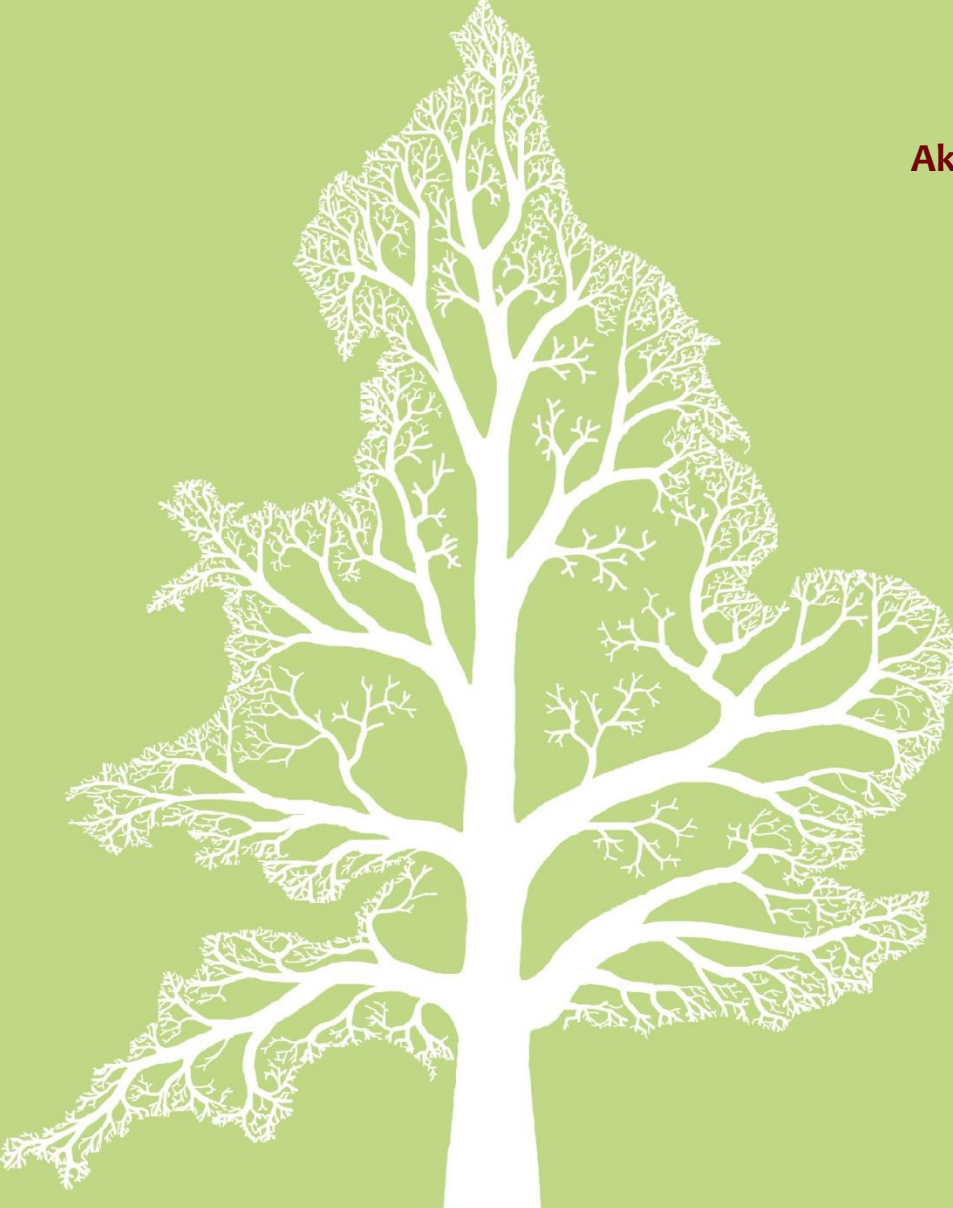


Tree Condition Report

& Management Recommendations



at
The Red Lion
Akemnon Street
Hertfordshire
HP23 6AF

Dated
6th June 2022



CROWN
Consultants

Tree consultants throughout England and Wales

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1. Introduction

1.1. Instructions and References

1.1.1. I am instructed by Philip Jones of Oakman Group to conduct an Arboricultural Survey at The Red Lion, HP23 6AF and produce my findings in a report.

1.1.2. I have plotted tree positions to enable them to be identified from the Tree Location Plan at Appendix 5.

1.2. Scope and Purpose of the Report

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

1.2.2. Only trees where remedial works have been recommended are included within this report. Other trees which have been surveyed but require no remedial works are marked on the Tree Location Plan.

1.3. Navigating Through the Report

1.3.1. Following this introduction is a general description of the site, followed by a record of all the tree data gathered during the survey. Section 4 summarises the recommended works. Photographs of the site are in Section 5.

1.3.2. People unfamiliar with arboricultural surveys and reports shall find detailed guidance within the Appendices:

- Appendix 1 describes how we allocate a *Safety Class* and what each class means.
- Appendix 2 explains how the survey is carried out.
- Appendix 3 explains the terms used within the Tree Data Schedule and incorporates a Glossary of all technical terms used throughout the report.

1.3.3. All persons should refer to the plans in Appendix 5.

2. Site Overview

2.1. Survey Extent

2.1.1. The extent of the site surveyed is shown below:



Figure 1 Extent of the survey.

2.2. Brief Site Description

2.2.1. The site is adjacent to the B440 and contains several car parking areas and an outdoor seating area. The western boundary is adjacent to a wooded area with a range of broadleaf tree species.

3. Tree Survey and Tree Data Schedule

3.1.1. The *Tree Location Plan* and *Tree Data Schedule* in Appendix 5 contain information gathered for each tree during a ground-level survey undertaken on the 16th of May 2022 during clear, dry weather conditions. The survey was conducted by Carl Lothian BSc (Hons). No climbed inspections or specialist decay detection were undertaken.

3.1.2. The Schedule includes scaled tree images based on the sizes recorded for stem diameter, crown spread, crown height and overall height. Their purpose is to indicate, at a glance, the relative dimensions of each tree. These dimensions were estimated and should be treated as indicative only.

3.2. Supporting Information

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

4. Tree Condition and Recommendations

This section summarises the findings of our tree survey and the recommendations made to reduce risks to an acceptable level. The tree data schedule at Section 3 should also be consulted as this gives further information on each specimen.

4.1. Discussion of our Findings

Trees to Remove

- 4.1.1. T1 is adjacent to the pub's driveway and has major included bark at its base (photographs 1-3). We recommend this tree is removed due to the risk of the stems failing at this point.
- 4.1.2. The two ash trees (G6) located behind the hedge on the western boundary have the terminal disease called Chalara ash dieback. The majority of their canopies are dead, and one specimen has multiple wounds with decay. It is therefore recommended these trees are removed as they have a low safe useful life expectancy and are situated close to the driveway.
- 4.1.3. T8 is infected with ash dieback and is in decline, with small diameter deadwood over the road (photograph 7). As the condition of this tree deteriorates over time, larger diameter deadwood will die and become hazardous to road users. Consequently, we recommend this tree is removed before it becomes hazardous. If retention of this tree is preferred, it is recommended the deadwood is removed as a matter of very high priority and the tree monitored with an annual inspection frequency.
- 4.1.4. T9 is situated in the beer garden adjacent to several seating areas. It is heavily infected with ash dieback with significant deadwood over the seating areas (see photographs 8 & 9). These branches are a hazard to people using the outdoor area, and the tree's condition will continue to decline. Therefore, it is recommended this tree is removed as a matter of very high priority.
- 4.1.5. There are several small dead trees (G12 – T13) around the edge of the southern car park (photographs 13 & 14). It is recommended these trees are removed as a moderate priority.

Removal of Deadwood

- 4.1.6. There is some deadwood and hanging branches over the driveway on G3. We recommend this deadwood is removed as it is likely to fall.
- 4.1.7. The Poplar situated on third party land (T7) has significant deadwood (to 7cm diameter) over the car park (photograph 5). It is therefore recommended that the deadwood is removed.
- 4.1.8. T11 is a twin-stemmed sycamore with a large piece of vertical deadwood in the centre of its crown. It is recommended this dead branch is removed.

Pruning Hazardous Trees

- 4.1.9. The Poplar situated on third party land (T7) has several included bark unions between scaffold limbs (photograph 6). It is therefore recommended that the crown is reduced by 2-3 meters to lessen the forces acting on the weakened unions.

Monitoring Defects

- 4.1.10. T11 has an old pruning wound with minor decay in its lowest branch, and some branches have succumbed to squirrel damage. It is recommended these defects are monitored in future inspections, as more branches may die and become hazardous.

Limited Access

- 4.1.11. Trees T2, G3, T4 and T5 are all covered in ivy (photograph 4), which can conceal major defects on their stems and limbs. Therefore, the condition of these trees cannot be fully assessed until the ivy has been severed and removed. Given their location adjacent to the car park and driveway, their reinspection has been given a moderate priority.

Other Trees Surveyed

- 4.1.12. T10 is a multiple-stemmed sycamore in the beer garden adjacent to the main road (photograph 10). There are significant included bark unions between the tree's stems (see photographs 11 & 12). Therefore, to prevent failure at these points, we recommend installing a cable brace between stems that share such unions. When installing a cable brace, a sympathetic system such as the CobraTM system should be utilised. Such systems utilise a padded sleeve to prevent damage to the bark and are flexible enough to allow the tree to flex in windy conditions. Bracing systems will need to be maintained and adjusted periodically (circa every five years). They should be installed approximately halfway between the weak fork and the top of the tree.
- 4.1.13. The remaining trees surveyed were considered to be in a good or acceptable condition, so no further works are recommended. These trees are highlighted in green or turquoise on the accompanying Tree Location Plan.

Additional notes:

Good practice dictates that habitat and sequestered carbon should be retained wherever possible. Some of the trees recommended for removal need not be felled to ground level but felled close enough to ground level to clear the target area. The aim of such pruning is to safely retain a volume of valuable habitat rather than keep the tree alive and healthy. In wooded areas, stems and large branches of felled trees may also be left on the ground to create and improve habitat value.

Included bark occurs where two stems grow at an acute angle with a V-shaped notch. A healthy junction between two stems will be U-shaped, enabling both stems to widen without bark becoming trapped within them. The U shape also allows for a uniform distribution of stress around the junction. When we have a V-shaped notch, the stresses are concentrated on a small point, so the junction is much weaker. Furthermore, bark often becomes trapped at this point and further weakens the structure.

The crown reduction pruning should be undertaken sympathetically and to BS 3998 guidelines. Reductions should be undertaken by drop-crotching, i.e. pruning back to a branch junction (leaving no branch stubs) and retaining sufficient foliage to keep the retained branch alive. This means that some pruning cuts will inevitably be inside of the overall dimensions stated.

4.2. Work Priority

Work Priority	Definition	Tree Number
Urgent	As soon as possible	N/A
Very High	Within 1 month	T9, T8
High	Within 3 months	T7, T11
Moderate	Within 1 year	All other trees
Low	Non-essential works	None

4.3. Statutory Protection

- 4.3.1. Heavy fines exist for carrying out unauthorised works to protected trees. We advise that thorough checks are made to determine if the trees are covered by a tree preservation order or lie within a conservation area. This may be done by either writing to your local authority or studying their website. The procedure varies according to the particular authority. Crown Tree Consultancy can determine the statutory protection status on your behalf if desired. We charge £50¹ + vat for this service. Simply write to info@crowntrees.co.uk or call 08000 141330.
- 4.3.2. Before undertaking works to trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order, consent needs to be obtained from the local authority, who will provide application forms and advice to potential applicants. The removal of dead-wood is exempt.
- 4.3.3. Where trees are located in a Conservation Area, works are not permitted without first giving the local authority six weeks' notice of intention. During this time, the local authority may elect to create a Tree Preservation Order or inform the applicant that they have no objection to the proposed works. If the local authority does not respond within six weeks, then the intended work may be undertaken. Note: the local authority cannot refuse consent for works to trees within a conservation area; they may only create a tree preservation order if they wish to have further control over what works are undertaken.

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

5. Photographs

Photo 1. Location and form of T1 (arrowed)



Photo 2. The extent of the poor union at the base of T1



Photo 3. The extent of the poor union at the base of T1



Photo 4. Dense ivy on the stems of T2-T5

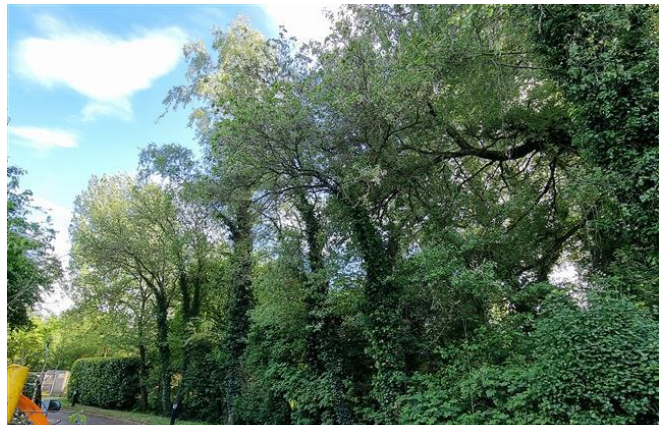


Photo 5. Example deadwood in T5

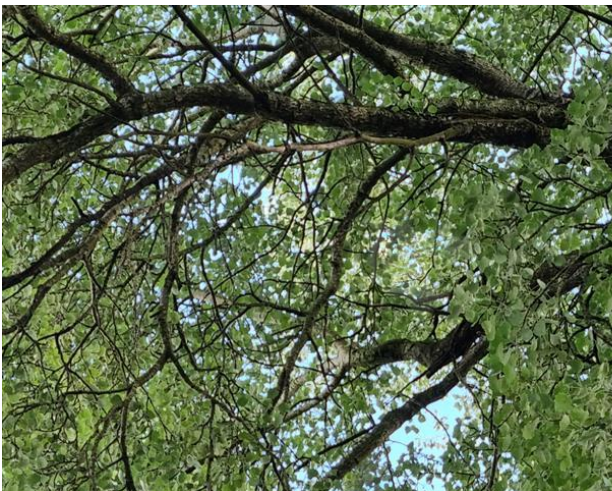


Photo 6. Example included bark union in T7



Photo 7. Location and sparse canopy of T8



Photo 8. Location and sparse canopy of T9



Photo 9. Deadwood in T9

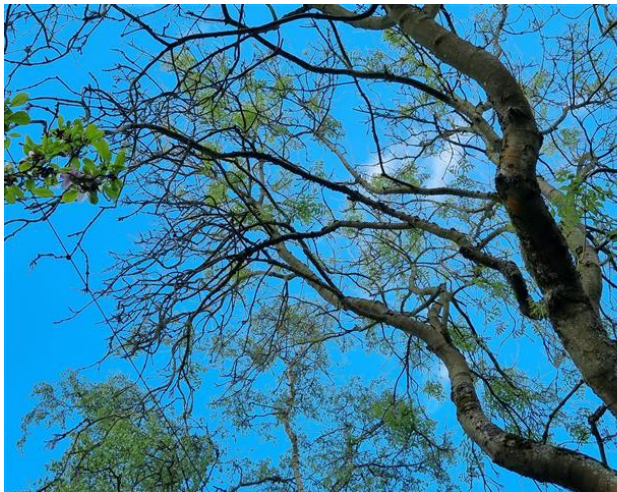


Photo 10. Form and location of T10



Photo 11. Poor union at the base of T10



Photo 12. Poor union at the base of T10



Photo 13. Dead trees (G12)



Photo 14. Dead tree (T13)



Appendix 1: Safety Categories

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

- Safety Class 1:** Tree is considered to be in a good condition. No hazards are immediately apparent or are anticipated to develop within the foreseeable future. No significant works have been recommended.
- Safety Class 2:** Tree is considered to be in an acceptable condition at present but there may be potential defects developing which require works in order to ensure the continued wellbeing and safe condition of the tree. Works recommended typically include the removal of branch stubs to prevent future decay entering the stem, removal of deadwood which is not considered to be currently hazardous, the removal of ivy so that the stem may be better inspected or the monitoring of a defect which may become a significant risk in the future.
- Safety Class 3:** Tree is not considered to be in an acceptable condition at present. There are defects which require attention in order to render the tree safe. Works have been recommended which must be carried out in order to reduce the liability of the owner to acceptable levels. Recommended works typically include removal of sizeable deadwood, removal or reduction of branches with significant defects, or further investigation of defects apparent but which could not be properly assessed at the time of the inspection e.g. ultrasound decay detection or a climbed inspection..
- Safety Class 4:** Tree is not considered to be in an acceptable condition at present and it is not practical to carry out works in order to render the tree safe. Instead the tree is recommended for removal.

It should be noted that not every tree falls neatly into one of the 4 categories listed above. Trees are complex organisms and often have multiple defects. In which case, the category deemed to be most appropriate is selected.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology

- A2.1 A ground level visual survey was carried out using the *Visual Tree Assessment* technique described by Mattheck and Broeler (1994) and endorsed by the Arboricultural Association (LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection course, 2007).
- A2.2 Structural condition was assessed by inspecting the stem and scaffold branches from all angles looking for weak branch junctions or symptoms of decay. Particular attention was paid to the stem-base. Cavities were explored using a metal probe in order to assess the extent of any decay. If this was not possible further inspection was recommended in the form of a climbed inspection or using specialist decay detection equipment.
- A2.3 The physiological condition was assessed by inspecting the stem, branches and foliage for symptoms of disease. The overall vigour of the tree was also taken into account.
- A2.4 Where the condition of a tree was deemed to be unacceptable, recommendations were made according to a scale of priority in order to reduce the liability of the owner. The position of the tree and its potential targets were taken into account.
- A2.5 Measurements were obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, distometer and loggers tape. Where this was not practical measurements were estimated.
- A2.6 Some trees were surveyed as groups, though this was avoided close to areas likely to be developed.
- A2.7 Finally, a *safety category* was allocated as described in section 2.

Appendix 3: Glossary of Tree Data

This section explains the terms used in the **Tree Data Schedule** at Section **Error! Reference source not found.**

A3.1 General Observations

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

A3.1.2 Age Categories:

Young Usually less than 10 years old.

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

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

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

Veteran A level of maturity whereby significant management may be required in order to keep the tree in a safe condition.

Over Mature As for veteran except management is not considered worthwhile.

A3.1.3 Species: Common names and Latin names are given.

A3.1.4 Height: Measured from ground level to the top of the crown.

A3.1.5 Stem Diameter: Taken at 1.5m above ground level where possible. On multi-stemmed trees this measurement may be taken at ground level though usually an indication of the number of stems and average diameter is given, e.g. 3 x 30cm.

A3.1.6 Crown Height: Measured from ground level to the height at which the main crown begins. Where the crown is unbalanced it is measured on the side deemed to be most relevant. This is usually the side facing the area of anticipated development.

A3.1.7 Tree Diagram: This scaled drawing is computer animated based on measurements taken for stem diameter, crown height and spread and overall height. It is designed to help the reader rapidly assess the data. It is not an accurate representation of the form of the tree.

A3.1.8 Crown Spread: Measured north, east, south and west. This is taken from the centre of the stem and usually rounded up to the nearest metre.

A3.1.9 Observations: If a tree's position is considered to be relevant it will be commented upon (e.g. overhanging a children's play area). Tree form and pruning history are also recorded along with an account of any significant defects. Defects and descriptive terms are dealt with in more detail at the end of this section.

A3.1.10 Recommendations: Usually based on any defects observed and intended to ensure that the tree is in an acceptable condition.

A3.1.11 Priority Scale: Depending upon the threat posed by the tree, and the likelihood of failure, recommendations should be carried out according to the following priority scale:

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

-
- A3.1.12 Inspection Frequency:** An interval of 6 months, 1 year, 1.5 years or 3 years is allocated before the next inspection is due. Wherever practical, consideration should be given to seasonal changes so that deciduous trees are not always surveyed in winter when they have no leaves, or in summer when leaves may obscure branches within the upper crown.
- A3.1.13 Vigour (An indication of growth rate and the tree's ability to cope with stresses):**
- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| High | Having above average vigour. |
| Moderate | Having average vigour. |
| Low | Having below average vigour. |
| Very Low | Tree is struggling to survive and may be dying. |
- A3.1.14 Physiological Condition:**
- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Good | Healthy and with no symptoms of significant disease. |
| Fair | Disease present or vigour is impaired. |
| Poor | Significant disease present or vigour is extremely low. |
| Very Poor | Tree is dying. |
- A3.1.15 Structural Condition:**
- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Good | Having no significant structural defects. |
| Fair | Some defects observed though no high priority works are required. |
| Poor | Significant defects found. Tree requires monitoring or remedial works. |
| Very Poor | Major defects which will usually require significant remedial works or tree removal. |
- A3.1.16 Amenity Value:**
- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Very High | Exceptional specimen, observable by a large number of people. |
| High | Attractive specimen, observable by a significant number of people. |
| Moderate | One of the above factors is not applicable. |
| Low | Unattractive specimen or largely hidden from view. |
- A3.1.17 Life Expectancy:** The estimated number of years before the tree may require removal. Classified as (<10), (10 – 20), (20 – 40), or (40+).
- A3.1.18 Safety Category:** These are explained in detail in Appendix 1.

A3.2 Evaluation of Defects

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

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Major | Such that structural integrity is, or will become, compromised and the tree is, or will inevitably become, hazardous. |
| Significant | A defect that may over time become a major defect, though not necessarily so. This will depend on the vigour of the tree and its ability to deal with decay etc. |
| Minor | A defect that is not likely to compromise the structural integrity of the tree. |

Appendix 4: Author's Qualifications

Qualifications & Experience of Ivan Button N.C.H. (Arb), FDSc (Arb), BSc (Hons), P.G.C.E., M. Arbor. A.

Between 1983 and 1995 Ivan worked primarily within the construction industry and received training in a broad range of practical building skills and general construction principles. During this time he obtained a BSc (Hons) at Leeds University followed by a P.G.C.E at The University of Wales.

In 1995, Ivan obtained a NCH (Arboriculture) at the University of Lincoln and became a member of the Arboricultural Association. He then worked for an Arboricultural Consultancy for one year before establishing a tree surgery and landscaping business in 1998. In 2005 Ivan commenced full time employment with a leading Arboricultural Association approved consultancy and soon adopted a senior role responsible for five consultants.

He obtained a FDSc in arboriculture at the University of Lancashire, which he passed with distinction and is now a Director and Principal Consultant of Crown Consultants Ltd. He is accredited as a LANTRA *Professional Tree Inspector*. A qualification produced in association with the Arboricultural Association and generally recognised as appropriate for all levels of tree inspection.

Ivan is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association, the International Society of Arboriculture and the Consulting Arborist Society

Ivan is trained and licensed in QTRA (Quantified Tree Risk Assessment). He has undertaken professional expert witness training provided by Bond Solon and has been registered as a Sweet and Maxwell Checked Expert Witness from 2008-2017, after which the service was no longer offered.

Throughout 2009 acted as the principal Tree Officer for Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council.

Ivan has produced several hundred Arboricultural Reports for the purposes of Development, Safety, Management, Mortgage, Subsidence, Mitigation and Litigation.

Qualifications & Experience of Carl Lothian BSc Hons (Arboriculture and Urban Forestry), Extended Diploma (Forestry & Arboriculture)

Carl began his career undertaking a Level 3 extended diploma in arboriculture and forestry at Merrist Wood College in 2015. Upon completion of his diploma, Carl worked with several tree surgery firms completing a range of arboricultural works. In 2018 Carl began his BSc (Hons) in arboriculture and urban forestry, graduating with a first-class degree and attaining the Institute of Chartered Foresters student of the year award.

After graduating, Carl worked as a TreeRadar technician where he carried out tree root and decay surveys with specialist ground-penetrating radar equipment. During this time Carl was fortunate enough to work at prestigious sites, such as the Palace of Westminster and the National Maritime Museum.

Whilst working at Crown, Carl has undertaken a range of tree surveys and written reports relating to development, safety, subsidence, and decay detection. Carl is a professional member of the Consulting Arborist Society and an associate member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters.

Arboricultural Report for:

Oakman Group




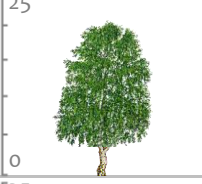
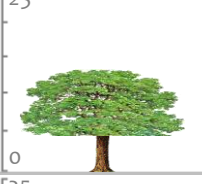
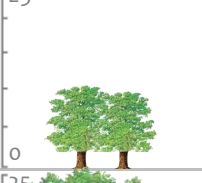
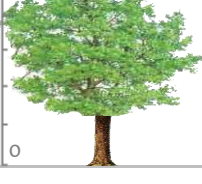
Crown Ref: 11109

Site: The Red Lion, Tring

Author: Carl Lothian

Date: 6th June 2022

Appendix 5: Tree Data Schedule and Site Plan

Reference G = Group H = Hedge	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m) N W S E	Scaled Tree Diagram (m)	Notes	Recommendations		Vigour		Amenity Value	
										Physiological Condition		Life Expectancy (yrs)	
								Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition		Safety Class	
T1	Semi-Mature Goat Willow Salix caprea.	11	3	32	4 4.5 4.5		Position: 00728. Form: Twin-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. History: No evidence of significant pruning. Defects: Major included bark at base.	Remove.		Moderate	Low		
								Moderate	N/A	Fair	<10	3	
T2	Early-Mature Silver Birch Betula pendula.	21	5	35	5 5 5		Position: 00723. Form: Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. History: No evidence of significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Ivy smothered, ivy prevented detailed inspection.	Remove ivy and inspect stem for defects.		Moderate	Low		
								Moderate	3	Good	20-40	2	
G3	Semi-Mature Goat Willow Salix caprea.	av 9	av 4	av 28	av 5 4 3 each		Position: 00730. Form: Three close growing specimens in a row. History: No evidence of significant pruning. Defects: Minor dead wood and hanging branch over road. Other: All three specimens are ivy smothered. Ivy prevented detailed inspection.	Remove dead wood and ivy and inspect stem for defects.		Moderate	Low		
								Moderate	3	Fair	20-40	2	
T4	Early-Mature Silver Birch Betula pendula.	21	4	30	4 4 4		Position: 00729. Form: Single stemmed with a slight lean and a weeping habit. History: No evidence of significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Ivy smothered, ivy prevented detailed inspection.	Remove ivy and inspect stem for defects.		Moderate	Low		
								Moderate	3	Fair	20-40	2	
T5	Mature Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus.	13	5	40	7 7 7		Position: Not tagged. Form: Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. History: No evidence of significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Ivy smothered, ivy prevented detailed inspection.	Remove ivy and inspect stem for defects.		Moderate	Moderate		
								Moderate	3	Good	40+	2	
G6	Semi-Mature Ash Fraxinus excelsior.	av 10	av 2	av 27	1.5 3 3 each		Position: Behind hedge. Form: Two close growing specimens, both multi-stemmed at 1m with a poorly formed crown. History: No evidence of significant pruning. Defects: One specimen has multiple wounds with decay. Both specimens have ash dieback with 70% of canopy dead.	Remove.		Low	Low		
								Moderate	N/A	Poor	<10	3	
T7	Mature Poplar Populus sp.	26	7	50	8 8 7		Position: Situated on third party land. Form: Single stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown. History: No evidence of significant pruning. Defects: Dead wood to 7cm diameter over car park. Multiple included bark unions between scaffold limbs. Other: Access & vegetation prevented detailed inspection.	Reduce crown by 2 - 3m.		Moderate	High		
								High	1.5	Good	20-40	3	

Reference G = Group H = Hedge	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)			Scaled Tree Diagram (m)	Notes	Recommendations		Vigour		Amenity Value	
					W	N	E			Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Physiological Condition		Life Expectancy (yrs)	
												Structural Condition		Safety Class	
T8	Semi-Mature Ash Fraxinus excelsior.	13	5	28	4.5	4.5	4.5		Position: Roadside tree. Form: Twin-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. History: No evidence of significant pruning. Defects: Infected with ash dieback - approximately 20% of canopy is dead. Minor dead wood over road. Included bark at base.	Remove before ash dieback causes larger diameter dead wood over road. Very High N/A	Low Poor Fair	Moderate <10 2			
T9	Early-Mature Ash Fraxinus excelsior.	18	4.5	51	5.5	5.5	5.5		Position: 00743. Form: Twin-stemmed at 4m with a balanced crown. History: No evidence of significant pruning. Defects: Heavily infected with ash dieback approximately 40% of crown is dead. Significant dead wood over seating area.	Remove. Very High N/A	Low Poor Fair	Moderate <10 3			
T10	Early-Mature Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus.	17	4	73 @ Base	5.5	4	6.5		Position: 00745. Form: Multi-stemmed at 0.5m with a balanced crown. History: Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Defects: Significant included bark at base between stems.	Monitor Moderate 1.5	Moderate Good Poor	High 40+ 2			
T11	Semi-Mature Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus.	17	4	30	6	7	6.5		Position: 00744. Form: Twin-stemmed at 1m with an unbalanced crown. History: Multiple pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Defects: Old pruning wound with decay on lowest southeast branch 5m above ground level. Squirrel damage in upper crown. Significant deadwood to 9cm diameter in middle of crown 9.5m above ground level.	Remove dead wood and monitor. High 1.5	Moderate Good Fair	Moderate 40+ 2			
G12	Semi-Mature Dead Tree	av 4	av 2	av 15	1	1	1 each		Position: Carpark boundary. Defects: Dead tree.	Remove. Moderate N/A	Dead Dead Dead	Dead Dead 4			
T13	Semi-Mature Dead Tree	5	3	15	2	1	1		Position: Carpark boundary. Defects: Dead tree.	Remove. Moderate N/A	Dead Dead Dead	Dead Dead 4			

