:** Trees with **major defects.** These trees often require removal or significant pruning works (unless they are remotely located).

It should be noted that not every tree falls neatly into one of the 4 categories listed above. Trees are complex organisms and often have multiple defects. In which case, the category deemed to be most appropriate is selected. Moreover, Class 2, Class 3 and 4 trees may not always be recommended works, for example if they are remotely located although they may be hazardous, they pose a low risk. Similarly, Class 1 trees may be recommended works even if a low risk is associated with them, for example if they are interfering with infrastructure.

# Appendix 2: Survey Methodology

A2.1 A ground level visual survey was carried out using the *Visual Tree Assessment* technique described by Mattheck and Broeler (1994) endorsed by the Arboricultural Association (LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection course, 2007) Our survey method is guided by best practice documentation including Common sense risk management of trees (National Tree Safety Group, 2024).

A2.2 The level of detail to which trees were inspected was based on their context (e.g. location, targets, site history) and visible condition of reasonably observable parts.

A2.3 An initial visual check was carried out, including a general view of the trees and their context, from accessible viewpoints, to identify if a higher level of inspection was required, or to make recommendations to ensure a tree or tree parts can be assessed in greater detail.

A2.4 Before progressing to a higher level of inspection, a judgement was made as to the likely importance of additional information, in regard of the tree's context and condition.

A2.5 A higher level of assessment of the tree or tree parts may involve a closer inspection from differing angles and tapping and probing tree parts from ground level. It may not be possible to observe each tree from every aspect (due to undergrowth, ivy, hedges, walls or property boundaries).

A2.6 For full inventory surveys, a higher level of assessment was undertaken for all trees unless otherwise stated or unless access or visibility prevented this.

A2.7 If sufficient information to make a management recommendations could not be gained from the initial check or higher-level inspection, a further detailed inspection was recommended - for example in the form of a climbed inspection or using specialist decay detection equipment.

A2.8 Where the condition of a tree within its context was deemed to be unacceptable, recommendations were made according to a scale of priority to reduce the risk posed by the tree.

A2.9 Finally, a *safety category* was allocated as described in section 2.

A2.10 Measurements were estimated or, where accuracy was essential, obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, distometer and loggers tape.

# Appendix 3: Tree Data Glossary

This section explains the terms used in the **Tree Data Schedule**.

## A3.1 General Observations

**A3.1.1** **Numbering System:** Each item of vegetation has its own unique number prefixed by a letter such that T1 = Tree 1, G2 = Group 2, H3 = Hedge 3 and W4 = Woodland 4 S5 = Shrub.

**A3.1.2** **Other Reference:** Usually provided where the tree is given a numbered tag to aid identification on site. May also be used to extend the numbering system, for example G1A, G1B to differentiate trees within a group.

**A3.1.3** **Life Stage:**

**Young** Usually less than 10 years old.

**Semi-Mature** Significant future growth to be expected, both in height and crown spread (typically below 30% of life expectancy).

**Early-Mature** Full height almost attained. Significant growth may be expected in terms of crown spread (typically 30-60% of life expectancy).

**Mature** Full height attained. Crown spread will increase but growth increments will be slight (typically 60% or more of life expectancy).

**Late-Mature** Tree is past maturity and of a considerable age for the species but lacks the special characteristics associated with veteran trees

**Veteran** Tree is mature or late-mature and significant habitat features associated with advanced age are present, such as hollowing and deadwood.

**A3.1.4** **Species:** Common names and scientific names are given.

**A3.1.5** **Height:** Measured from ground level to the top of the crown.

**A3.1.6** **Stem Diameter:** Taken at 1.5m above ground level where possible. On multi-stemmed trees this measurement may be taken at ground level.

**A3.1.7** **Crown Spread:** Measured north, east, south and west. This is taken from the centre of the stem and usually rounded up to the nearest metre.

**A3.1.8** **Photo:** This is a photograph of the tree to aid with its identification on site, and to provide an overview of its location, form and condition. A photograph may not always be provided for every tree.

**A3.1.9** **Location and Targets:** A description of the location and potential target areas should the tree or a part of the tree fail. Targets areas are within a tree's potential falling range where individuals or property might be harmed for example: Highways, buildings and footpaths.

**Target occupancy** Some targets may be described with an occupancy (High, Moderate, Low, Very Low).

**High** target occupancy areas are frequently or constantly visited most days, such as busy roads, frequently used railways and busy high streets, or where valuable property is frequently or constantly present.

**Low** target occupancy areas are infrequently visited, such as intermittently used footpaths, or residential gardens where no other targets are present.

**Moderate** target occupancy areas are areas of intermediate occupancy.

**Very Low** target occupancy areas are rarely visited, such as the middle of a woodland away from footpaths, or areas where access is not permitted.

**A3.1.10** **Survey Notes:** Tree form and pruning history may be recorded along with an account of any significant defects. Defects and descriptive terms are dealt with in more detail at the end of this section.

**A3.1.11** **Recommendations:** Usually based on any defects observed and intended to ensure that the tree is in an acceptable condition.

**A3.1.12** **Priority Scale:** Depending upon potential hazards, and the likelihood of failure, recommendations should be carried out according to the following priority scale:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Urgent** | To be carried out as soon as possible. |
| **Very High** | To be carried out within 1 month. |
| **High** | To be carried out within 3 months. |
| **Moderate** | To be carried out within 1 year. |
| **Low** | To be carried out within 3 years. |

**A3.1.13** **Inspection Frequency:** An interval of 6 months, 1 year, 1.5 years or 3 years is allocated before the next inspection is due. Wherever practical, consideration should be given to seasonal changes so that deciduous trees are not always surveyed in winter when they have no leaves, or in summer when leaves may obscure branches within the upper crown.

**A3.1.14** **Physiological Condition:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Good** | Notably Healthy and with no symptoms of disease or stress. |
| **Normal** | Healthy and with no symptoms of significant disease and/or stress. |
| **Fair** | Minor symptoms of disease and/or stress present, vitality is impaired. |
| **Poor** | Significant symptoms of disease and/or stress present, vitality is low. |
| **Very Poor** | Extensive symptoms of disease and/or stress and vitality is very low. |
| **Dead** | Tree is dead |

**A3.1.15** **Structural Condition:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Good** | Notable condition, having no significant structural defects or where works have likely improved the trees safety factor. |
| **Normal** | Having no significant structural defects. |
| **Fair** | Notable structural defects observed, works may be recommended depending on context but not usually required. |
| **Poor** | Significant structural defects observed, works may be recommended depending on context. |
| **Very Poor** | Major structural defects observed, works may be recommended depending on context. |

**A3.1.16** **Safety Category:** These are explained in detail in Appendix 1.

## A3.2 Evaluation of Defects

A3.2.1 Cavities, wounds, deadwood etc are all evaluated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Major** | Such that structural integrity is, or will become, compromised and the tree is, or will inevitably become, hazardous. |
| **Significant** | A defect that may over time become a major defect, though not necessarily so. This will depend on a range of factors such as the vitality of the tree and its ability to respond. |
| **Minor** | A defect that is not likely to compromise the structural integrity of the tree. |

# Appendix 4: Author's Qualifications

**Qualifications & Experience of Emma Hoyle FDSc (Arboriculture), ED (Forestry & Arboriculture), M. Arbor. A.**

Emma is a qualified Arboricultural Consultant educated to Level 5 in Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College, is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association and is a LANTRA-accredited Professional Tree Inspector. She has worked for Crown Consultants since 2015 and has since written numerous reports relating to all aspects of arboriculture including; planning and development, vegetation-related subsidence, tree preservation orders and tree risk assessment. Emma regularly attends seminars and events in order to keep abreast with current knowledge and best practice in Arboriculture.
Prior to becoming an arboricultural consultant, Emma worked for two reputable tree surgery firms from 2008 and became an NPTC Qualified tree surgeon after completing a Level 3 Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College. Emma also has experience in other areas of arboriculture such as forest clearance, tree planting, tree maintenance and landscaping.

**Qualifications & Experience of Joe Taylor – M. Arbor. A, FdSc (Arboriculture)**

Joe began his career in Arboriculture as a tree surgeon/climber. During his time as a tree surgeon, Joe has achieved City & Guilds NPTC qualifications in Chainsaw Maintenance and Cross Cutting, Tree Climbing and Rescue, Safe Use of Manually Fed Wood-chipper and Supporting Colleagues Undertaking Tree Related Operations.
Joe obtained a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College in 2015 which he passed with merit. Joe is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association, the International Society of Arboriculture, and the Royal Forestry Society and regularly attends industry-related seminars in to keep abreast of industry best practices.
Studying at Askham Bryan College reinforced Joe's passion for trees and drove his enthusiasm to learn more. Learning how trees interact with their surrounding environment and their importance within our urban and rural landscapes highlighted an interest in pursuing a career in consultancy.
Since working for Crown Consultants Joe has undertaken numerous surveys and produced numerous reports for the purpose of planning (BS 5837), tree condition surveys, subsidence risk assessments, root surveys and decay detection investigations.

**Qualifications & Experience of Sarah Button (otherwise known as Sarah Alway) – M. Arbor. A, FdSc (Arboriculture).**

Sarah obtained an FdSc in Arboriculture and Tree Management at the University of Central Lancashire in 2021 which she passed with distinction. She is a member of the Arboricultural Association and regularly attends seminars and events to keep abreast of developments in industry knowledge and current best practice in Arboriculture.
Sarah has been working closely alongside the principal consultant and managing director of Crown Consultants since the company was established in 2008. During that time, she has gained experience in all aspects of the business such as reporting, CAD, administration, accounting, and business management. Additionally, she has assisted consultants with numerous reports relating to all aspects of arboriculture including BS:5837 planning and development, vegetation-related subsidence, tree preservation orders, and tree risk assessment. She has also assisted with tree surveys for several years and since qualifying has been undertaking her own surveys.

In addition to working for Crown Tree Consultants Ltd producing reports, Sarah also likes to expand her knowledge of the wider Arboricultural industry by training in other areas of tree services and management. She has recently completed a training programme in tree-planting and volunteer management, including education in tree planting and natural dam building to help mitigate against the risks of heavy flooding (Natural Flood Management). Sarah also regularly volunteers with two local climate action groups who plant trees and build leaky dams.
As Sarah's career develops, she intends on focusing her attention on sustainable innovation in arboriculture and how green urban spaces could pave the way for the forests of the future.

**Qualifications & Experience of Carl Lothian – BSc (Hons) (Arboriculture).**

Carl began his career undertaking a Level 3 extended diploma in arboriculture and forestry at Merrist Wood College in 2015. Upon completion of his diploma, Carl worked with several tree surgery firms completing a range of arboricultural works. In 2018 Carl began his BSc (Hons) in arboriculture and urban forestry, graduating with a first-class degree and attaining the Institute of Chartered Foresters student of the year award.
After graduating, Carl worked as a TreeRadar technician where he carried out tree root and decay surveys with specialist ground-penetrating radar equipment. During this time Carl was fortunate enough to work at prestigious sites, such as the Palace of Westminster and the National Maritime Museum.
Whilst working at Crown, Carl has undertaken a range of tree surveys and written reports relating to development, safety, subsidence, and decay detection. Carl is a professional member of the Consulting Arborist Society and an associate member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters.

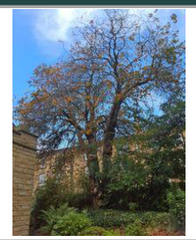
**Qualifications & Experience of Jake Childs – Dip Arb L4 (ABC).**

Jake began his career at Capel Manor College, where he achieved an NPTC Level 2 qualification in Arboriculture. He subsequently worked in the arboricultural industry for 13 years as a tree surgeon and freelance climber, undertaking work for a wide range of domestic, local authority, and international clients.
During this period, Jake obtained numerous City & Guilds NPTC qualifications, including chainsaw maintenance and cross-cutting, felling of trees up to 380mm, tree climbing and aerial rescue, aerial cutting and free-fall techniques, and aerial tree rigging.

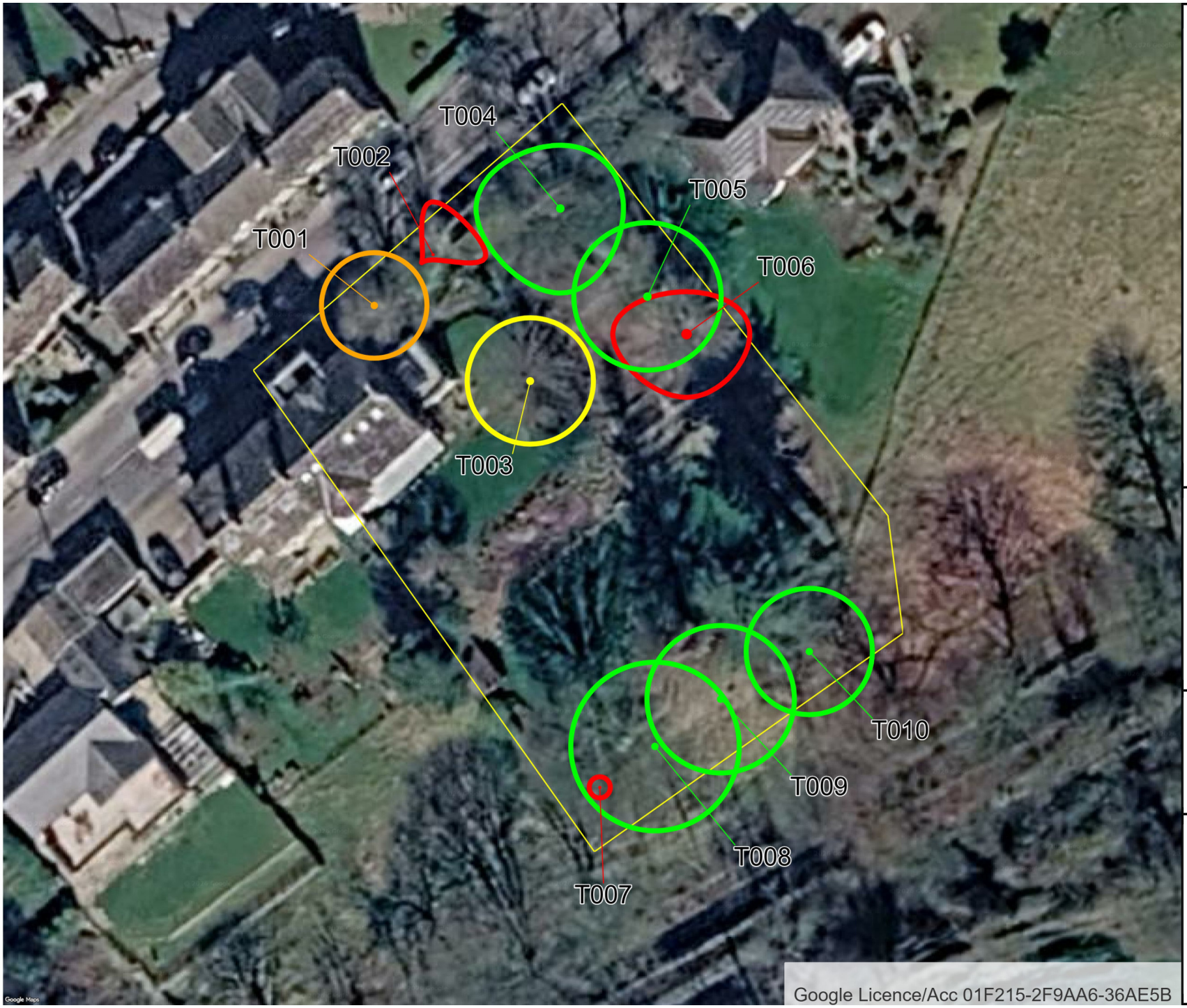
His extensive hands-on experience working with trees led to a desire to further his technical knowledge of trees and their surrounding environment. This motivated Jake to achieve a Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture, supporting his progression into a professional arboricultural surveying role.
Jake is currently employed as a surveyor at Crown Tree Consultancy, where he has undertaken a variety of arboricultural surveys, including planning and development surveys in accordance with BS5837, subsidence investigations, and tree safety inspections.

# Appendix 5: Tree Data Schedule and Tree Location Plan

The Tree Data Schedule and any drawings accompanying this report follow this page.

| Ref. | Other Reference | Life Stage | Species | Height | DBH (cm) | North | East | South | West | Photo | Location & Targets | Survey Notes | Inspection Limitations | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Recommended Works | Priority | Inspect Frequency (yrs) | Safety Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T001 | | Mature | Red horse chestnut *(Aesculus x carnea)* | 10 | 70 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | Overhanging adjacent road and within falling distance of residential property. | Twin stemmed at 1.5m.<br><br>Defects:<br>Multiple and significant cankers throughout stem and primary branch junctions (typical of mature trees of this species). Dead/dysfunctional wood was observed to large cankers at c.1m on south side. Otherwise appears to be in fair structural and physiological condition. One short dead branch growing over footpath. | Root collar buried by ivy | Fair | Fair | Sympathetic crown reduction pruning back to secondary growth points, particularly on sides growing towards road and property. Monitor | Moderate | 1.5 | 3 |
| T002 | | Early Mature | Hawthorn *(Crataegus sp.)* | 8 | 30 | 5 | 5 | 0.5 | 1 |  | Road & footpath | Canopy interfering with overhead cables<br><br>Defects:<br>Leaning towards road and footpath with significant decay to base on counter side. Stem to south historically removed leaving significant decay to remaining stems from ground level to c.1m. When probed, decay found to extend c. 10cm. | None | Normal | Poor | Either remove or significantly reduce to clear target areas, leaving stump for habitat value/ potential regrowth. | Moderate | N/A | 4 |
| T003 | | Early Mature | Lime *(Tilia sp.)* | 15.5 | 75 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |  | Residential garden & property | Defects:<br>Minor dead wood to central canopy (typical of age & species). Limited rooting availability on counter side of property due to ground level changes - however, roots observed beyond wall and level change. Three significant limbs historically felled close to base leaving large pruning wounds susceptible to decay and an entry point of decay to base of tree - however, currently considered acceptable. | None | Good | Normal | Remove dead wood to central canopy & monitor | Low | 3 | 2 |
| T004 | | Mature | Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* | 18 | 80 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 |  | Residential garden & road | Defects:<br>No significant defects observed | None | Good | Good | No action required. | N/A | 3 | 1 |
| T005 | | Mature | Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* | 18 | 80 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |  | Residential garden | Defects:<br>No significant defects observed | None | Good | Good | No action required. | N/A | 3 | 1 |
| T006 | | Mature | Ash *(Fraxinus sp.)* | 14 | 100 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 |  | Residential gardens | Defects:<br>Topped at c.6m. Significant decay to primary limbs where regenerative canopy emanating from. Significant strip of vertical decay on main stem on north east Side with black crusted fungus, decaying & crumbling at base beneath. | None | Good | Very Poor | Remove. | High | N/A | 4 |

| Ref. | Other Reference | Life Stage | Species | Height | DBH (cm) | North | East | South | West | Photo | Location & Targets | Survey Notes | Inspection Limitations | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Recommended Works | Priority | Inspect Frequency (yrs) | Safety Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **T007** | | Semi Mature | Hawthorn *(Crataegus sp.)* | 6 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | Low target occupancy | Defects:<br>Dead/ dying tree, in advanced state of decline.<br>Honey fungus observed close to stem. | None | Very Poor | Very Poor | Remove. | Low | N/A | **4** |
| **T008** | | Mature | Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* | 16 | 70 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |  | Residential garden - low occupancy | Defects:<br>No significant defects observed.<br>Honey fungus observed close to stem of adjacent tree (T007). | None | Good | Good | Monitor. | Low | 3 | **1** |
| **T009** | | Mature | Norway spruce *(Picea abies)* | 23 | 70 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |  | Lower residential garden - low target occupancy | Defects:<br>No significant defects observed | None | Normal | Normal | No action required. | N/A | N/A | **1** |
| **T010** | | Mature | Pine *(Pinus sp.)* | 23 | 70 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |  | Lower residential gardens | Defects:<br>Significant cavity at c. 7, good formation of wound wood to compensate. Limited rooting availability on s. Side due to change in ground levels. | None | Normal | Fair | No action required. | N/A | 3 | **1** |




## Safety Category

- 4
- 3
- 2
- 1

N

12810 Tree Location Plan.
93 Woodhead Road.

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