

Tree Ref. No.	Species	Status	DBH (cm)	RPZ (m)	Proposals	Mitigation
01	SS	Poor crown development. Heavy weighted to the east. Risk of tree striking property if it were to fall.	40		Considered for removal.	Replace with 3/1 statement trees. Protect root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work.
02	SP	Poor form, heavy weighted off centre towards north & Northwest with deadwood in the crown. If the tree fails it would strike the drive wall & potentially other parts of the property.	60		Considered for removal.	Replace with 3/1 statement trees. Protect root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work.
03	Be	Old tree, heavy weighted off centre. Compression joint at the base of the tree. Main stem is weighted towards the east & would strike the property if it fails. The scaffolding limb to the northeast is very heavy, is 46 DBH. Failure would result in the limb striking the drive retaining wall & potentially the house structure itself causing structural damage. Water is pooling within the recess of the compression joint & has potentially caused rot at this location & may weaken the joint.	64	3.20	Two options considered: 1. Considered for removal - removal of tree would reduce risk of damage & injury to human health & allow regeneration & planting to occur to benefit rejuvenation of the woodland area.  2. Remove scaffolding limb & approximately 30% crown reduction - allows management of the tree without removal at this time. Tree would have to be monitored & if it does not respond well to the initial works, the tree would need to be removed before failure. RPZ offered for this option.	If the tree is removed, replace 3/1 with statement trees. Protect root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work.
04	Be	Deadwood in crown. Straight stem but branch wood weighted towards the east, which will influence direction of fall if the tree fails. Failure would result in tree striking the house causing structural damage.  Tree has had works carried out in the past, a number of limbs have been removed from the eastern side. Some black marks suggest that rot could be present within the main stem but uncertain at this time without probing the tree.	55		Two options considered: 1. Considered for removal - removal of tree would reduce risk of damage & injury to human health & allow regeneration & planting to occur to benefit rejuvenation of the woodland area. 2. Approximately 30% crown reduction - allows management of the tree without removal at this time. Tree would have to be monitored & if it does not respond well to the initial works, the tree would need to be removed before failure. RPZ offered for this option.	If the tree is removed, replace 3/1 with statement trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work.
05	Be	Straighter stem but leaning slightly eastwards towards the house. Tree branch wood is weighted to the east where there has been more light. This will influence the direction of fall if the tree was to fail, resulting in the tree striking the house & causing structural damage.	U/A		Considered for removal - removal of tree would reduce risk of damage & injury to human health & allow regeneration & planting to occur to benefit rejuvenation of the woodland area.  Crown reduction not considered appropriate due to the number of larger limbs & branches on the east-side that would need to be removed. Works would leave a lot of scar wounds which would be prone to rot due to the age of the tree.	If the tree is removed, replace 3/1 with statement trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work.
06	Be	Deadwood in crown. Straight stem but branch wood weighted towards the east, which will influence direction of fall if the tree fails. Failure would result in tree striking the house causing structural damage.	51		Considered for removal.	Replace with 3/1 statement trees. Protect root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work.
07	XC	Straight conifer that has had work done to the base previously, 3 limbs removed within 1m of base. Heavily weighted & leaning eastward towards the house. Failure would result in structural damage to the property.	47		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with statement trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work.
08	Syc	Has some historical damage to the north side. Reaction wood is present. 3 limbs have been removed on the eastern side. Large kink to the east in the stem at approximately 6m & then the tree forks. If the tree fails it has the potential to strike the main house & outer wall causing structural damage.	47		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with statement trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work.
09	SP	Poor form, quite twisted. Large kink in stem around 5m. Crown is heavily weight towards the east. Lots of deadwood, crown regression.	60		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with statement trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work. There is a lot of natural regeneration within this area which would benefit from the additional light & space that would be made available from the removal of their tree, further adding to the diversity of the localised area & the appearance of the woodland edge.
10	SP	Leaning towards the southeast. Failure would see the tree strike the property wall causing structural damage. Form & condition similar to tree 09.	48		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with statement trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work. There is a lot of natural regeneration within this area which would benefit from the additional light & space that would be made available from the removal of their tree, further adding to the diversity of the localised area & the appearance of the woodland edge.



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11	Syc	Poor form, quite twisted with a lean towards the west southwest. Branch wood weighted to the same direction. Failure would fall in the same direction due to branched weight & lean. Deadwood present in canopy.	46		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with statement trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work. There is a lot of natural regeneration within this area which would benefit from the additional light & space that would be made available from the removal of their tree, further adding to the diversity of the localised area & the appearance of the woodland edge.
12	SP	Poor form, very twisted, weighted to the east northeast. A lot of deadwood, particularly on the eastern side where light has allowed branch development. There is quite a bit of rot about 4m up on the northeast corner where a limb has torn out resulting in a bad wound to the tree, which has allowed the rot in. Lower limbs have been taken off or have dropped off. Generally very poor form tree.	42		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with statement trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work. There is a lot of natural regeneration within this area which would benefit from the additional light & space that would be made available from the removal of their tree, further adding to the diversity of the localised area & the appearance of the woodland edge.
13	Ash	Average form with some deadwood in the crown. A number of scaffolding limbs overhanging to the north around 5m+.	57	2.85	High pruning of scaffolding limbs to the north & approximately 30% crown reduction. Reduce down to 8m+ where there is a whorl of branches to help retain structure.	Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work.
14	Be	Old tree with large scaffolding limbs with compression & tension joints at 2-3m from the base. A bit of rot on the southwest corner right on the tension joint. Rot looks like it goes quite far into the tree. This limb is leaning across scaffolding limb on the northeast corner. Both limbs could fall if the joint was to fail due to presence of rot. A further limb has been removed below & has left a wound where rot could also enter the tree main stem. Both scaffolding limbs are leaning north northwest over the property wall. Branches of the limbs overhang the wall & failure of either or both these limbs would result in structural damage. Water is pooling in some of the crevasses in the root structure in the ground.	80	4.00	Two options considered: 1. Considered for removal (preference) - removal of tree would reduce risk of damage & injury to human health & allow regeneration & planting to occur to benefit rejuvenation of the woodland area. 2. Approximately 30% crown reduction & removal of all scaffolding limbs - allows management of the tree without removal at this time. Tree would have to be monitored & if it does not respond well to the initial works, the tree would need to be removed before failure. RPZ offered for this option.	If the tree is removed, replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed.
15	SBi	Leaning towards the wall. Failure would strike the wall but this tree is much smaller & less damage would be caused. Not great form.	20		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work. There is a lot of natural regeneration to the southern side of this tree which would benefit from the additional light & space that would be made available from the removal of their tree, further adding to the diversity of the localised area & the appearance of the woodland edge.
16	SP	Has had previous limbs in the lower trunk removed. Deadwood is present in the upper trunk & canopy. Generally in poor health. Leaning towards the house wall & is likely to cause damage.	46		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work. There is a lot of natural regeneration to the southern side of this tree which would benefit from the additional light & space that would be made available from the removal of their tree, further adding to the diversity of the localised area & the appearance of the woodland edge.
17	Elm	Covered in Ivy. Small lean on the tree. One large scaffolding limb overhanging the wall to the north.	55	2.75	Two options considered: 1. Considered for removal - removal of tree would reduce risk of damage & injury to human health & allow regeneration & planting to occur to benefit rejuvenation of the woodland area. 2. Approximately 30% crown reduction & removal of scaffolding limb - allows management of the tree without removal at this time. Tree would have to be monitored & if it does not respond well to the initial works, the tree would need to be removed before failure. RPZ offered for this option.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed. Some additional shrub species can be planted along this edge to further develop a woodland edge habitat.
18	SP	Leaning towards the wall & has some deadwood in the upper trunk. Has some Ivy on the main stem. Striking of the wall will cause structural damage. Generally in poor form & health.	49		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work. There is some natural regeneration in the area which would benefit from the additional light & space that would be made available from the removal of their tree, but the adjacent beech is overshadowing this area.



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19	Be	Main stem is split at 4m from ground. Main trunk is facing north & could strike the wall if it was to fail. There is a large scaffolding limb to the east linked by a compression joint to the main stem. Canopy is significantly reducing light to forest floor & stopping regeneration of other species.	74		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed. Some additional shrub species can be planted along this edge to further develop a woodland edge habitat.
20	Syc	Main stem is jointed at 3m. Heavily covered in Ivy which limits visual inspection of the tree. Tree is leaning towards the north & on the edge of the property wall. Potential for tree to strike property beyond this feature & cause extensive further damage if it were to fail. Main branching is to the north where there was more light for tree development.	82		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed. Some additional shrub species can be planted along this edge to further develop a woodland edge habitat.
21	EL	Open grown & heavily branched. Slight lean towards the north. Tree species is slightly out of place within this woodland setting. Regressing health of the tree encourages replacement before failure which will ensure its replacement. Lots of deadwood up main trunk & in canopy.	57		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed.
22	SS	Very tall, a bit out of place within the woodland species structure. Potential to strike property wall if tree fails.	43		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed.
23	SS	Very tall, a bit out of place within the woodland species structure. Potential to strike property wall if tree fails.	60		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed.
24	SS	Very tall, a bit out of place within the woodland species structure. Potential to strike property wall if tree fails.	39		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed.
25	SS	Very tall, a bit out of place within the woodland species structure. Potential to strike property wall if tree fails.	47		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed.
26	SS	Very tall, a bit out of place within the woodland species structure. Potential to strike property wall if tree fails.	43		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed.
27	SS	Very tall, a bit out of place within the woodland species structure. Potential to strike property wall if tree fails.	40		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed.
28	SS	Very tall, a bit out of place within the woodland species structure. Tree is covered in Ivy. Potential to strike property wall if tree fails.	34		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed.
29	SS	Very tall, a bit out of place within the woodland species structure. Tree is covered in Ivy. Potential to strike property wall if tree fails.	40		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed.
30	SP	Very tall, a bit of a lean on both sides. Potential to strike property if tree fails. As with the other Scots Pine in this woodland, the tree is starting to regress.	45		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed.
31	Syc	Large tree which has had work done to it in the past. Leaning towards the carport. Main scaffolding limb on a compression joint is facing to the north & would cause damage to other areas of the woodland if it were to fail. The main trunk is facing west has a curve from the base out to the east. Crown appears evenly weighted but due to curve has the potential to fall westward towards the house & would cause structural damage if it strikes the property.	70	3.50	Considered for coppicing.	Reduce tree to between 0.5m & 1.0m. Other trees within the area are showing signs of lateral bud growth from their bases which suggest these trees could support coppice regrowth. This will help develop the woodland edge structure & potentially enhance the integration of the woodland setting with the property.



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32	SP	Thinning crown with deadwood. Potential for tree to fall westward towards the house due to development into the open area where light was more abundant. If the tree was to fail it would strike the new carport & cause structural damage.	56		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed.
33	Syc	Tension joint at approximately 4m from base. Potential for joint to fail & either side will cause damage to either property or woodland.	47	2.35	Considered for coppicing.	Reduce tree to between 0.5m & 1.0m. Other trees within the area are showing signs of lateral bud growth from their bases which suggest these trees could support coppice regrowth. This will help develop the woodland edge structure & potentially enhance the integration of the woodland setting with the property.
34	Syc	Tree has a number of twists in the main stem & is leaning westward towards the new carport. If tree was to fail, it would fall on the carport & cause structural damage.	45	2.25	Considered for coppicing.	Reduce tree to between 0.5m & 1.0m. Other trees within the area are showing signs of lateral bud growth from their bases which suggest these trees could support coppice regrowth. This will help develop the woodland edge structure & potentially enhance the integration of the woodland setting with the property. There is a stump approximately 1.5m to the north which is coppicing very nicely with a number of new lateral shoots developing again supporting use of coppice regrowth on the other trees within this schedule.
35	Syc	Trees has a large bend in the main stem at around up to around 4m at which point there is a compression joint at 4m. The limb is facing westward towards the carport with the main trunk facing eastward. If the joint was to fail the limb would fall & strike the carport & cause structural damage. There is historical damage on the main trunk - quite a large tear out on the base on the north side around 0.5m from the base. It would appear that rot is present, but without tapping the tree this cannot be confirmed.	47	2.35	Considered for coppicing.	Reduce tree to between 0.5m & 1.0m. Other trees within the area are showing signs of lateral bud growth from their bases which suggest these trees could support coppice regrowth. This will help develop the woodland edge structure & potentially enhance the integration of the woodland setting with the property. There is a number of new lateral shoots developing again supporting use of coppice regrowth.
36	Syc	Reasonable form. If tree was to fall to the west it would strike any of the buildings within the immediate proximity.	39	1.95	Considered for coppicing.	Reduce tree to between 0.5m & 1.0m. Other trees within the area are showing signs of lateral bud growth from their bases which suggest these trees could support coppice regrowth. This will help develop the woodland edge structure & potentially enhance the integration of the woodland setting with the property.
37	Syc	Quite a heavy lean from the base to the west where there was previously more light for tree development. Heavily weighted crown on the westward side & if tree was to fail it would fall in this direction causing structural damage to buildings in the vicinity.	38	1.90	Considered for coppicing.	Reduce tree to between 0.5m & 1.0m. Other trees within the area are showing signs of lateral bud growth from their bases which suggest these trees could support coppice regrowth. This will help develop the woodland edge structure & potentially enhance the integration of the woodland setting with the property.
38	Be	Very large old tree with Maple regeneration coming from underneath. Difficult to assess due to the coverage of Ivy. A number of heavy scaffolding limbs are present on the westward side compared to branch growth on the woodland side. Because of the size of this tree, significant damage will be cause regardless of the direction of fall. If any of the scaffold limbs fall independently of the main tree, these would strike the carport or outbuilding & cause structural damage. Bulk of the weight in the tree is to the northeast. Largest scaffolding limb is to the southwest. Canopy is significantly overshadowing the local area. If the tree falls into the woodland it will most likely cause further trees to fall & cause further damage.	96		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed.
39	SP	Crown is showing signs of regression. Tree has a slight lean towards the southwest. If the tree was to fail, it would strike the Beech in front of it.	52		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed.
40	Be	Large tree which is overshadowing the ground in the localised area & preventing development of the woodland edge. No regeneration underneath. If it was to fall to the west it would cause structural damage.	62		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed.



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41	NOM	Large bend at approximately 3m. It has 3 historical wounds on the eastern side from 3m to approximately 5m. Reaction wood is present around the wounds but it is clear that rot has made its way into the trunk of the tree through these wounds. Potentially rot in the base as well from root development & tree structure. Some lean towards the south as well.	63	3.15	Considered for coppicing.	Reduce tree to between 0.5m & 1.0m. Other trees within the area are showing signs of lateral bud growth from their bases which suggest these trees could support coppice regrowth. This will help develop the woodland edge structure & potentially enhance the integration of the woodland setting with the property. There is a number of new lateral shoots developing again supporting use of coppice regrowth.
42	NOM	Compression joint approximately 4m from base. The whole tree is leaning towards the east with a slight southerly lean. There is a large wound on the eastern side from 0.5m to 3.5m just below the compression joint. Old wound with lots of reaction wood around the edges. It does look like the internal wood is fairly well rotten. Small holes are present which suggest some insects, possibly wood worm have been using the decaying space. This tree has the potential to hit property or other trees. Branches are weighted to the east. The tree falling would strike other trees within this survey & cause damage.	53		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed.  Coppice potential may be there, but due to level of damage it is proposed to replant & accept coppice if it is successful.
43	Syc	Has a tension joint at 2m. One limb is facing north west & the other to the east. One limb has already been removed which was facing to the north with a compression joint. The joint is fairly well discoloured which would suggest that rot is present within the joint & possibly the main stem. There are lateral shoots growing from the base. If the tree was to fail & fall to the north, the drive would be damaged along with the ornamental light poles present.	47	2.35	Considered for coppicing.	Reduce tree to between 0.5m & 1.0m. Other trees within the area are showing signs of lateral bud growth from their bases which suggest these trees could support coppice regrowth. This will help develop the woodland edge structure & potentially enhance the integration of the woodland setting with the property. There is a number of new lateral shoots developing again supporting use of coppice regrowth.
44	Syc	Tree splits around 1m from the base with a tension joint. The northern limb is leaning towards the northeast & if it was to fail it would damage other woodland trees. The other limb is facing the south & leaning to the southeast & is forked at 2m above the main joint. Both forks facing to the southwest & are weighting the tree in the same direction. If this limb was to fail it would strike property & cause structural damage.	29/34	1.70	Considered for coppicing.	Reduce tree to between 0.5m & 1.0m. Other trees within the area are showing signs of lateral bud growth from their bases which suggest these trees could support coppice regrowth. This will help develop the woodland edge structure & potentially enhance the integration of the woodland setting with the property. There is a number of new lateral shoots developing again supporting use of coppice regrowth.
45	Syc	Small limb at 1.5m from the base. Significant leaning to the west. If the tree fails it will damage other woodland. Has the potential to strike the drive wall with a fork at 4 to 5m above base.	39	1.95	Considered for coppicing.	Reduce tree to between 0.5m & 1.0m. Other trees within the area are showing signs of lateral bud growth from their bases which suggest these trees could support coppice regrowth. This will help develop the woodland edge structure & potentially enhance the integration of the woodland setting with the property.
46	Syc	Main body of the stem is just at 1m with a compression joint. The west side limb has a slight western lean with a westerly weighted canopy & would damage drive side wall & other trees. The east side limb is forked at 4m one point north & the larger limb to the south. If these limbs fail the will damage property & other trees.	32/33	1.65	Considered for coppicing.	Reduce tree to between 0.5m & 1.0m. Other trees within the area are showing signs of lateral bud growth from their bases which suggest these trees could support coppice regrowth. This will help develop the woodland edge structure & potentially enhance the integration of the woodland setting with the property.
47	HCH	Heavy lean towards the southwest. If it fails it will strike property & CAUSE DAMAGE. A SMALL LIMB TO THE EAST WITH A COMPRESSION JOINT. It would appear the tree has had historical work done to it. Some regrowth around the wound.	31		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed. Additional trees in this location would aid bank stabilisation.



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48	SP	Very large old tree. Is on the southern boundary of the raised ground to the north of the main property front door. Evidence of numerous deadwood limbs which have fallen previously. Has a large trident shaped fork at around 5m. Large scaffolding limb to the east with a slightly smaller scaffolding limb to the south at the same height. There is another scaffolding limb to the west at a slightly greater height. The west limb is the largest & will cause damage to numerous features if this was to fail. Crown is starting to regress. Shape not great & may not have much life left before it succumbs to its own weighted limbs. Evidence that the tree is shedding its deadwood present.	76		Considered for removal.	Replace with 3/1 statement trees. Protect root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work.
49	SP	Southern trunk is actually aa scaffolding limb & is larger than the main stem. Connected with a compression joint at approximately 1.5m from the base. If it disconnects from the main stem it will strike the property causing significant structural damage. Some historical work has been done to this limb in the past with one limb being removed. Potential for this wound site to have let some rot in. Some degrade within the main joint itself which may have let rot into the joint. The main trunk has potentially had some insect activity - signs of holes up the main trunk are visible. Main stem is reasonable straight with some larger limbs going up the main stem. ON the northwest corner of the tree there is evidence of historical works to remove branch wood. This site has started to rot so there is degrade present, but without probing the tree the extent is unclear. Tree is starting to regress in the crown. Lots of cut points further up into the canopy.	60/59		Considered for removal.	Replace with 3/1 statement trees. Protect root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work.
50	Be	Large tree that is fairly straight. Heavily branched to the south where there has been more light for tree development. If the tree fails it will fall in this direction which will result in it striking the carport & outbuilding & causing significant structural damage. There are a few points around the base of the tree which could be letting water into poorer protected structures of the tree & could be developing into rot. There is a cut branch on the western side & 1.5m from the base which would appear to be rotting. There is a potential would on the northern side which has some reaction wood present. The size of the tree has resulted in this area becoming damp & retaining moisture which looks like to have developed into rot. Tree has had historical work done. A limb has been removed on the western side. A broken limb at 7m on western side. Scaffolding limbs to the south from 10m. Over shading of the canopy is preventing woodland development.	87		Considered for removal.	Replace 3/1 with trees, allowing regeneration of woodland edge. Protect root zone of tree & root zones of all surrounding trees not being included in work if tree not removed. Additional trees in this location would aid bank stabilisation.

