

Tree Craft Survey							Tree Ventures Survey			Tree Officer	Action
#	Species (Latin)	Species (UK)	Generic Species (UK)	Height (M)	Condition	Work required	Condition and comments	Short Term Health and Safety Recommendations	Long term Maintenance Recommendations	Consensus post Tree Officer visit	Application to Greenwich Planning
119	Unidentified spp			4	Ivy covered stem	Remove	Fair. Very extensive ivy.	Cut ivy as soon as possible to allow future inspection in two years		Remove	Remove
46	Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	Maple	25	Bark necrosis at base on East side. Spongy sap wood at base. Low crown.	Remove	Poor. Small dieback throughout outer crown. Old bark damage to south and east. Young Ganoderma fruiting bodies to northeast at 1 metre and extensive decay to buttress roots on this elevation. Likely to be newly exposed to wind if T17 and T18 are removed. Tree would hit building if it failed (target zone 2). There is scope for replacement planting in the adjacent flower and shrub bed. QTRA: 2, property, 4 = RoH 1/500K	Remove tree if T17 and T18 are removed as soon as possible. If T17 and T18 are not removed then remove and replace when budget allows.		Agreed. Should be removed as is both damaged and diseased	Remove
88	Crataegus lavallei	Hawthorn	Hawthorn	4	Poor specimen. Adjacent to playground.	Remove	Fair. Children's play area (Target zone 2 occupation of 15min – 2.4 hours per day). QTRA: 2, 3, 4 =RoH 1/500K. Extensive dieback. Tree is not immediate health and safety risk but is unlikely to recover.		Remove when budget allows.	Agreed	Remove
15	Carpinus betulus			3	Potential damage to building	Remove	Good. Tree is very small and self-seeded within 100mm of an internal brick boundary wall. Due to tree's large growth potential it would be prudent to remove it before it becomes an established feature.		Remove when budget allows and treat stump to prevent regrowth.	Agreed	Remove
20	Cornus spp			5	Potential damage garage	Remove	Fair. Very low health and safety risk, low risk of direct damage by increase in girth of roots and main stem due to distance from adjacent structure and relatively low growth potential. However branches are rubbing on adjacent garage corrugated roof.		Consider pollarding at 2 metres and trimming re-growth to maintain cover that does not conflict with adjacent garage	Agreed	Remove
8	Crataegus monogyna	Common hawthorn	Hawthorn	6	Extensive die back. Asymmetrical crown. Suppressed by T 7	Remove	Poor. Extensive small deadwood. Decay at base of main stem at site of union with previously removed co-stem. Unlikely to hit area of high target value. A very low risk of causing harm at present but unlikely to recover and become a good specimen tree. QTRA: 4 3 4 = RoH >1/1M		Remove tree when budget allows for aesthetic reasons.	Not reviewed	Remove

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76	Pinus nigra			17	Major deadwood	Remove deadwood	Poor. Extensive dieback. Unlikely to recover. Small branches are unlikely to cause harm at present but as large branches die the risk of harm will increase over the next 2 – 3 years. QTRA: 2, Property, 5 = RoH 1/300k		Remove when budget allows. Likely to cause a significantly higher risk of harm over the next 2-3 years.	Agreed	Remove deadwood and/or review next year
55	Eucalyptus spp	Eucalyptus	Other	19	Included union between main stems. Asymmetrical crown, leaning over property	Remove	Fair. Although this tree is large and substantially overhangs a building there are no significant defects at present. The branches most likely to fail are small and would do less than £1500 of damage (target zone 4). QTRA suggests 4, property, 4 = RoH >1/1M. However Eucalyptus grow very fast and have a large growth potential. They also react to large crown reductions with excessive re-growth. A gentle crown reduction by removing selected long branches back to suitable growth points may keep the length and weight of lever arms to an acceptable limit. This would require the removal of approximately 12 No. 50-100mm diameter branches and leave radial crown width at 6 metres to the north, west and east. This is likely to require repeating every 3 – 4 years due to the growth rate of the species and would be quite challenging and expensive due to the lack of significant central leader to the tree and only limited access for a hydraulic access platform. It may therefore be more prudent to remove the tree and replace with a more suitable species.		Consider removing the tree and replacing with a more suitable species.	Agreed with experts as potential for building damage but no noticeable defect currently. Option is to prune and accept on-going maintenance costs - get advice on how much to prune	Prune to reduce overhang and wind resistance. Monitor every 2 years
19	Cornus			7			Fair. Very low health and safety risk, low risk of direct damage by increase in girth of roots and main stem due to distance from adjacent structure and relatively low growth potential. However branches are rubbing on adjacent garage corrugated roof.		Consider pollarding at 2 metres and trimming re-growth to maintain cover that does not conflict with adjacent garage	Prune and raise the crown so as to clear building and improve light	Prune and raise the crown so as to clear building and improve light
7	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore maple	Maple	23	Deadwood over highway.	Remove deadwood	Good. Small deadwood over low usage highway. QTRA: 3, 4, 3 = RoH >1/1M		Remove deadwood when budget allows or monitor.	Agreed	Remove deadwood

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21	Carpinus betulus			9 Adjacent to property. Significant basal growth	Fell and grind stump	Fair. Low risk of causing health and safety harm. Moderate risk of causing subsidence due to close proximity (1.8 metres) to adjacent building and large growth potential (no apparent structural damage that could be attributed to vegetation at present). Small branches are in direct contact with walls and roof of building. It would be possible to clear building by 1 – 1.5 metres by removing 10 No. 25-50mm branches and 2 No. 50 – 100mm diameter branches. However due to the close proximity of this tree to the property it may be more prudent to remove the tree because of the likely necessity for frequent and repeated tree surveys plus the moderate risk of subsidence. In addition there are several other substantial trees on this elevation between the building and the road.		Consider removing the tree or regularly reducing to maintain a clearance of 1m. If the tree is retained residents should monitor for internal and external cracks at least biannually. If cracks are evident then rapid investigation and remedial action will greatly reduce the risk of significant and long term damage.	No damage seen to property. Will permit pruning overhang to clear building. Doesn't accept potential danger to building.	Cut back to clear building by 1.5 - 2.0 mts
42	Taxus baccata			7 Adjacent to property	Remove	Fair. Low risk of health and safety harm at present. Small branches are making direct contact with building. It would be possible to clear building by approximately 600mm by removing 10 No. 25-50mm diameter branches to allow the erection of a narrow scaffold bandstand to carry out maintenance. Tree may require regular (every 3 – 4 years) hedge trimming to maintain clearance.		Remove 10 No. 25-50mm diameter branches to create 600mm clearance from building.	Agreed	Remove 10 No. 25-50mm diameter branches to create 600mm clearance from building
93a	Fraxinus excelsior			18 Major deadwood, asymmetrical crown	Prune back limb from property by 3m	Fair. Neighbour's tree. 1 No. lowest nearly horizontal branch is becoming too long for its diameter (target zone 3: 2 people per hour). QTRA: 3, 2, 3 = RoH 1/100K  Deadwood over garages (Target zone 4 £150-£1500 damage if branches failed) QTRA: 4, property, 3. = 1/300K		Reduce length of lowest horizontal branch towards site back to union with small branch leaving 3 metres radial width from tree stem (250mm wound) when budget allows. Remove deadwood over garages when budget allows. Work to this tree may require permission to allow operatives to cross boundary to climb the tree and arisings should be offered to tree owner.	Agreed	See owner and agree action to prune back limb by 3m

