							ability of the tree to photosynthesis, there is no evidence					

Tree N.o	Tree Tag	Tree Species	Stem (mm)	Crown Spread	Tree Height (m)	Age Class	Remarks	Recommendations	Target	Bat Habitat	Priority	Phot Ref
							of serious long-term consequences. Also Horse chestnut leaf minor (*Cameraria ohridella*) is typically present (unconfirmed). The tree forks at 4-m AGL to form a dominant south-west stem, and sub-ordinate east stem is formed under tension, but with a broad deep rib on the tension side and a slightly less prominent column of reaction wood to the south-east, in response to torsional wind loading. There is a decay cavity at 4-m to the north, measuring 300-mm diameter x 300-mm deep (estimated), with an ascending pocket of decay. A small downward facing cavity also occurs to the south at 4.5-m AGL potentially coalescing, although there is no obvious indication when undertaking a rudimentary resonance test with a sounding hammer, off a ladder. The cavity opening has been widened by squirrels, but still has bat potential. There is an upward facing cavity in the pollard knuckle on the inner side of the east stem. A dead peg with decay cavity is noted at 9-m AGL to the southwest, measuring an estimated 1000-mm x 300-mm x 100-mm.	Monitor annually.				

Tree N.o	Tree Tag	Tree Species	Stem (mm)	Crown Spread	Tree Height (m)	Age Class	Remarks	Recommendations	Target	Bat Habitat	Priority	Phot Ref
							The arching primary branch to the south has a small decay wound at 8-m AGL at the point of a stress notch, where a change of branch angle occurs. Located in management company land.					
7	1694	Crimean lime (*Tilia x euchlora*)	730	L	22.2	M	This tree forks at 8-m AGL to form a bifurcated stem, with a subordinate east stem and dominant west stem. It has recently undergone a crown reduction (circa 2018). A small decay cavity occurs on the tension side of the lower arching limb, over the Court House driveway. There is notable reaction wood suggesting significant decay. Located in management company land.	Remove lower limb over the Court House drive.	High	Low	3	3
8	1693	Horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*)	710	L	23.7	M	End weight reduction pruning has recently occurred to the west, over the drive (circa 2018). There is a wind damaged and fractured primary branch to the north-east with limited live growth along its length. An upward facing cavity was noted on the east scaffold limb formed at 6-m AGL at 1.5-m proximal to the parent stem. The cavity extends into the base of the north side, primary branch. Located in management company land.	Climber to inspect the cavity on the east limb, under the supervision of a qualified arborist. The aim will be to ascertain the extent of decay and determine the limb' s structural integrity – subject to findings it is likely to require a reduction or removal. If the visual	High	Low	2	/

Tree N.o	Tree Tag	Tree Species	Stem (mm)	Crown Spread	Tree Height (m)	Age Class	Remarks	Recommendations	Target	Bat Habitat	Priority	Phot Ref
								climbing inspection is inconclusive undertake decay detection testing using a Resistograph Drill, in order to map the extent of decay.				
10	1689	Common lime (*Tilia x europaea*)	960	L	29	M	Slightly compressive fork union between the parent stem and the arching, north limb. There is small diameter deadwood within the crown, deemed to be at normal levels for the species and age of tree, in association with the process of cladoptosis.	Monitor fork union	High	Low	4	/