

6. THE FINDINGS

Tree N.o	Tree Tag	Tree Species	Stem	Crown Spread	Tree Height	Age Class	Remarks	Recommendations	Target	Bat Habitat	Priority	Photo Ref
G1	NA	Beech x 3 (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	M	L	L	EM/M	A row of three, even aged, planted trees on a narrow raised triangular shaped bed. The bed is defined by a low concrete block retaining wall to the site side and a low, old stone, remnant boundary wall beyond which runs a chain link fence, which we are advised demarcates the legal boundary. Japanese Spotted Laurel (<i>Aucuba japonica</i>) forms a row of evergreen shrubs along the low, concrete block wall. Vertical cracks are noted in the concrete blocks at varying locations, most likely due to rooting pressures, but also due to the poor quality of construction. The beech tree nearest the entrance has a small diameter, vertical dead primary branch at 2-m AGL. It has included bark within a tight main fork union at 1.3-m above ground level, but this is not regarded as significant. The tree furthest from the entrance has two crossing stems and one crossing branch with no obvious signs of abrasion damage. Two crossing points display signs of biomechanical welding. This tree is within 100-mm of the low stone wall. Overtime, this tree may place stem pressure on the wall through the process of secondary thickening but it's so low at <400-mm that it's unlikely to create a hazard if it disrupted the wall. Minor squirrel browsing damage was noted. All trees display tight forks although not compressive, and this is a result of poor seed provenance. The stems are vertical, and crowns formed of light branching with no lateral or large diameter limbs. Some light pruning of lower	Remove vertical dead branch on tree nearest the entrance. Monitor tight fork unions every 18 months.	High	Low	4	1, 2, 3, 4