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Tree Survey Schedule

Mote Park Lake, Maidstone, Kent

March 2018

Tree Survey Schedule: Explanatory Notes

Mote Park Lake, Maidstone, Kent

This schedule is based on a tree inspection undertaken by Jeff Mashburn of SJA Trees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.), on Tuesday the 6th and Wednesday the 7th March 2017. Weather conditions on Tuesday were clear, dry and bright, and on Wednesday were overcast with occasional rain. Deciduous trees were not in leaf.

The information contained in this schedule covers only those trees that were examined, and reflects the condition of these specimens at the time of inspection. We had access to the trees on the Orangery grounds.

The trees were inspected from the ground only and were not climbed, and no samples of wood, roots or fungi were taken. A full hazard or risk assessment of the trees was not undertaken, and therefore no guarantee, either expressed or implied, of their safety or stability can be given.

Trees are dynamic organisms and are subject to continual growth and change; therefore the dimensions and assessments presented in this schedule should not be relied upon in relation to any development of the site for more than twelve months from the survey date.

1. Tree no.

Tree numbers correspond with those given in the tree risk survey carried out by Tim Moya Associates in 2017. Numbers correspond with numbering on topographical survey plan.

2. Species

'Common names' are given, taken from MITCHELL, A. (1978) A Field Guide to the Trees of Britain and Northern Europe.

3. Height

Estimated with the aid of a hypsometer, given in metres.

4. Trunk diameter

Trunk diameter measured at approx. 1.5m above ground level; or where the trunk forks into separate stems between ground level and 1.5m, measured at the narrowest point beneath the fork. Given in millimetres.

5. Radial crown spread

The linear extent of branches from the base of the trunk to the main cardinal points, rounded up to the closest half metre, unless shown otherwise. For small trees with reasonably symmetrical crowns, a single averaged figure is quoted.

6. Crown break

Height above ground and direction of growth of first significant live branch.

7. Crown clearance

Distance from adjacent ground level to lowest part of lowest branch, in metres.

8. Age class

Young: Age less than 1/3 life expectancy

Semi-mature: 1/3 to 2/3 life expectancy

Mature: Over 2/3 life expectancy

Over-mature: Mature, and in a state of decline

Veteran: Mature, with a large trunk diameter for the species; but showing signs of ancientness, irrespective of actual age, with decay or hollowing, and a crown that has undergone some retrenchment and has a structure characteristic of the latter stages of life.

Ancient: Beyond the typical age range and with a very large trunk diameter for species; with extensive decay or hollowing; and a crown that has undergone retrenchment and has a structure characteristic of the latter stages of life.

9. Physiology

Health, condition and function of the tree, in comparison to a normal specimen of its species and age.

10. Structure

Structural condition of the tree – based on both the structure of its roots, trunk and major stems and branches, and on the presence of any structural defects or decay.

Very good: No significant physiological or structural defects, an upright and reasonably symmetrical structure; a particularly good example of its species.

Good: No significant physiological or structural defects, and an upright and reasonably symmetrical structure.

Moderate: No significant pathological defects, but a slightly impaired physiological structure; however, not to the extent that the tree is at immediate or early risk of collapse.

Indifferent: Significant physiological or pathological defects; but these are either remediable or do not put the tree at immediate or early risk of collapse.

Poor: Significant and irreparable physiological or pathological defects, such that there may be a risk of early or premature collapse.

Hazardous: Significant and irreparable physiological or pathological defects, with a risk of imminent collapse.

11. Comments

Where appropriate comments have been made relating to:

-Health and condition

-Safety, particularly close to areas of public access

-Structure and form

-Estimated life expectancy or potential

12. Category

Based on the British Standard "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations", BS 5837: 2012, Table 1, adjusted to give a greater weighting to trees that contribute to the character and appearance of the local landscape, to amenity, or to biodiversity.

Category U: Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

- Trees that have a serious, irreparable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category 'U' trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning).

- Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.

- Trees infested with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.

Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

(1) Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual.

(2) Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.

(3) Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

(1) Trees that might be included in category 'A', but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage) such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category 'A' designation.

(2) Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees present in numbers but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.

(3) Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

Category C: Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

(1) Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or of such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.

(2) Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary landscape benefits.

(3) Trees with no material limited conservation or other cultural value.

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE
Mote Park Lake, Maidstone, Kent

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
1	Sweet chestnut	18m	1295mm (over ivy)	9m N 9.5m E 5m S 10m W	2m N	2m N	Mature	Average	Moderate	Large, basal epicormic growth and ivy-covered trunk, preventing full inspection of base; pruning wounds and wounds from natural branch loss along trunk and main stem, showing expected woundwood growth; wounds are up to est. 200mm diameter; moderate deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; one-sided crown due to suppression by neighbouring tree no. 2; one of most visible trees on primary public approach to Mote Park car park; growing on top of bank, alongside public footpath and cycleway running through centre of site; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
2	Horse chestnut	18m	1435mm	11m N 9m E 11.75m S 9m W	3m E	1.5m	Over-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Five-stemmed; all stems originate between 2 and 4m above ground; two of the four main unions consist of tight compression forks showing moderate and expected 'elephant ear' formations on at least one side; large buttresses at base, some of which form deep fissures, with no evidence of cavity formation or decay fungi activity; significant burring along all main stems and greater-than-average epicormic growth throughout crown; apparently short-shoot extension lengths in upper crown and localised dieback; not as prominent as tree no. 1, however still highly visible from similar views; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of medium-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
5	Beech	19m	1200mm	11.25m N 11m E 10.5m S 9.25m W	3m S	4m E 1m S	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Ivy-covered at base only, preventing full inspection at ground level; large buttresses, particularly to E, with no evidence of cavity formation or decay; numerous old pruning wounds and/or natural branch loss wounds on trunk, nearly all of which are fully occluded; major limb at 3m above ground now growing as second stem; invasive steel cable installed between this and main stem at est. half height of the tree; gauge of cable appears inadequate for weight of N stem; one large tear-out wound in upper crown of main stem; apart from this tear-out, moderate deadwood throughout crown consistent with age, species and location; shoot extension lengths in upper crown appear short from ground level; no dieback noted; bud density as expected; growing at top of W edge of ravine and highly visible from Mote Park car park and public areas adjacent to large lake; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (2)
6	English oak	16m	1060mm	8.5m N 9m E 9m S 7.25m W	2m SW	1.5m W	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Historically reduced in height by half, leaving pruning wounds up to est. 0.5m diameter; regrowth now up to est. 250mm diameter; attachment points appear sound and woundwood growth is as expected; decay at all major pruning points; visible from Mote Park car park but in glimpses only from public areas adjacent to large lake; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (23)
444	Weeping willow	5.5m	est. 450mm @500mm	3m N 3.5m E 5m S 3.5m W	1m	1.5m NW	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Growing within lake on exposed patch of soil, which has begun to separate from lake boundary wall (200mm at widest point of separation) and lowest limb to S now partially submerged; lowest limb to E shows significant decay and has fractured completely at 2.5m from trunk; remaining stems all show dense epicormic growth and varying degrees of mechanical wounding and small cavity formation; highly visible from adjacent footpath and cycleway that follows W edge of large lake; also visible from hill leading up to Mote Park car park and cafe; at one time, the tree would have provided a significant feature, but will likely collapse into lake in near- or medium-term; of low quality; of moderate landscape value and of short-term potential only.	C (2)
445-459	Common alder	2.5m to 5m	est. 50mm to est. 150mm	1.5m	1m	1m	Young	Average	Moderate	Small, recently planted specimen; showing characteristics typical of the species; of moderate quality and landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
462	English oak	12m	455mm	5m N 7m E 7m S 7m W	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Many surface roots, damaged on upper sides, probably by mowers; moderate deadwood throughout crown consistent with age and species ; showing characteristics typical of the species ; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
463	English oak	14m	680mm	6m N 5.75m E 6.75m S 4m W	2m W	8m N 2m E 1m S	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Large tear-out wound to N, est. 3m above ground and est. 1m in height; twin-stemmed from 5.5m, with no bark inclusion evident from ground; large tear-out wound on S stem at est. 2.5m above main union, showing prominent and expected woundwood growth, in contrast to the lower, larger wound, which appears more recent; 250mm of exposed heartwood at base on S, with no cavity formation or evidence of decay fungi activity; sounding with an acoustic hammer produces no differences in tone around trunk; greater-than-average epicormic growth throughout crown and along trunk, however much of this growth is more than 50mm diameter and is not dense; near top of bank to W of lake side seating area and near a group of picnic tables and therefore highly visible to public; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
464	Goat willow	15m	400mm 340mm 290mm 130mm 535mm 250mm 220mm 345mm	10m N 9m E 9.75m S 9m W	0.5m	3m N 1m S	Mature	Average	Moderate	Multi-stemmed from base; numerous large exposed surface roots, particularly to N, but with no significant mechanical damage; lowest stem to S shows a large mechanical wound on underside (est. 1.5m in length) with limited woundwood growth; the exposed heartwood is hard and dry with no evidence of decay; numerous small pruning wounds throughout lower section of crown, consistent with crown lifting; these wounds are up to est. 100mm diameter, showing little or no woundwood growth but no evidence of decay; a number of unions show tight compression forks with evidence of included bark, none of these have failed or beginning to show separation; moderate deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; although obscured from clear views around large lake by the oaks, sycamore and lime to S, as it is growing on bank adjacent to paved track, highly visible in long-range views along track in heavy use by walkers and cyclists; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physiology	Structure	Comments	Category
465	Goat willow	11m	290mm 360mm 240mm	5.5m N 7.5m E 7m S 6.5m W	4m E	7m N	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Three-stemmed from base; much epicormic growth on trunk; drawn-up ; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (2)
466	Sycamore	13m	425mm	7.5m N 7.75m E 7.5m S 5.5m W	2m SE	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; numerous crossing and rubbing branches ; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (12)
467	Small-leafed lime	13m	770mm	8.25m N 9.75m E 7.75m S 6.25m W	3m	2m	Mature	Average	Poor	Large, exposed surface roots at base with minor mechanical damage; large historic wound on S face, from ground level to est. 2.5m; main union (at 2.5m) is straddled on both sides to S by cavity, exposed heartwood is soft and discoloured and can be probed to a depth of 90mm; large bands of woundwood have developed on either side of wound; sounding with acoustic hammer produces differences in tone from N face for 400mm in width on each side of wound; historically pollarded at est. 4m in height and resulting regrowth is now up to est. 150mm diameter; attachments points show numerous tight compression forks with included bark, but no evidence of any recent failure; relatively minor deadwood throughout crown, considering species and history; one of the most visible from W edge of large lake as one of closest to lake-side seating areas and is flanked to N and E by footpaths and cycleways; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (23)
468	Turkey oak	30m	1320mm (over ivy)	12m N 11.5m E 12.5m S 16.5m W	8m S	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Growing 2.3m N of paved track; minor basal epicormic growth where earlier growth has been removed, leaving a pruning wound of 110mm diameter; no woundwood growth, but no evidence of decay; ivy-covered trunk up to crown break and moderate deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age, species and location; crown slightly suppressed to N by neighbouring woodland and large historic pruning wounds to S, which are not consistent with a full crown-reduction and are now fully occluded; most prominent tree on site and is highly visible from the public footpath and cycleway around W edge of lake, and from hill to S leading to car park, also visible from stately home to E; on sounding with an acoustic hammer, no tonal differences noted and all buttresses appear sound with no evidence of decay; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
469	Silver birch	7m	215mm	0.5m N 1.5m E 3m S 1.5m W	2.5m	2m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Slightly leaning trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (12)
470	Field maple	5m	595mm	1m N 3m E 3m S 0.5m W	2.5m S	1.5m S	Over-mature	Low	Hazardous	Only small, low branch to S is living, though there is some evidence of recent basal epicormic or suckering growth; heavily ivy-covered; ivy has been severed and mostly removed up to 1.5m above ground; what remains of crown consists primarily of dead stubs, some up to 1m in length; of low quality; of low landscape but moderate cultural value; of little potential.	C (3)
472	Silver birch	8m	240mm	1.5m N 2.5m E 3m S 2.5m W	2m SE	4m N 1.5m S	Young	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
473	Hawthorn	5.5m	320mm	0m N 2m E 4.75m S 1.5m W	2.5m	1m S	Over-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Hollow trunk; significant tear-out wound on trunk; above average deadwood in crown; of low quality; of low landscape but moderate cultural value; of medium-term potential.	C (3)
474	Beech	13m	720mm	3.75m N 6.5m E 12.25m S 9.75m W	2m S	2.5m N 1m S	Mature	Average	Moderate	Many surface roots, damaged on upper sides, probably by mowers; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; moderate deadwood throughout crown consistent with age and species ; showing characteristics typical of the species ; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
475	Silver birch	11m	425mm	1m N 5m E 6m S 7m W	3m	2.5m S	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Showing characteristics typical of the species; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of moderate quality and landscape value; of medium-term potential.	B (12)
476	Silver birch	11m	405mm	3m N 3m E 5.5m S 4m W	3m	3m S	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Many surface roots; moderate deadwood throughout crown consistent with age and species ; showing characteristics typical of the species; of moderate quality and landscape value; of medium-term potential.	B (12)
477	Sycamore	9m	est. 150mm 295mm est. 150mm	0m N 3m E 7.75m S 3m W	2.5m S	2m S	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; included chain-link fence; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; canopy entirely offset from base; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
478	Silver birch	11m	330mm	4.5m N 3.5m E 4m S 3m W	4m	3m N 1m S	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Many surface roots, damaged on upper sides, probably by mowers; much epicormic growth on trunk; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (2)
479	Silver birch	11m	380mm	2.5m N 3.5m E 7m S 3.5m W	2.5m S	6m N 3m S	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	One-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; moderate deadwood throughout crown consistent with age and species ; showing characteristics typical of the species ; of moderate quality and landscape value; of medium-term potential.	B (12)
480	London plane	16m	900mm	9m N 11.75m E 11.5m S 9m W	2m S	3.5m N 2m NE 2m E 2m S 2m W	Mature	Average	Moderate	Showing characteristics typical of the species; notable tear-out wound on main stem, showing prominent woundwood growth; moderate deadwood throughout crown consistent with age and species ; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
481	Sycamore	13m	est. 400mm (over ivy) est. 350mm (over ivy) est. 350mm (over ivy)	7m N 7m E 10.25m S 7m W	0.25m S	2m S	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; heavily ivy-covered; included chain-link fence; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (2)
482	Ash	14m	x2 stems est. 250mm (over ivy)	7.5m	5m	6m N	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from base; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; heavily ivy-covered; drawn-up ; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (23)
483	Norway maple	10m	350mm	2.5m N 5m E 5m S 5m W	2.5m S	2m	Young	Average	Moderate	Asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; showing characteristics typical of the species ; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
484	Holm oak	15m	1195mm	7.5m N 8.5m E 12.5m S 10.75m W	2m S	1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Basal cavities to N and E, both est. 100mm diameter, N-facing cavity is 800mm deep, E-facing cavity is 600mm deep; prominent buttress roots and possible 'bottle-butt' formation; no mechanical damage, fungal fruiting bodies or other exterior evidence of decay; main union at 2m above ground collecting organic debris but from the ground appears sound; minor epicormic growth throughout crown and small cavities up to est. 100mm diameter present on all major limbs and stems; crown reduced in height, leaving wounds est. 150mm diameter; regrowth appears healthy and unions sound; one of the most prominent trees along public footpath and cycleway and is highly visible around W end of adjacent lake, particularly prominent during winter being one of the only evergreen trees in immediate area; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
485	English oak	16m	940mm	6.75m N 9.25m E 7m S 8.5m W	6m S	1m S	Mature	Average	Poor	Basal cavities to N and W; when sounded with acoustic hammer, minor differences in tone noted above W cavity; trunk shows greater-than-average epicormic growth and the crown is relatively dense due to loss of a major limb to N, estimated at 400mm diameter at fracture point, as well as the loss of the main stem at est. 8m above ground leaving a wound est. 500mm diameter; largely obscured in views by neighbouring trees nos. 484, 486 and 487 but nonetheless forms a prominent feature as it is one of the larger trees in its immediate surroundings and trunk is visible in long-range views to E and W; of low quality; but of moderate landscape and cultural value, and of long-term potential.	C (23)
486	English oak	16m	810mm	2.25m N 6.5m E 4.5m S 5m W	5m S	5m S	Over-mature	Below average	Poor	Large historic wound on S from ground level to 2.5m and showing woundwood growth up to 80mm in diameter, exposed heartwood is 1m wide at widest point and shows an advanced soft rot which breaks away easily and can be probed to 50mm in depth; the crown has been reduced heavily in the past and is now very sparse; due to the historic reduction and suppression by tree no. 485, the crown is asymmetric; historic pruning wounds on trunk up to 250mm diameter show full occlusion; highly visible along public footpath and cycleway to immediate S, as well as lake-side seating area and open space on S of lake; of low quality; of moderate landscape and cultural value, but of short-term potential only.	C (23)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
487	Turkey oak	20m	790mm	5.75m N 9m E 9.25m S 8.5m W	2m S	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Showing characteristics typical of the species; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
488	Sycamore	14m	395mm 350mm	5.5m N 6.25m E 5.5m S 5.25m W	1.5m S	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Many surface roots, damaged on upper sides, probably by mowers; twin stemmed from base; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (2)
489-496	Common alder	2.5m to 5m	est. 50mm to est. 150mm	1.5m	1m	1m	Young	Average	Moderate	Small recently planted specimen; showing characteristics typical of the species ; of moderate quality and landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (12)
631	Beech	26m	1580mm	15m N 13m E 10.75m S 8.75m W	3m	1.5m	Over-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Veteran tree; prominent buttress roots and exposed surface roots showing moderate recent and historic mechanical damage, with expected woundwood growth; large <i>Ganoderma applanatum</i> (Artist's fungus) fruiting bodies at base of trunk facing S with smaller brackets to E and NE and at 2m above ground; recent low limb failure to S and above average amount of deadwood throughout crown, with apparent areas of sparse bud growth in upper crown; together with tree no. 632, specimen has been fenced off, presumably for public safety and tree health management; visible from public footpath and cycle way to S, open ground to E and the miniature railway to NE; of low quality; but of high landscape value and cultural value; of long-term potential.	A (123)
632	Beech	25m	1590mm	9.25m N 12.25m E 16.5m S 11.5m W	3m	1m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Veteran tree; prominent buttress roots and exposed surface roots showing moderate historic mechanical damage and expected woundwood growth; large <i>Ganoderma applanatum</i> (Artist's fungus) fruiting body to W at base and smaller brackets to N and S; dark staining of trunk on N from ground level to 2m in height; shoot extension lengths in upper crown appear short, however bud density as expected and moderate deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age, species and location; together with tree no. 631, specimen has been fenced off, presumably for public safety and tree health management; highly visible from the footpath, cycleway and lake-side seating areas to S, open space to E and miniature railway to NE; of low quality; but of high landscape value and cultural value; of long-term potential.	A (123)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
756	English oak	16m	765mm	5.75m N 5.75m E 6.5m S 6.5m W	5m	2m 0.5m NW	Mature	Average	Moderate	Growing immediately adjacent to public footpath; generally showing characteristics typical of species; moderate deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age, species and location; prominent along footpath, as well as in views from main approach into park; nearest large tree to footbridge; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
757	Ash	14m	est. 240mm (over ivy)	3.5m N 3m E 3m S 3.5m W	3.5m	2.5m S	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Heavily ivy-covered; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; showing characteristics typical of the species ; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (123)
758	English oak	20m	1200mm (over ivy)	10.5m N 11m E 11m S 10.5m W	3m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Heavily ivy-covered on trunk and main stem; some large buttresses and exposed surface roots, however no evidence of significant mechanical damage or decay fungi activity; highly visible from footpath to S, as well as in glimpses from approach into Mote Park as well as the public car park; of moderate quality and cultural value; of high landscape value and of long-term potential.	A (123)
759	English oak	16m	850mm	5m N 5m E 5.75m S 6m W	3m E	2m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Reduced heavily historically, leaving wounds up to est. 200mm diameter; regrowth is large, but bud cover is sparse and there is a greater amount than average deadwood throughout crown; visible from public views to S; of low quality; but of moderate landscape and cultural value, and of long-term potential.	B (23)
760	English oak	17m	970mm	7.25m N 7.75m E 7.25m S 9.25m W	2m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Greater-than-average epicormic growth throughout crown, although self-thinned and become established; large buttresses around full circumference, with no evidence of cavity formation or decay fungi activity; moderate deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; visible in glimpses from public views to S; of moderate quality and landscape and cultural value; of long-term potential.	B (123)
762	English oak	14m	730mm	3.5m N 3m E 4.5m S 5.5m W	3m SE	4.5m N 2m S	Over-mature	Low	Poor	Large wound extending from base to top of crown, possibly from lightning strike; moderate woundwood growth and exposed heartwood is soft and decaying; remaining crown consists mostly of old epicormic growth; of low quality; but of moderate landscape and significant cultural value; of long-term potential.	B (3)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
765	English oak	14m	740mm	2.75m N 5m E 10.5m S 5m W	5.5m SE	2m	Over-mature	Average	Poor	Ivy-covered trunk; greater-than-average epicormic growth throughout crown and significant amounts of large deadwood; grows on edge of group no. 773 which largely obscured it from public view; of low quality; of low landscape but moderate cultural value; of medium-term potential.	C (3)
766	English oak	18m	1015mm	6.5m N 6.5m E 8.5m S 6m W	4.5m	1.5m 0m E	Mature	Average	Indifferent	greater-than-average epicormic growth throughout crown, however has self-thinned and is now established; asymmetric crown due to suppression by oak to N and largely obscured in public views by group no. 773 and nearby oak trees; of moderate quality and landscape and cultural value; of long-term potential.	B (23)
767	English oak	18m	1560mm	9m N 14m E 11m S 10m W	4.5m N	2.5m N	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Possible veteran tree; large cavity on N face at base 1.5m in height, shows expected woundwood growth to E but no woundwood growth to W; inside of cavity charred following small fire; second small cavity to E between buttresses, 40mm in width and 200mm depth; heavily ivy-covered; overtops group no. 773 and is visible in glimpses from public area around larger lake; of moderate quality and landscape value; of significant cultural value; of long-term potential.	B (23)
768	English oak	17m	est. 750mm	10m N 6m E 5m S 4m W	4.5m N	5m N	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Large wound on NW face at base 1m wide but showing no evidence of fungal fruiting bodies, however cavity 600mm depth suggesting hollow stem; bud growth throughout crown relatively sparse and shoot extension lengths in upper crown appear short from ground; drawn-up and largely obscured from public views by group no. 773 and nearby large oaks; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of long-term potential.	C (23)
769	Ash	18m	785mm (over ivy)	8m N 10m E 10m S 5m W	4m SW	4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Heavily ivy-covered preventing full inspection; moderate deadwood throughout crown consistent with age and species; generally showing characteristics typical of species; generally obscured from public views by large oak to S and group no. 773; of moderate quality and cultural value; but of low landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (13)
770	English oak	19m	980mm	10.5m N 9.5m E 8.5m S 9m W	6.5m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Greater-than-average epicormic growth throughout crown, though this has self-thinned and is now established; moderate deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; main union at est. 7m above ground tensile and appears sound; largely obscured from public views by tree no. 767 and group no. 773; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	B (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
774	English oak	14m	est. 650mm (over ivy)	8m N 4m E 7m S 5m W	2.5m S	2m S	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; drawn-up ; heavily ivy-covered; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (23)
775-777	Turkey oak	14m	#775 400mm #776 240mm #776 225mm #777 270mm #777 450mm @1m #777 290mm @1m	2.5m N 7m E 9.75m S 5m W	2m S	2m S	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	One-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; moderate deadwood throughout crown consistent with age and species ; tree no. 776 is twin-stemmed from base, with a tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; tree no. 777 is three-stemmed from base, with tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (2)
778	Turkey oak	17m	1065mm	12m N 8m E 6m S 8m W	5m	5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Growing on S bank of stream between two lakes; dense holly understorey around base; large buttresses, particularly to N; no evidence of cavity formation or decay fungi activity; all major unions within crown consist of tensile unions and appear sound from ground level; moderate deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species, although this tree is set back from footpath with trees nos. 775, 776, 777 and group no. 773 between it and public areas, it overtops all of the individuals and gives important depth and structure to group no. 773 adding to woodland effect; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (1)
790	Hawthorn	5m	180mm 165mm 130mm	0.5m N 3m E 4m S 3.5m W	2.5m S	1m S	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Small cavities forming at sites of previous pruning wounds; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (3)
791	Sycamore	14m	630mm (over ivy)	5.5m N 3.5m E 5.75m S 6.75m W	4.5m NW	5m N 3m S	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Heavily ivy-covered; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (13)
793	Ash	15m	430mm	3.25m N 1m E 10m S 6.5m W	5m SW	3m SW	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Many surface roots; moderate deadwood throughout crown consistent with age and species ; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
794	Ash	16m	590mm (over ivy)	3m N 10.5m E 12m S 3.75m W	4m S	2m S	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Many surface roots; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; much epicormic growth throughout crown ; ivy-covered; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (23)
795	English oak	5.5m	260mm	1.5m N 4.5m E 4m S 3.5m W	2m	2m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Many surface roots, damaged on upper sides, probably by mowers; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (3)
3000	Ash	15m	320mm	4.25m N 3m E 2m S 4m W	8m	10m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Many surface roots, damaged on upper sides, probably by mowers; large cavity on trunk with prominent woundwood growth; drawn-up ; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
3001	Ash	13m	est. 200mm est. 400mm est. 250mm est. 250mm est. 350mm	6.5m N 8m E 6.5m S 7m W	6.5m	4m E	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Moderate deadwood throughout crown consistent with age and species; drawn-up ; possible group; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (12)
3002	Sycamore	13m	est. 400mm (over ivy)	3m N 3m E 8.25m S 5m W	2.5m	2m S	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Ivy-covered; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (2)
3003	Sycamore	14m	est. 350mm (over ivy) est. 450mm (over ivy)	7m N 7m E 6m S 6m W	3m SE	4m S	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from base; included chain-link fence; heavily ivy-covered; above average dead wood in crown; highly visible in views from orangery to N and has large and long exposed surface roots to N, up to est. 4m from trunk; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (23)
3004	Ash	17m	670mm	8m N 7m E 7.5m S 8.5m W	4m E	9m S	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Exposed surface roots up to 9m to the N, with no mechanical damage; slightly leaning trunk; above average dead wood in crown; significant tear-out wound in upper crown; one of the most prominent trees within group no. 3021 in long-range views from the N; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
3005	Sycamore	12m	est. 300mm (over ivy)	1.5m N 3m E 3.5m S 2m W	1.5m N	2m S	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Heavily ivy-covered; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; drawn-up ; of moderate quality and significant cultural value; of low landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (23)
3006	Ash	Up to 13m	Up to est. 400mm	5m N 4.5m E 4m S 5.5m W	6m NE	6m W	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Many surface roots; moderate deadwood throughout crown consistent with age and species ; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (12)
3007	Hawthorn	Up to 3m	Up to 540mm	0.5m N 1.75m E 0.5m S 0m W	0m	0m	Over-mature	Dead	Hazardous	Dead tree; covered in dead ivy severed and mostly removed up to 1.5m above ground; has been pollarded at current height and apparently dead with only one twig present showing bud growth; of low quality and no potential.	U
3008	Ash	17m	600mm est. 500mm	7m N 6m E 5m S 5m W	2m	4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from base; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; showing characteristics typical of the species; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (123)
3009	Holly	10m	est. 190mm est. 180mm est. 200mm est. 150mm est. 160mm est. 140mm est. 150mm	6m	1m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; showing characteristics typical of the species ; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
3010	Holly	9m	x2 stems est. 180mm est. 100mm est. 120mm est. 200mm est. 110mm x2 stems est. 190mm	4m	0.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; evidence of lost stems at base ; showing characteristics typical of the species ; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (2)
3011	Beech	14m	900mm @500mm	8.5m	1.5m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Many surface roots; multi-stemmed from 2m; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; showing characteristics typical of the species ; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
3012	Yew	11m	est. 700mm	6.25m	4m	0.25m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Large buttresses with some soil excavation but no evidence of decay or cavity formation; much epicormic growth on trunk; showing characteristics typical of the species ; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
3013	Holly	10m	480mm	5m	3m	0m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Many basal suckers; showing characteristics typical of the species ; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (2)
3014	Yew	10m	1445mm	5m	3m	0m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Possible veteran; twin-stemmed from 2m; significant tear-out wound on trunk; showing characteristics typical of the species ; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
3015	Yew	11m	est. 880mm	4.75m	3m	0.25m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Twin-stemmed from 2m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; elephant ear formations; showing characteristics typical of the species ; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
3016	Yew	12m	est. 800mm	6m	1.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Large buttresses with some soil excavation but no evidence of decay or cavity formation; showing characteristics typical of the species ; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
3017	Yew	12m	1095mm	9m	3m S	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Large buttresses with some soil excavation but no evidence of decay or cavity formation; showing characteristics typical of the species ; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
3018	Holly	12m	est. 620mm	2.5m N 2.5m E 8.25m S 8.25m W	2m	0m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Many basal suckers; ivy-covered; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of long-term potential.	C (3)
3019	Yew	12m	1010mm	6.5m	4m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Multi-stemmed from 2m; showing characteristics typical of the species ; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	B (1)
3020	Wellingtonia	33m	2010mm	6m	4m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Ivy at base, obstructing full inspection; showing characteristics typical of the species ; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
G436	Various	1m to 15m	est. 1mm to est. 500mm	4m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Species include common alder, ash, English oak and elder; relatively open overstory consisting alder to S, ash in centre and oak to W; most overstory specimens heavily ivy-covered; understorey consists primarily self-sown ash and elder; ground cover consists dense bramble and ivy; group is on W bank of ravine only and particularly sparse to N; highly visible from both car park to W and public areas adjacent to large lake to E; of moderate quality and cultural value; of high landscape value and of long-term potential.	B (23)
G471	False acacia	Up to 10m	est. 150mm to est. 300mm	3m N 6.25m E 6.25m S 2.25m W	6m	4m S	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Nine individuals; drawn-up ; moderate deadwood throughout crown consistent with age and species ; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (12)
G773	Various	2m to 15m	est. 25mm to est. 300mm	8.5m	0.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Species include ash, yew, holly, Portugal laurel, hawthorn, cherry laurel, English elm, Turkey oak, beech and goat willow; on both banks of stream between two lakes; overstory dominated by ash, many of which are heavily ivy-covered; understorey consists elm, holly, beech and willow saplings, along with self-sown ash seedlings and hawthorn shrubs; ground cover primarily bramble and ivy; some overstory stems failed and now lying over stream; group highly visible from footbridge to S as well as from public areas near large lake; group creates a woodland setting for stream, as well as for this edge of Mote Park; of moderate quality and high landscape and cultural value; of long-term potential.	B (23)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G779	Various	2m to 15m	est. 20mm to est. 350mm	4.5m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Species include ash, elder, hawthorn, holly, sycamore, yew and hazel; overstorey dominated by drawn-up ash and sycamore, many of which are ivy-covered; understorey predominantly hawthorn, yew and ash and sycamore seedlings; ivy-covered ground; growing on bank between Mote Park boundary and large beech trees nos. 631 and 632; give edge of park a woodland aspect along public footpath to S; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (23)
G789	Various	3m to 14m	est. 50mm to est. 250mm (over ivy)	3m	1m	2m S	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Species include ash, hawthorn, field maple, holly and elder; growing on E and W banks of stream between two bridges on W boundary of site; predominantly ash with several small hawthorn and field maples; most specimens ivy-covered and ivy also covers most of ground; highly visible along footpaths and cycleway, as well as from main approach into park and provide a woodland setting for stream and N footbridge; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (23)
G3021	Various	Up to 33m	Up to 2010mm	9m	0m	0m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Species include yew, holly, sycamore, ash, hawthorn, hazel, Leyland cypress, scots pine, beech, Wellingtonia; overstorey is dominated by yew, particularly to the E, with some holly; self-seeded sycamore is growing along the boundary with Mote Park, and there is an incongruous group of poor quality Leyland cypress within the SE of the larger group; some planted specimens of Wellingtonia, Scots pine and beech occur in the NE corner of the group; the understorey is very sparse, and ground cover is dominated by ivy; this group provides a prominent, wooded backdrop to the public areas near Mote Park Lake, but is most significant in the landscape from the Orangery (from the land on which it grows); of moderate quality, but of high landscape value and long-term potential.	A (123)

Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

Root Protection Areas have been calculated in accordance with paragraph 4.6.1 of the British Standard 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations', BS 5837:2012. This is the minimum area which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree. RPAs are portrayed initially as a circle of a fixed radius from the centre of the trunk; but where there appear to be restrictions to root growth the circle is modified to reflect more accurately the likely distribution of roots.

Tree No.	Species	RPA	RPA Radius
1	Sweet chestnut	706.9m ²	15.0m
2	Horse chestnut	706.9m ²	15.0m
5	Beech	651.4m ²	14.4m
6	English oak	508.3m ²	12.72m
444	Weeping willow	91.6m ²	5.4m
445-459	Common alder	10.2m ²	1.8m
462	English oak	93.7m ²	5.46m
463	English oak	209.2m ²	8.16m
464	Goat willow	356.3m ²	10.65m
465	Goat willow	122.7m ²	6.25m
466	Sycamore	81.7m ²	5.1m
467	Small-leafed lime	268.2m ²	9.24m
468	Turkey oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
469	Silver birch	20.9m ²	2.58m
470	Field maple	160.2m ²	7.14m
472	Silver birch	26.1m ²	2.88m
473	Hawthorn	46.3m ²	3.84m
474	Beech	234.5m ²	8.64m
475	Silver birch	81.7m ²	5.1m
476	Silver birch	74.2m ²	4.86m
477	Sycamore	59.7m ²	4.36m
478	Silver birch	49.3m ²	3.96m
479	Silver birch	65.3m ²	4.56m
480	London plane	366.4m ²	10.8m
481	Sycamore	183.2m ²	7.64m
482	Ash	56.5m ²	4.24m
483	Norway maple	55.4m ²	4.2m
484	Holm oak	646.0m ²	14.34m
485	English oak	399.7m ²	11.28m
486	English oak	296.8m ²	9.72m
487	Turkey oak	282.3m ²	9.48m
488	Sycamore	126.0m ²	6.33m
489-496	Common alder	10.2m ²	1.8m
631	Beech	706.9m ²	15.0m
632	Beech	706.9m ²	15.0m
756	English oak	264.7m ²	9.18m
757	Ash	26.1m ²	2.88m
758	English oak	651.4m ²	14.4m
759	English oak	326.9m ²	10.2m
760	English oak	425.7m ²	11.64m
762	English oak	241.1m ²	8.76m

765	English oak	247.7m ²	8.88m
766	English oak	466.1m ²	12.18m
767	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
768	English oak	254.5m ²	9.0m
769	Ash	278.8m ²	9.42m
770	English oak	434.5m ²	11.76m
774	English oak	191.1m ²	7.8m
775-777	Turkey oak	72.4m ²	4.8m
		49.0m ²	3.95m
		162.6m ²	7.19m
778	Turkey oak	513.1m ²	12.78m
790	Hawthorn	34.6m ²	3.32m
791	Sycamore	179.6m ²	7.56m
793	Ash	83.6m ²	5.16m
794	Ash	157.5m ²	7.08m
795	English oak	30.6m ²	3.12m
3000	Ash	46.3m ²	3.84m
3001	Ash	202.4m ²	8.03m
3002	Sycamore	72.4m ²	4.8m
3003	Sycamore	147.0m ²	6.84m
3004	Ash	203.10m ²	8.04m
3005	Sycamore	40.7m ²	3.6m
3006	Ash	72.4m ²	4.8m
3007	Hawthorn	131.9m ²	6.48m
3008	Ash	276.0m ²	9.37m
3009	Holly	88.5m ²	5.31m
3010	Holly	61.1m ²	4.41m
3011	Beech	366.4m ²	10.8m
3012	Yew	221.7m ²	8.4m
3013	Holly	104.2m ²	5.76m
3014	Yew	706.9m ²	15.0m
3015	Yew	350.3m ²	10.56m
3016	Yew	289.5m ²	9.6m
3017	Yew	542.4m ²	13.14m
3018	Holly	173.9m ²	7.44m
3019	Yew	461.5m ²	12.12m
3020	Wellingtonia	706.9m ²	15.0m
G436	Various	113.1m ²	6.0m
G471	False acacia	40.7m ²	3.6m
G773	Various	40.7m ²	3.6m
G779	Various	55.4m ²	4.2m
G789	Various	28.3m ²	3.0m
G3021	Various	706.9m ²	15.0m