

35 High Street (13/7/26).

Tree ID	Common Name	Age	Hgt (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Spread (m)	Overall	Branches	Leaf/Buds	Roots	Stem	Work/Priority	Comment
T1	Sycamore	SM	5	260	4	Fair	Pollard	Normal	No visual defects	No visual defect	Fell and grind stump. Priority 1	Pollarded tree. Tree causing physical damage to boundary wall.
T2	Sycamore	SM	5	290	4	Fair	Pollard;Old pruning wounds	Normal	No visual defects	No visual defect	Fell and grind stump. Priority 1	Pollarded tree. Decaying pruning wounds throughout crown.
T3	Common mulberry	M	7	620	7	Poor	Minor dead wood;Damage / wounding;Old pruning wounds	Normal	No visual defects	Old pruning wounds	Fell and grind stump. URGENT	Decaying pruning wounds on stem. Large snap ap out wound at 3m. Dysfunction strips in crown. Minor deadwood in crown. Decaying pruning wounds in crown. Large section of crown lost recently, snapped section decaying inside.
T4	Sycamore	M	5	380	5	Fair	Pollard;Old pruning wounds	Normal	No visual defects	No visual defect	Fell and grind stump. Priority 1	Pollarded tree. Decaying pruning wounds throughout crown. Poor form, no amenity value. Tree causing physical damage to boundary wall.
T5	Common lime	M	5	620	5	Fair	Pollard;Old pruning wounds	Normal	No visual defects	No visual defect	Fell and grind stump. Priority 1	Pollarded tree. Decaying pruning wounds throughout crown. Poor form offers no amenity value.

KEY.

Young (Y) - A tree within the 1/3 of its natural life span.

Semi Mature (SM) – A tree within the 2/3 of its natural life span.

Mature (M)- A tree within the 3/3 stage of its natural life span.

Over mature (OM) – A tree which is older than the average life expectancy of the species.

Stem – Stem diameter at 1.5m (measured in mm).

Good – A tree in good condition for species and age.

Fair – A tree in reasonable condition for species and age.

Poor – A tree in poor condition for species and age.

Dead – A tree which can no longer carry out its physiological functions.

Veteran (VET) – A tree that due to its structural condition has unique features which have ecological importance for habitat.

Reaction wood – New growth adapted by the tree to compensate for or to Protect a damaged area.

Included bark – Found in tree forks or unions, the presence of included bark can indicate a higher chance of that section of the tree splitting.

Major deadwood – Over 120mm in diameter.

Moderate deadwood – Between 70mm and 120mm in diameter.

Minor deadwood – under 70mm in diameter (note: deadwood can play an important ecological role and may not always be recommended for removal).

NA – Not Assessed (due to access)

Tree Key.

Common lime – *Tilia x europea*

Common mulberry – *Morus nigra*

Sycamore – *Acer pseudoplatanus*

