Tree number 1 to tree number 73 were inspected by Ben Bennett from ground level only on Thursday 25 June 2020. Weather conditions were dry and bright with good visibility from ground level. In many instances, the trees grow around the perimeter of the site. Such trees were viewed only from within the bounds of the survey area.

| **Tree number** | **Common name *Genus species*** | **Tree height (m)** | **Trunk diameter (cm)** | **Age** | **Physiological condition** | **Structural condition** | **Comments and recommendations** | **Priority code** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 20 | Broad leafed lime*Tilia platyphyllos* (possible 'RUBRA') | 20 | 70–80 | M | A | B/C | Lower trunk entirely obscured by hedge growth, particularly on southern side. Main fork of narrow, acute angle with suspected included bark seams. Originally, there was a primary bough at around 3m on southern side that was pruned back to a decaying stump (with epicormic suckers). Although there is clearly some associated decay, this is upward facing and could not be assessed from ground level. Cable bracing spanning the co-dominant stems has been inserted at around 8–9m. The original, and first, lower brace was a high stretch Cobra cable complete with shock absorbing bungee and is considered inappropriate to this situation. However, at around 1m above, there has been a more recent GEFA-type non-invasive brace with webbing strop attachments and a blue (but possibly purple) ID tag. Due to single bracing axis, fork remains susceptible to ‘cupboard door’ loading, however overall is considered fair at present. Single internal dead branch measuring around 10cm in diameter by 4m in length was noted, however only overhanging edge of garden. Additional deadwood mainly overhangs the hedge and is only relatively small in diameter.**Undertake climbing inspection to confirm condition of cable brace. Replace if required.** **Crown lift lower sucker growth to give clearance to holly hedge. Post pruning there is to be 3m clearance over the garden. over garden. Deadwood throughout the crown ought to be removed.** **Tree requires particular attention during ongoing monitoring.** | H |
| 44 | Broad leafed lime*Tilia platyphyllos* | 25 | 75 | M | A | A | Base of trunk entirely obscured from inspection. Variegated ivy present on southern side of trunk up to 1m above main fork at 6m. Dominant crown structure. Minimal deadwood on southern side, however numerous dead branches present in northern side of crown. Lower branches in southern side of crown previously reduced in length.**Clear an access to the base of the trunk. Sever ivy and strip ivy to height of the fork.**  | H |
| 47 | Broad leafed lime*Tilia platyphyllos* | 23 | 65 | M | B | B/C | Lower trunk entirely obscured from inspection. Main fork at 3m producing similar sized co-dominant stems above sharing a seam of included bark with slight adaptive growth to eastern side of union. This has led to the insertion of a GEFA-type non-invasive cable brace between the co-dominant stems at around 8m (attachment belt with blue tag). Overall, tree has a growth and weight bias to the north east, being heavily suppressed by neighbouring lime tree which has a dominant crown. Low branches on southern side of crown previously reduced. Insignificant deadwood.**Replace cable bracing (using the same GEFA style).** | H |
| 48 | Broad leafed lime*Tilia platyphyllos* | 27 | 80 | M | A | B | Around two thirds of trunk circumference obscured from inspection with only southern third being visible. Stout trunk to height of 5m where main fork occurs with broad configuration (no sign of included bark to either side of the union). GEFA-type cable brace inserted between co-dominant stems at a height of around 9–10m (slightly slack despite it being breezy). Blue labels to attachment belts. Low branches previously reduced in southern side of crown.**Clear around base of trunk. Replace cable brace using similar GEFA type attachment loops.** | H |
| 58 | Broad leafed lime*Tilia platyphyllos* | 22 | 68 | M | B | B | Tree located to one side of boundary hedge. Light ivy establishing on hedge side upon the southern face of the trunk. Main fork at 4m which is of an acute angle but does not apparently contain any included bark. Acceptable vigour. Branches to eastern side previously reduced. At a height of around 10m on the northernmost stem, it appears likely that a vertical section of branch was reduced, however any pruning point is obscured from ground level. Pendulous growth on the lowest branch extending over the neighbouring property at Copperfields due west is based upon a part split attachment point, increasing likelihood of future branch failure. Where ivy is present on the lower stump, it obscures an elliptical opening in the trunk. Overall, there is a slight swelling to the trunk base. This was investigated in further detail in May 2018 (report ref. 211-A/18) and found to be acceptable at present.**Reduce lowest branches overhanging neighbouring garden to lessen likelihood of branch shedding. Clear Ivy from around base.** | H |
| 60 | Sycamore*Acer pseudoplatanus* | 23 | 79 | FM | B/C | B/C | Located to one side of hedge, allowing access around base. Swept trunk and overall list and weight bias due east towards gable end of neighbouring property, 25 Maryvale Court. Slight helical grain pattern. Principal fork at 4m is of reasonable configuration. On western side is an unoccluded pruning wound with suspected localised decay at around 0.3m above the height of the fork, however this could not be fully assessed from ground level. Crown features deadwood including small hung up examples. Previously branches have shed on western side of crown over neighbouring garden and the lowest branch in a north westerly direction (around 6–7m above ground level) is heavily end weighted. Bird nest noted within crown.**Cut back shrubs around base. Remove dead and defective material throughout crown. Shorten lowest branch over neighbouring garden to north west at point of epicormic regeneration at around 1m distant (no other growth points being available).** **Undertake visual inspection of opening in co-dominant stem on western side at 3.5m and report back findings.** | H |
| 61 | Broad leafed lime*Tilia platyphyllos* | 20–22 | 68 | M | B | B | Growing to one side of hedge, the base of trunk being visible for inspection. Upward facing unoccluded old crown lifting pruning wounds at around 4m on southern side could not be fully assessed from ground level (minimal swelling to section of adjacent trunk). Previously heavily reduced. Featuring regrowth of up to 10cm above previous reduction points.**Undertake crown reduction ahead of spring 2021, reducing to near points of previous pruning. Remaining internal growth must remain. Undertake visual inspection of unoccluded wounds at 4m.** | H |
| 64 | Broad leafed lime*Tilia platyphyllos* | 24 | 84 | M | B | B | Growing to one side of hedge with access available around trunk circumference. of Epicormic growth regenerating on trunk. Previously heavily crown reduced (more in the manner of a secondary pollard). Currently featuring regrowth of up to approximately 17cm in diameter above points of previous reduction. Occasional unoccluded pruning wounds. Principal fork on western side at around 5m above ground level appears likely to have included bark, however was not clearly visible from ground level.**Reduce crown to an approximate post pruning height of around 17m.**  | H |
| 65 | Broad leafed lime*Tilia platyphyllos* | 24 | 67 | M | B | B | Growing to one side of hedge. Ivy re-establishing around base. Previously heavily reduced and featuring regrowth of around 12cm in diameter. Numerous upward facing pruning wounds, likely with some associated decay/dysfunction. Snapped hung-up branch at around 7m on southern side.**Reduce crown back to near points of previous pruning at same time as works to previous lime. Sever ivy around base.** | H |
| 73 | Horse chestnut*Aesculus hippocastanum* | 16 | 111 over ivy# | FM | B/C | C/D | Growing tight up against boundary close board wooden fence. Dense ivy on northern side of trunk only to around 5m. Where the lower trunk is visible, there are patches of historic tarry exudation, however with minimal associated bark necrosis. Trunk divides at around 3.6m and forms tri-dominant stems; two on the eastern side of the crown and one to the west. At the base of the stem to the west, there is an old partially occluded pruning wound (part covered in ivy) which appears as though it may feature significant decay behind at a key structural location at the base of the branch attachment. Previously the crown has been reduced. Much reduced crown density on the assessment site side (clearly deteriorated since last inspection). Minimal current die-back, but sparse foliage within half of crown volume.**Ivy to be carefully severed at the base of the trunk and stripped by tree works contractor.** **Commission a further inspection in late August/early September 2020 and further advise.** | H |