Quaife Woodlands AR/2623/te

Arboricultural Survey and Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement

at

Beechwood House, Hampstead Lane, Hampstead, London. N6 4RY

21st October 2011

C O N T E N T S

Arboricultural and Woodland Consultants

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ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

LOCATION	Beechwood House, Hampstead Lane, Hampstead, London, N6 4RY	**REF: AR/2623/te**
CLIENT	Colvin and Moggridge, The Old House, 2 Wellesley Court Road, Croydon, Surrey, CR10 1LE	**DATE OF REPORT** 21st October, 2011
REPORT PREPARED BY	T.Scott-Ellis and J. Quaife, AA Registered Consultant Dip.Arb.(RFS), F.Arbor.A, CEnv	**DATE(S) OF INSPECTION** 14th October, 2011
SURVEY INSPECTOR(S)	T. Scott-Ellis, BSc Hons (For), Dip Arb(RFS), F Arbor A, MICFor, MRICS	**SHEET No.** 1 of 7

LOCAL AUTHORITY	London Borough of Camden
CONTACT	Arboricultural Officer Mr A. Hutson

Please note that abbreviations introduced in [square brackets] *are used throughout the report.*

INSTRUCTIONS

Issued by – Mr M. Bhatia of Colvin and Moggridge

TERMS OF REFERENCE – To survey those subject trees likely to be affected by the proposed underground service routes in order to assess their general condition and to provide a method statement for the proposed installation that safeguards their long term well being.

Summary

The tree survey data from a previous inspection were found to be satisfactory and have been used. The route of the various underground services passes by and through numerous trees and although the means of excavation will require severance of roots within root protection areas, generally there is unlikely to be any significant harm caused to them. There are a few trees where the root loss is greater than would necessarily conform to the requirements of the British Standard, but even so the trees are likely to recover. In the event that an occasional tree may suffer lasting harm, in terms of the large overall tree population on the site it would have no discernible impact upon the landscape.
The proposed installation of the underground services is therefore a reasonable and pragmatic balance between efficacy and avoidance of disproportionate costs.

Documents Referred To

- An amended Topographic Survey of the site including the tree details and the root protection areas.
- A copy of the tree schedule as prepared by Custom Cutters Tree Specialists.

Scope of Survey

1.1 The survey is concerned with the arboricultural aspects of the site only.

1.2 The planning status of the trees on site is that they are protected by an Area Category Tree Preservation Order made in 1969.

1.3 The site lies within the Highgate Conservation Area and Beechwood House was Grade II listed in 1974.

1.4 I did contact the Arboricultural Officer Mr Hutson.

1.5 The trees were inspected on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment method expounded by Mattheck and Breloer (The body language of trees, DoE booklet Research for Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994).

1.6 The survey was undertaken in accord with British Standard 5837:2005 Trees in relation to construction – Recommendations [BS5837].

1.7 This report sets out the Root Protection Area [RPA], described by the RPA radius [RPR] derived from Table 2 of BS5837.

1.8 Pruning works will be required to be in accord with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree work - Recommendations [BS3998].

1.9 Underground services near to trees will need to be installed in accord with the guidance given in BS5837 together with the National Joint Utilities Group Publication Volume 4 ‘Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees’, August 2007 [NJUG 4].

1.10 Any observations that I have made with regard to the condition of built structures are from a lay person’s view.

1.11 This report does not set out the working specifications of tree protection measures and engineering and design features, but provides enough detail in principle to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme.

Survey Method

2.1 The survey was conducted from ground level and I used the data from the supplied schedule of trees by Custom Cutters Tree Specialists. I took measurements of sample trees and I am content to use those data as the basis of this Report.

2.2 No tissue samples were taken nor was any internal investigation of the subject trees undertaken.

2.3 No soil samples were taken.

2.4 The trees are number-tagged corresponding to their numbering in the tree schedule, as carried out by Custom Cutters Tree Specialists.

2.5 The positions of the subject trees are plotted at Appendix B derived from the supplied plans.

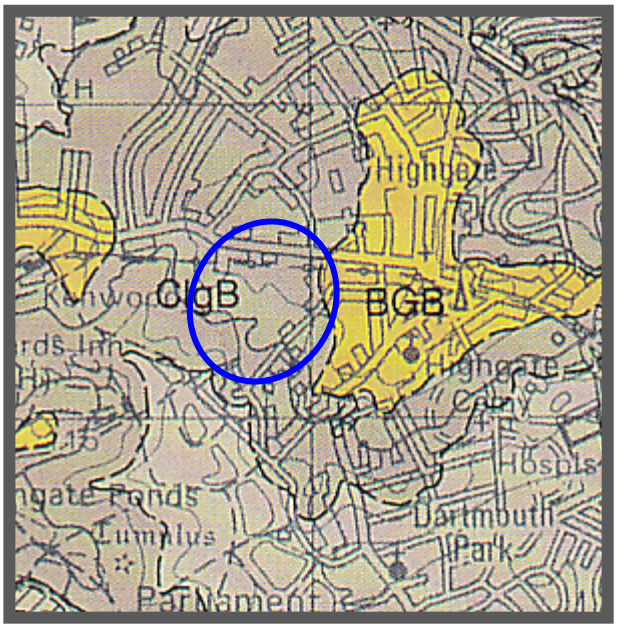
The Site

3.1 The site is situated on the southern side of Hampstead Lane and backs onto Hampstead Heath.

3.2 The entire site is generally undulating but with an overall slope down towards the south-west from approximately 116 metres in the north-east of the site to approximately 101 metres in the south-western corner.

3.3 The topographic survey confirms that prior to development of Beechwood House and its later extensions, natural ground levels were substantially terraced. No water courses or naturally occurring bodies of water exist within the subject site.

3.4 The site is ringed in blue on this extract reproduced from the Geological Survey Drift Map, Sheet 256, North London (by permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights reserved). The indicated soil parent material shown brown (ClgB) is Member of silt and fine-grained sand – depth unknown. The yellow area to the east (BGB) is the Bagshot Formation of sand which overlies the Claygate material. The whole locality overlies London Clay, but this does not appear to emerge.



C08/105-CSL British Geological Survey.
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3.5 Geotechnical investigations (undertaken by GEA in May 2009 and incorporated into Camden Council Archaeological Assessment of Beechwood House) across the whole site confirmed the site sequence as Made Ground/Topsoil over Claygate Beds capping London Clay. Bagshot Beds were recorded overlying the Claygate Beds in the northern part of the site.

3.7 Made Ground generally comprises dark brown silty sandy gravelly clay topsoil with occasional fragments of ash and brick encountered to depths of between 0.35 metres and 1.65 metres below ground level (bgl). The greatest thickness of Made Ground was encountered in the boreholes around the existing pool area in the north west of the site.

3.8 Bagshot Beds were recorded only in the north-east part of the site. This comprises medium dense brown clayey sand from a depth of 0.35 metres below ground level. Claygate Beds were encountered across the site, beneath the sand and beneath the Made Ground across the remainder of the site and comprises silty sandy clay with occasional gravels from depths of 0.5 metres to 4.7 metres below ground level.

3.9 The sandy soil type is of non- or low-shrinkability and its coarse-grained structure means that it has some resistance to compaction, although the presence of traces of clay means that the possibility of some degree of compaction remains. However I have not set out the method statement on the premise that the soil is pure sand. The nature of the soil is such that it is unlikely to inhibit tree root growth where not impeded by subterranean obstructions.

Subject Trees

4.1 The trees have been surveyed and the results presented in the report by Custom Cutters which is included at Appendix B. The tree cover has been surveyed and assessed by the previous surveyors. This report is based on those findings. The RPAs of the trees are shown on the plans as diagonally hatched blue circles around each of the surveyed trees. These have not been adjusted in light of site circumstances however the areas represent a fair approximation of the likely rooting zones. Where these RPAs cover built structures they are part of a group of trees.

4.2 The trees on site are a mix of age classes and are primarily planted as part of a landscaping scheme. The trees are regularly managed though there is some opportunity for thinning and improving the quality of woodland trees in terms of their long-term sustainability. There are few over-mature trees and considerable new planting.

4.3 There is a newly planted orchard on the eastern side of the site and ponds along the southern, wooded area. The western boundary contains the most closely planted trees and these contain maturing and mature specimens.

4.4 The trees along the boundary of the site comprise a significant local benefit in terms of their visual contribution. Internally very few of the trees are overlooked and offer little in terms of public amenity. However, their value as part of the overall landscape, including Hampstead heath, is greater.

4.5.1 The trees are protected within an Area Category Tree Preservation Order.

The Proposal

5.1 A service route is proposed around the perimeter of the site along with specific points identified for the installation of CCTV cameras. The installation will require the excavation of a trench 300 millimetres wide and 700 millimetres deep. The posts for the CCTV cameras will be 600 x 600 x 600 millimetres.

5.2 The concern for the site is where the route encroaches into the root protection areas of the trees.

Tree Protection Measures

6.1 The BS5837 gives a Root Protection Area [RPA] for each retained tree by reference to Table 2 in the BS. The RPA is an estimation of the area of the root system that would need to be retained to sustain the condition of the tree if all the other roots outside it were to be severed.

6.2 The RPA is usually described as a circle with a radius (Root Protection Area Radius [RPR]) of the prescribed distance within which no unspecified activity should occur, though the shape and position of the RPA can be modified by an arboriculturist to meet individual site conditions according to the probable distribution of the tree roots. Intrusion into the RPA can take place only where the ground is adequately protected in accord with the requirements of section 9.3 of BS5837 or where work is carried out to an agreed design and working method.

6.3 There was considerable construction activity on the site during my survey. Tree protection measures are already in place protecting the trees around the areas of activity. As a result the personnel on site are familiar with working within these constraints.

6.4 Much of the site is constrained by these RPAs and in many cases these overlap particularly to the west of the site. The route of the proposed trench cannot avoid these areas so I have prepared special measures for these areas that are shown as cyan (light blue). These areas have been identified as the most sensitive in terms of the routes' proximity to the more mature and larger trees. This route has been further amended following a site visit with Camden Council Tree Officer.

6.5 However, the proposed route of the trench sill passes through the RPAs of many of the existing trees especially along the western side of the property. Where the route clips the edge of the identified RPA and doesn't encroach further in than 20%, or where the trees are sufficiently young and of a species able to tolerate some disturbance, I have not recommended any special measures be undertaken. For example the route runs along the eastern side of the orchard and within the identified RPAs and the disturbance caused by the trenching will not, in my opinion, cause any significant damage to these trees.

6.6 Where existing or proposed drains pass within the root system of a tree (not just the RPA), technical advice must be sought to assess the root-tightness of joints. Modern compression joints do not reliably prevent root ingress and it may be necessary to upgrade them.

6.7 Dig Method and Supervision.

6.7.1 Where the RPAs cannot be avoided we propose using a mix of hand digging and mini-excavator. Any vehicle will operate with tyres running a low ground bearing pressure (approximately 15 PSI). Any ground compaction caused by this machinery will be insufficient, at these pressures, to impede root growth.

6.7.2 To achieve the trench dig with the minimal damage to the tree's roots I propose the use of a chain trenching tool mounted onto to a mini skid steer machine. The details of a sample machine are at Appendix D. The machine will operate on low pressure tyres and be supported by load bearing plates to prevent compaction and trench collapse.

6.7.3 The mini skid steer machine also has the option of attaching an auger and this will used to excavate the 600 x 600 x 600 pads for mounting the camera posts and service chambers. The auger will dig a circular hole to 450 millimetres diameter. The chamber can then be enlarged to the required size using a fork. Root can then be severed in accordance with the method below (see Appendix C).

6.7.4 The following Arboricultural Method Statement will provide the required protection for trees onsite and therefore meet the requirements or conditions imposed by the (LPA). The following sequence will be followed:

- Pre commencement meeting.
- Tree removal.
- Erection of Tree Protection / Installation of Ground Protection Measures.
- Commencement of excavation works.

6.7.5 A copy of this Method Statement shall be supplied to all relevant site personnel who are working in proximity to retained trees and a register maintained in the site office to verify receipt.

6.7.6 Any variation to the method statement will need to be agreed with the local planning authority before commencing work.

6.7.7 The contractor will provide adequate training on the above for all relevant staff. This training will be carried out by or to the approval of a qualified arboricultural consultant. Any operatives undertaking work in the RPA/CEZ must be briefed using the method statement and supervised at all time by an arborist or supervisor experienced in working within the RPA.

6.8 Pre-Commencement Procedure

6.8.1 A pre-commencement meeting shall be held on site prior to any construction works being undertaken. The methods of tree protection outlined in this statement shall be fully discussed at this meeting, so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are made clear to all parties. Any clarifications or modifications to this statement shall be recorded and circulated to all parties in writing. If appropriate, the tree surgery contractor will also attend this meeting.

6.8.2 An arboricultural consultant shall directly supervise the excavation works through the areas identified on the Tree protection Plan.

6.8.3 The line of the trench will be marked out using a spray painted line on the ground. This will be done no more than two days before the operation takes place to ensure it remains visible and is not removed by grass cutting or any other disturbance.

6.8.4 The width of the chain tool will be 150 millimetres and will be used to cut the trench at the furthest point from the tree. This will generally be along the edge of the existing footpath; in areas where the trench passes equidistant between two trees then the trench will be cut closest to the younger or more vigorous tree. This will be determined by the arboriculturist when the route is marked out (see Appendix C).

6.8.5 The tree side of the trench will be forked over to the required width of 300 millimetres and the roots can then be pruned back with secateurs or similar sharp instrument.

6.8.6 The cuts must be made perpendicular to the root, leaving the smallest wound. Cuts are to be made with a sharp tool, such as a pruning saw or secateurs, to leave a clean surface with no ragged edges. The wounds are not to be treated with anti-wound product.

6.8.7 Where excavations containing retained roots are to be left open, clean hessian sacking is to be wrapped around the roots.

6.9 Storage

6.9.1 Areas for the storage of materials shall be within the existing identified areas of the site. These will not encroach onto any tree protection areas.

6.9.2 No notice boards or power or telephone cables shall be attached to any of the trees.

6.9.3 The protection of the trees will also include recognition of other types of potentially damaging activities, such as the storage of materials (and other substances likely to be toxic to plants), parking, site building requirements and the use of operational arcs of excavation and lifting machinery, including their loads, especially large building components such as beams and roof trusses. Operations like these have the potential to cause incidental damage and logistical planning is essential to avoid conflicts.

6.9.4 All reasonable steps must be taken to ensure that no damage is done to the trunks or lower branches when using mechanical equipment in the proximity of trees.

6.9.5 As a matter of course all arboricultural matters will be resolved in consultation with and subject to the approval of the planning authority through their Arboricultural Officer.

Conclusion

7.1 On the basis of the above information and discussions, the trenching proposal can be achieved with some compromise to the roots of the trees though I do not believe this will result in any significant reduction in health or tree stability.

7.2 No trees are to be removed with this proposal and even if one or more trees should deteriorate in condition in the context of the subject site's population of trees there would be no detrimental impact upon the landscape impact.

7.3 I have taken account the information given to me and my own observations on site and I am satisfied that this proposed scheme is arboriculturally sound provided that the factors I have described are taken into account.

APPENDICES

The appendices have been supplied under separate cover as pdf or dwg files at will be attached to this Report by Colvin and Moggridge.

APPENDIX A - Tree Protection Plan

Important: Please note that this plan is to be viewed in colour and at the scale presented. It is likely to be difficult to read if presented in a smaller format. Important features of the plan are colour coded and the data processed, and conclusions drawn, will be difficult to assess if presented in black and white.

APPENDIX B - Tree Schedule

APPENDIX C - Chain Trenching Drawing

APPENDIX D – Example of Chain Trenching Plant

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T1	Cherry	8	320	8	M	F	G	This tree is twin stemmed from 1.8m from ground level. The tree has a sound structural form with some dead wood and dead ivy in the crown.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Crown lift to a height of 4m. Prune to give a clearance of 3m from the neighbouring property. Remove dead wood and dead ivy from the crown.	M
T2	Lime	22	590	11	M	G	G	This tree is growing very close to the property being only 0.4m away. The tree is rubbing against the property at 3m from ground level. The tree is multi stemmed and appears to have a sound union. Approximately 20 years ago this tree was heavily reduced.	Crown thin throughout by 25%. Check union at 5m. Crown lift to a height of 6m. Remove all dead wood.	M
T3	Lime	23	830	11	M	G	G	This tree has a good structural form and has very good amenity value. The tree has been selectively reduced in the past.	Remove basal epicormic/trunk growth to 6m. Crown thin throughout by 25%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T4	Laurel	6	280	10	M	G	G	This shrub has grown in height significantly but has been hedged on the sides.	Reduce the height to provide a more compact shape in line with the trimmed up sides.	L
T5	Holly	8	170	4	M	G	G	Evergreen shrub/tree with good screening and amenity value.	NARAP	L
T6	Holly	10	170	4	M	G	G	Good evergreen screen as part of a larger group which provides important screening between the road and the property. This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T7	Holly	9	160	3	M	G	G	Good evergreen screen as part of a larger group which provides important screening between the road and the property. This tree is structually sound.	NARAP	L
T8	Laurel	5	110	4	M	G	G	Part of larger screening group as above.	Reduce in height to provide compact shape and ensure lower growth remains for screening.	L
T9	Norway Maple	5	390	8	M	F	F	This tree has bleeding canker from the base to approximately 4m from ground level. There is no evidence of bleeding canker in the upper crown. There are significant areas of decay at the base as a result, which is yet to be translated into a deterioration of the trees health. This tree has a limited life expectancy.	Monitor this tree on an annual basis.	M
T10	Holly	7	180	4	M	G	G	Dense holly screening with good amenity value.	NARAP	L

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T11	Holly	8	230	4	M	G	G	Dense holly screening with good amenity value.	NARAP	L
T12	Holly	11	190	4	M	G	G	Sparsely foliated Holly offering good amenity value.	NARAP	L
T13	Holly	12	310	3	M	G	G	Sparsely foliated Holly offering good amenity value.	NARAP	L
T14	Holly	11	260	3	M	G	G	This tree has good amenity value.	NARAP	L
T15	Holly	8	150	2	M	G	G	This tree gives good screening.	NARAP	L
T16	Holly	10	280	5	M	G	G	This tree has a sound structural form.	Crown lift lowest growth overhanging the driveway by 1.5m using hand tools.	M
T17	Hornbeam	17	650	14	M	G	G	This tree has a sound structural form.	Crown lift to a height of 4m over the driveway by lifting to small branches over the flowerbed and over the lamp post.	M
T18	Evergreen Oak	13	810	10	M	G	G	This tree has been heavily crown reduced within the past 6 months to compensate for structural weakness. There is large vertical cracking from the base of the tree to 4m. The tree leans to the east.	Monitor the tree on an annual basis.	M
T19	Holly	9	180	7	M	G	G	This tree is triple stemmed from the base and has sound structural form.	NARAP	L
T20	Holly	9	120	3	M	F	P	This tree has some die back in the upper crown.	Monitor the tree on an annual basis. No tree works required at present.	L
T21	Holly	7	270	5	M	F	P	This tree has some die back in the upper crown.	Monitor the tree on an annual basis. No tree works required at present.	L
T22	Yew	4	100	4	EM	G	G	This tree is part of a larger group/hedge.	NARAP	L

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T23	Cotoneaster	5	m/s 140	6	M	G	G	This tree is part of a large multi stemmed group. The tree has sound structural form.	NARAP	L
T24	Cherry	6	210	5	EM	G	G	This tree has sound structural form. The tree is slightly suppressed.	NARAP	L
T25	Cotoneaster	4	m/s 90	6	M	G	G	This tree is part of a large multi stemmed group. The tree has sound structural form.	NARAP	L
T26	Elder	7	170	7	OM	P	F	The tree contains dead wood throughout the crown. This tree is an old/lapsed specimen.	Cut the entire tree to ground level.	M
T27	Holly	5	140	4	M	F	F	The tree contains some minor dead wood and is suppressed by the neighbouring Oak.	NARAP	L
T28	Oak	17	760	16	M	G	G	This is a good, mature specimen which is structurally sound and offers good amenity value.	NARAP	L
T29	Mixed Shrubs - Camellia/ Rhododendron	4	100	10	M	F	F	The Camellia is suffering from chlorosis. The shrubs provide good screening.	NARAP	L
T30	Sycamore	15	520	11	M	G	G	The tree has some included bark at 1.8m from ground level. The union is sound.	Crown lift to a height of 5m to provide light to the shrubs below.	L
T31	Holly	10	210	4	M	F	P	This tree is sparsely foliated and is being suppressed.	NARAP	L
T32	Laurel	5	200	7	M	G	F	This tree is overhanging the neighbouring property. The tree contains some deadwood in the crown.	Remove all dead wood. Reduce the section overhanging the neighbouring property by 33%.	M
T33	Laurel	5	m/s 210	6	M	G	F	This tree is overhanging the neighbouring property. The tree contains some deadwood in the crown.	Remove all dead wood. Reduce the section overhanging the neighbouring property by 33%.	M
T34	Lombardy Poplar	8	810	4	OM	F	F	This tree is old and has some minor decay at the base. The unions in the tree are tight. The tree has been heavily reduced within the past 6 months.	NARAP	L
T35	Lombardy Poplar	7	710	3	OM	F	F	This is a poor specimen which is situated close to the neighbouring wall/property. The tree is covered in ivy and is decayed at the base. This tree has been reduced within the past 3 months and presently is heavily pollarded.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	L

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T36	Lombardy Poplar	7	790	3	OM	P	F	This tree has extensive decay at the base which requires this tree to not lapse from this recently pollarded state. The tree is covered in ivy which has been severed at the base. This tree is located in a raised container/bed which will have inevitably limited the root growth. This was a tall tree but has now been reduced from approximately 20m to 8m. Replacement tree should be replanted when the tree is removed to provide replacement amenity value. Due to the species and location the tree has a very limited life span.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T37	Lombardy Poplar	7	840	3	OM	P	F	As T36	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T38	Lombardy Poplar	7	540	3	OM	P	F	As T36	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T39	Lombardy Poplar	7	510	3	OM	P	F	As T36	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T40	Lombardy Poplar	7	620	3	OM	P	F	As T36	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T41	Lombardy Poplar	7	820	3	OM	P	F	As T36	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T42	Lombardy Poplar	7	650	3	OM	P	F	As T36	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T43	Lombardy Poplar	7	400	3	OM	P	F	As T36	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T44	Lombardy Poplar	7	690	3	OM	P	F	As T36 The butress roots are very decayed.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T45	Lombardy Poplar	7	670	3	OM	P	F	As T36 The butress roots are very decayed.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T46	Lombardy Poplar	7	710	3	OM	P	F	As T36 The butress roots are very decayed.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T47	Lombardy Poplar	7	340	3	OM	P	F	As T36 The butress roots are very decayed.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T48	Lombardy Poplar	7	610	3	OM	P	F	As T36 The butress roots are very decayed.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T49	Lombardy Poplar	7	730	3	OM	P	F	As T36 The butress roots are very decayed.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T50	Lombardy Poplar	7	670	3	OM	P	F	As T36 The butress roots are very decayed. There is a large wound at 1m from ground level.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T51	Sweet Chestnut	11	t/s 590	7	EM	G	G	This tree is situated close to the property approximately 4m away in a raised container. The tree has wisteria in the crown and significant included bark from 0.3m to 1.3m. This tree is inappropriately placed for species.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T52	Yew	9	m/s 280	6	M	G	G	This tree has sound structural condition. The branches are encroaching on the property due to the close proximity of the tree to the property.	Prune the tree to give a 2.5m clearance from the property.	M
T53	Lawson Cypress	12	280	4	M	G	G	This tree is situated close to the wall. The tree is structually sound.	NARAP	L
T54	Yew	9	280	3	M	G	P	This tree has sound structural condition. The branches are encroaching on the property due to the close proximity of the tree to the property.	Prune the tree to give a 2.5m clearance from the property.	M
T55	Sycamore	8	220	4	EM	G	F	This tree is situated close to the wall and is growing from a narrow bed. This tree is self sown and will cause problems in the future.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T56	Yew	8	280	6	M	P	P	There is dieback throughout the crown. The crown has some areas which are dead or dying.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	H
T57	Holly	5	170	2	M	F	F	The upper crown is sparsely foliated. Associated shrubs are overhanging the driveway.	Reduce the tree in height by 3m. Prune the shrubs overhanging the driveway to neaten.	M
T58	Holly	6	190	2	M	P	F	There is some dieback in the upper crown.	Reduce the tree in height by 2-3m removing decayed or dead wood.	M
T59	Holly	6	160	2	M	P	P	The upper crown of the tree is dead.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T60	Holly	7	230	4	M	G	P	The upper crown is sparsely foliated and some parts are decaying. The tree is overhanging the driveway.	Reduce the tree in height by up to 3m to provide a better shaped crown. Remove any major dead wood.	M

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T61	Holly	8	140	3	M	F	F	This tree is leaning to the east and has some minor dead wood.	Reduce the tree in height by 2-3m. Remove all major dead wood.	M
T62	Holly	8	160	3	M	F	F	There is dead wood and dieback in the crown of this tree.	Remove adjacent dead stems.	N
T63	Lawson Cypress	7	220	4	EM	G	G	This tree is in very good condition.	NARAP	L
T64	Laburnum	5	m/s 160	4	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T65	Holly	9	210	4	M	G	G	This tree leans to the east and has an unruly southern stem.	Reduce the unruly southern stem to bring it in line with the remainder of the crown.	M
T66	Holly	6	120	1	EM	F	G	None	NARAP	L
T67	Holly	7	m/s 110	3	EM	F	P	This tree is sparsely foliated and there is dead ivy in the crown.	NARAP	L
T68	Holly	7	165	4	M	F	P	This tree is sparsely foliated and there is dead ivy in the crown.	NARAP	L
T69	Yew	5	m/s 100	4	M	G	G	This tree is encroaching towards the property.	Prune the tree to give a 2m clearance from the property using hand tools.	M
T70	Sycamore	9	180	4	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T71	Holly	6	185	4	M	G	F	This tree leans heavily towards the east and is suppressing the adjacent yew. The tree is causing excessive shade. The trunk contains some wire.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T72	Holly	8	180	3	M	G	F	This tree leans towards the east and has some wire in the trunk.	NARAP	L
T73	Quercus Ilex	8	110	4	Y	G	G	This is a vigorous young tree.	NARAP	L
T74	Laburnum	6	m/s 135	4	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen.	NARAP	L
T75	Holly	8	190	4	M	F	F	This tree has a sparsely foliated upper crown.	Monitor this tree on an annual basis. Reduce adjacent Holly sapling overhanging the grass area.	M
T76	Elder	5	140	4	M	F	F	This tree is suppressed and leans towards the east.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T77	Holly	7	165	5	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T78	Holly	7	145	6	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T79	Holly	6	m/s 160	5	EM	G	F	This tree is suppressed by the Sycamore.	Cut the entire adjacent Elder sapling to ground level.	M
T80	Holly	4	155	4	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T81	Holly	6	135	3	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T82	4 Lawson Cypress	8	210	8	EM	G	F	These trees have been inappropriately placed in the courtyard garden. They are all in poor condition and are being suppressed by the specimen Sycamore. However, they do offer good screening/amenity value.	Option A: Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Option B: Retain for screening.	M
T83	Sycamore	21	1050	18	M	G	G	This tree is in a good condition. There is a decay pocket at 5m from ground level with good occluding growth. Tar spot on leaves. There is some dead wood throughout the crown.	Crown lift by removing 1 low limb overhanging the lamp post. Remove all dead wood.	M
T84	Tulip	7	155	5	EM	G	G	This tree is a nice specimen and has been planted within the past 10 years. There is some damage to the trunk from the stake not being removed.	NARAP	L
T85	Quercus Ilex	10	270	7	M	G	G	This tree has been crown reduced by 20% within the last 6 months.	Monitor this tree every 6 months.	M
T86	Quercus Ilex	11	t/s 285	8	M	G	G	This tree has been crown reduced by 20% within the last 6 months. The tree leans heavily to the west over the driveway. There is fungal fruiting body at the base of the tree. Identification was not possible due to its deteioriation.	Monitor this tree every 6 months.	M
T87	Lawson Cypress	9	165	3	M	F	F	This tree is suppressed by T83.	NARAP	L
T88	Lawson Cypress	9	165	3	M	F	F	This tree is suppressed by T83.	NARAP	L
T89	Lawson Cypress	12	240	4	M	F	G	This tree has included bark at 1.8m from ground level. The tree has a very tight union.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T90	Sycamore	17	405	11	M	G	F	There is some dead wood within the crown.	Cut the entire adjacent sapling to ground level. Remove all dead wood.	M

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T91	Holly	8	175	5	M	G	F	This tree leans heavily to avoid suppression.	NARAP	L
T92	Purple Plum	8	225	6	M	G	G	This tree is leaning on the adjacent wall and has lots of epicormic growth.	Remove the epicormic growth to a height of 4m.	M
T93	Hawthorn	8	m/s 160	7	M	G	G	The crown of this tree is overhanging the courtyard garden.	Crown reduce the overhang to the courtyard garden by 20%. Remove the epicormic growth to a height of 3m.	M
T94	Hawthorn	8	175	4	M	G	G	None	Remove the epicormic growth to a height of 3m. Cut the entire adjacent Hawthorn sapling to ground level.	M
T95	Cherry	4	120	3	EM	F	F	This tree is suppressed. There is damage to the trunk at 0.5m from ground level. The tree is overhanging the courtyard garden.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Cut the entire adjacent dead sapling to ground level.	M
T96	Holly	7	t/s 130	4	M	G	F	There is some decay in the northern stem at 2m from ground level. Some minor dead wood.	NARAP	L
T97	Holly	5	150	5	M	G	F	None	NARAP	L
T98	Holly	6	155	4	M	G	F	There is some decay at 1.5m from ground level.	NARAP	L
T99	Lime	24	940	11	M	F	F	This tree leans heavily to the north east. Very good buttress roots to compensate. Old pruning wound at 2m from ground level has led to decay pocket which has occluded well. The tree has some major dead wood in the crown.	Reduce the height of the tree by 15% to bring it in line with the back stem. Crown thin throughout by 15-20%. Remove all dead wood.	H
T100	Laurel	4	155	8	M	G	G	This is a hedge.	Prune to give uniform height to the hedge.	M
T101	Crab Apple	4	80	3	EM	G	P	This tree lacks vigour and has been poorly planted.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	H
T102	Swamp Cypress	4	110	2	Y	G	G	This tree has been newly planted.	Ensure that annual watering is maintained.	H
T103	Scotts Pine	2	450	5	M	G	G	This tree is in a good condition. The tree is situated close to the property and has recently been pruned back from the property.	Monitor	M

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating

T104	Magnolia	7	210	7	M	G	G	This tree is in a good condition and is close to the property.	Crown thin throughout by 20%. Crown lift to a height of 4m.	M
T105	Birch	10	240	8	M	G	G	None	NARAP	M
T106	Thuja	11	370	5	M	G	G	This tree is very close to the property and will eventually cause damage.	Option A:Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Option B: Retain tree dependent on future of neighboruing structure.	M
T107	Yew x 21	11	m/s 160	16	F	G	G	These trees are located in raised plant beds and are in good condition. They are situated adjacent to the main house and form an important amenity screen.	Crown reduce height and spread by 20% to provide a more compact shape. Cut entire adjacent Sycamore saplings to ground level.	M
T108	Fig	5	100	6	M	F	G	This tree is growing from the building and is inappropriately placed.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T109	Lime	13	520	9	M	G	G	This tree is growing close to the property, there is less than 1m between the tree and the property.	Crown lift to a height of 6m removing low limbs. Crown thin throughout by 25%. Cut back to give a 3m clearance from the property.	M
T110	Sycamore	17	580	15	M	F/P	F	The west side of the tree has been damaged by a fire from the base to a height of 8m from ground level. Otherwise tree is in fair condition but tree now hugely inbalanced with limited lifespan	Option A: Reduce the remainder of the badly affected limbs to the south by 33% Crown reduce the remainder of the tree by 20% to balance. Remove all dead wood. Option B: Cut the entire tree to ground level.	H
T111	Lawson Cypress	4	70	2	Y	G	G	None	Retain	L
T112	Sycamore	12	250	6	EM	F	F	This tree is growing out of the wall close to the neighbouring property. There is bark damage to 5m from ground level.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Replant with a matching conifer	M
T113	21 Leyllandii	3	80	2	Y	G	G	These trees has been newly planted to provide a screen from the neighbouring property.	NARAP	L
T114	Sycamore	20	680	12	M	F	F	This tree has had excessive crown lifting in the past. Wounds have occluded well but inevitable decay in main stem.	Crown reduce the remainder of the tree by 20%. Remove all major dead wood.	M
T115	Sycamore	20	760	13	M	F	G	The tree has included bark at 1.8m from ground level.	Crown reduce by 20%. Crown lift to a height of 6m including low limbs.	M
T116	Holly	8	280	3	M	F	G	This tree is situated close to the pathway.	NARAP	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T117	Holly	6	220	4	M	G	G	This tree overhangs the pathway.	NARAP	L

T118	Holly	6	350	4	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T119	Front edge of footpath Holly & Conifer	5	190	8	Y	G	G	Mixed species trees and shrubs.	Cut entire multi stemmed conifer and sycamore saplings to ground level.	M
T120	Birch	10	210	5	M	F	F	This tree is being supressed.	Cut the entire tree to ground level.	M
T121	Holly	9	120	3	M	F	G	None	NARAP	L
T122	Holly	8	240	3	M	P	G	This tree is leaning towards the house. There is a canker in the tree at 1.2m.	Cut the entire tree to ground level.	M
T123	Mixed species group of Conifer & Elder	8	380	10	M	P	P	These trees are located near to the house and are poor/dead/dying specimens.	Cut the entire trees to ground level.	M
T124	Plum	12	360	6	M	G	F	None	Remove the ivy. Inspect the crown.	M
T125	Cherry	13	330	5	M	G	G	This tree is located too close to the property.	Cut the entire tree to ground level.	M
T126	Lawson Cypress	4	120	2	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T127	Holly - Plus 17 associated Holly's	12	260	15	M	G	G	These trees are in a good condition. The trees provide good screening and amenity from the neighbouring property. The 17 associated Holly trees are part this group.	NARAP	L
T128	Lime	22	885	14	M	F	G	This tree has an old graft scar at 2.5m from ground level which appears to be opening/significant cracking. There is evidence of old decay occluding from base level to 2m from ground level. There are decay pockets throughout crown and significant amount of dead wood/dieback in upper crown.	Crown reduce by 20%. Carry out a climbing inspection. Remove dead wood.	H
T129	Oak	25	855	15	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound. Crown break is at 4m with sound unions. Some dead wood characteristic of the species.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T130	Lawson Cypress	13	380	4	M	G	G	This tree is growing within the adjacent Oak, T129. The tree does offer screening but is inappropriately placed.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T131	Yew	4	125	4	EM	G	F	This tree is being supressed by surrounding trees. This tree acts as a good screen.	NARAP	L

T132	Oak	13	250	7	EM	G	G	This tree is in good condition.	NARAP	L
T133	Sycamore	16	225	6	M	G	F	There is some minor dead wood throughout the crown of this tree.	Remove all dead wood.	L
T134	Horse Chestnut	15	500	8	M	F	F	This tree has leaf minor which is causing the tree to have low vigour. There is some dead wood throughout the crown of this tree.	Remove all dead wood.	L
T135	Cherry	18	530	9	M	G	G	There is some damage to exposed tree roots from mowing of the lawn. The tree has included bark at 2m from ground level.	Monitor this tree on an annual basis.	L
T136	Spruce	10	170	3	EM	G/F	F	This tree is being suppressed by the adjacent tree. There is some bark damage at 0.5m from ground level. There is some minor dead wood in the crown.	NARAP	L
T137	Beech	21	560	12	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T138	Beech	20	530	9	M	G	G	There is some evidence of included bark at 2.5m from ground level although the ivy is covering this. Ivy continues to cover the tree up to 10m from ground level. This tree is twin stemmed from 2.5m.	Remove all Ivy from the tree.	L
T139	Beech - Fern leaved	20	1045	17	M	G	G	There is a Ganoderma bracket at the base of the tree on the northern and western butress roots. This tree has been heavily crown lifted in the past with all wounds occluded. There is a cavity/decay pocket evident at crown break 4m from ground level. Limbs are over extended but not uncharacteristically so. The extent of decay should be examined by Picus testing.	Inspect the tree by means of Picus Sonic Tomograph. Remove all dead wood. Carry out an inspection of the crown. Monitor the tree every 6 months.	H
G1	Sycamore/ Rhodadendren/ Laurel	7	180	160	M	G	G	This is a group of mixed shrubs/saplings within the lawn area.	NARAP	L
G2	Rhododendren	4	140	18	M	G	G	This is a group of Rhodadendrens/Ferns in the middle of the lawn.	Cut the entire group of trees to ground level.	M
T140	Sycamore	10	400	7	M	G	F	This tree contains some significant dead wood which is overhanging the path. The tree is structurally sound.	Remove all basal epicormic growth. Remove all dead wood.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T141	Laurel	8	310	9	M	G	G	This is a large Laurel with associated birches. This tree provides a good screen but has become unruly.	Crown reduce in height by up to 3m to provide a more compact screen. Reduce the stem overhanging the path back to the path boundary.	M

T142	Cherry	8	160	2	M	G	G	This tree is in a good condition.	NARAP	L
T143	Birch	14	380	8	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T144	Cherry	6	110	5	M	F	G	This tree is being suppressed by T143.	NARAP	L
T145	Birch	13	290	5	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T146	Cherry	10	200	4	EM	G	G	This tree has some minor deadwood in the crown.	NARAP	L
T147	Cherry	12	300	6	M	G	G	There is some included bark at 2.5m from ground level but is not posing a hazardous risk.	NARAP	L
T148	Cherry	7	120	2	EM	G	G	This tree is located on the boundary with the neighbouring property.	NARAP	L
T149	Whitebeam	7	320	6	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
G3	Mixed species shrubs/ saplings	8	140	30	M	G	G	This is a large group of mixed shrubs/saplings within the lawn area.	NARAP	L
T150	Yew	9	390	8	M	G	G	This tree has a good structural condition.	NARAP	L
T151	Yew	10	310	8	M	G	G	This tree has a good structural condition.	NARAP	L
T152	Bay	11	m/s 160	8	M	G	G	This is a large multi stemmed shrub/tree growing within G3.	NARAP	L
T153	Laurel	10	m/s 200	12	M	G	G	This is a large multi stemmed shrub/tree growing within G3.	NARAP	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T154	Laurel	8	m/s 200	11	M	G	G	This is a large multi stemmed shrub/tree growing within G3.	Reduce the height of the tallest stem by 3-4m in line with the remainder of the group. Reduce the overhang over the path back to within the bed boundary.	M
T155	Holly	7	240	7	M	G	G	This is a large multi stemmed shrub/tree growing within G3.	NARAP	L

T156	London Plane	11	195	7	M	G	G	This tree is in a good structural condition and is located within G3.	NARAP	L
T157	Holly	10	380	11	M	G	G	This tree incorporates multi stemmed tree and all associated suckers. This tree is a very mature Holly in a good condition.	Clean out suckers by crown thinning the sucker growth by 30%. Crown lift the remainder by 3m.	M
T158	Birch	15	300	4	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T159	Birch	14	290	5	M	G	G	There is some damage at the base of the tree from 0.3 to 0.6m from ground level but has occluded growth. The tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T160	Birch	13	235	4	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T161	Cherry	10	190	4	EM	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T162	Cherry	10	200	5	EM	G	G	This tree Is located on the boundary with the adjacent property. The tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T163	Laurel	9	220	20	M	G	G	This is a large spreading shrub/tree which has layered into the surrounding 12m diameter area extensively.	Reduce all growth overhanging the path and area G3 back to give clearance from the path.	M
T164	Cherry	11	560	9	M	F	G	This tree is triple stemmed at 2m. A large stem has been ripped out to the north.This tree is located close to the neighbouring property and has a poor union at crown break. This tree has a high hazard rating.	Tidy storm damaged stem and crown reduce 30%	H
T165	Rhododendron	5	m/s 120	12	M	G	G	This shrub is located underneath a large Oak. This is a layered shrub with large spreading habit.	NARAP	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T166	Oak	15	890	13	M	G	F	This tree is twin stemmed at 2m from ground level and has a poor union with compensatory wood/growth which has formed below. On the western side of the union a crack appears to be quite recent with black liquid oozing from it. At the base of the trunk on the western side there is significant decay which leads up into the poor union/cracking. The decay is on the tension side of the trunk. This tree has a very limited lifespan.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	H
T167	Holly	10	350	7	M	G	G	This tree is in a good structural condition.	NARAP	L

T168	Norway Maple	12	460	8	M	G	G	This tree is in a good structural condition.	NARAP	L
T169	Pear	7	340	5	M	G	G	This tree is in a good structural condition. There is some major dead wood in the crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T170	Apple	4	110	3	EM	G	G	This tree has a congested inner crown.	Crown thin throughout by 20%.	M
T171	Pear	4	135	5	EM	G	G	This tree has a congested inner crown.	Crown thin throughout by 20%.	M
T172	Pear	5	170	3	EM	G	G	This tree has a congested inner crown.	Crown thin throughout by 20%.	M
T173	Pear	5	146	4	EM	G	G	This tree has a congested inner crown.	Crown thin throughout by 20%.	M
T174	Pear	4	115	4	EM	G	M	None	NARAP	L
T175	Pear	6	150	3	EM	G	G	This tree contains old pruning stubs.	Remove old pruning stubs.	M
T176	Pear	3	70	3	Y	F	F	None	NARAP	L
T177	Damson	3	80	3	Y	F	F	This tree has a poor form. The tree contains some old pruning stubs.	Remove old pruning stubs. Reduce unruly laterals to give the tree an improved form.	M
T178	Pear	7	370	7	M	G	G	There is some minor dead wood in the crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T179	Pear	7	430	8	M	G	G	This tree contains old pruning stubs in poor form and some dead wood.	Remove all dead wood and old pruning stubs.	M
T180	Pear	3	180	2	Y	G	M	This is a young tree which has some strimmer damage at the base. Strimming the grass near this tree should be avoided in future.	NARAP	L
T181	Pear	3	80	3	Y	G	G	This is a young tree which has some strimmer damage at the base. Strimming the grass near this tree should be avoided in future.	NARAP	L
T182	Pear	3	90	1	Y	M	F	This tree has been poorly pruned in the past.	Correct previous poor pruning.	M

T183	Pear	4	100	3	EM	G	G	This tree has a congested crown.	Crown thin throughout by 20%.	M
T184	Plum	4	t/s 140	4	EM	P	G	This tree has severe included bark at the base of the trunk.	This tree needs to be monitored.	M
T185	Pear	4	135	4	EM	F	G	This tree has a storm damaged stem.	Tidy up the storm damaged stem. Remove the stem at 0.3m from ground level.	M
T186	Pear	4	100	3	Y	F	F	None	NARAP	L
T187	Apple	4	m/s 250	7	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen. The tree has a congested crown.	Crown thin throughout by 20%. Remove all dead wood. Remove poor pruning stubs.	M
T188	Plum	3	95	4	EM	F	F	This tree has included bark and a tight union at 0.5m from ground level.	Remove poor pruning stubs.	M
T189	Oak	22	820	15	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound. The tree has good butress roots. The tree contains some dead wood which is characteristic with Oaks.	Crown thin throughout by 20%. Remove all dead wood. Cut back the branches growing into the holly's and fruit trees. Use discretion when reducing the branches.	M
T190	Holly	10	580	13	M	G	G	This is a very large multi stemmed Holly with many associated suckers forming a large group.	NARAP	L
G4	Birch/Hazel/ Sycamore	7	140	8	Y	G	G	This is a group adjacent to T190 which incorporates Birch/Hazel/Sycamore and Hawthorn saplings within the main lawn area.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T191	Cherry	5	320	7	OM	F	G	This is an old tree which has a large decayed stem at 2m from ground level.	This tree needs to be monitored annually	M
T192	Apple	4	95	4	EM	F	G	This tree has a congested crown.	Crown thin throughout by 20%. Prune the tree to give an improved form.	M
T193	Apple	4	170	4	EM	F	G	This tree has a congested crown.	Crown thin throughout by 20%. Prune the tree to give an improved form.	M
T194	Birch	9	155	3	EM	G	G	This tree is a good specimen.	NARAP	L
T195	Birch	9	170	3	EM	G	G	This tree is a good specimen.	NARAP	L
T196	Birch	8	145	3	EM	G	G	This tree is a good specimen.	NARAP	L
T197	Birch	8	160	3	EM	G	G	This tree is a good specimen.	NARAP	L

T198	Hawthorn	8	230	5	M	G	G	This tree is covered in ivy.	Remove the ivy to the base of the tree. Reduce back from the path.	M
T199	Hawthorn	8	295	7	M	G	G	This is a large Hawthorn with 4 associated adjacent saplings. The tree is covered in ivy.	Remove all ivy.	M
T200	Hawthorn	10	390	7	M	G	G	This tree is covered in ivy.	Remove all ivy.	M
T201	Hawthorn	8	260	6	M	G	G	This tree is covered in ivy.	Remove all ivy.	M
T202	Pear	6	t/s 200	4	EM	G	G	This tree has a congested crown.	Crown thin throughout by 20%.	M
T203	Apple	4	165	3	EM	F	F	This is a small tree with lots of epicormic growth and a tight union in the main stem.	Crown thin throughout by 20%.	M
T204	Apple	4	175	5	EM	G	G	This tree has a congested inner crown.	Crown thin throughout by 20%.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T205	Apple	6	m/s 255	6	M	G	G	This tree has a congested crown.	Crown thin throughout by 20%.	M
T206	Apple	3	85	2	Y	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T207	Cherry	3	80	3	Y	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T208	Apple	3	115	3	EM	G	G	This tree has old poor pruning stubs.	Remove poor pruning stubs.	M
T209	Cherry	4	130	5	EM	G	G	There is some mower damage to the butress roots which should be avoided in the future.	NARAP	L
T210	Cherry	4	75	2	Y	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T211	Cherry	3	80	2	Y	P	P	This is a poor specimen.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T212	Cherry	3	80	3	Y	G	G	None	NARAP	L

T213	Cherry	3	130	4	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T214	Cherry	5	t/s 195	6	M	G	G	This tree has a congested crown.	Crown thin throughout by 20%.	M
T215	Damson	3	80	2	Y	F	F	None	NARAP	L
T216	Damson	6	185	7	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T217	Apple	5	200	6	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T218	Apple	6	185	7	M	G	G	This tree has low branches and overhangs the pathway. The tree contains old poor pruning stubs.	Crown reduce the overhang to T220 by 30%. Crown lift all remaining epicormic growth to a height of 3m. Tidy up the old pruning wounds.	H

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T219	Sycamore	9	265	4	EM	G	G	This tree is located on the boundary with the neighbouring property.	Crown lift to 4m by removing 6 low branches.	M
T220	Damson	4	110	3	Y	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T221	Damson	4	135	3	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T222	Damson	3	180	3	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T223	Cherry	4	170	4	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T224	Cherry	4	170	4	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T225	Cherry	4	170	3	EM	G	G	This tree contains old poor pruning stubs.	Tidy up old pruning stubs.	M
T226	Cherry	5	210	5	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
									Cut 2 Hawthorns growing within the lower crown to ground level. Cut 1 Holly	

T227	Sweet Chestnut	14	560	12	M	G	G	This tree contains some dead wood.	ground level. Cut Holly tree growing adjacent to this tree to ground level. Remove all dead wood.	M
T228	Hawthorn	8	300	7	M	G	G	This tree is being suppressed by the adjacent sweet chestnut. The tree contains old poor pruning stubs.	Crown reduce by 25%. Remove epicormic growth to 4m. Remove all dead wood. Tidy up old pruning stubs.	M
T229	Cherry	12	730	8	M	G	F	This tree is growing adjacent to T227.	NARAP	L
T230	Hawthorn	4	70	2	Y	G	G	This tree has a stake which needs to be removed.	Remove the stake.	H
T231	Apple	4	90	2	EM	G	G	This tree shows evidence of some strimmer damage.	NARAP	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T232	Hawthorn	4	75	2	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T233	Hawthorn	4	80	2	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T234	Hawthorn	8	390	3	OM	P	F	The tree has split out at 1m from ground level. There are fruiting bodies (Honey Fungus) at the base of the tree. The tree contains a lot of dead wood.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	H
T235	Whitebeam	9	470	8	M	G	G	The tree has been damaged at the base of the trunk on the northern side there is some decay here and a fruiting body is in evidence.	This tree needs to be monitored. Avoid any strimmer/mower damage in the future.	M
T236	Hawthorn	5	230	4	M	G	G	The tree contains untidy old pruning stubs.	Crown thin throughout by 25%. Tidy up old pruning stubs.	M
T237	Hawthorn	9	345	5	M	P	F	There is evidence of Honey Fungus at the base of the tree which is also decayed. The tree contains major dead wood throughout the crown.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Cut the entire adjacent Holly to ground level. Grind out the stump.	H
T238	Hawthorn	7	200	5	M	P	P	This tree contains significant dead wood and has a very limited lifespan.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	H
T239	Hawthorn	7	215	4	M	P	F	This tree contains significant dead wood and has a very limited lifespan.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	H
T240	Cherry	5	145	5	M	G	G	This tree contains poor pruning stubs at 1m from ground level.	Remove all old pruning stubs	M

T240	Cherry	5	145	5	M	G	G	The tree also has strimmer damage at the base.	Remove all old pruning stubs.	M
T241	Cherry	4	205	4	M	G	G	This tree contains poor pruning stubs. The tree also has strimmer damage at the base.	Tidy up old pruning stubs.	M
T242	Hawthorn	7	230	6	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen.	Crown lift to a height of 3m including the removal of several low branches.	M
T243	Cherry	6	215	5	M	F	G	This tree has strimmer/mower damage at the base of the trunk, this should be avoided in the future.	Crown lift to a height of 2.5m including the removal of several low branches.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T244	Cherry	6	235	6	M	F	G	None	NARAP	M
T245	Hawthorn	7	375	4	M	F	F	This tree is covered in ivy.	Remove all ivy from the tree.	M
T246	Hawthorn	7	315	4	M	F	F	This tree is covered in ivy.	Remove all ivy from the tree.	M
T247	Sycamore	11	m/s 320	7	M	G	G	This tree is covered in ivy and has some included bark in the union.	Remove all ivy from the tree. Remove the smallest stem.	M
T248	Laurel	7	m/s 280	15	M	G	G	This is a hedge which has not had any height management.	Prune the overhang to the path back to the boundary of the pathway. Reduce in height by 4m to form a neat shape.	M
T249	Scarlet Oak	10	210	7	EM	G	G	This is a good, vigorous, developing tree.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T250	Oak	20	640	11	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen growing as part of a 3 tree stand.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T251	Oak	20	570	9	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen growing as part of a 3 tree stand.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T252	Oak	18	470	9	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen growing as part of a 3 tree stand.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T253	Birch	13	170	3	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen growing as part of a 5 tree stand.	NARAP	L
T254	Birch	13	160	2	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen growing as part of a 5 tree stand.	NARAP	L

T255	Birch	14	270	4	M	F	P	This tree is in decline with decay in the trunk. The tree is growing as part of a 5 tree stand.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T256	Birch	13	t/s 190	3	M	G	G	This is a vigorous tree. The tree is growing as part of a 5 tree stand.	NARAP	L
T257	Birch	14	260	5	M	G	G	This is a vigorous tree. The tree is growing as part of a 5 tree stand.	NARAP	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T258	Damson	7	90	2	EM	G	G	None	Remove the remainder of the stake.	M
T259	Norway Maple	9	295	6	M	G	G	This tree has some squirrel damage but otherwise is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T260	Oak	11	265	6	EM	G	G	This tree is a good specimen.	NARAP	L
T261	Hawthorn	9	475	6	M	F	F	This tree heavily leans to the east over the path. There is a significant cavity at 0.2-0.8m from ground level. The tree contains dead wood.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T262	Norway Maple	13	340	8	M	G	G	This tree has some squirrel damage.	Remove 2 damaged lower limbs. Cut the entire adjacent ash sapling to ground level. Remove all dead wood.	M
T263	Hazel	5	m/s 80	7	M	G	G	This tree is located in a shrub bed and is multi stemmed.	NARAP	L
T264	Sycamore	13	280	7	M	G	G	This tree is covered in ivy but is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T265	Sycamore	13	220	6	EM	G	G	This tree is covered in ivy but is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T266	Sycamore	13	275	6	EM	G	G	This tree is covered in ivy but is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T267	Sycamore	13	290	9	M	G	G	This tree is covered in ivy but is structurally sound.	NARAP	L

T268	Hazel	7	m/s 100	8	M	G	G	This is a suppressed tree/shrub.	Crown lift over the path to a height of 2m. Prune back from the path.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T269	Oak	18	1420	12	OM	F	G	There is significant decay on the southern base of the trunk where there are no butress roots. There are approximately 10 large pruning wounds on the main stem to 10m from ground level. Occluding growth over pruning wounds is strong but there is significant decay into the trunk. There is a very large wound at 5m from ground level on the eastern side of the trunk which is approximately 2m in length and 1m wide. The tree has early signs of decay on the northern base of the trunk. The extent of decay should be examined by Picus testing. The butress roots on the eastern side of the tree are in good condition. The tree has ivy encroaching into the crown. This tree has been previously reduced approximately 15 years ago and requires maintenance again as part of a cyclical pruning program.	Inspect the tree by means of Picus Sonic Tomograph. The following works should be carried out within 3-4 years: Crown reduce by 20%. Remove all major dead wood retaining as habitat at the base of the tree.	H
T270	Sweet Chestnut	15	520	9	M	G	G	This tree is located on the boundary with the neighbouring property and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T271	Holly	10	m/s 160	6	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound and provides a good screening.	NARAP	L
T272	Lawson Cypress	10	145	6	M	G	G	This is a group of 4 trees all of which are structurally sound and provide a good screening.	NARAP	L
T273	Holly	11	m/s 270	7	M	G	G	This is a group of 3 trees all of which are structurally sound and provide a good screening.	NARAP	L
T274	Yew	5	m/s 100	5	M	G	G	This tree is a good young specimen which provides good screening.	NARAP	L
T275	Lawson Cypress	5	t/s 140	6	EM	F	G	This tree has fallen down.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T276	Lawson Cypress	14	m/s 235	4	M	G	G	This tree provides a good screening.	NARAP	L
T277	Lawson Cypress	10	165	2	M	G	G	This tree provides a good screening.	NARAP	L

T278	Lawson Cypress	14	220	4	M	G	G	This tree provides a good screening.	NARAP	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T279	Lawson Cypress	10	180	2	EM	G	G	This tree provides good screening.	NARAP	L
T280	Lawson Cypress	9	135	1	EM	G	G	This tree provides good screening.	NARAP	L
T281	Hawthorn	10	285	3	OM	D	D	This tree is dead.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T282	Holly	7	m/s 210	6	EM	G	G	This tree provides good screening.	NARAP	L
T283	Oak	11	975	4	OM	D	D	This tree is dead but provides excellent habitat.	NARAP	L
T284	Dawn Redwood	24	790	8	M	G	G	This tree is an very good specimen with an excellent amenity value. This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T285	Sycamore	11	240	7	EM	F	F	This tree is being suppressed by the adjacent neighbouring trees. The stems are leaning over the pond. The tree is covered in ivy.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T286	Sycamore	11	200	6	EM	F	F	This tree is being suppressed by the adjacent neighbouring trees. The stems are leaving over the pond. The tree is covered in ivy.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T287	Lawson Cypress	7	180	3	EM	F	G	This tree is growing within the adjacent neighbouring Sycamore. The tree provides good screening	NARAP	L
T288	Sycamore	16	400	8	M	G	G	This tree is covered in ivy and has some dead wood.	Remove all ivy and dead wood. Cut the entire adjacent sycamore sapling leaning over the pond to ground level.	M
T289	Lawson Cypress	6	145	2	Y	G	F	This tree is covered in ivy.	Sever the ivy.	M
T290	Sycamore	16	635	9	M	F	F	This tree was grown as part of a stand however the tree is now exposed as there is no longer a tree to the south east.	Remove all basal epicormic growth. Remove all ivy and dead wood from the crown. Carry out an inspection of the main union.	H
T291	Holly	6	140	4	EM	G	G	This tree is located on the boundary of the property and is in a good condition.	NARAP	L
T292	Laurel	5	m/s 180	6	M	G	G	This shrub is located on the boundary of the property and provides good screening.	NARAP	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T293	Sycamore	15	495	10	M	F	F	This tree was grown as part of a stand however the tree is now fairly exposed as there is no longer a tree to the west. The tree has some dead wood and is triple stemmed from the base.	This tree needs to be monitored every 6 months. Remove all dead wood.	H
T294	Sycamore	15	460	9	M	F	F	This tree is being suppressed by T293. There is significant bark damage from the base of the tree to 3m from ground level. The tree is decayed at the base.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Cut the entire adjacent ash sapling to ground level.	H
T295	Sycamore	8	m/s 370	7	M	F	F	This tree is growing from the leaf dump which has only been established in the past 10 years. The base of the tree is approximately 6-8 feet below current position. The tree is also leaning over the neighbouring property/allotments. This tree is dangerous.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	H
T296	Sycamore	9	290	6	M	F	P	This tree is growing from the leaf dump which has only been established in the past 10 years. The base of the tree is approximately 6-8 feet below current position. The tree is also leaning over Hampstead Heath.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	H
T297	Holly (Group)	5	m/s 140	14	M	G	G	This group of trees is located on raised ground from the leaf dump but this is not detrimental to the health/safety of these trees. The tree provides screening from the neighbouring Hampstead Heath.	Remove all dead stems.	M
T298	Acacia	16	t/s 490	10	M	G	G	This tree has some included bark at the base of the tree and some dead wood. The tree is located on the boundary between the property and Hampstead Heath.	This tree needs to be monitored every 6 months.	H
T299	Sycamore	14	390	8	M	G	G	This tree is covered in ivy but is structurally sound.	Remove basal epicormic growth to a height of 4m from ground level. Remove all ivy.	M
T300	Sycamore	12	300	7	M	G	G	This tree is covered in ivy but is structurally sound.	Remove basal epicormic growth to a height of 4m from ground level. Remove all ivy.	M
T301	Sycamore	13	200	5	M	G	G	This tree is covered in ivy.	Remove all ivy.	M
T302	Sycamore	13	200	6	M	F	G	In this tree there is a dead branch at 4m from ground level and there is likely to be a cavity at this point. The tree is also unbalanced.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	H
T303	Sycamore	13	185	5	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T304	Holly (Group)	8	m/s 160	20	M	G	G	This tree provides a good screening from Hampstead Heath.	NARAP	L

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating

T305	Sycamore	11	m/s 150	6	M	P	F	This tree is multi stemmed from 0.4m from ground level where there is also a cavity. One of the 3 stems is dead and is leaning over Hampstead Heath.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	H
T306	Sycamore	14	340	7	M	G	G	This tree is covered in ivy.	Remove all basal growth and ivy. Cut the entire adjacent sapling to ground level.	M
T307	Sycamore	11	m/s 195	6	EM	G	G	This tree is being suppressed by the surrounding trees. The tree is also growing from the Holly on the boundary of the property.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T308	Sycamore	11	205	5	EM	G	G	This tree is growing from the Holly located on the fenced boundary of the property.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T309	Sycamore	10	200	4	Y	G	G	This tree is growing from the Holly located on the fenced boundary of the property.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T310	Birch	14	350	7	M	G	G	This tree has a bleeding canker at the base and the trunk is decayed at the base on the northern side. There are also some minor decay pockets on the main stem.	This tree needs to be monitored every 6 months. Cut the entire adjacent Sycamore sapling to ground level.	M
T311	False Acacia	8	130	3	EM	F	G	This tree has been poorly pruned in the past resulting in a kink in the main trunk at 4m from ground level.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T312	Ash	17	425	8	M	F	G	This tree contains some dead wood.	Remove the first 2 low branches.	M
T313	Birch	14	345	6	M	G	G	This tree is in a good condition.	Remove the first 2 low branches and the dead old pruning stubs. Remove all epicormic growth to a height of 4m.	M
T314	Yew	6	185	5	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T315	Birch	8	450	4	M	G	G	This tree is dead/dying.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	H
T316	Lime	17	t/s 435	8	M	D	D	The secondary stem has split at 1.5m from ground level with included bark. The main union at the base of the tree appears sound. The tree has a very good amenity value.	This tree needs to be monitored every 6 months. Remove all ivy.	M
T317	Sycamore	7	135	3	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T318	Birch	7	250	1	OM	G	G	This tree is dead and has Piptoporus betulinus fruiting bodies.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	H

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T319	Birch	8	390	2	OM	D	D	This tree is dead and has Piptoporus betulinus fruiting bodies.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	H
								This tree contains some dead wood from the dead neighbouring		

T320	Birch	12	200	4	M	G	G	This tree contains some dead wood from the dead neighbouring tree.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T321	Birch	15	285	5	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T322	Ash	19	400	7	M	F	G	This tree has minor bark damage at the base and deadwood in the crown	Remove all deadwood from the crown	L
T323	Japanese Maple	4	100	4	M	G	G	This tree is a small ornamental specimen but is in good condition.	NARAP	L
T324	Birch	8	100	3	EM	P	F	This tree is being suppressed and has some storm damage.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	H
T325	Rowan	9	140	2	M	G	G	None	Remove all basal epicormic growth.	M
T326	Birch	12	245	4	M	G	G	None	Remove all basal epicormic growth.	M
T327	Birch	12	190	4	M	G	G	None	NARAP	M
T328	Maple	4	85	5	M	G	G	None	NARAP	M
T329	Birch	13	245	6	M	G	F	This tree is twin stemmed with a secondary stem forming at the base. The tree leans to the north.	Cut the entire adjacent conifer to ground level.	M
T330	Sycamore	10	190	5	EM	F	G	This tree has been previously pruned with the main stem being removed at 6m from ground level. The tree has recovered well.	NARAP	L
T331	Hawthorn	7	130	5	EM	G	G	This tree has a congested crown with some dead wood.	Crown thin throughout by 25%. Remove 1 low branch at 1m from ground level. Remove all dead wood.	M
T332	Ash	13	380	7	EM	G	G	This tree is growing from the rockery area located on a slope. The tree has good supporting butress roots and a good form.	Cut the entire adjacent conifer to ground level.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T333	Hawthorn	8	t/s 110	3	EM	P	P	This tree has some dead wood and included bark.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T334	Japanese Maple	5	105	3	M	G	G	This is a small ornamental tree.	NARAP	L
T335	Birch	13	350	7	M	G	G	This tree is growing from the rockery area located on a slope.	NARAP	L

	Birch	10	300	7	M	G	G	The tree has good supporting butress roots and a good form.	NARAP	L
T336	Maple	5	m/s 130	6	M	G	G	This is a small ornamental tree.	NARAP	L
T337	Goat Willow	4	515	5	OM	P	F	This tree is heavily decayed on the northern side. The tree has recently been reduced to compensate for the weakness.	Cut the entire adjacent Sycamore to ground level.	M
T338	Birch	12	180	4	M	G	F	None	NARAP	L
T339	Lawson Cypress	9	160	2	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T340	Elm	9	165	2	EM	P	P	This tree is dying back at the top from early stages of Dutch Elm Disease	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T341	Laurel	3	m/s 170	10	M	G	G	This is a large multi stemmed layered shrub. The shrub has recently been heavily pruned to try form a neatened shrub.	NARAP	L
T342	Yew	4	120	3	Y	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T343	Lawson Cypress	4	130	2	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T344	Lawson Cypress	11	190	4	M	G	G	This tree has 3 associated layered suckers.	NARAP	L
T345	Hawthorn	8	175	4	M	F	M	This tree is being suppressed and is in poor condition.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T346	Lawson Cypress	10	185	4	M	G	G	This tree provides a good screen.	NARAP	L
T347	Lawson Cypress	9	185	4	M	G	G	This tree provides a good screen.	NARAP	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T348	Sycamore	14	270	9	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen.	Remove the 3 lowest branches.	M
T349	Lawson Cypress	7	135	3	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T350	Lawson Cypress	10	t/s 225	4	M	F	G	This tree has a poor union at 0.4m from ground level. There is also included bark at this point which will cause problems in the long term.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T351	Holly	6	180	3	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L

T352	Ash	20	870	11	M	F	G	This tree has a tight union with some included bark at 1.8m from ground level particularly on the eastern side of the trunk. Due to the species and the union in the tree some weight needs to be reduced from the upper crown because the tree leans over the dog walking path on the heath to the west.	Crown reduce the height and spread by 20%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T353	Beech	22	700	10	M	G	G	This is a good single stemmed tree which is struturally sound and has good butress roots.	NARAP	L
T354	Sycamore	22	660	9	M	G	G	This tree breaks into 3 main stems at 2m and 3.5m from ground level. The tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T355	Sycamore	12	330	6	EM	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T356	Lawson Cypress	7	185	4	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T357	Holly (Group)	10	160	30	M	G	G	This tree provides a large screen from the neighbouring Hampstead Heath.	Remove all the dead stems. Remove all saplings. Reduce all overhang back from the path to neaten.	M
T358	Willow	10	585	10	M	F	F	This is an old tree which leans heavily to the north east over the pond. The tree has recently been reduced by approximately 30%. The tree has been braced from the ground to 3m at an angle over the path at approximately head height. This bracing was carried out approximately 10 years ago.	This tree needs to be monitored every 6 months.	M
T359	Plum	5	160	4	M	F	P	This tree is being suppressed and is a poor specimen.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T360	Oak	12	t/s 275	7	EM	F	G	This tree has dead wood throughout the crown. Included bark at main union at 1m with some seepage of black liquid. Tree has compensating growth in this area.	Remove all dead wood. This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T361	Oak	9	165	4	OM	F	G	This tree is being suppressed by the adjacent Walnut T363. There is some trunk decay at 1.4m from ground level where a limb has been lost or removed. This tree is a poor specimen with some dead wood.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T362	Lawson Cypress	14	230	4	M	G	G	This tree is growing within a group of Holly trees.	NARAP	L
T363	Walnut	16	330	9	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen.	NARAP	L
T364	Sycamore	13	290	3	EM	G	G	This tree is a poor specimen.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M

T365	Willow	10	490	6	M	F	F	The tree has some decayed points in the upper crown as a result of heavy pruning from storm damaged limbs.	This tree needs to be monitored. Remove the 2 adjacent dead apples.	M
T366	Willow	14	670	12	M	G	G	This tree is vigorous and has recently had formative pruning and dead wood removed.	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T367	Dawn Redwood	22	620	8	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound and is a good specimen.	Remove all the ivy. Remove the adjacent conifer.	M
T368	Beech	20	530	11	M	G	G	This tree has a union at 2.5m with included bark. The tree is fastigiate and not too over extended. Ivy is encroaching.	Remove all the ivy. Crown lift to a height of 4m removing some low branches. Inspect the union and crown.	M
T369	Sycamore	11	110	3	EM	G	G	This tree is being suppressed underneath T368.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Remove adjacent sapling.	M
T370	Cherry	8	180	2	M	F	F	This tree is being suppressed underneath T368.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T371	Beech	10	270	4	M	F	F	This tree is being suppressed underneath T368.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T372	Sycamore	14	m/s 250	10	M	F	G	This tree has a poor form and is growing at an angle over the rear boundary and the toilet block. The tree is ivy clad and will be problematic in the future.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Remove the adjacent dead elder and the ivy from the root.	M
T373	Hawthorn	6	290	4	OM	D	D	This tree is dead.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Remove the conifer adjacent to the toilet block.	H

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T374	Leylandii Cypress	12	m/s 240	20	M	F	F	These trees are part of a large screening group. The trees are situated on the boundary with the heath. The trees have some dead stems and require management.	Crown reduce the height by up to 4m to provide the tree with a uniform height. Remove all dead stems.	M
T375	Cherry	14	250	9	M	G	G	This tree is covered in ivy and has some dead wood.	Remove all ivy and dead wood.	M
T376	Cherry	13	400	7	M	F	F	This tree is covered in ivy which is causing the tree to be suppressed. The tree also has some dead wood.	Remove all ivy and dead wood. Remove the adjacent conifer and sycamore saplings.	M
T377	Yew	5	120	4	EM	F	F	This tree is a poor specimen along with the 2 adjacent conifers.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T378	Oak	8	130	3	Y	G	G	This tree will become a good specimen in the future.	Tidy and prune the shrubs back from the toilet block.	M
T379	Cherry	10	125	4	EM	F	G	This tree is part of a group along with the adjacent cherry trees.	Remove all dead wood.	M

T380	Cherry	10	130	4	EM	F	G	This tree is part of a group and has some dead wood in the lower crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T381	Horse Chestnut	10	240	5	EM	F	F	This tree is being suppressed and is a poor specimen.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T382	Sycamore	10	165	2	EM	P	F	This tree is a poor specimen.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Remove the adjacent sycamore sapling and 2 conifers.	M
T383	Cherry	8	100	4	EM	P	P	This tree is being suppressed undeneath an oak tree and has a poor form. This tree has a lot of dead wood.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T384	Cherry	8	110	2	EM	F	F	This tree is being suppressed underneath an oak tree and has poor form. This tree has a lot of dead wood.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T385	Sycamore	10	200	4	EM	F	G	This tree leans heavily to the east. The tree is being suppressed and will never have a good form.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T386	Ash	13	275	6	EM	F	G	This tree leans to the south and is covered in ivy. The removal of the ivy will give the tree improved form.	Remove all ivy and dead wood. Remove adjacent horse chestnut saplings.	M
T387	Poplar	23	1060		M	G	G	This tree is overhanging the neighbouring property to the rear and has a very straight trunk. The tree is in a good condition but is covered in ivy and has some dead wood.	Remove all ivy and dead wood. Carry out an inspection of the crown.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T388	Laurel	5	180	7	M	G	G	This is part of a group of shrubs also including yew, hawthorn and acuba which offers good screening.	NARAP	M
T389	Oak	20	550	8	M	F	F	This tree is growing as part of a stand with T390. The tree is structurally sound and leans to the west and has butress roots to compensate. The tree has epicormic growth to a height of 6m from ground level.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T390	Horse Chestnut	20	1090	13	M	F	F	This tree leans to the east due to competition for light with the surrounding trees. The tree has good compensating butress roots and is structurally sound at the base. The tree has 2 large low over extended branches at 1m and 1.5m from ground level. There is a further crown break of 3 large stems at 2.5m from ground level. The tree is in good health considering the current status of the species decline in southern England. There are no signs of bleeding canker on the tree.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove old poor pruning stubs and all dead wood.	M
								This tree leans heavily over the neighbouring property. The tree is triple stemmed at 2m from ground level with the		

T391	Sycamore	19	560	9	M	P	F	secondary stem forming at the base. There is significant decay of the trunk to at least 7m from ground level at points across the whole stem. This tree does offer good amenity value and screening for this area of the site; however, with the significant decay management is required. Essentially the trees have a limited lifespan but it is appreciated that the trees are important. If removal is not carried out reduction works are essential as an interim measure.	Option A: Crown reduce by 33% Option B: Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	H
T392	Sycamore	22	455	10	M	F	F	This tree has decay of the trunk as characteristic with T391. The tree is multi stemmed at 3m from ground level, the union has significant decay surrounding. The limbs and stems of the tree are over extended. Comments of T391 apply: In addition.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	H
T393	Horse Chestnut	23	440	5	M	F	F	This is a tall tree which is growing as part of a stand of trees competing for light. The tree has a bleeding canker at 8m from ground level on the eastern side of the trunk. The tree is lapsed and overextended with a slight lean to the west. Comments of T391 apply: In addition.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	H

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T394	Sycamore	22	580	6	M	P	P	This is a tall tree which is growing as part of a stand of trees competing for light. There is significant dieback within the upper crown. The tree has decay pockets where there are storm damaged limbs. There are fruiting bodies at 9m from ground level where a limb has failed. The tree leans heavily to the east and is in decline. Comments of T391 apply: In addition.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	H
T395	Horse Chestnut	23	1150	7	OM	P	F	This is a large spreading tree overhanging the neighbouring property. The tree is in serious decline. There are ganoderma fruiting bodies at 1.5m from ground level. The tree has a large cavity at the base of the tree on the eastern side. There is also evidence of ustulia deusta fruiting body within the decaying butress roots. At crown break at 2.5m from ground level there are 5 main stems branching out with various decay pockets. There are early signs of a bleeding canker and there is much dead wood in the crown.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	H
T396	Hawthorn	8	225	6	M	G	G	This is a structurally sound tree in a good condition.	NARAP	L
T397	Birch	13	485	8	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound with some dead wood.	Remove all dead wood.	M

T398	Lawson Cypress	7	185	3	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T399	Birch	13	425	9	M	F	F	This tree has some dead wood and is in slight decline. Otherwise the tree is structurally sound.	This tree needs to be monitored. Remove all dead wood.	M
T400	Oak	13	1240	13	M	F	G	This tree is a large mature specimen tree. At 3m from ground level there is 1 large dead limb on the western side. There is 1 large dead or dying limb above this also. The York stone paving has been laid directly on top of root plate, presumably as part of the most recent landscaping scheme. This will have had a detrimental impact on the root plate underneath this area possibly accounting for the amount of dead wood within the crown. Old pruing wounds have occluded well.	Remove the 2 dead stems on the western side of the trunk. Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood. Lift york stone paving up replacing with mulch. Remove conifer underneath the main crown.	H
T401	Dawn Redwood	11	300	4	OM	D	D	This tree is dead and covered in ivy.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	H
T402	Apple	4	90	3	Y	G	G	This is a vigorous young tree.	Remove the stake.	H

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T403	Apple	5	100	3	Y	G	G	This is a vigorous young tree.	Remove the stake.	H
T404	Lawson Cypress	5	160	5	EM	G	G	This tree is inappropriately placed. The tree is growing underneath a willow tree.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T405	Lawson Cypress	5	195	2	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T406	Birch	8	140	3	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T407	Cherry	6	150	5	EM	G	G	The tree has some strimmer damage at the base which needs to be avoided in the future.	NARAP	L
T408	Oak	10	635	13	EM	G	G	Some low limbs or branches have been poorly removed in the past causing some wounds to heal badly leading to some decay.	Crown thin throughout by 15%. Crown lift to a height of 4m. Remove all dead wood. Remove old pruning stubs.	M
T409	Rowan	7	100	3	EM	G	G	This tree has decay at the base and is being suppressed by the neighbouring oak.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T410	Rowan	7	110	2	EM	F	F	This tree has a poor form and is leaning towards the neighbouring oak. The tree has a limited life span.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T411	Beech	8	190	8	EM	G	G	This tree has been poorly pruned in the past.	Tidy up old pruning stubs.	M
								This tree is heavily decayed at the base on the tension side of the	Cut the entire tree to ground level.	

T412	Cherry	8	336	5	M	F	F	tree. The tree has a limited life span.	Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T413	Cherry	8	440	8	M	F	G	This tree is heavily leaning to the north on the tension side of the tree causing the root plate to lift.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T414	Scarlett Oak	13	520	9	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound and is a good specimen.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T415	Cherry	6	300	9	M	F	G	This tree has some damage at the base due to a mower or strimmer.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T416	Lawson Cypress	5	200	4	M	G	G	This tree has an abnormally large amount of basal growth however the tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T417	Birch	16	590	10	M	G	G	This tree has some minor decay at the base. The shallow roots have been damaged by a mower. However, the tree is structurally sound.	This tree needs to be monitored. Remove all dead wood.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T418	Cherry	13	290	9	M	G	G	This tree has 3 main stems and one congested stem growing within. There is some mower damage to the butress roots.	Remove the congested stem which will cause problems in the future. Crown lift to a height of 3m including the removal of one low stem. Dead wood the remainder of the tree.	M
T419	Purple Plum	7	235	6	M	G	G	The western side of the crown has reverted.	Crown thin throughout by 20%. Remove all epicormic growth to a height of 4m.	M
T420	Norway Maple	10	390	8	M	G	G	This tree has a lean with good butress roots to compensate. The tree has included bark at 1.8m from ground level.	Crown thin throughout by 20%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T421	Norway Maple	10	425	9	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	Crown thin throughout by 20%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T422	Japanese Maple	6	240	6	M	G	G	This tree has a heavy lean and is being suppressed by T421. There is some decay in the trunk at 1.2m from ground level. The root plate has been lifted and some roots have been damaged by a mower. There is also some dead wood in the crown.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T423	Birch	17	530	10	M	F	F	This tree has some dead wood throughout the crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T424	Beech	13	350	9	EM	F	G	This tree has a stem at 3m from ground level which has died and is causing decay in the main stem.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Crown lift to a height of 4m including the removal of 3 low branches. Remove all dead wood including the removal of dead stem.	M
T425	Lawson Cypress	11	240	3	M	G	G	The removal of this tree will highlight the better surrounding specimen.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M

	Cypress									
T426	Japanese Maple	11	280	10	M	G	G	This tree has congested forks at the base and some dead wood in the crown.	Reduce the first low branch over the pavement. Remove all dead wood.	M
T427	Thuja	15	360	3	M	G	G	This tree is in a good condition and has a good structure.	NARAP	L
T428	Scots Pine	17	500	7	M	G	G	This tree is in a good condition and has a good structure.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T429	Holly	8	160	4	EM	G	G	None	Remove all adjacent shrubs.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T430	Oak	20	950	12	M	P	P	This tree has a low vigour. The crown is in decline with major dead wood. The main union at 2.5m seems sound.	Crown reduce the height and spread by 30%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T431	Horse Chestnut	19	960	13	M	F	F	A large limb has been removed at 2m from ground level on the northern side of the crown leading to some decay. The tree is structurally sound with no signs of a bleeding canker at present.	Carry out an inspection of the crown. Remove all dead wood.	M
T432	Laurel	4	110	20	M	G	G	This group of layered shrubs extends for approximately 20m.	NARAP	L
T433	Yew	6	240	6	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T434	Norway Maple	19	460	11	M	G	G	This tree leans to the north east due to suppression from the neighbouring horse chestnut. The tree is otherwise structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T435	Mixed species shrubs	4	m/s 140	10	M	G	G	Mixed species including Acuba, Laurel and Conifer offering good screening.	NARAP	L
T436	Oak	20	1120	14	M	P	F	This tree is only in fair condition because of one major dead stem on the eastern side of the crown. This stem which originates at 3m from ground level, where there is a sound union, requires management. The remainder of the tree is in fair condition but is sparsely foliated.	Reduce dead stem to 4m from main fork. Crown reduce the remainder of the tree by 33%.	H
T437	Lawson Cypress	6	160	2	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T438	Lawson Cypress	10	260	3	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L

T439	Lawson Cypress	9	280	3	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T440	Lawson Cypress	9	200	3	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T441	Lawson Cypress	7	160	5	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T442	Thuja	12	490	5	M	G	G	This tree is in a good condition and has a good structure.	NARAP	L
T443	Lawson Cypress	7	330	5	M	G	G	This tree is in a good condition and has a good structure.	NARAP	L
T444	Lawson Cypress	5	140	2	EM	G	G	This tree has a tight union but otherwise is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T445	Birch	15	450	10	M	G	F	This tree is structurally sound and has some dead wood throughout the crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T446	Japanese Maple	2	80	2	M	F	F	This tree is a good small specimen.	Tidy up old pruning stubs. Remove all dead wood.	M
T447	Lawson Cypress	6	180	3	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T448	Pine	18	420	6	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T449	Pine	22	590	10	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T450	Pine	15	390	6	M	F	G	This tree has a distorted union at 5m from ground level. There is evidence of possible storm damage in the past.	This tree needs to be monitored. Remove all dead wood.	M
T451	Birch	13	330	8	M	F	F	This tree has a heavy lean due to it being suppressed by T450. The tree has dead wood throughout the crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T452	Lawson Cypress	6	180	2	EM	P	P	This tree is dead and covered in ivy.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T453	Laurel	7	190	10	M	G	G	This is a multi stemmed layered shrub that forms part of a large group in this area.	NARAP	L

T454	Conifer x 10	12	230	10	M	F	F	This is a large group of conifers that provides good screening from the adjacent flats.	Remove all dead stems and any other dead species within the group.	M
T455	Poplar	23	680	6	M	G	G	This tree is twin stemmed at 5m from ground level and the union appears to be sound.	Crown reduce the height and spread by 30%. Carry out an inspection of the crown.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T456	Horse Chestnut	18	1140	13	M	F	G	This tree has 2 large low horizontal stems at 2m from ground level followed by twin stems at 3m from ground level. There is no sign of a bleeding canker at present. The tree has previously been reduced approximately 8-10 years ago. The tree is covered in ivy.	Crown reduce the height and spread by 33%. Crown lift to a height of 4m.	M
T457	Lawson Cypress	8	190	2	M	G	F	This tree is being suppressed by other larger trees and has no significance in this area.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T458	Laurel	6	226	20	M	G	G	This is a multi stemmed layered shrub which provides good screening from the neighbouring flats. The front of the shrub has recently been pruned to provide more light.	NARAP	L
T459	Willow	17	1330	12	M	P	P	This tree is heavily decayed at the base and is covered in ivy. The tree is dead or dying and failure is imminent.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Leave trunk wood as a habitat.	H
T460	Norway Maple	17	450	8	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T461	Norway Maple	14	270	9	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T462	Sycamore	15	350	10	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound. The tree has been recently pruned.	NARAP	L
T463	Yew, Holly, Laurel	6	m/s 130	10	EM	G	G	This tree has been previously suppressed by the recently damaged beech. The tree provides an important screen.	NARAP	L
T464	Beech	8	1380	1	M	P	P	This tree has been pollarded from a mature open grown tree to a single pollard stem within the past 6 months; the work has been carried out by the adjacent developers. Partly adhering to common law rights but trespassing and damage/death to the tree has been caused in the process. Much of the screening has been lost and the amenity value needs to be replaced.	Retain as habitat. Plant new tree.	H
T465	Hawthorn	7	290	3	M	F	F	This tree provides a good screening.	NARAP	L

T466	Acacia	9	t/s 480	4	OM	P	F	This tree is heavily decayed at the base. Some epicormic shoots are rejuvenating but these require removal in order to retain the tree as habitat.	Remove all epicormic growth and remaining lateral spread to leave stem for habitat.	M

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T467	Acacia	9	200	4	EM	F	G	This tree is growing within a group of hollies.	NARAP	L
T468	Holly	8	230	14	M	G	G	There are approximately 20 stems in this group. This group provides good screening.	NARAP	L
T469	Hawthorn	5	240	3	OM	P	P	This tree is dead or dying.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T470	Hawthorn	8	290	5	M	F	G	This tree is being suppressed by the adjacent beech and overhangs the footpath. Removing the tree will provide more light without losing any of the screening.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T471	Birch	13	260	6	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T472	Birch	12	220	4	M	F	F	This tree is covered in ivy and overhangs the property at the rear and sides.	Remove all ivy.	M
T473	Birch	16	350	6	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T474	Laurel	4	180	7	M	G	G	This is a multi stemmed layered shrub which provides good screening from the neighbouring flats.	NARAP	L
T475	Sycamore	13	172	6	EM	G	G	None	Remove all ivy.	M
T476	Hazel	4	m/s 140	5	M	G	G	None	Crown thin throughout by 20%.	M
T477	Pine	20	600	9	M	G	G	This tree has some dead wood.	Remove all dead wood.	L
T478	Cherry	19	200	8	M	G	G	This tree has some dead wood.	Remove all dead wood.	L
T479	Liquidambar	7	110	2	EM	G	G	This tree has some decay at 0.8m from ground level.	This tree needs to be monitored.	M
T480	Liquidambar	19	320	6	M	G	G	This tree has some minor dead wood.	NARAP	L

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T481	Liquidambar	19	240	6	M	G	G	This tree has some dead wood.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T482	Sycamore	19	220	6	M	G	G	This tree is growing within a group of cherries.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T483	Cherry	18	290	7	M	G	G	This tree is multi stemmed with 3 stems forming at the base. The tree has some dead wood throughout the crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T484	Cherry	14	290	6	M	G	G	None	Tidy up old pruning stubs.	M
T485	Cherry	15	200	5	M	G	G	This tree is being suppressed.	NARAP	L
T486	Cherry	6	160	5	M	G	G	This tree is being suppressed.	NARAP	L
T487	Cherry	19	230	8	M	G	G	The third stem is rubbing heavily and is fused to another stem.	This tree needs to be monitored. Remove all dead wood. Remove the dead cherry covered in ivy which is growing next to the yew directly behind this tree.	M
T488	Cherry	16	400	9	M	G	G	This is a good mature tree.	Crown thin throughout by 20%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T489	Cherry	15	330	3	M	G	G	This tree is being suppressed by the surrounding pines and liquid ambers. The tree has some dead wood.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T490	Yew	4	130	6	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T491	Pine	21	540	7	M	G	G	This tree has a poor union at 4m from ground level. The tree has lots of dead wood in the lower crown.	Carry out an inspection of the union at 4m from ground level. Remove all dead wood.	M
T492	Pine	20	370	6	M	G	G	This tree has some dead wood in the crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T493	Yew	5	180	5	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T494	Cherry	8	170	3	EM	G	G	This tree is being suppressed by the adjacent pines.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating

T495	Cherry	8	390	6	M	F	F	This tree has a poor union at 0.4m from ground level and the main stem is dead.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T496	Yew	4	130	4	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T497	Sycamore	12	240	5	M	F	F	This tree is being suppressed by the surrounding trees. There is significant decay at the base of the tree on the compression side.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T498	Holly	4	120	6	EM	G	G	This tree provides a good screening.	NARAP	L
T499	Oak	19	910	12	M	G	G	This tree has some large pruning wounds on the main stem. There has also been some damage to the butress roots.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood. This tree needs to be monitored.	M
T500	Cedar	18	820	12	M	G	G	This tree has some decay at 1.4m from ground level at the union between the main stem and the first low branch. Good inclusion growth has responded to the decay. Some of the low branches on the tree have been recently pruned.	This tree needs to be monitored. Remove all dead wood.	M
T501	Beech	18	390	9	M	G	G	None	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T502	Beech	17	340	5	M	F	G	This tree has some dead wood but is structurally sound.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T503	Beech	11	210	6	EM	F	G	This tree is being suppressed by the adjacent oak.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T504	Beech	20	430	9	M	G	G	This tree has some dead wood but is structurally sound.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T505	Holly	10	250	5	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T506	Beech	15	220	4	EM	G	G	None	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T507	Beech	20	320	6	M	G	G	This tree has some dead wood but is structurally sound.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T508	Beech	19	t/s 400	7	M	F	G	This tree is triple stemmed at 1.6m from ground level. The union has included bark and will eventually fail.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T509	Beech	19	400	7	M	F	G	This tree has a main stem union at 3.5m from ground level with included bark.	This tree needs to be monitored. Remove all dead wood.	M

T510	Beech	19	590	7	M	F	G	This tree has some stem buckling at 2m from ground level. The stem appears sound and there is dead wood throughout the crown.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T511	Beech	19	370	5	M	F	G	None	Remove all dead wood.	M
T512	Beech	19	250	5	M	F	G	None	NARAP	L
T513	Beech	19	450	8	M	F	G	This tree has some dead wood throughout the crown.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T514	Birch	13	250	4	M	F	F	The tree has a limited lifespan; bleeding canker at 2-3m with resulting decay in trunk. The tree has some dead wood throughout.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out stump.	M
T515	Birch	14	290	5	M	F	F	None	Remove all dead wood.	M
T516	Beech	19	300	7	M	F	P	A significant amount of the crown has dead wood.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T517	Norway Maple	19	270	7	M	F	G	This tree is being suppressed and there is dead wood throughout the crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T518	Norway Maple	19	350	9	M	G	G	None	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T519	Beech	19	490	10	M	G	G	The secondary stem at 1.8m from ground level has some included bark.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T520	Laburnum	6	m/s 170	5	M	G	G	This tree has some dead wood throughout the crown.	Remove all dead wood. Remove rubbing branches.	M
T521	Hawthorn	2	90	3	EM	G	G	None	Tidy up old pruning stubs.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T522	Elm	5	140	4	EM	P	P	This tree is being suppressed and is susceptible to Dutch Elm disease.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Remove the 2 adjacent Cherry saplings.	M
T523	Laurel	5	180	9	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T524	Sycamore	12	240	8	M	G	G	This tree has a poor union at the base. A metal post is growing through the trunk at the base.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M

T525	Hornbeam	12	220	6	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T526	Maple	12	440	9	M	P	F	This tree is very poor at 1m from ground level up to 2m from ground level.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	H
T527	Beech	14	440	9	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T528	Oak	14	400	9	M	F	G	This tree is being heavily suppressed by the surrounding trees and its form will never recover.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T529	Sycamore	13	280	4	M	F	G	This tree is structurally sound with some dead wood.	Remove the first 2 low dead branches.	M
T530	Holly	10	370	6	M	G	G	This tree is triple and fused together. The tree appears to be structurally sound.	This tree needs to be monitored.	M
T531	Beech	19	410	8	M	G	G	This tree is triple stemmed at 3.5m from ground level with a very tight union.	This tree needs to be monitored. Remove all dead wood.	M
T532	Norway Maple	13	230	4	M	F	G	None	Remove all dead wood.	M
T533	Beech	14	220	4	EM	G	G	This tree is being heavily suppressed.	NARAP	L
T534	Norway Maple	17	330	8	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T535	Plane	12	250	6	M	F	G	Decay is evident in buttress roots and base of stem extending to 1.8m of stem; decay is on the tension side. The tree is in declining state and is leaning to the north.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T536	Plane	14	350	8	M	F	F	This tree is leaning to the north. The tree is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T537	Beech	19	420	9	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound and has some dead wood throughout the crown.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T538	Maple	8	220	9	M	F	G	This tree is being suppressed by the adjacent tree and leans to the north east.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T539	Maple	16	710	10	M	G	G	This tree is leaning to the east and has butress roots to compensate. The tree is covered in ivy.	Remove all ivy. Remove all dead wood.	M
								This tree is being suppressed	Cut the entire tree to ground level	

T540	Hawthorn	9	300	6	M	G	G	This tree is being suppressed. The tree is covered in ivy and has lots of dead wood.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	H
T541	Norway Maple	19	340	7	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T542	Norway Maple	19	370	9	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T543	Hawthorn	8	100	2	M	F	F	This tree is being suppressed and its form will never recover. The tree is covered in ivy.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T544	Holly	9	310	7	M	F	G	This tree is triple stemmed at 0.4m. The secondary stem has decay at the base on the compression side.	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T545	Holly	10	400	5	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T546	Holly	8	300	6	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound.	Remove the dead adjacent holly stem.	M
T547	Cherry	12	510	9	M	G	G	This tree is triple stemmed at 2m from ground level. This is a good young specimen with ivy growing in the crown. The crown has recently been lifted to 6m from ground level including the removal of one large low stem.	Remove all ivy. Grind out the adjacent conifer stump situated between the rockery and the stairs.	M
T548	Holly	11	260	4	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T549	Holly	9	220	4	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound.	Remove the smaller stem overhanging the path.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T550	Norway Maple	13	280	7	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T551	Pine	17	280	2	EM	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T552	Pine	20	420	4	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T553	Pine	17	230	2	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T554	Birch	16	240	4	M	F	F	This tree is not a good specimen.	Remove all dead wood.	M

T555	Sycamore	14	290	6	M	G	G	This tree has 3 main stems and is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T556	Sycamore	14	220	5	M	G	G	None	Remove all dead wood.	M
T557	Sycamore	20	760	9	M	G	P	This tree is a mature specimen with a limited life span.	Remove all dead wood. Carry out an inspection of the crown.	M
T558	Sycamore	20	740	11	M	G	F	Excessive crown lifting of the tree to 7m has caused decay in the main stem.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T559	Pine	15	360	5	M	G	G	This tree has a slight lean to the south.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T560	Beech	17	520	10	M	G	G	None	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T561	Norway Maple	17	300	6	M	G	G	This tree has a sound union at 3.5m from ground level.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T562	Sycamore	17	210	5	M	F	F	None	Remove all dead wood.	M
T563	Oak	18	330	6	M	G	G	This tree has some dead wood throughout the crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T564	Ginkgo	16	270	3	M	F	F	None	Tidy up old pruning stubs.	M
T565	Cedar	14	260	4	EM	G	G	This tree is being suppressed by the adjacent Maple tree. This tree has been planted in a poor location.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T566	Maple	18	870	14	M	F	F	This tree has a congested upper crown. There is evidence of cavities in the main stem union.	This tree needs to be monitored. Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood. Carry out an inspection of the crown.	M
T567	Ginkgo	8	80	12	Y	G	G	This tree is being suppressed and there is some decay on the southern side of the stem. There is an electrical light at the base of the tree.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T568	Birch	12	230	7	EM	G	G	This tree is slightly suppressed but has a good form.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T569	Plane	18	490	12	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M

T570	Beech	18	440	10	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound.	Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood.	M
T571	Yew	4	140	4	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T572	Sycamore	12	200	6	EM	G	G	This tree has ivy in the crown which has been severed but remains in the tree. The tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T573	Sycamore	12	280	5	EM	G	G	This tree has ivy in the crown which has been severed but remains in the tree. The tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T574	Yew	5	140	4	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T575	Sycamore	13	190	6	EM	G	G	This tree has ivy in the crown which has been severed but remains in the tree. The tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T576	Lawson Cypress	7	230	2	EM	G	G	This tree has some included bark at 1.7m from ground level. The tree provides good screening.	NARAP	L
T577	Cedar	19	490	7	M	G	G	None	Remove all dead wood.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T578	Yew	4	90	3	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T579	Norway Maple	13	330	7	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T580	Birch	15	250	7	M	F	F	This tree is slightly suppressed and has some decay at the base.	This tree needs to be monitored. Remove all dead wood.	M
T581	Birch	16	290	9	M	F	F	This tree has decay in the trunk at 1.8m from ground level. At 2m from ground level there is decayed wood with a bleeding canker in evidence.	This tree needs to be monitored. Remove all dead wood.	M
T582	Birch	18	340	7	M	G	G	None	Remove all dead wood.	M
T583	Cherry	17	250	3	M	F	F	The secondary stem was removed approximately 5 years ago and the main stem is growing around it.	Remove all dead wood.	L
T584	Walnut	17	270	7	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T585	Spruce	4	100	2	Y	G	G	None	Tidy up old pruning stubs.	M

T586	Birch	17	300	7	M	F	F	This tree is being heavily suppressed by the adjacent Beech.	Remove all dead wood.	L
T587	Birch	18	290	5	M	G	G	This tree has significant decay at 0.2-1m from ground level with good including growth. The main stem of this tree is severely decayed. The surrounding trees allow for retention of this tree.	This tree needs to be monitored.	L
T588	Birch	16	210	2	M	F	F	None	Remove all dead wood.	L
T589	Birch	18	310	6	M	G	G	None	Remove all dead wood.	L
T590	Birch	18	190	2	M	F	F	None	Remove all dead wood.	L
T591	Birch	13	200	6	M	F	F	There is some decay beginning to form at 0.8m from the base of the tree. At this decay point some of the bark is beginning to crack and break away.	This tree needs to be monitored. Remove all dead wood.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T592	Beech	18	530	9	M	G	G	This tree has a cavity in the main union at 3m from ground level.	Carry out an inspection of the crown and cavity. Remove all dead wood.	M
T593	Birch	18	360	6	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood.	L
T594	Birch	18	240	4	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T595	Birch	18	290	5	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T596	Birch	18	300	3	M	F	F	This tree has some dead wood in the crown but is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood.	L
T597	Birch	18	210	3	M	F	P	This tree is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood.	L
T598	Birch	18	260	5	M	F	F	This tree is showing early signs of a bleeding canker on the trunk at 1.5m from ground level. The trunk is slightly decayed.	Remove all dead wood.	L
T599	Holly	9	560	7	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is triple stemmed at 1.6m from ground level.	NARAP	L
T600	Pine	18	390	4	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L

T601	Beech	4	100	2	Y	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T602	Birch	14	300	4	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T603	Birch	14	180	2	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood.	L
T604	Cherry	13	260	5	M	F	F	This tree is structurally sound.	Tidy up old pruning stubs. Remove all dead wood.	M
T605	Lawson Cypress	14	190	2	M	F	F	This tree has included bark on the main stem at 0.4m from ground level. The tree provides a good screening.	This tree needs to be monitored.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T606	Lawson Cypress	14	340	2	M	F	F	This tree has a storm damaged stem at 2m from ground level which has left a decay pocket.	This tree needs to be monitored.	M
T607	Lawson Cypress	11	200	2	M	F	G	This tree has a storm damaged stem at 2m from ground level which has left a decay pocket.	NARAP	L
T608	Lawson Cypress	6	160	1.5	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T609	Maple	9	280	7	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T610	Ginkgo	6	140	2	EM	G	G	This tree is being suppressed by the neighbouring Maple.	NARAP	L
T611	Lawson Cypress	7	190	2	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T612	Maple	9	220	5	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound and provides a good screen.	NARAP	L
T613	Holly	6	180	2	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T614	Holly	6	210	2	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T615	Conifer Hedge	3	160	10	EM	G	G	None	Maintanence must be kept up on an annual basis.	M

T616	Lawson Cypress	8	180	1	M	F	G	This tree has grown around a wire at 1.5m from ground level which will lead to future problems.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T617	Lawson Cypress	8	160	1	M	F	G	This tree has grown around a wire at 1.5m from ground level which will lead to future problems.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Plant new tree.	M
T618	Lawson Cypress	8	130	1	M	F	G	None	NARAP	L
T619	Lawson Cypress	6	140	1	M	F	G	None	NARAP	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T620	Beech	16	390	8	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound. There is a sound conifer growing at the base of this tree.	Remove the conifer. Remove the old pruning stubs.	M
T621	Beech	16	350	4	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	Tidy up old pruning stubs. Remove conifer stump.	M
T622	Beech	16	250	4	M	G	G	This tree is close to the wall but is structurally sound.	Remove the old pruning stubs.	M
T623	Beech	16	170	3	M	G	G	This tree has grown around the wall at 1.8m from ground level. The tree leans over the neighbouring property and will encounter future problems.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T624	Beech	16	410	7	M	G	G	This tree is growing very close to the boundary wall it is less than 1m away. There are extensive excavations taking place in the neighbouring property.	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T625	Beech	14	180	3	EM	G	G	This tree is growing very close to the boundary wall it is less than 1m away. There are extensive excavations taking place in the neighbouring property.	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T626	Beech	16	260	6	M	G	G	This tree is growing very close to the boundary wall it is less than 1m away. There are extensive excavations taking place in the neighbouring property.	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T627	Beech	14	160	3	EM	G	G	This tree is growing very close to the boundary wall it is less than 1m away. There are extensive excavations taking place in the neighbouring property.	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T628	Beech	14	210	9	EM	G	G	This tree is growing very close to the boundary wall it is less than 1m away. There are extensive excavations taking place in the neighbouring property.	This tree needs to be monitored. Remove the adjacent stump.	M

T629	Beech	14	220	5	M	G	G	This tree is growing very close to the boundary wall it is less than 1m away. There are extensive excavations taking place in the neighbouring property.	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T630	Cherry	11	220	6	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T631	Beech	14	220	6	M	G	G	This tree is growing against the wall and will encounter future problems.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T632	Beech	14	200	7	EM	G	G	This tree is growing against the wall and will encounter future problems.	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T633	Beech	14	300	6	M	G	G	This tree is growing very close to the boundary wall it is less than 1m away. There are extensive excavations taking place in the neighbouring property.	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T634	Beech	15	280	7	M	G	G	As T633	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T635	Beech	15	210	6	EM	G	G	As T633	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T636	Beech	14	230	5	EM	G	G	As T633	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T637	Cherry	9	220	8	M	F	F	This tree has recently been crown lifted and has had all dead wood removed.	NARAP	L
T638	Lime	16	420	12	M	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T639	Lime	9	150	5	EM	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T640	Lime	16	330	8	M	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T641	Lime	16	300	8	M	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T642	Lime	16	330	8	M	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T643	Lime	9	120	4	EM	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L

T644	Lime	8	160	6	EM	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T645	Lime	16	330	8	M	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T646	Lime	8	100	2	EM	F	F	This tree has recently been crown lifted and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T647	Lime	16	280	6	M	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T648	Lime	16	290	8	M	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T649	Lime	9	180	6	EM	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T650	Cherry	9	140	3	EM	F	F	This tree provides a good screening from the main road.	NARAP	L
T651	Cherry	9	250	4	M	G	G	This tree provides a good screening from the main road.	NARAP	L
T652	Cherry	7	210	3	M	F	F	This tree has recently been crown lifted. Two main branches have been removed at 1.8m from ground level.	NARAP	L
T653	Magnolia	4	100	3	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T654	Norway Maple	6	300	4	M	P	F	This tree has a congested main stem with included bark. The tree has a significant decay pocket at 1.6m from ground level.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T655	Cherry	8	170	4	M	F	F	This tree has decay at 1.8m from ground level and is structurally flawed.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T656	Cherry	5	260	5	M	P	P	This tree is being suppressed and has decay in the main union at 2m from ground level.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T657	Cherry	10	380	6	M	F	G	This tree has some rubbing branches but is generally ok.	Crown lift over the roof to give a clearance of 2m. Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood. Tidy up old pruning stubs.	M

T658	Norway Maple	9	420	6	M	G	G	This tree has some included bark in the main union at 2m from ground level.	Crown lift over the roof to give a clearance of 2m. Crown thin throughout by 10-15%. Remove all dead wood. Tidy up old pruning stubs.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T659	Pine	15	460	7	M	G	G	This tree has some dead wood in the crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T660	Pine	9	390	5	M	P	G	This tree has encountered some storm damage in the past at 6m from ground level.	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T661	Sycamore	15	330	8	M	F	F	This tree has some decay in the trunk at 0.3, 0.7 and 1.8m from ground level. The tree has significant dieback in the crown.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T662	Lime	15	550	12	M	G	G	This tree leans over the road and has some decay in the compensating butress roots. The tree has recently been crown lifted.	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T663	Lime	15	420	11	M	G	G	This tree has decay in the trunk at 0.5-1.2m from ground level. The tree has good occluding growth.	This tree needs to be monitored every 6 months..	M
T664	Lime	17	420	9	M	G	G	This tree has some included bark in the main union at 3m from ground level. The tree has some dead wood in the crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T665	Yew	6	190	4	M	G	G	This tree provides good screening.	NARAP	L
T666	Lime	12	250	6	M	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted.	NARAP	L
T667	Lime	17	340	6	M	G	G	This tree has recently had a stem removed at 1.2m from ground level. This removal is likely to lead to some decay in the future.	NARAP	L
T668	Lime	17	410	6	M	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted over the road.	NARAP	L
T669	Sycamore	18	590	9	M	F	F	This tree has early signs of a bleeding canker on the trunk at 1-2m from ground level. The tree has dead wood within the crown.	This tree needs to be monitored. Remove all dead wood.	M
T670	Pine	17	290	4	M	G	G	This tree is being suppressed by the adjacent Sycamore.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T671	Chestnut	5	100	2	Y	F	F	This tree is being suppressed by the neighbouring Pine. There is also damage to the base of the tree.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M

T672	Chestnut	6	190	6	EM	F	G	This tree is decayed at the base.	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T673	Pine	18	300	3	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T674	Group of Privets	4	m/s 140	8	M	G	G	This is a multi stemmed privet group of approximately 10 shrubs/trees.	NARAP	L
T675	Maple	21	610	9	M	G	G	This tree leans to the north east. There is some evidence of root plate lift on the west side of the plate but the tree has good butress roots.	This tree needs to be monitored.	M
T676	Maple	21	700	12	M	F	G	The third stem on this tree has been ripped out leaving severe decay and there is including growth on the stem wound. The decay is so significant that a crown reduction is required. At 1.8m from ground level is a significant decay pocket which is sapping black liquid. This decay provides a further structural flaw.	Crown reduce the height and spread by 33%	M
T677	Yew	3	m/s 80	2	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T678	Lime	16	370	7	M	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted over the road. The tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	M
T679	Yew	3	m/s 80	1	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T680	Lime	17	340	7	M	F	G	This tree has some included bark in the first fork at 3m from ground level.	Crown reduce the height and spread by 25%.	M
T681	Lime	17	370	9	M	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted over the road.	NARAP	L
T682	Yew	5	m/s 126	2	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T683	Yew	5	90	1	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T684	Lime	17	390	9	M	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T685	Yew	9	t/s 140	5	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T686	Sycamore	20	600	12	M	G	F	This tree has recently been crown lifted and dead wood removed. The tree is structurally sound and has been excessively crown lifted in the past.	NARAP	L
T687	Hornbeam	4	70	2	Y	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T688	Maple	20	326	6	M	G	G	The secondary stem was removed at a younger age and the wound has recovered well. The tree has some included bark in the union at 2m from ground level.	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T689	Laurel	9	m/s 180	7	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T690	Sycamore	13	160	6	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T691	Maple	10	130	3	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T692	Maple	19	410	10	M	G	G	There has been soil erosion surrounding the butress roots and a possible lifting of the root plate. Otherwise the tree is structurally sound.	This tree needs to be monitored every 6 months.	M
T693	Beech	14	240	8	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T694	Sycamore	20	390	9	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T695	Holly	6	m/s 120	4	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T696	Group of Hollies	6	m/s 140	10	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T697	Sycamore	19	480	9	M	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T698	Lime	13	590	8	M	G	G	This tree has significant storm damage at 3-5m from ground level. The tree has recently been reduced by 33% with the lower screening retained.	Crown reduce every 2-3 years.	M
T699	Lime	22	570	10	M	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted over the road and is structurally sound.	NARAP	L

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating

T700	Laurel	5	m/s 240	8	M	G	G	This tree provides good screening.	NARAP	L
T701	Hawthorn	4	m/s 30	2	Y	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T702	Lawson Cypress	8	260	3	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T703	Holly	8	170	5	M	F	F	This tree is covered in ivy and has a poor form.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T704	Holly	9	330	5	M	G	G	This tree is growing underneath the adjacent Sycamore.	Crown reduce the height by 4m to give a compact and better shaped crown.	M
T705	Sycamore	22	810	16	M	G	F	This tree has an electrical appliance attached to it and is covered in ivy although the ivy has been severed at the base. There are some signs of bark stripping in the upper crown. The tree has dead wood throughout the crown.	Carry out an inspection of the crown. Remove all dead wood. Remove all ivy.	M
T706	Sycamore	19	340	7	M	G	F	This tree is structurally sound. The tree has been crown lifted over the swimming pool area.	NARAP	L
T707	Sycamore	18	290	7	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound. The tree has been crown lifted over the swimming pool area.	NARAP	L
T708	Sycamore	19	410	8	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound. The tree has been crown lifted over the swimming pool area.	NARAP	L
T709	Maple	12	175	5	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T710	Purple Plum	8	260	8	M	G	F	None	Crown reduce the overhang by 25%. Tidy up old pruning stubs.	M
T711	Sycamore	19	340	9	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T712	Sycamore	17	350	9	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T713	Sycamore	20	500	9	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L

T714	Sycamore	20	320	8	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T715	Sycamore	20	280	8	M	G	G	This tree has a slight bend in the trunk at 0.5m from ground level where it is growing over the edge of the wall due to suppression from neighbouring tree. Between T705 and T715 there are various stumps from previous works.	This tree needs to be monitored annually. Grind out the surrounding stumps.	M
T716	Sycamore	13	250	7	M	G	G	This tree leans slightly at the base of the trunk due to competition for light. The tree is now exposed due to recent pruning but remains structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T717	Holly	12	240	6	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T718	Holly	10	310	6	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T719	Holly	12	290	6	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T720	Beech	22	1010	17	M	G	G	This is a large mature beech with 2 main stems branching out at 6m from ground level. There is possible included bark which is characteristic of this species. The tree leans slightly to the east but has good butress roots to compensate on the tension side of the trunk. At the base to 4m from ground level is a large fold in the bark. This tree is generally structurally sound but is an old specimen which may be viable to storm damage/limb failure within the next 5 years.	Carry out a climbing inspection of the crown. This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T721	Pine	19	1060	14	M	G	G	This tree has recently been pruned with a large low limb to the south being removed. The 2 main stems with a union at 4m from ground level have a sound structure. Some dead wood in the crown has been removed and the tree is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T722	Holly	10	m/s 220	10	EM	G	G	This tree includes associated suckers within a 5m radius. These trees and suckers have recently been pruned/thinned and cleared out.	NARAP	L
T723	Holly	10	m/s 200	10	EM	G	G	This tree includes associated suckers within a 5m radius. These trees and suckers have recently been pruned/thinned and cleared out.	NARAP	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T724	Rhododendron	7	180	6	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T725	Cherry	13	280	7	M	G	G	This tree has a bend in the trunk due to competition for light. The tree has some dead wood but is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood.	M

T726	Sycamore	11	160	4	EM	F	G	This tree is growing within the neighbouring Hollies.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump. Remove the adjacent Sycamore sapling.	M
T727	Holly	8	150	6	M	F	G	This tree also includes the 4 associated saplings.	NARAP	L
T728	Holly	7	140	4	EM	G	G	None	Remove the adjacent Hawthorn sapling.	M
T729	Sycamore	21	650	16	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T730	Holly	14	m/s 270	5	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T731	Holly	9	160	3	EM	G	G	This tree has recently been pruned. The tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T732	Laurel	12	m/s 190	8	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	Remove the layered stem leaning on the Sycamore.	M
T733	Sycamore x 15	14	220	6	EM	G	G	These trees are structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T734	Sycamore	14	290	6	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T735	Holly	12	160	3	EM	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T736	Holly	12	240	8	M	G	G	This tree has recently been pruned. Includes associated saplings.	NARAP	L
T737	Holly	6	m/s 120	4	EM	G	G	Includes associated saplings.	NARAP	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T738	Laurel	7	150	7	M	G	G	This tree has recently been pruned. Includes associated saplings.	NARAP	L
T739	Chestnut	12	300	5	OM	D	D	This tree is dead.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	H
T740	Holly	7	80	5	EM	G	G	Includes associated saplings.	NARAP	L

T741	Holly	12	190	7	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T742	Holly	12	210	5	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T743	Sycamore	20	440	8	M	G	G	This tree has recently been crown lifted to 5m from ground level.	NARAP	L
T744	Laurel	6	80	4	EM	G	G	This tree has recently been heavily reduced.	NARAP	L
T745	Sycamore	21	820	13	M	G	F	This is a large, mature twin stemmed tree in a very good condition. The tree has some dead wood.	Carry out an inspection of the crown. Remove all dead wood.	M
T746	Laurel	6	100	7	EM	G	G	This tree has recently been pruned.	NARAP	L
T747	Holly	9	260	8	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T748	Holly	15	280	3	M	G	G	This tree includes 2 associated saplings.	NARAP	L
T749	Sycamore	16	410	8	M	F	F	This tree has a cavity at 2.5m from ground level due to a storm damaged limb having been previously removed. The tree has some dead wood in the crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T750	Maple	10	180	7	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T751	Oak	13	270	5	EM	G	G	This tree has some dead wood but is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood. Tidy up old pruning stubs.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T752	Oak	12	340	7	M	G	G	This tree has some mower damage to the exposed anchorage roots. The tree has some dead wood but is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood. Tidy up old pruning stubs.	M
T753	Oak	12	330	8	M	G	G	This tree has some mower damage to the exposed anchorage roots. The tree has some dead wood but is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood. Tidy up old pruning stubs.	M
T754	Oak	17	460	9	M	G	G	This tree is triple stemmed at 1.8m from ground level and has a sound union. The tree has some dead wood but is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood.	M
								This tree is triple stemmed at 2.5m from ground level.		

T755	Oak	17	340	8	M	G	G	The tree is structurally sound but has some mower damage to the exposed roots.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T756	Oak	10	120	2	Y	P	P	This tree is being heavily suppressed and has no room for improvement. The tree has a limited life span.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T757	Oak	10	310	7	M	G	G	This tree has some dead wood throughout the crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T758	Oak	8	250	7	EM	G	G	This tree has some dead wood throughout the crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T759	Beech	20	700	11	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound. The butress roots have raised the ground within a 0.8m radius from the tree.	NARAP	L
T760	Sweet Chestnut	20	850	12	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound. There is some mower damage to the exposed roots. The tree has some dead wood throughout the crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T761	Oak	8	110	2	Y	P	P	This tree is being heavily suppressed and has no room for improvement. The tree has a limited life span.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T762	Oak	14	200	4	EM	G	F	This tree has some mower damage at the base of the trunk.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T763	Oak	14	190	4	EM	G	F	This tree has some mower damage at the base of the trunk.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T764	Oak	20	470	11	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound.	Remove all dead wood.	M

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T765	Oak	11	220	5	EM	G	F	This tree is being suppressed and is unlikely to recover.	Cut the entire tree to ground level. Grind out the stump.	M
T766	Oak	12	190	5	EM	G	F	None	Remove all dead wood.	M
T767	Oak	10	170	4	EM	G	F	None	Remove all dead wood.	M
T768	Oak	10	200	6	EM	G	F	This tree has some mower damage to the exposed roots.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T769	Birch	11	180	4	EM	G	F	This tree has a bleeding canker at the base on the tension side of the trunk. The tree also has some mower damage to the exposed roots.	This tree needs to be monitored. Remove all dead wood.	M
T770	Oak	15	210	5	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound.	Remove the 2 adjacent suppressed Ash saplings which have not been tagged.	M

T771	Beech	21	1590	19	M	G	G	This is a large mature beech tree which has recently had major dead wood removed within the last 6 months The tree has been heavily crown lifted in the past. All wounds have recovered well. The tree has excellent butress roots which have some damage from a mower/machinery. The tree has six main stems radiating from the crown break straight to the north east. The tree has sucker growth at the base & Ganoderma at the base in several locations, particularly on the east side of the stem. The tree also has Meripilus Gigantius which it has hosted for many years. Due to the mature state and nature of some of the over extended limbs, stem failure/storm damage to vunerable sections of the tree is likely to occur within the next 5-10 years. The extent of decay should be examined by Picus testing.	Inspect the tree by means of Picus Sonic Tomograph. This tree needs to be monitored every 6 months.	H
T772	Holly	12	230	5	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T773	Holly	15	270	5	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound. The tree has recently been crown lifted.	NARAP	L
T774	Holly	9	160	5	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T775	Holly	5	m/s 170	5	M	G	G	This tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T776	Sycamore	18	580	16	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound. The tree has some dead wood throughout the crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T777	Sycamore	19	680	13	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound. The tree has some dead wood throughout the crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T778	Yew	5	160	5	M	G	G	This tree has recently been pruned to form a better shape.	NARAP	L
T779	Sycamore	19	620	12	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound. The tree has some dead wood throughout the crown. The tree leans slightly to the north and has butress roots to compensate. There is a slight amount of decay in one of the butress roots.	This tree needs to be monitored every 6 months. Remove all dead wood.	M
T780	Norway Maple	13	390	9	M	G	G	This tree is triple stemmed at 2m from ground level and has a sound union. The tree as some mower damage to the exposed roots.	NARAP	L
T781	Lawson Cypress	4	120	3	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L

	Cypress									
T782	Lawson Cypress	4	110	3	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T783	Cedar	21	470	7	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound. The tree has some damage to the exposed roots.	Remove all dead wood.	M
T784	Lawson Cypress	7	t/s 130	2	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T785	Lawson Cypress	6	m/s 180	2	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T786	Lawson Cypress	7	t/s 140	2	EM	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T787	Lawson Cypress	9	240	3	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T788	Lawson Cypress	13	210	3	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T789	Lawson Cypress	13	200	5	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T790	Lawson Cypress	11	230	2	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T791	Lawson Cypress	13	310	3	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T792	Lawson Cypress	13	m/s 190	4	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T793	Holly	11	420	10	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T794	Oak	15	590	6	M	G	G	This tree is a good specimen and is structurally sound. The tree has some dead wood throughout the crown.	Remove all dead wood.	M
								This tree is twin stemmed at 1.8m and is a good veteran specimen.		

T795	Oak	8	2040	12	OM	F	F	The upright stem was heavily crown reduced approximately 10 years ago and there is now vigorous epicormic growth growing from the top of the stem. A light has been attached to this epicormic growth. The second lower lateral stem to the east has also been heavily crown reduced to allow for trees retention. This stem has been propped approximately 10 years ago to stabilise the tree. This stem is decayed from point of origin for at least 2m. This tree has some dead wood in the crown. This is an excellent addition to the gardens.	This tree needs to be monitored every 6 months. Remove all dead wood.	L
T796	Ginkgo	9	240	3	EM	G	G	This tree was transplanted approximately 10-12 years ago.	NARAP	L
T797	Birch	8	120	5	Y	G	G	None	Remove the stake.	M
T798	Birch	13	320	8	M	G	G	None	Remove all dead wood.	M
T799	Birch	11	230	6	M	G	G	None	Remove all dead wood.	M

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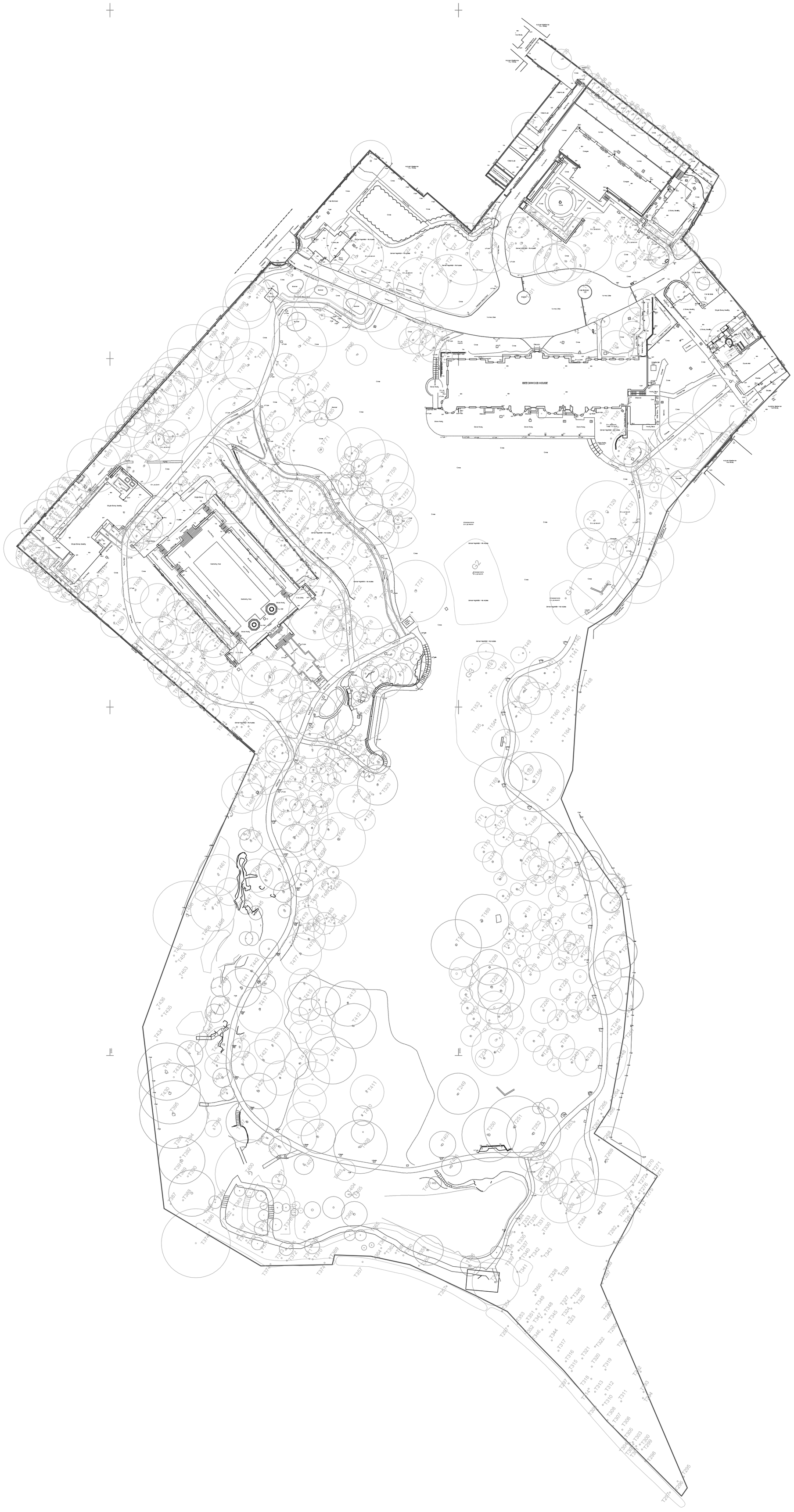
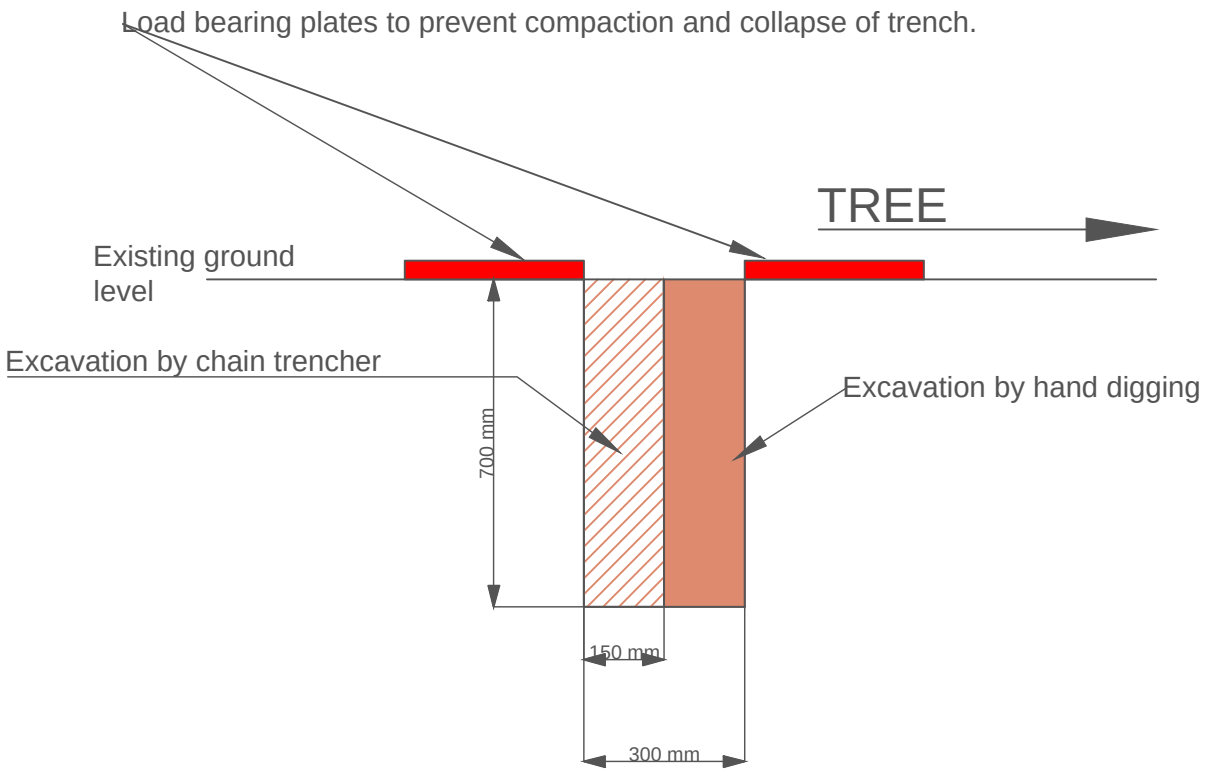
Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age Class	Visual Condition	Vigour	Comments / Structural condition	Management Recommendations	Priority rating
T800	Birch	13	230	5	M	G	G	None	NARAP	L
T801	Birch	15	280	8	M	F	G	A stem has decay at the base on the south side which seems to appear up to 1.8m.	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T802	Birch	15	260	7	M	G	G	This tree has a cavity at 1m from ground level.	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T803	Sweet Chestnut	18	1110	13	M	G	G	This is a mature specimen which is in a good condition. The tree has several cavities on the main lower stem where low branches have been removed. These cavities are generally sound. There is some mower damage to the exposed roots. There is some damage to the main butress root on the western side of the tree.	This tree needs to be monitored annually.	M
T804	Beech	17	490	9	M	G	G	This tree has previously been crown lifted. The tree has a cavity at 0.5m from ground level.	Tidy up the storm damaged stubs.	M
T805	Beech	17	610	8	M	G	G	This tree is twin stemmed at 3m from ground level with included bark in the tight union which is characteristic of Beech trees. There is a possible cavity at 5m from ground level on the western side.	This tree needs to be monitored.	M

T806	Beech	17	550	9	M	G	G	This tree has previously been crown lifted. There is some mower damage to the exposed roots but the tree is structurally sound.	NARAP	L
T807	Leylandii	3	100	18	EM	F	F	This is a Leylandii hedge which consists of 49 trees which have been trimmed to a uniform height.	NARAP	L
T808	Red Oak	17	380	8	M	F	G	Tree is a good specimen with the main fork at 2m with included bark. Some deadwood throughout crown. Tree is located to the south of T563.	Remove deadwood.	L
T809	Beech	18	550	8	M	G	G	Union with secondary stem at 1.8m has included bark. Some deadwood throughout crown. Tree is located to east of T513	Crown thin 10-15% Remove deadwood.	L


BEECHWOOD HOUSE
Dwelling Plot
Dwelling Plot
G1
G2
G3


Load bearing plates to prevent compaction and collapse of trench.
TREE
Existing ground level
Excavation by chain trencher
Excavation by hand digging
700 mm
150 mm
300 mm

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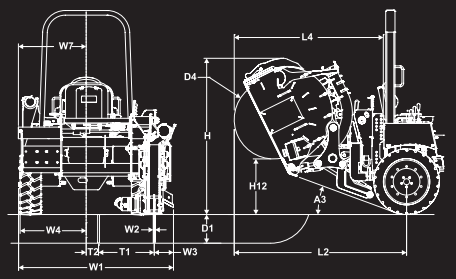
DITCH WITCH MT12 MicroTrencher

Throughout the world, demand is increasing for faster broadband communications, necessitating an increase in the installation of high-speed fiber-optic cable for commercial and residential use. Many fiber-deployment contractors prefer underground installation to reduce the risk of cable damage due to the elements (e.g., ice storms and high winds). With its ability to install fiber in congested urban areas with unbeatable efficiency, the Ditch Witch® MT12 MicroTrencher offers underground contractors a highly cost-effective solution.



SPECIFICATIONS

DIMENSIONS	U.S.	METRIC
Trench Depth	6.5 - 12.5 in	165 - 318 mm
Blade Diameter	34 in	864 mm
Attachment Height	68 in	1.73 m

THE DITCH WITCH MICROTRENCHING SYSTEM

The MT12 MicroTrencher is part of a complete microtrenching system offered by the Ditch Witch organization, which includes:

- A specially configured Ditch Witch RT45 or RT55 base unit trencher.
- A choice of four saw blades, each specially designed and manufactured by the Ditch Witch organization to cut precise, narrow trenches in asphalt.
- A specially configured FX60 vacuum excavation system equipped with a cyclonic separator—an advanced filtration system designed to handle the dry, dusty spoils produced by microtrenching.

With its unique saw blades, the MT12 cleanly slices through asphalt to create the ideal trench for fiber-optic cable installation—from 0.75 inches (19 mm) to 1.25 inches (32 mm) wide, and up to 12 inches (305 mm) deep—in one quick, efficient pass.

When utilizing the FX60 vacuum excavator, which can be positioned either in front of the trencher or to the rear, the Ditch Witch microtrenching system removes spoils as they are created by the saw blade, which reduces cleanup time and labor expense. The MT12 can also be equipped with onboard chutes that deposit spoils along the side of the trench, for easy cleanup.

The narrow, shallow trench created by the MT12 enables contractors to install fiber above existing utilities, so there is minimal disruption of surrounding infrastructure, which saves time and money.

The trenching depth of the MT12 is mechanically adjustable—from 6 inches (152 mm) to 12 inches (305 mm) in one-inch increments. This feature helps the operator maintain a consistent depth for the entire length of the trench. The MT12 MicroTrencher can also be manually tilted 6 degrees to the right or left, which helps the operator maintain a true vertical trench on uneven surfaces.

Often it is necessary to cut a trench right next to and parallel to curbs and gutters, which is why the MT12 saw is designed to hydraulically traverse 24 inches (610 mm) from the center of the machine to the right.

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KEY FEATURES

• MT12 is part of a complete microtrenching system, the components of which are all designed and manufactured by the Ditch Witch organization to work together with unbeatable efficiency.

• Choice of four specially designed and manufactured saw blades—with widths of 0.75 inches (19 mm), 0.95 inches (24 mm), and 1.25 inches (32 mm)—that can quickly and cleanly create an asphalt trench in one pass, reducing labor expense.

• Each blade can be easily changed in the field with standard hand tools, reducing downtime.

• Three blades feature conical bits that can be replaced in the field, a design that extends the life of the blade and reduces maintenance expense; a fourth blade features welded shark teeth.

• Trenching depth is mechanically adjustable—from 6 inches (152 mm) to 12 inches (305 mm) in one-inch increments—to help maintain a consistent depth for the entire length of the trench.

• The MT12 MicroTrencher can be manually tilted 6 degrees to the right or left, which helps the operator maintain a true vertical trench on uneven surfaces.

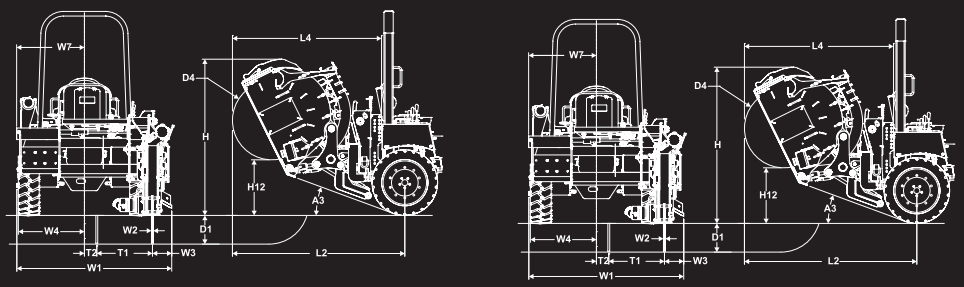
• MT12 saw is designed to hydraulically traverse 24 inches (610 mm) from the center of the machine to the right, for trenching next to curbs and gutters.

• Versatile MT12 may also be used for other roadway applications, including:

  • Cutting expansion joints

  • Utility repair, e.g., sawing square sections of roadway prior to excavation

  • Maintenance, e.g., trimming the rugged edges of new layers of asphalt to make a clean shoulder



SPECIFICATIONS

MT12 ON RT45

DIMENSIONS		U.S. WITH 28 X 9 SOLID TIRES	METRIC
A3	ANGLE OF DEPARTURE	19°	
D1	TRENCH DEPTH, 1-IN (25.4 MM) INCREMENTS	6.5 IN - 12.5 IN	165 MM - 318 MM
D4	BLADE DIAMETER	34 IN	864 MM
H	ATTACHMENT HEIGHT, TRANSPORT	68 IN	1.73 M
H12	GROUND CLEARANCE AT WHEEL	24 IN	610 MM
L2	TRANSPORT LENGTH, FROM CL OF REAR AXLE	75 IN	1.91 M
L4	TRANSPORT LENGTH, FROM FRONT OF ATTACHMENT	64 IN	1.63 M
T1	SAW OFFSET DISTANCE	24 IN	610 MM
T2	CL SAW TO CL UNIT (MINIMUM OFFSET)	5.3 IN	135 MM
W1	WORKING WIDTH, MAX.	67 IN	1.7 M
W2	TRENCH WIDTH	0.75 IN - 1.25 IN	19 MM - 32 MM
W3	SPOILS CHUTE EXTENSION (SAME BOTH SIDES)	8.5 IN	216 MM
W4	CL UNIT TO OUTSIDE LEFT TIRE	28.5 IN	724 MM
W7	CL UNIT TO END OF TRAVERSE FRAME	29.2 IN	742 MM
DIMENSIONS NOT SHOWN			
WORKING LENGTH, FROM CL OF REAR AXLE		81 IN	2.06 M
TRANSPORT WIDTH		60.5 IN	1.54 M
SAW TILT ADJUSTMENT		+/- 6°	
ATTACHMENT WEIGHT (INCLUDES MOUNT KIT)		1400 LB	636 KG
APPROXIMATE MINIMUM SAWING RADIUS, OFFSET TO RIGHT*		35 FT	10.7 M
SAW MOTOR DISPLACEMENT		40.55 IN^3	664 MM^3
BLADE SPEED, VARIABLE		0-160 RPM	
NUMBER OF CUTTING TEETH ON SAW BLADE (0.75", 0.95", 1.25" WIDTH)		24, 32, 32	
CUTTING BIT TYPES**			
	ROTATING	SELF-SHARPENING FULL CAP CONICAL BIT WITH PIN RETAINER	
	FIXED	SHARKTOOTH CARBIDE-TIPPED BITS (0.75" WIDTH ONLY)	
VIBRATIONAL LEVEL WHEN SAW IS OPERATING			
DURING NORMAL OPERATION, VIBRATION TRANSMITTED TO THE OPERATOR'S:		18.5 FT/SEC^2	5.6 M/SEC^2
	HAND/ARM	2 FT/SEC^2	0.62 M/SEC^2
	FEET/SEAT		

MT12 ON RT55

		U.S. WITH 31 X 10 SOLID TIRES	METRIC
A3	ANGLE OF DEPARTURE	19°	
D1	TRENCH DEPTH, 1-IN (25.4 MM) INCREMENTS	6.5 IN - 12.5 IN	165 MM - 318 MM
D4	BLADE DIAMETER	34 IN	864 MM
H	ATTACHMENT HEIGHT, TRANSPORT	68 IN	1.73 M
H12	GROUND CLEARANCE AT WHEEL	24 IN	610 MM
L2	TRANSPORT LENGTH, FROM CL OF REAR AXLE	78 IN	1.98 M
L4	TRANSPORT LENGTH, FROM FRONT OF ATTACHMENT	65 IN	1.65 M
T1	SAW OFFSET DISTANCE	24 IN	610 MM
T2	CL SAW TO CL UNIT (MINIMUM OFFSET)	7 IN	178 MM
W1	WORKING WIDTH, MAX.	74 IN	1.88 M
W2	TRENCH WIDTH	0.75 IN - 1.25 IN	19 MM - 32 MM
W3	SPOILS CHUTE EXTENSION (SAME BOTH SIDES)	8.5 IN	216 MM
W4	CL UNIT TO OUTSIDE LEFT TIRE	31.5 IN	800 MM
W7	CL UNIT TO END OF TRAVERSE FRAME	27.7 IN	704 MM
DIMENSIONS NOT SHOWN			
WORKING LENGTH, FROM CL OF REAR AXLE		84 IN	2.13 M
TRANSPORT WIDTH		67.5 IN	1.72 M
SAW TILT ADJUSTMENT		+/- 6°	
ATTACHMENT WEIGHT (INCLUDES MOUNT KIT)		1480 LB	673 KG
APPROXIMATE MINIMUM SAWING RADIUS, OFFSET TO RIGHT*		35 FT	10.7 M
SAW MOTOR DISPLACEMENT		40.55 IN^3	664 MM^3
BLADE SPEED, VARIABLE		0-175 RPM	
NUMBER OF CUTTING TEETH ON SAW BLADE (0.75", 0.95", 1.25" WIDTH)		24, 32, 32	
CUTTING BIT TYPES**			
	ROTATING	SELF-SHARPENING FULL CAP CONICAL BIT WITH PIN RETAINER	
	FIXED	SHARKTOOTH CARBIDE-TIPPED BITS (0.75" WIDTH ONLY)	
VIBRATIONAL LEVEL WHEN SAW IS OPERATING			
DURING NORMAL OPERATION, VIBRATION TRANSMITTED TO THE OPERATOR'S:		17 FT/SEC^2	5.2 M/SEC^2
	HAND/ARM	1 FT/SEC^2	0.32 M/SEC^2
	FEET/SEAT		

SPECIFICATIONS ARE GENERAL AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. IF EXACT MEASUREMENTS ARE REQUIRED, EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE WEIGHED AND MEASURED. DUE TO SELECTED OPTIONS, DELIVERED EQUIPMENT MAY NOT MATCH THAT DESCRIBED. *MINIMUM SAWING RADIUS WILL DEPEND ON SURFACE CONDITIONS AND HARDNESS OF MATERIAL BEING CUT. CUT WILL BE SLIGHTLY WIDER IN CURVED SECTIONS OF THE TRENCH. **SEE DEALER FOR COUNTERWEIGHT REQUIREMENTS.

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