Tree Risk Management Report 2024

Northwood College for Girls
Maxwell Lane
Northwood
Middx
HA6 2YE

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Brief

We are instructed by the Northwood College for Girls to inspect and survey trees in regard to their:

* Health, condition and notably risk rating: Tree Risk Assessment (TRA).
* Any required general tree management recommendations.

NB This is a *negative survey* in that only those trees with risk management issues are surveyed and recorded for any necessary remedial action. If a tree(s) have no significant visual defect(s) they are not surveyed or recorded. See Tree Survey details in section 2.1.

For the purposes of this survey we have used the procedures and practices as set out in the International Society of Arboriculture "Tree Risk Assessment Manual" (2013). This report should be read in conjunction with the Northwood School *Tree Risk Management Strategy* (2015).

Trees were assessed within a time-frame of 12 months. Rationale: Trees are living organisms whose health and condition are (annually) subject to the influence of many factors and unpredictable change. One of these important factors is the changing seasons with their high winds, storms and snowfall.

If required, tree works are given a priority (1-3) for their implementation. Please refer to the appended tree survey schedule and site plan map.

1.2 Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)

VTA is an integral part of any TRA. VTA is an internationally recognised tree hazard assessment method developed by Prof. Claus Mattheck: Body Language of Trees – a handbook for failure analysis (HMSO, 1994). The basis of VTA is the identification of (external) symptoms which a tree produces in reaction to a weak spot or area of mechanical stress. These can then be interpreted in terms of potential hazard features within a tree.

1.3 VTA Assessment in a Repeat and Seasonal Contexts

Repeat Context: Trees are dynamic living organisms whose health and condition are subject to the influence of many factors and unpredictable changes. Therefore, trees should be re-assessed within a time-frame of 16 months (see related Seasonal Context below).

Seasonal Context: There are both advantages and disadvantages to carrying out VTA assessments in summer versus the winter:

Spring/Summer
Advantages: Vitality can be easily assessed and deadwood is clearly visible.
Disadvantages: Trees in full (heavy) leaf (e.g. Lime) can obscure assessment of branch/trunk defects. Pathogenic fungal bodies are not always present at this time of year.

Autumn/Winter
Advantages: Branch/trunk structure more readily visible from the ground and pathogenic fungi are best spotted at this time of year.
Disadvantages: Vitality is not so readily assessed and deadwood is not so identifiable.

For these reasons, spring/summer and autumn/winter VTA assessments are best alternated.

1.4. Qualifications and Experience
We have based this report on our site observations and investigations, and have come to the conclusions and recommendations (in section 3 below) in light of our experience, interpretation of site indicators and technical knowledge in arboriculture.

2.0 TREE INSPECTION RESULTS (to be read in conjunction with the appended Tree Survey Plan & Tree Schedule)

2.1 Across the site we surveyed approximately thirty plus trees covering a species range of for example, sycamore, ash, yew, pine, to oak and cherry. In total, nine trees and two groups were identified as having significant hazard features. See table below. Importantly, we are advised that a Tree Preservation Order covers the site: see Appendix 1 Aii. The site is not within a Conservation Area.

2.2. Recommendations for Tree Works (by way of a reminder see Tree Risk Management Strategy *Risk Rating & Work Priority* at appendix A)

Please see the table below to be read in conjunction with the appended Tree Risk Survey.

RECOMMENDED TREE WORKS	
PRIORITY 1 (EXTREME)	-
PRIORITY 2 (HIGH)	G5, T25, T28, T29, T30, T34, T35, T37, T38 & T40
PRIORITY 3 (MEDUIM)	-
PRIORITY 4 (LOW)	TL, T10, T13 & T22
GENERAL MGT. RECS.	T32 & T36

2.2.1.: There were no extreme or medium-risk trees.

2.2.2 Priority 2: Works to high-risk trees is associated with dead or structurally compromised trees/scaffold branches including deadwood removal and 're-pollarding'. These works should be carried out within the next 1-3 months.

2.2.3 Priority 4: At the present time, these trees (TL, T10, T13 & T22) only represent a low-risk but notably should be re-assessed during the next annual Tree Risk Management Survey. See section 3.3.

2.2.4 Vitality inspections: Within 6 weeks, the ash tree T30 should be climbing inspected (suggesting during the deadwood removal) to assess for live crown growth. If T30 is found to be in acute decline it should be reported to the Site Manager without delay.

2.2.5 General Management Recommendations (GMRs): The encroaching branches on T32 should be tipped back to provide building clearance and the trunk-ivy should be removed on T36. Timeframe for these tree works - within the next 12 months.

2.2.6 Ivy Removal on Third-Party trees: Within three weeks, the College should write to the owners of T31 and T33 to advise that the chronic trunk-ivy should be removed. The rationale is that this will improve future Visual Tree Assessments from within the College grounds.

2.2.7 Wildlife Legislation: The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Habitats Regulations 1994 (or any other acts offering wildlife protection) form the basis for UK legal wildlife

protection. It is not a defense to claim that harm was accidental/unintentional in the course of carrying out tree works (i.e. the negligence of reckless harm can now be applied). There is therefore an onus on the operative to check for the presence bird of nesting/bat roosts (e.g. holes, limb cracks/splits or cavities) prior to carrying out any tree work. The bird nesting season is considered to run from March to August, but due to the vagaries of climate change, nesting birds can be found outside of this core period. Bats and their roosts are afforded the highest protection in UK Law.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Given the considerable tree stock at the College, the amount of priority 2 and GMR tree works is relatively low: we recommend that these works are carried out in a timely manner (see timeframes above). **NB** If resources allow, it may be more cost effective to have all the tree works carried out in one operation. Lastly, at the present time, TL, T10, T13 & T22 only represent a low-risk but notably should be re-assessed during the next annual Tree Risk Management Survey.

3.2 This report does not seek to authorise any tree works (see General Information appendix section Aii).

3.3 We recommend that the next TRM survey is carried out (within the next 16 months) when the trees are in-leaf. See Rationale Contexts in section 1.3.

4.0 REFERENCES

- National Tree Safety Group (2011). Common Sense Risk Management of Trees, Forestry Commission.
- Dunster, Julian A., E. Thomas Smiley, Nelda Matheny, and Sharon Lilly. (2017). Tree Risk Assessment Manual (second edition). Champaign, Illinois: International Society of Arboriculture.
- Mattheck, C. (1994). Body Language of Trees - A Handbook for Failure Analysis. HMSO, London.
- E. Thomas Smiley, Nelda Matheny, and Sharon Lilly. (2011). Best Management Practices. Tree Risk Assessment. Champaign, Illinois: International Society of Arboriculture.
- HSE. 2013. Sector Information Minute - Management of the Risk from Falling Trees or Branches. Health & Safety Executive, Bootle.

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Appendix A

TRMS: RISK RATING AND WORK PRIORITY

Risk Rating	*Description*
Extreme	*Work to be completed immediately*
High	*Work to be completed within 1-3 months*
Medium	*Work to be completed within 12 months*
Low	*Work to be completed when resources allow*

APPENDIX I
GENERAL INFORMATION
Sounding Hammer Use, Tree Protection, Tree Works Best Practice & Wildlife Legislation

Ai) USE OF A NYLON SOUNDING HAMMER

This may be referred to in the assessment sheets. It is a recognised field ***resonance*** test and is a useful tool in aiding Visual Tree Assessment. It involves tapping around areas of suspected decayed wood (in trunks & branches) to compare with areas of wood which are not (i.e. solid). The aim is to listen for hollowing (e.g. with a dull thud) as this indicates unsound wood, internal cavities and/or delaminated (loose) bark.

Aii) STATUTORY TREE PROTECTION

Trees can be protected in law – via Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) or by virtue of them growing in a Conservation Area – by the Government's Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (the Act). Trees may also be protected by Planning Conditions. In all these instances, written Council (Local Planning Authority: LPA) permission/consent is required before protected trees can be pruned or felled. Contravention of the Act may carry a fine of up to £20,000 and a criminal record.

Aiii) TREE WORKS - BEST PRACTICE

Subject to LPA written permission/consent (if applicable - see section Aii), all tree works must conform rigorously to BS 3998 (2010) 'Recommendations for Tree Work' and as modified by research more recent. All trees to be retained should be inspected annually by an Arboriculturist to assess the significance of any future physiological, morphological or environmental changes.

Aiv) WILDLIFE LEGISLATION

The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Chapter 69 forms the basis for the legal wildlife protection in Great Britain. Amongst other protected flora and fauna, nesting birds and all species of bat are afforded statutory protection. In brief, it is an offence to:

Intentionally kill, injure or take a bat.
Sell, hire, barter or exchange a bat, dead or alive.
Be in possession or control of a bat or anything derived from them.
Disturb a nesting bird.

It is recommended that the client and/or their agent review the Act - http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3614 - for further information and guidance.

Av) WILDLIFE HABITATS

A cursory assessment of wildlife habitat values of trees and hedgerows on the site was carried out during the survey. No protected or exceptional habitats were identified and details were not recorded. However, trees and hedgerows of most species provide valuable nesting sites for a wide range of birds and it is likely that nesting birds will be present on the site during the period March to September. We have not been made aware of the presence of roosting bats and have not identified any obvious signs of roost sites. However, this does not mean that roost sites are absent.

Avi) TREES AND IVY

Whilst ivy can be a valuable wildlife habitat, for trees it can obscure structural defects (& any associated decay fungi) in trunks and branches. Ivy can also increase the wind-sail area and weight of crowns. For these reasons, ivy on trees adjacent to roads, paths, buildings and other targets should be managed (see photo below).

Failure of a live ivy-clad hawthorn tree across a road (the extra weight of ivy caused the tree failure)

"……in a gale a tree that is heavily laden with ivy is like a fully-rigged ship, unable to lower its sails. Over it goes!"
Jennifer Sandy - Richard Mabey's **Flora Britannica**

Ivy removal from around a trunk base using hand-tools (only) so as not to damage the underlying bark

Trunk ivy not to be removed used with a chainsaw
(bark damaged and sapwood exposed)

INDIVIDUAL TREE RISK SURVEY

SITE:	NORTHWOOD COLLEGE, MAXWELL ROAD, NORTHWOOD, MIDDX, HA6 2YE
CLIENT:	NORTHWOOD COLLEGE
BRIEF:	CARRY OUT AN ISA LEVEL 1 & 2 TREE RISK ASSESSMENT

SURVEYOR:	R. BALL C. WALLIS
ASSESSMENT DATE:	1ST NOVEMBER 2024
VIEWING CONDITIONS:	SUNNY – CLEAR
JOB REFERENCE:	101 966

General Management Recommendations = GMRs

TREE NO.	SPECIES	AGE RANGE	HEIGHT (M)	CROWN SPREAD	DIA. (MM)	VITALITY	COMMENTS	MANAGEMENT	RISK RATING	REVIEW MONTHS
TL	Common Ash	M	24+	8	4@800	N	**<u>November 2024 Update:</u>** Historically, fungal fruiting bodies of *Pholiota squarrosa** were observed at the north side and the north-east side of the trunk base at the time of the October 2019, December 2020, January 2022 and May 2023 TRM surveys. At the time of the Nov 2024 TRM survey fruiting bodies of *Pholiota squarrosa** were not observed. Importantly, less than 10% of the trunk base was affected when fruiting bodies were present and therefore, in this respect TL is considered a **Low Risk (L)** tree. Sounding hammer testing suggested no significant change since the previous (May 2023) assessment. A review of the *Pholiota squarrosa* colonisation will be undertaken again in 16 months during the next TRM survey. ** Pholiota squarrosa causes intense white-rot. Decay can become extensive enough to cause failure. However adaptive growth often compensates adequately for loss of stiffness and hollowing.*	None at time of the Nov 2024 survey. Importantly, TL should be re-inspected at the next TRM survey in 16 months to reassess the physiological and structural health of this tree due to the historical *Pholiota squarrosa* colonisation.	L	16

HEADINGS & ABBREVIATIONS

TREE NO. REFERENCE NUMBER. REFER TO PLAN OR NUMBERED TAGS WHERE APPLICABLE
SPECIES: COMMON NAME
AGE RANGE: Y = YOUNG, SM = SEMI MATURE, EM = EARLY MATURE, M = MATURE, PM = POST MATURE
HEIGHT: OTHER THAN WHERE THE HEIGHT OF A TREE IS CRITICAL TO THE OUTCOME OF THE RISK ASSESSMENT, TREE HEIGHT IS ESTIMATED
CROWN SPREAD: MEASURED OR ESTIMATED DIAMETER OF CROWN AT THE WIDEST POINT
DIA: STEM DIAMETER - MEASURED AT A HEIGHT OF APPROXIMATELY 1.3 METRES.
VITALITY: A MEASURE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION. D = DEAD, MD = MORIBUND, P = POOR, M = MODERATE, N = NORMAL

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TREE NO.	SPECIES	AGE RANGE	HEIGHT (M)	CROWN SPREAD	DIA. (MM)	VITALITY	COMMENTS	MANAGEMENT	RISK RATING	REVIEW MONTHS
T10	Ash	M	20	8	600	N	**Jan 2022 observations:** *"Fruiting body (bracket) of Inonotus hispidus remains visible @ 9m on the central scaffold beneath a historical pruning wound."* The previous recommendations made following the Dec 2020 survey were to have the 'V' crotch beneath the *Inonotus.spp* bracket inspected and sounding hammer tested. It is assumed to have been undertaken by the climbing arborist at that time. No reported issues were supplied following the climbed inspection, which were requested in the management recommendation. **<u>November 2024 Update:</u>** T10 has since been heavily reduced to a virtual monolith. Emerging epicormic growth is now visible from the heavily reduced scaffold limbs which remain. Brackets of *Inonotus hispidus* were not visible. T10 will be reassessed during the next TRM survey.	None at time of the Nov 2024 survey. Importantly, T10 should be re-inspected during the next TRM survey in 16 months to reassess the physiological and structural health of this tree, due to the historical *Inonotus hispidus* infection originally observed during the Dec 2020 TRM survey and again in January 2022.	L	16

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TREE NO.	SPECIES	AGE RANGE	HEIGHT (M)	CROWN SPREAD	DIA. (MM)	VITALITY	COMMENTS	MANAGEMENT	RISK RATING	REVIEW MONTHS
T13 (0772)	Sycamore	EM	15	4	400	N	Historical tear-out wound on the south side of the central dominant scaffold limb. Good flanking wound wood visible around this wounding. Historical basal trunk wounding on the north & west sides, significant flanking wound wood ribs present in both cases. Sounding hammer testing did not suggest any hollowing around the wounds or beyond the exposed heartwood. **<u>November 2024 Update:</u>** No significant change following sounding hammer re-testing around the basal trunk and central scaffold wounding.	None at time of the Nov 2024 survey. Importantly, T13 should be re-inspected at the next TRM survey in 16 months to reassess the physiological and structural health of the tree, with re-testing of the basal wounding using a sounding hammer.	L	16

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TREE NO.	SPECIES	AGE RANGE	HEIGHT (M)	CROWN SPREAD	DIA. (MM)	VITALITY	COMMENTS	MANAGEMENT	RISK RATING	REVIEW MONTHS
T22 (0113)	Hawthorn	SM	7	3	200	N	Located in the north-west planting bed at the Alvarium Car park". Cavity at stem base on the south-west side. Probe test to approx. 300mm downwards into the root plate. Minor area of bark delamination above the cavity. Sounding hammer testing suggested limited hollowing. **<u>November 2024 Update:</u>** No notable deterioration or increase in decay of the basal wounding or within the root plate cavity, following re-testing with a probe and sounding hammer.	None at time of the Nov 2024 survey. Importantly, T22 should be re-inspected at the next TRM survey in 16 months to reassess structural health of this tree, with re-testing of the basal wounding and root plate cavity using a probe and sounding hammer.	L	16
G5 (0174) *Oak tagged*	Oak Sycamore	SM SM	16 16	7 7	300 400	N N	Major and minor sized deadwood visible and present throughout the crowns of both trees. Located in the astro turf play area of "Bluebelle House".	Crown clean to remove all deadwood from both trees with care using manual pruning saws only.	H	16

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TREE NO.	SPECIES	AGE RANGE	HEIGHT (M)	CROWN SPREAD	DIA. (MM)	VITALITY	COMMENTS	MANAGEMENT	RISK RATING	REVIEW MONTHS
T25 (0102)	Ash	SM	18	7	300	N	Basal decay cavity on the south-east side of the trunk. Probe testing of the cavity suggests a lateral decay channel of approx. 30% of the trunk diameter. Sounding hammer testing suggests some hollowing in the heartwood above the open cavity wound. Tree located in "Bluebelle House" garden area. (Woodchip area on the slope, closest to the astroturf slope) – opposite the crawling tunnel).	Reduce overall tree height by 7-8m to reduce the crown weight and wind sail effect.	H	16
T28 (0163)	Elm	D	12	_	200	D	Dead tree – located behind the shed, close to the sports court fence line (Stream side of the fencing). The shed has 2 x tags to indicate the location of the dead tree behind it (Tags- 0125 and 0332). **November 2024 Update:** The dead Elm tree has not been removed as previously recommended in the May 2023 TRM report.	Remove tree.	H	_

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T29 (0641)	Lime	M	16	4	700	M	Historically cut branch on the south-east side of the crown at approx. 10m – 11m. Dead stub remains which is directly above the disabled car parking space. Other deadwood observed in the mid/upper crown framework. Epicormic growth on the north-west side of the tree extending and now in contact with the adjacent building wall.	Remove dead branch on the south-east side and any other major sized deadwood from the crown, using a manual pruning saw (see bat box) Using a manual pruning saw (see bat box) remove epicormic shoot growth back to the trunk: up to 10m. Take care not to disturb the bat box attached to the tree during climbed tree surgery operations.	H	16

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T30 (0144)	Ash	SM	16	7	950	M	Major sized deadwood arching over the pavement and road. Crown appears sparse, despite autumn leaf fall. *N.B. Tree appears to be suffering from a recently encountered (within the UK) pathogenic (vascular wilt) fungus Ash Dieback (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) that can result in the death of affected trees. At the present time, the full effect on diseased trees and the rate of decline/death is an unknown.* Decay cavity visible at the base of a central fastigiate limb of the crown framework at approx. 8m on the south-east side, which exhibits poor flanking wound wood. Longitudinal seam also running along the length of the upright limb.	**Within six weeks-:** Sounding hammer test the central fastigiate limb for any basal decay and shorten limb back accordingly to reduce its end-weight. Remove all major sized deadwood above the school car parking area and any above the public footway/road. A climbed / aerial inspection is recommended to assess the mid and high crown framework, checking for live shoots/buds which could not be quantified during the TRM survey from ground level. Use pruning knife to scrape away bark looking for underlying green sapwood to confirm live-growth. If this tree is found to be in acute decline it should be reported to the Site Manager without delay.	H	16

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T31 (0699)	Sycamore	M	18	7	1 - 300 2 - 400 3 - 400	N	Co-dominant stems (3). **3rd party tree** located within the grounds of "MORAY HOUSE", in close proximity to the school boundary and notably the playground. From within the site, chronic ivy colonisation is restricting the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) of the crown framework. Dense ivy colonisation of the crown also increases the wind sail effect, the risk of wind throw and obscures from view any potential structural defect symptoms including decay cavities, splits, cracks and fungi fruiting bodies. In addition, chronic levels of ivy colonisation also suppresses the growth of new shoots and foliage, subsequently reducing the energy creation capabilities of the tree which can result in spiralling physiological decline.	**Within three weeks -:** NWC to write to tree owner to advise the recommendation: Basal severing of ivy vines leaving a 10cm gap to prevent vine re-grafting and taking care with the saw so as not to over-travel into the underlying bark To enable the VTA, reduce the wind sail effect and prevent new shoot growth suppression.	? See Ivy	16
T32 (0662)	Cherry	SM	6	4	200	N	South-east crown branches in direct contact with the adjacent building and windows.	<u>General Management Recommendation (GMR):</u> Prune back encroaching branches to provide 1.0-1.5m clearance from the building.	-	16

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T33 (0614)	Sycamore	SM	15	5	700	N	**3rd party tree** located within the grounds of "MORAY HOUSE", in close proximity to the school boundary. ("BLUEBELLE HOUSE" – *Tree behind the fence near sign*). Chronic ivy colonisation restricting close structural Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) assessment of the crown framework. Dense ivy colonisation of the crown also increases the wind sail effect, the risk of wind throw and obscures from view any potential structural defect symptoms including decay cavities, splits, cracks and fungi fruiting bodies. In addition, chronic levels of ivy colonisation also suppresses the growth of new shoots and foliage, subsequently reducing the energy creation capabilities of the tree which can result in spiralling physiological decline.	**Within three weeks -:** NWC to write to tree owner to advise the recommendation Basal severing of ivy vines leaving a 10cm gap to prevent vine re-grafting and taking care with the saw so as not to over-travel into the underlying bark To enable VTA, reduce the wind sail effect and prevent new shoot growth suppression.	? See Ivy	16
T34 (6900)	Ash	SM	12	4	350	N	Historically topped to 7m, leaving only the crown framework limbs. Emerged re-grown fastigiate branching from the pollard heads is now extending over 5m in length on average and clustered. In general, re-growth from heavily topped trees have a weak union to the pollard head from where they emerge and are more prone to breaking in strong wind conditions, particularly when growing to large proportions as is the case currently with T34.	Reduce re-growth back to the previous pruning points (pollard heads).	H	16

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T35 (0414)	Ash	Y	8	7	100	P	Poor vitality and growth bias arching over the open area (where pallets and equipment stored). The tree is unable to self-correct due to suppression of larger canopy branches from a nearby large dominant Oak tree.	Remove tree.	H	-
T36 (0665)	Ash	SM	15	5	200	M	Chronic ivy colonisation restricting close structural assessment of the crown framework. Dense ivy colonisation of the crown also increases the wind sail effect, the risk of wind throw and obscures from view any potential structural defect symptoms including decay cavities, splits, cracks and fungi fruiting bodies. In addition, chronic levels of ivy colonisation also suppresses the growth of new shoots and foliage, subsequently reducing the energy creation capabilities of the tree which can result in spiralling physiological decline. Thick ivy vines around the trunk.	GMR: Basal severing of ivy vines leaving a 10cm gap to prevent vine re-grafting and taking care with the saw so as not to over-travel into the underlying bark	-	16

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General Management Recommendations = GMRs

TREE NO.	SPECIES	AGE RANGE	HEIGHT (M)	CROWN SPREAD	DIA. (MM)	VITALITY	COMMENTS	MANAGEMENT	RISK RATING	REVIEW MONTHS
T37 (0402)	Sycamore	SM	15	8	400	M	Significant decay at the base of the crown framework limb on the north side at approx. 5m. Suspected limb loss and tear wounding historically, resulting in exposed heartwood which has decayed at the base of the limb, within the main trunk and crotch point. (See appended photo).	Monolith tree to maximum height of 2m.	H	-
T38 (0429)	Ash	D	8	5	200	P/D	Tree appears dead, but unable to assess due to chronic ivy colonisation. The tree is curved over the wooded area, likely due to a growth bias caused by historical suppression from the recently removed over mature Ash tree in close proximity. (The tree is adjacent to the remaining large Ash stump).	Remove tree.	H	-
T39	Oak	SM	12	7	300	N	Tree next to the circular Forest School campfire area. Underside seam on limb extending westwards (2m long seam on the underside of the limb). Good wound wood visible.	Logged in the schedule to ensure T39 is re assessed during the next TRM survey.	-	16

INDIVIDUAL TREE RISK SURVEY

SITE:	NORTHWOOD COLLEGE, MAXWELL ROAD, NORTHWOOD, MIDDX, HA6 2YE
CLIENT:	NORTHWOOD COLLEGE
BRIEF:	CARRY OUT AN ISA LEVEL 1 AND 2 TREE RISK ASSESSMENT

SURVEYOR:	R. BALL C. WALLIS
ASSESSMENT DATE:	1ST NOVEMBER 2024
VIEWING CONDITIONS:	SUNNY – CLEAR
JOB REFERENCE:	101 966

General Management Recommendations = GMRs

TREE NO.	SPECIES	AGE RANGE	HEIGHT (M)	CROWN SPREAD	DIA. (MM)	VITALITY	COMMENTS	MANAGEMENT	RISK RATING	REVIEW MONTHS
T40 (0634)	Ash	D	8	1	100	D	Dead tree located at the north-east end within the heavily laurel/ash populated boundary running adjacent to Maxwell Lane. The dead tree is visible from within the front garden of "REDDINGTON LODGE" at the north-east end of the school boundary line.	Remove tree.	H	-

T37, Sycamore – Decay cavity at the base of the framework limb on the north side, trunk and crotch decay also present.

Arbol EuroConsulting

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Mob: 07884426671

Northwood College for Girls
Maxwell Road, HA6 2YE
INDICATIVE TREE LOCATION PLAN

SCALE :	DATE :
N/A	05/11/2024

MAP FILENAME : 101 966