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Tree survey report

Safety & condition survey of the trees under Parish Council management at Kimpton Parish, Hertfordshire.

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On the instructions of Kimpton Parish Council, c/o Carina Helmn, Clerk, Parish Room, Kimpton Memorial Hall, Hall Lane, Kimpton, Herts. SG4 8RB.

17th November, 2021

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1. Summary

- A safety and condition survey of the trees under the management of Kimpton Parish Council has been carried out by visual means from ground level.
- Ten trees were found to have been felled since last inspected in October 2018.
- Ash tree 3770 at Peters Green was found to require immediate felling. This was communicated to the Clerk at the time of inspection on Tuesday, October 26th.
- 15 trees have defects requiring intervention within 13 weeks.
- 16 trees have defects requiring intervention within 2 years, and annual re-inspection.
- 7 Ash trees were identified. All ash trees are potentially susceptible to Ash Dieback Disease and should be inspected annually for symptoms when in full leaf (June-September).
- Other longer term management activities are summarised in Section 5.

2. Introduction

2.1 Instruction: I have been instructed by Kimpton Parish Council, c/o Carina Helmn, Clerk, Parish Room, Kimpton Memorial Hall, Hall Lane, Kimpton, Herts., SG4 8RB, to carry out a safety & condition assessment of the trees under Parish Council management at Kimpton Parish, Herts..

2.2 Regulatory framework: This survey has been carried out according to the principles described in Hazards from trees: a general guide (Lonsdale, 2000), HSE SIM 01/2007/05 (HSE, 2007, amended 2013) & Common-sense risk management of trees (National Tree Safety Group, 2011).

2.3 Techniques: Visual Tree Assessment (VTA; Lonsdale, 1999), desk-based enquiries (legal status, geological survey, mapping) and THREATS analysis (Forbes-Laird, 2010).

2.4 Risk assessment method: THREATS (Tree Hazard Evaluation And Treatment System; Forbes-Laird, 2010) provides a framework for rational decision-making relating to the remediation of safety-related tree defects. Visual Tree Assessment (Lonsdale, 2000) is used to assess the condition of a subject tree. The THREATS method then combines three scores to provide an overall Risk Evaluation score:

Failure Score (FS, representing the likelihood of failure).

Target Score (TS, representing the sensitivity, vulnerability and/or value of the people and property that may be affected).

Impact Score (IS, representing the likely severity of consequences arising from the failure).

Risk Evaluation = FS x TS x IS

The Risk Evaluation indicates the appropriate Threat Category to apply, from 'Insignificant' to 'Extreme'. Each category directs action to be taken within a certain timeframe. For example, a defect giving rise to a 'Significant' Threat Category rating should be remedied within four weeks, while a 'Slight' Threat may be responded to within 2 years, along with annual re-inspection.

While the FS and IS scores relate mainly to properties of the tree or tree part themselves, the TS relates to the environment in which the tree stands which can change as human use of the space alters. The risk assessment is therefore based on a 'snapshot in time' representing the best endeavours of the inspector to judge current use of the space using cues visible at the time of survey. Any changes to target occupancy will alter the risk assessment and indicate a different set of response measures. It follows that a valid method of responding to any actions highlighted could be to manage target occupancy, for example by restricting the movement of people into high-risk areas. Actions of this nature are for the property manager to consider and may be included in this report merely to suggest an alternative course of action.

2.5 Limitations:

1. The contents are intended for the sole use of the client. No liability is accepted for their use by any other parties to advance an argument or claim (including legal or financial) without prior consent.
2. No liability is accepted for defects hidden from view by soil, vegetation or other obstacles to access.
3. Formal assessment of topography, drainage, service conduits, & soil conditions have not been made and are beyond the scope of this report.
4. This report considers only the potential for the tree to cause damage or injury under normally expected weather conditions. No liability for damage arising from any other source or mechanism is accepted.

5. Determination of soil properties and heave / subsidence risk assessments are preliminary in nature. The advice contained herein is therefore also preliminary in nature and does not constitute a definitive opinion.

6. This report will be deemed to be invalid if a history of vegetation related subsidence damage in this or surrounding properties exists but has not been made known to the surveyor.

7. This report considers risk mitigation measures, as opposed to risk elimination. Thus, if the tree is retained, a level of risk will remain.

8. Site plans: The positions of trees with respect to buildings and other site features are in all cases approximate and should be confirmed by on-site inspection. The plans contained in this report are drawn by hand on a commercially available aerial photograph and are not of sufficient accuracy to permit detailed site planning or setting out.

9. It is understood that any risks associated with these limitations are accepted by the client.

2.6 Weather conditions: Sunny, occasional drizzly showers. Wind force 2.

2.7 Access conditions: Access was generally unrestricted but a number of trees were obscured by dense ground vegetation, ivy and green waste resulting in partial inspections.

2.8 Validity: Plants are biological organisms & change with time. Assessment remains valid for 12 months from the date of inspection, or until a major storm (Wind Force 6 +) is experienced.

2.9 Statutory tree protections:

The trees inspected are not subject to Tree Preservation Orders and do not stand within a Conservation Area.

Forestry Act (1967)

The provisions of the Forestry Act (1967) apply to the felling of healthy living trees, and do not apply to “lopping, topping, pruning and pollarding”. A specific exemption applies to the felling of trees only sufficient for the abatement of risk or nuisance where these hazards are ‘REAL’ rather than imagined or ‘PERCEIVED’. (The abatement of nuisance by trees (e.g. leaf litter) is not sufficient justification). This is necessarily a rather blurred distinction, however the identification of risks using the methodology described in this report may be considered to constitute justifiable, hard evidence. Trees in gardens are also exempt to the provisions of the Act. A Felling Licence is not required to carry out the works specified in this report.

2.10 Environmental protections:

Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981): All birds, their nests and eggs are protected in law. It is an offence to intentionally damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. Some birds (such as “Schedule 1” birds) have a higher level of protection, which extends to disturbance of the bird. Tree work should be conducted so as to avoid disturbance of birds, their nests or their eggs.

European Protected Species: Some animal species have a higher level of protection under European Protected Species (EPS) regulations. These include otter, dormouse and all species of bat which are wild in the UK. It is an offence to harm, injure, kill or disturb these species, or damage or destroy their “resting places”, without a valid EPS licence. This means, for example, that damage to a bat roost (except under a valid EPS licence) is an offence, even if it is accidental / incidental, and even if no bats are present at the time.

Protected sites: Tree work and other related work such as track construction and timber extraction may be affected by conservation designations (e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Areas

of Conservation, Special Protection Areas etc.). In some cases, a Consent must be obtained from the Competent Authority (usually Natural England).

Contractual constraints: Work on trees and hedgerows may be constrained by contractual arrangements, most notably participation in agricultural, woodland and land stewardship grant schemes. If tree or hedgerow work contravenes scheme rules, individual contractual arrangements, or causes cross-compliance issues, it could cause the landowner to incur serious financial penalties and / or delayed payments. On land where grant is claimed, it is advisable to check with the landowner or their agent before undertaking tree work. Private contracts (including terms of leaseholds and tenancy arrangements) should also be considered before carrying out tree work.

2.11 Situation: Kimpton lies in a dry chalk valley at the head of the Mimram valley. Ground continues to rise to a summit of 139m 1.5km to the north, and to 128m at Blackmore End 2km to the southwest (Ordnance Survey, 2021). Thus, the valley serves to funnel southwesterly winds and increase wind exposure above normal levels expected for the region. Surface deposits in the valley floor are silts, clays, sands and gravels of Head formations (BGS, 2021). Further up slopes, the surface deposits are thin clay loams over chalk rock. Soil type is described as slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage and moderate to high fertility (LandIS, 2021). Soil depth can be expected to be shallow and more alkaline over chalk rock. Deposits at Parkfield Sports Ground are of made earth, principally clays originating in the London basin. Growing conditions are therefore moderately good. Topography and observations made during site inspection suggest that this is overall a sheltered site.

2.12 References:

British Geological Survey (2021). Geology of Britain Viewer 1:50,000. BGS, Keyworth, Nottingham. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

British Standards Institute (2010). BS3998:2010 – Standards for Tree Work. BSI Publications, London.

Forbes-Laird, J. (2010). THREATS tree hazard assessment system. <http://www.flac.uk.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/07/THREATS-GN-June-2010.pdf>

Health and Safety Executive (2007). HSE SIM 01/2007/05.

LandIS (Land information system; Soilscape viewer). Cranfield University. <http://www.landis.org.uk/index.cfm>

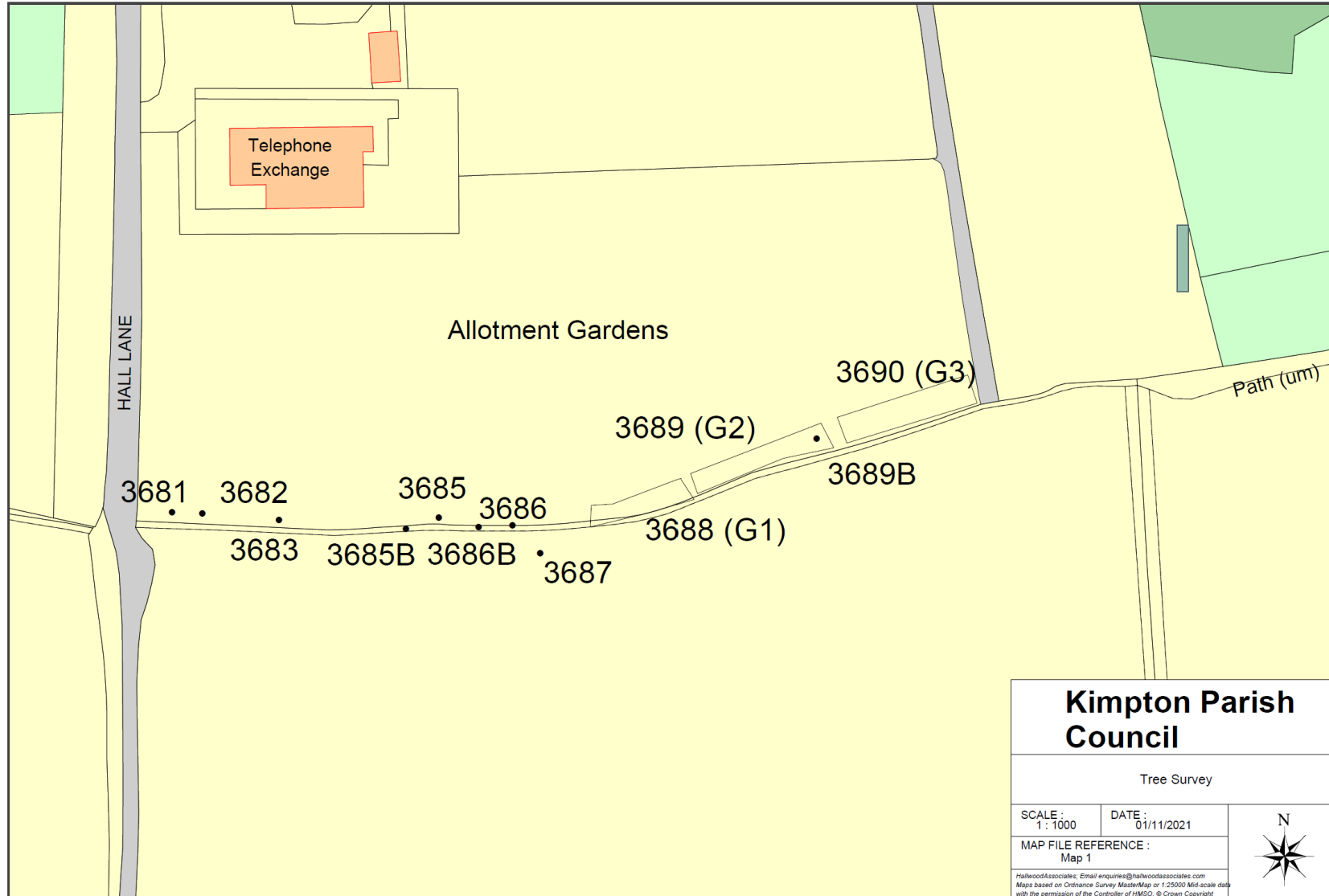
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Lonsdale, D. (2000). Hazards from Trees: a general guide. The Forestry Commission, Edinburgh.

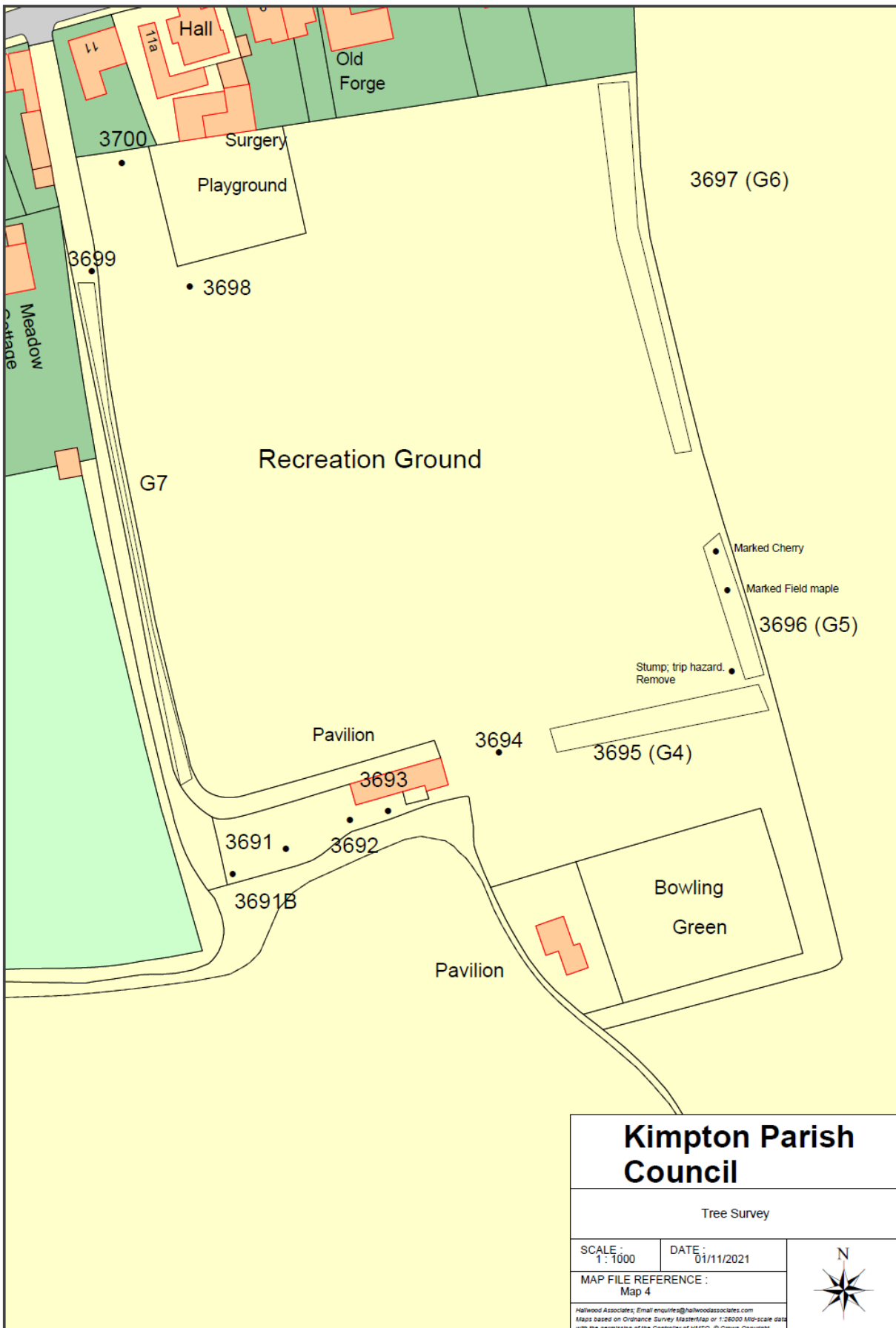
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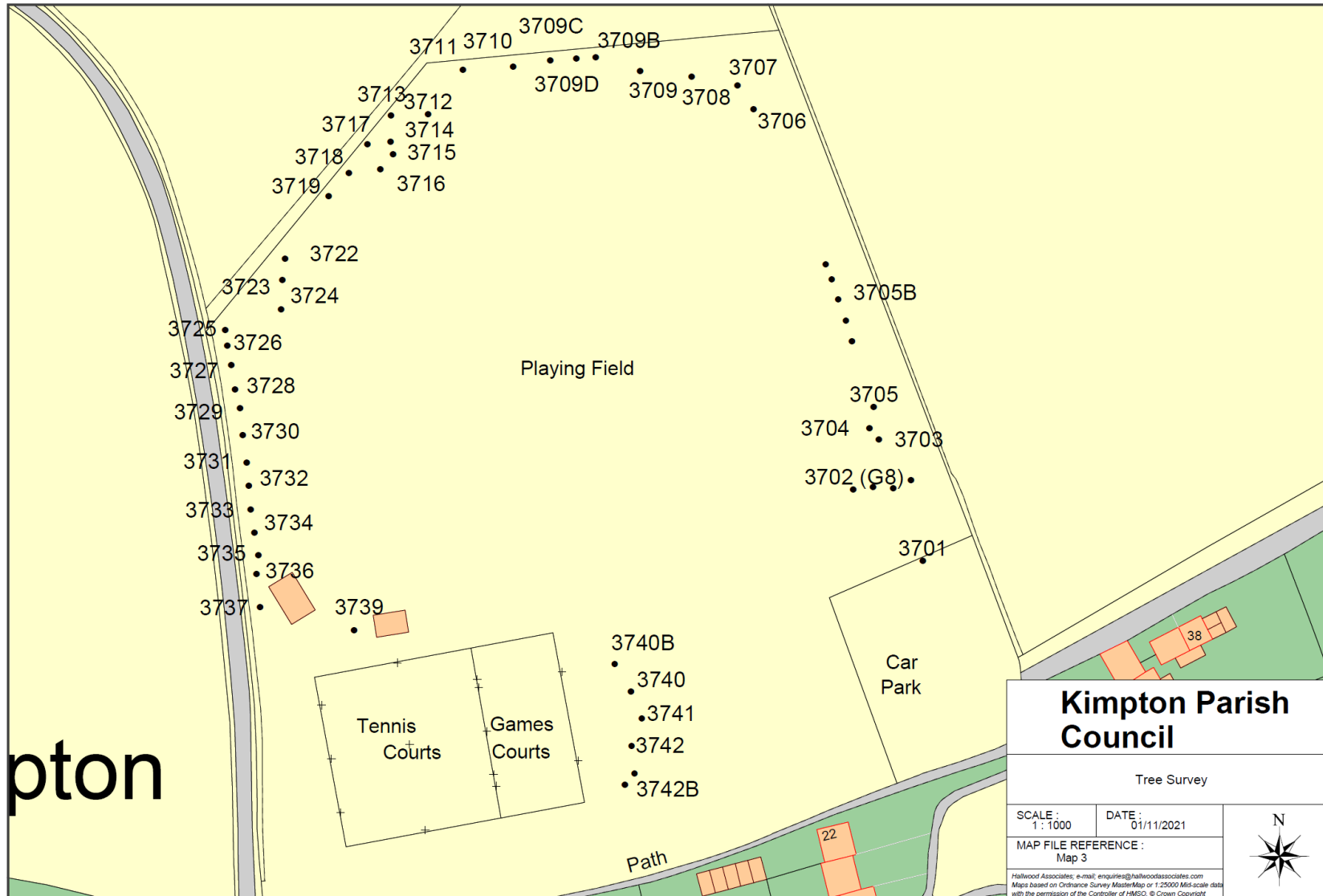
Ordnance Survey (2021). OS Maps service at <https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/osmaps/> Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

3. Site plans



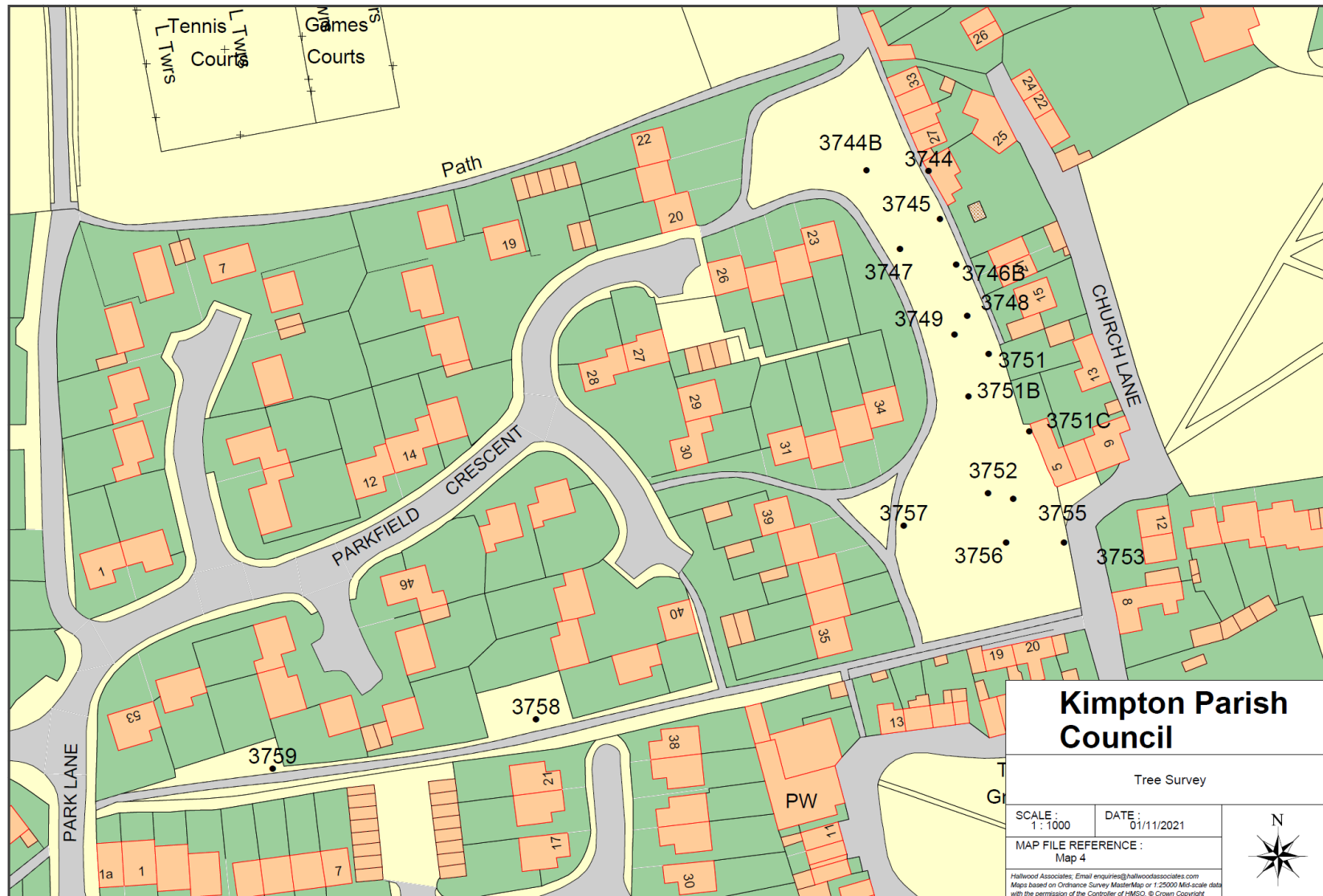
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Tree Survey	
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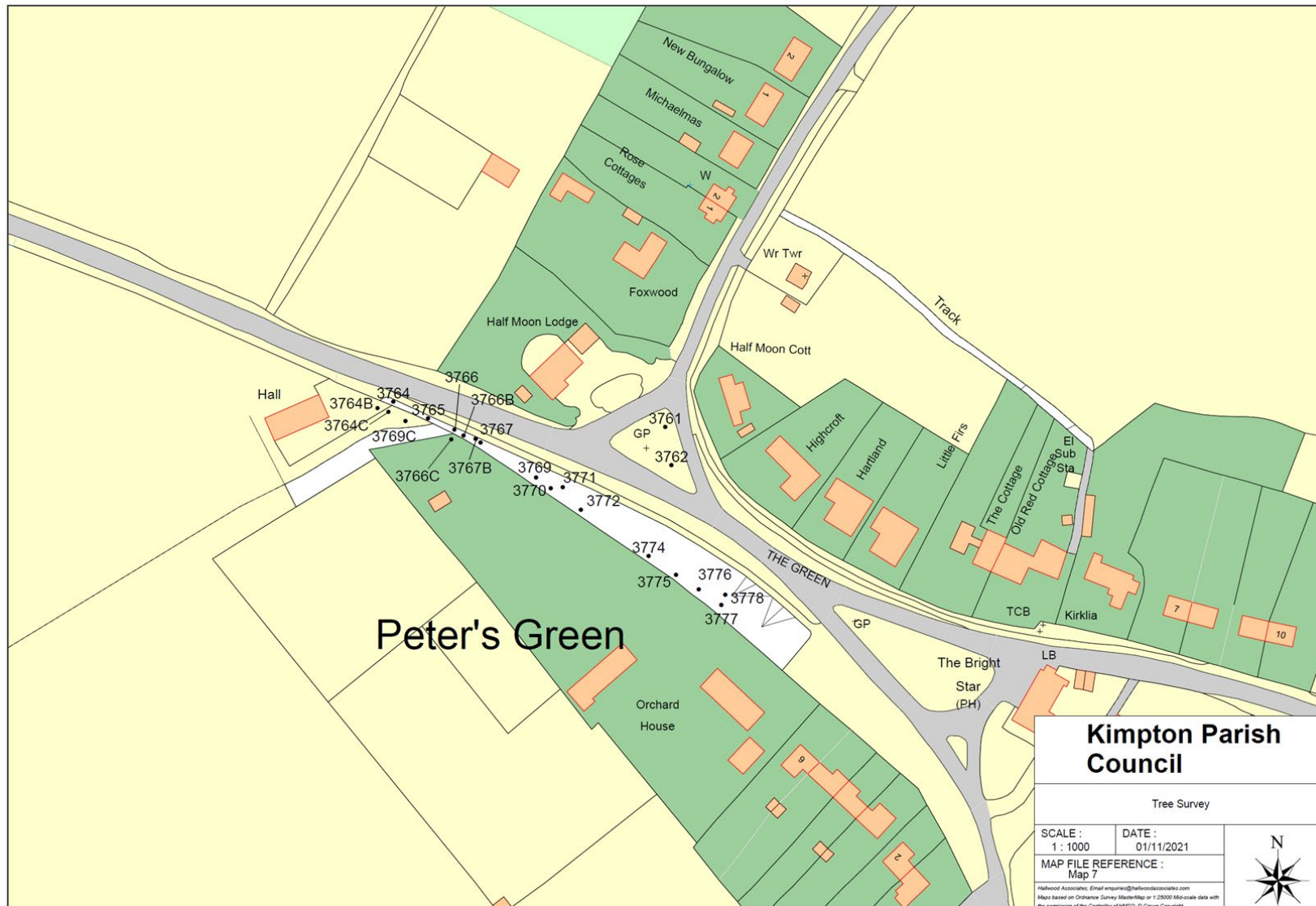


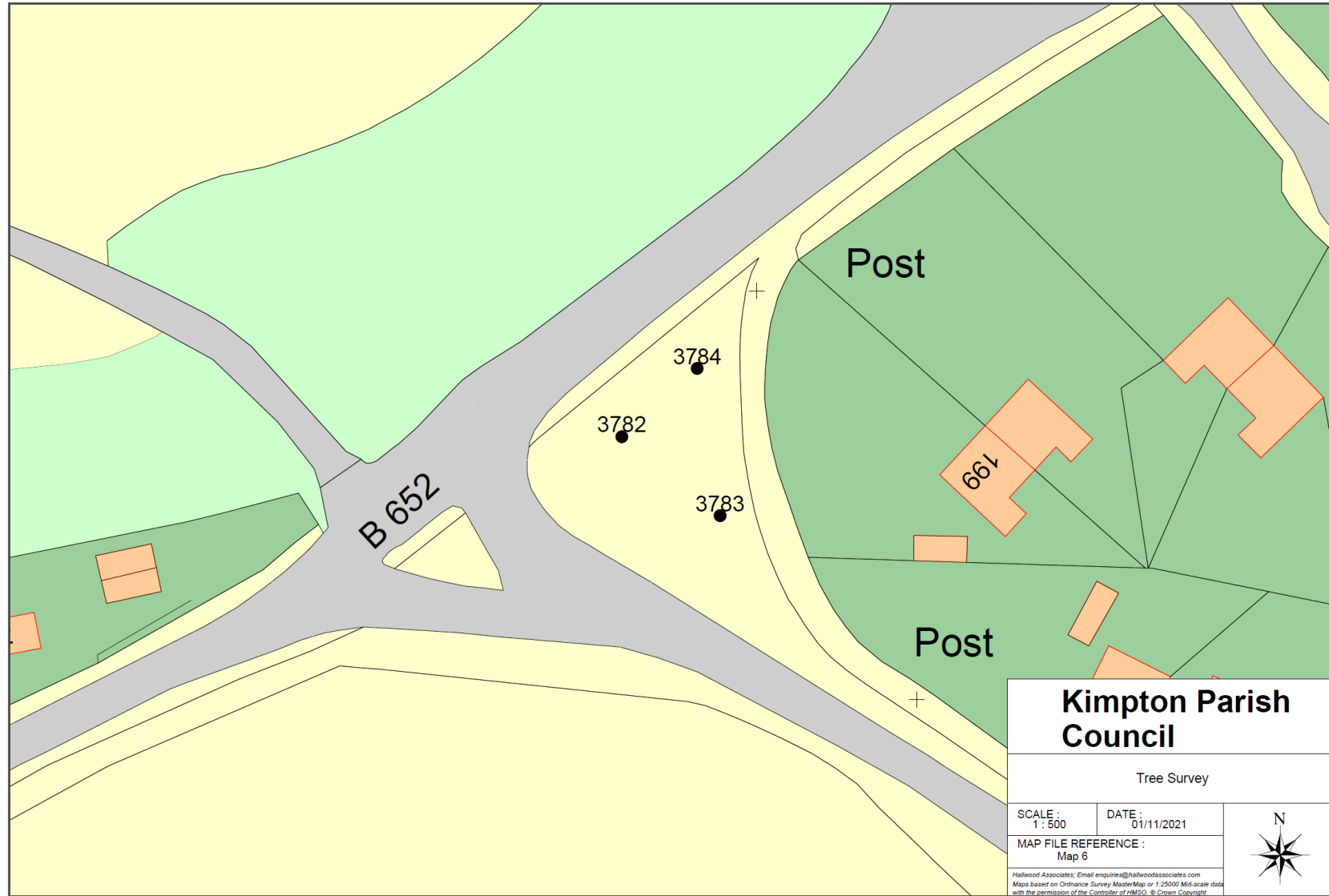


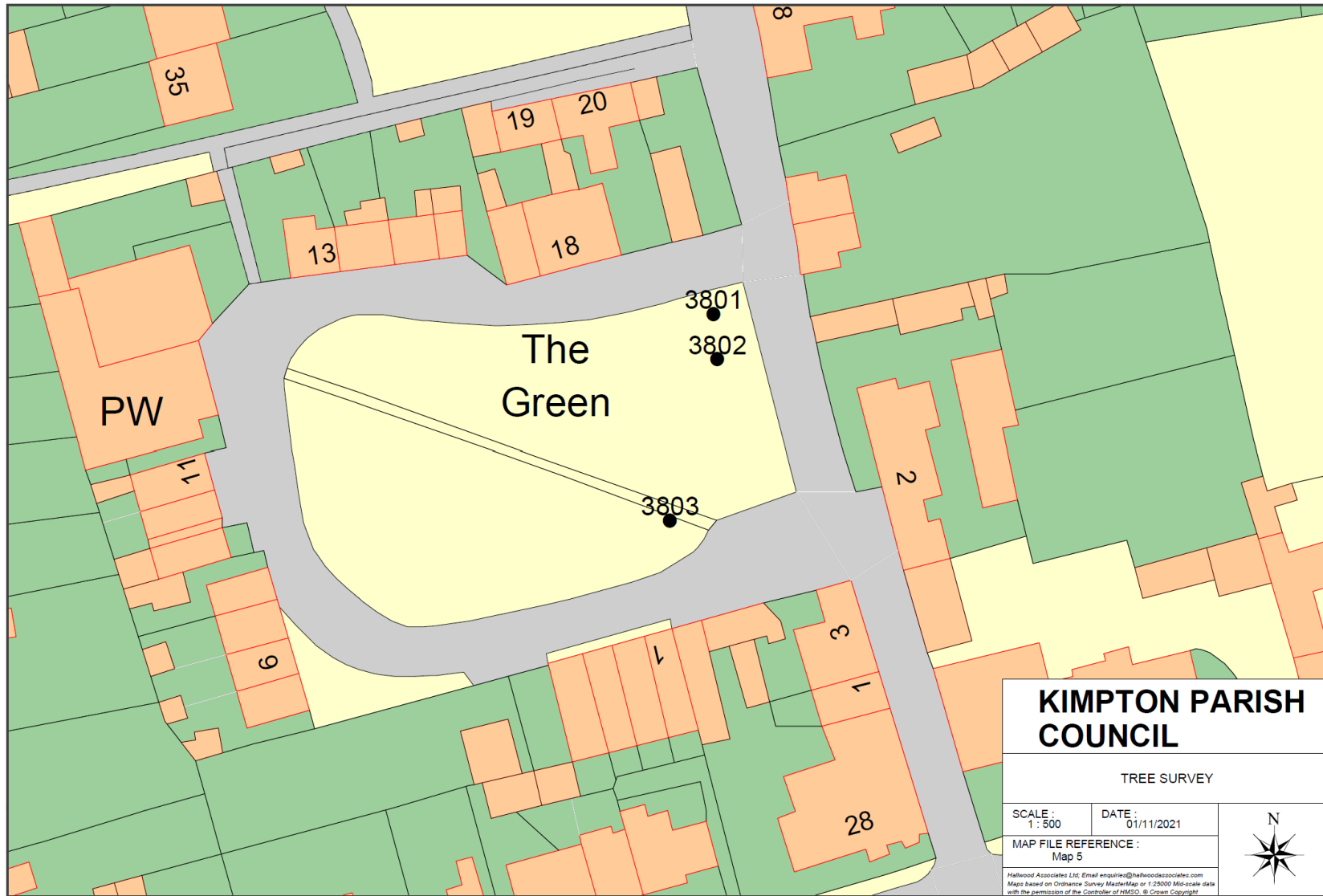
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Tree Survey	
SCALE : 1 : 1000	DATE : 01/11/2021
MAP FILE REFERENCE : Map 3	
<small>Hallwood Associates, e-mail: enquiries@hallwoodassociates.com Maps based on Ordnance Survey MasterMap or 1:25000 Mid-scale data with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. © Crown Copyright</small>	











4. **Tree assessment** In the following table, figures shown in *italics* have been estimated.

In the following schedule, figures in italics are estimated.

Terms used in the schedule are:

Age class – approximate age of the tree. Y - Young, EM - Early mature, M – mature, OM – Over mature, V - Veteran

Ht – height in metres.

Stem dia. – Stem diameter in mm, measured at 1.5m above ground.

FS, TS, IS – aspects of THREATS risk assessment calculation: FS – Failure score, TS – Target score, IS – Impact score

Hazard rating – the product of FS x TS x IS

Threat category – category assigned to rating under the THREATS system. Category 1 – Insignificant, 2 – Minimal, 3 – Slight, 4 – Moderate, 5 – Significant, 6 – Serious, 7 – Extreme.

Urgency code - code assigned to category under the THREATS system. E – Emergency; 7D – Respond within seven days; 4W – Respond within four weeks; 13W – Respond within thirteen weeks; A – Schedule work within 2 years, re-inspect annually; 3Y – Schedule work as required, re-inspect in 3 years; 3/5Y – Schedule work as required, re-inspect in 5 years or 3 years if target occupancy includes children.

Further information is given at Section 2.4 or for a full explanation of the THREATS hazard evaluation system (Forbes-Laird, 2010) please refer to the reference given in section 2.12, above.

General considerations

Hazards from Trees

Trees provide a wide range of benefits to us, enhance the environment, add greatly to our enjoyment of our living and working spaces, and promote our development and wellbeing. While trees can be hazardous, it is important to put these risks in context. The risk of being killed or injured by trees is extremely low: figures suggest the annualised fatality risk in the UK is 1 in 10 million, while the risk of sustaining a hospitalising injury is 1 in 1 million. Whilst it is incumbent on property owners and managers to discharge their responsibilities under the Occupier's Liability Acts of 1957 & 1984 and to manage trees in a prudent manner, this should be done in a manner that balances their risks and benefits.

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Phys. Cond. G-F-P-D	Observations	FS	TS	IS	Hazard Rating	Threat Category	Recommendations (Future management including reinspection)	Urgency code
3681	Field maple	M	10	Fair	Stands on N face of 1m bank adjacent to footpath. Compost bins immediately to N. Chain link fence restricted access. Dense vegetation obscured primary structure to 2.5m. Dead ivy stems to 10m. Partial inspection only. Twin-stemmed at ground level. No fungal fruiting bodies observed (So far as could be determined). Limb at 3m N removed. Limb extending SE over footpath slender and projects outside general canopy outline. Dead limb with signs of decay at 4m S over footpath. Semi-pollarded at 8m. Limited crown. Minor deadwood.	8	7	4	224	3	Remove deadwood. Sever ivy stems. Re-inspection once dead material has fallen or within 24 months, whichever is sooner.	A
3682	Hawthorn	M	10	Fair	Stands on N face of 1m bank adjacent to footpath. Chain link fence restricted access. Dense vegetation obscured primary structure to 2m. Dead ivy stems to 8m. Partial inspection only. Single-stemmed at ground level. No fungal fruiting bodies observed (So far as could be determined). Visible parts of stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Minor deadwood. Scored for potential hidden defect.	8	7	4	224	3	Sever ivy stems. Re-inspection once dead material has fallen or within 24 months, whichever is sooner.	A
3683	Field maple	M	13	Fair	Stands on N face of 1m bank adjacent to footpath. Chain link fence restricted access. Moderate density ivy obscured primary structure to 4m. Partial inspection only. Multi-stemmed at ground level. No fungal fruiting bodies observed (So far as could be determined). Unions acute with stable geometry and natural brace. Primary limb at 5m W split, crack exposed to rain, low habitat potential. Secondary limbs attached above split. Other parts of stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Minor deadwood.	8	7	4	224	3	Remove Secondary limbs attached to split limb at 5m W within 2 years. Retain split wood as potential habitat. Re-inspect annually.	A
3685	Common ash	M	14	Good	Stands on N face of 1m bank adjacent to footpath. Chain link fence restricted access. Very dense ivy obscured primary structure to 4m. Partial inspection only. Tree originally three-stemmed but N stem removed to leave two stems joined by a deep included bark union. Stable geometry. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed (So far as could be determined). E stem 15° lean to E. Poor root development to N. Crown reduced since last inspection. Crown full and healthy. No symptoms consistent with Ash Dieback Disease observed.	0.8	7	6	33.6	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years. Annual walk-by inspection for symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease between June & September.	3/5Y
3685B	Field maple	M	6	Fair	Low density ivy and dead ivy stems obscured primary structure to 6m. Partial inspection only. Tree stands on edge of approver-extended. 0.75m steep soil bank; tree has no support to N. Stem inclined 10° to N. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed (So far as could be determined). Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Crown large and heavy, biased N. Frequent minor deadwood.	2	7	4	56	2	30% crown reduction. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3686	Field maple	M	5	G	Stands on N face of 0.75m earth bank adjacent to footpath. Exceptionally dense ivy obscured primary structure to 4.5m. Partial inspection only. Single remaining stem of an originally three-stemmed tree. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed (So far as could be determined). Pollarded at 4m. Regrowth well established. No significant defects observed.	0	7	4	0	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3686B	Holly x 2	M	9	Fair	Very dense ivy and vegetation obscured primary structure to 4m. Partial inspection only. Single-stemmed at ground level. No fungal fruiting bodies observed (So far as could be determined). Visible parts of stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Evidence of viral proliferation at base of E tree. Crown full and healthy. No significant defects observed.	0	7	1	0	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Phys. Cond. G-F-P-D	Observations	FS	TS	IS	Hazard Rating	Threat Category	Recommendations (Future management including reinspection)	Urgency code
3687	Sycamore	M	10	Fair	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Slender for height but otherwise appears to be in reasonable structural condition.	0	7	1	0	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3687B (G1B)	Field maple x 2, Yew x 2	M	10	Fair	Field maple at W of group stands on N face of 0.75m earth bank adjacent to footpath. Exceptionally dense ivy obscured primary structure to 8m. Partial inspection only. Evidence that ivy has been managed in past, decayed stem between buttresses at ground level N. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed (So far as could be determined). Early signs of basal decay to N & W. N stem removed. Fallen dead limbs in adjacent yew, apparently due to excess weight of ivy. Remaining stem inclined by 10° S, over footpath. Crown heavily biased to S. Sfpd. Field maple to E of group has form of overstood coppice with several bark inclusions at base and abnormal hammer taps to 1.5m. Central stem displaying signs of decay and bark loss. Frequent minor deadwood. THREATS 2 x 7 x 4 = 224. Yews - no significant defects but fallen material resting in crowns.	2	7	4	56	2	Remove central stem showing signs of decay and deadwood >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3688 (G1)	Field maple x 2, Sycamore, Smooth-leaved elm x 4, Hawthorn x 1, Ash x 1	M	14	G	Stands on N face of 0.5m earth bank adjacent to footpath. Evidence that ivy has been managed in past. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed (So far as could be determined). Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition except hawthorn. Hawthorn shows extensive basal decay, sounding mallet strikes returned abnormal tap sounds.	8	7	4	224	3	Fell hawthorn within 2 years. Re-inspect annually.	A
3689 (G2)	2 x Field maple	M	9	P	Very dense ivy obscured primary structure to 8m - partial inspection only. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs generally obscured. W specimen has a large quantity of significant deadwood and broken limb stubs. Decaying remains of a dead stem at ground level. Overall condition poor, possibly indicating advanced butt / root decay. E specimen inclined by 10° E, crown heavily biased to S, exceptionally dense ivy obscured primary structure to 6m. Scored for presence of hidden defect.	2	7	4	56	2	Strip ivy and arrange re-inspection within 1 year.	3Y
3689B	Common ash	M	18	Good	Three-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in good structural condition. Crown full and healthy. No symptoms consistent with Ash Dieback Disease observed. moderate significant deadwood.	2	7	4	56	2	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3690 (G3)	2 x Field maple, 2 x Hazel	EM	6	Good	Dense ivy obscuring main stem, primary unions and first order limbs to 6m - partial inspection only. Field maple immediately to E of 3689B has form of overstood coppice and is multi-stemmed. Primary bough to N has advanced dieback with a cavity of >30cms depth at its base. Further cavity of c. 15cms depth to W. Abnormal (hollow) hammer taps produced. Stems pollarded at 4-6m depending on defects. Scored for presence of further unobserved defect.	8	7	4	224	3	Remove ground vegetation, ivy and epicormic growth. Arrange for re-inspection within 1 year.	A
3691	Horse chestnut	M	15	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in good structural condition. Crown full with relatively light leaf miner infestation. No significant defects observed.	0	15	1	0	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Phys. Cond. G-F-P-D	Observations	FS	TS	IS	Hazard Rating	Threat Category	Recommendations		Urgency code
											(Future management including reinspection)		
3691B	Field maple	M	10	Good	Four-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in good structural condition. Crown full and healthy. Frequent minor deadwood. Adjacent to SW recreation ground entrance. Significant deadwood especially N over footpath leading to clubhouse.	2	15	4	120	2	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.		3Y
3692	Horse chestnut	M	14	Good	Basal decay; poor rooting location. Sonic tomography carried out 2016 did not reveal the presence of significant decay. Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in good structural condition. Reduced to high urban pollard. Crown full with relatively light leaf miner infestation. No significant defects observed.	0	15	1	0	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.		3/5Y
3693	Horse chestnut	M	13	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Poor rooting location. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Barbed wire engulfed in lower stem N. Linear infold in wood to W side of stem. Semi-pollarded c. 8 years ago, prolific regrowth. Cobra brace installed at approver-extended. 10m appears to be in good condition. Crown full with relatively light leaf miner infestation. No significant defects observed.	0	15	1	0	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.		3/5Y
3694	Horse chestnut	M	15	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Major bough 3m W with included bark union, reaction wood visible on N side of union, stable geometry. Primary limb at 2.5m SE over-extended over entrance to parking area. Moderate significant deadwood, frequent minor deadwood. Crown full with relatively light leaf miner infestation. No significant defects observed.	2	15	6	180	3	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Install Cobra 4t brace to protect over-extended limb over parking entrance within 2 years. Re-inspect annually.		A
3695 (G4)	4 x Horse chestnut; 1 x Red oak	M	8 - 16	Good	All single-stemmed at ground level, sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds, no fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Crowns full with relatively light leaf miner. No symptoms of bleeding canker observed. Infrequent significant deadwood. Moderate minor deadwood. Numbering trees from W to E: T1 - included bark union with reaction wood; Cobra brace installed appears to be in good condition. T2 - over-extended limb 3m N with weak union; T3 - torsional growth pattern, girdling root, socket cavity at 1m SE, hard wood within; T4 - poor buttress development, possible bottle-butt distortion. Sonic tomography carried out in 2016 did not reveal presence of significant decay. Red oak - Bark damage near ground level with desiccated, hard wood exposed.	2	15	6	180	3	T2: Reduce over-extended limb at 3m N by 30% within 2 years. Re-inspect annually in meantime.		A
3696 (G5)	2 x Cherry; 1 x Common beech; 3 x Hornbeam; 2 x Whitebeam; 1 x Sycamore; 6 x Field maple; 2 x Hazel; 1 x Hawthorn; 1 x Crab apple	M	7 - 14	Good	Sycamore at SE end of group has secondary bough affected by very acute union extending towards shipping container. Field maples appear to be overstood coppice with dense ivy to 3m obscuring main stem and primary unions (partial inspection only) - all require management; frequent significant bark inclusions at base, frequent significant deadwood, adventitious rooting and hollowing under buttresses. specimen at SE end with frequent major deadwood and is in advanced decline. Field maple individually marked on plan heavily decayed but has been reduced to 2m stump. Cherry individually marked on plan has old non-active target canker on limb at 2m W. Whitebeam - minor deadwood; Beech - single low limb; Cherry - minor basal decay; Hornbeams - most SE individual included bark union; most NW individual decayed major bough, included bark union.	8	15	4	480	4	Remove secondary bough affected by bark inclusion from Sycamore. Sever ivy stems at ground level and reduce overstood coppice Field maples to 4m above ground. Remove secondary stems affected by bark inclusions from hornbeams. Remove low limb from beech. Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter.		13W

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Phys. Cond. G-F-P-D	Observations	FS	TS	IS	Hazard Rating	Threat Category	Recommendations	Urgency code
											(Future management including reinspection)	
3697 (G6)	1 x Hornbeam; 4 x Bullace; 1 x Swedish whitebeam; 3 x Common lime; 3 x Common ash; 2 x Norway maple; 1 x London plane; 3 x Field maple; Gean x 1; Damson x 8.	M	9 - 15	Good	Field maples appear to be overstood coppice with dense ivy to 3m obscuring main stem and primary unions (partial inspection only) - all require management; frequent significant bark inclusions at base, adventitious rooting and hollowing under buttresses. Two specimen reduced to 3m stumps. Limes - moderate significant deadwood; single lime with secondary bough affected by included bark union. Norway maples - single tree with secondary bough affected by deep included bark union at 3m extending E over field boundary; single tree with rubbing limbs at 4m and large significant deadwood at 3m N. Gean - included bark union at 0.5m, stable at present. Damson - dead branches in hedge. Ash - no symptoms consistent with Ash Dieback Disease observed. THREATS scored for bark inclusions.	8	15	4	480	4	Sever ivy stems at ground level and reduce overstood coppice Field maples to 4m above ground. Remove deadwood >2.5cm diameter (all sp). Remove secondary limbs affected by included bark unions from Lime and Norway maple. Carry out within 13 weeks.	13W
3698	Swedish whitebeam	M	8	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Frequent included bark unions but stable geometry and no reaction wood. Crown full and healthy. No significant defects observed.	0.8	15	4	48	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3698B (G7)	Mixed species hedge	M	6	Good	Generally good. Single occurrence of significant deadwood extending over track. Elders at S end slender-stemmed, of poor form, dead or with frequent significant deadwood and leaning over footpath steps (entrance to Recreation Ground); Field maple - heavy regrowth above pruning points.	8	15	4	480	4	Remove dead elder and deadwood over track within 13 weeks.	13W
3699	Box elder	M	8	F	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Large open socket cavity 1.75m NE, penetrating into stem uner bole, probed >400mm up and down stem. Residual wall estimated at 90mm. Converted to high urban pollard c. 8 years ago. Regrowth well established. Two stubs 5m SW and one 7m N dying back with weakly attached regrowth.	2	15	1	30	1	Cut dead / decayed stubs to branch collar or sound wood. Thin pollard regrowth. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3700	Field maple	M	10	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in good structural condition. Crown full and healthy. Minor deadwood. Pruning wounds in good condition.	2	15	1	30	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3701	Goat willow	M	5	F	Four major stems arise at ground level with severe included bark unions. Small decay cavity at base of N stem. Further bark inclusions affecting attachment of first order stem divisions at 1.5-2m. Stems to E have 45° incline. Water pocket in main union of bough to W. Pollarded at 4m. Prolific regrowth.	0.8	7	1	5.6	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in five years.	3/5Y
3702 (G8)	Field maple x 5	M	8	Good	Multi-stemmed trees with early development of included bark unions at base. Minor deadwood. Descent of failing parts likely to be arrested by other limbs. Target score raised due to likely presence of children.	0.8	15	1	12	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3703	Aspen	M	7	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Bole 1m, two primary limbs attached by poorly formed unions. Stabilised by natural braces. Height reduced and defective limbs removed since last inspection. Target score raised due to likely presence of children.	0	15	1	0	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Phys. Cond. G-F-P-D	Observations	FS	TS	IS	Hazard Rating	Threat Category	Recommendations	Urgency code
											(Future management including reinspection)	
3704	Aspen	M	12	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in good structural condition. No significant defects observed. Minor deadwood.	2	15	1	30	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3705	Aspen	M	4	Good	Ten elements of significant deadwood in lower / central crown. Large limb to N has grown into adjacent Hawthorn. Stem bifurcates at 6m with early development of bark inclusion. First order limb with poor geometry and stress folds at 1.5m W. THREATS scored for fragile deadwood. Target score raised due to likely presence of children.	8	15	4	480	4	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter within 13 weeks.	13W
3705B (G8B)	Field maple x 5; Alder x 1.	EM	7	Fair	All trees in group are of poor form with basal decay to varying degrees, congested crowns with multiple included bark unions and moderate significant deadwood. Multi-stemmed trees with early development of included bark unions at base. Minor deadwood. Descent of failing parts likely to be arrested by other limbs. Brackets of the saprophytic fungus Auricularia auricula-judae present on deadwood in the Field maples. Frequent major deadwood. Alder with established dieback. Target score raised due to likely presence of children.	2	15	1	30	1	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Thin crowns to remove up to 25% of stems (those affected by most significant bark inclusions). Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3706	Aspen	M	12	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Hanging deadwood x2 at 6m S. Frequent significant deadwood and minor deadwood.	50	15	1	750	4	Remove hanging deadwood x 2 and other deadwood >2.5cm diameter within 13 weeks.	13W
3707	Aspen	M	12	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Major deadwood x1 2.5m W. Frequent significant deadwood and minor deadwood.	50	15	1	750	4	Remove hanging deadwood x 2 and other deadwood >2.5cm diameter within 13 weeks.	13W
3708	Common beech	M	10	Good	Multi-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Significant bough affected by included bark union with reaction wood to N. Further bark inclusion affecting limb extending to SW over playing field. Hollow in bole packed with rotten grass cuttings. Minor deadwood. Target score raised due to likely presence of children.	2	15	4	120	2	Reduce secondary limbs affected by bark inclusions by 30%. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3709	Field maple	M	8	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Bole 0.5m. Multiple primary limbs to produce bush-like form. Light crown thinning undertaken in past. Target score raised due to likely presence of children. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0.8	15	1	12	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3709B	Horse chestnut	M	6	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Early development of included bark union. Crown full and with light leaf miner infestation. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0.8	15	4	48	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3709C	Horse chestnut	M	6	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Crown full and with light leaf miner infestation. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0	15	4	0	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3709D	English oak	M	6	G	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Bough arising at 1.5m with included bark union but stabilised by natural brace and a crossing limb. Appears stable at present. Stem inclined by 15° to E. Minor deadwood. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0.8	15	4	48	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Phys. Cond. G-F-P-D	Observations	FS	TS	IS	Hazard Rating	Threat Category	Recommendations	Urgency code
											(Future management including reinspection)	
3710	English oak	M	8	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Bole 0.5m. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Major deadwood x5. Crown full and healthy. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	2	15	4	120	2	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3711	Wild cherry	M	10	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Water-filled hollow in main bole. Resin bleed associated with tree tag. Frequent significant deadwood. Minor deadwood throughout. Fence in target zone. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	2	15	1	30	1	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3712	Small-leaved lime	M	10	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Early included bark union in main union at 1m stable geometry. Target is adjacent tree - affected limb unlikely to reach ground as insufficient momentum likely to be attained before becoming hung up. Crown full and healthy. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0.8	15	1	12	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3713	Small-leaved lime	M	10	Fair	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Significant included bark union at 0.75m S. Stable at present. Frequent minor deadwood. Crown full and healthy. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0.8	15	4	48	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3714	Small-leaved lime	M	11	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Minor deadwood. Crown full and healthy. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0.8	15	1	12	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3715	Small-leaved lime	M	12	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Single-stemmed to 0.75m then divides to give seven primary boughs all affected by multiple included bark unions, many with reaction wood. Significant deadwood. Fence in target area but descent of failing parts likely to be arrested by other parts of the tree. Impact score therefore reduced. Crown full and healthy. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	2	15	4	120	2	Fell tree. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3716	Small-leaved lime	M	12	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Bole 0.75m. Three major uprights. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Major included bark union in bole but stable geometry. Crown full and healthy. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0.8	15	4	48	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3717	English oak	M	10	Fair	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in good structural condition. Crown full and healthy. Coral spot fungus noted in 2015 survey not observed this time. Major deadwood x1 1.75m SW. Frequent minor deadwood. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0.8	15	1	12	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Phys. Cond. G-F-P-D	Observations	FS	TS	IS	Hazard Rating	Threat Category	Recommendations (Future management including reinspection)	Urgency code
3718	Common beech	M	14	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Limbs arising from bole at 1.5m affected by included bark union but stabilised by two natural braces. Minor deadwood. Tree further protected by companion shelter from surrounding trees. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0.8	15	4	48	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3719	Wild cherry	M	14	Poor	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Dieback and resin flux noted in 2018 now not present. Frequent minor deadwood. Major bough at 1.5m E appears girdled, perhaps by a ligature. Large surface root to SW vibrates in soil when tapped indicating poor anchorage and physiological health. Full crown.	2	15	1	30	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3721	Wild cherry				Removed.							
3722	Horse chestnut	M	12	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Early development of included bark union at 1.5m NW. Crown full with only light leaf miner infestation. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0.8	15	4	48	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3723	Horse chestnut	M	12	P	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Limb arising at 1.5m to SE side of main bole removed. Exudate bleeds associated with Bleeding canker at 1.5-1.75m SE, S, SW. Crown full with only light leaf miner infestation.	0.8	15	4	48	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3724	Horse chestnut	M	10	P	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Limb arising at 1.5m to SE side of main bole removed. Exudate bleeds associated with Bleeding canker at 0.5-1m NE, N, NW. Crown full with only light leaf miner infestation.	0.8	15	4	48	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3725	Cherry	M	14	Fair	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Significant deadwood throughout. Crown full. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	2	15	1	30	1	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3726	Field maple	M	8	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in good structural condition. Minor deadwood. Small hanging deadwood 3m W. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	2	15	1	30	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3727	Siberian elm	M	14	Good	Large amounts of major and significant deadwood at all levels of crown. A single large damaged limb extends W over driveway. Linear region of bark discolouration extends down from primary union to ground level on the SW side. Hammer taps inconclusive. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children. Since all trees of same species in this group are in similar condition, emergence of deadwood is considered to be characteristic of the species, rather than indicative of a physiological disease.	2	15	4	120	2	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Phys. Cond. G-F-P-D	Observations	FS	TS	IS	Hazard Rating	Threat Category	Recommendations (Future management including reinspection)	Urgency code
3728	Siberian elm	M	14	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Large amounts of major and significant deadwood at all levels of crown. Hammer taps inconclusive. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children. Since all trees of same species in this group are in similar condition, emergence of deadwood is considered to be characteristic of the species, rather than indicative of a physiological disease.	2	15	4	120	2	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3729	Siberian elm	M	14	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Large amounts of major and significant deadwood at all levels of crown. Hammer taps inconclusive. Large included bark union 1.5m S but with little reaction wood; appears stable at present. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children. Since all trees of same species in this group are in similar condition, emergence of deadwood is considered to be characteristic of the species, rather than indicative of a physiological disease.	2	15	4	120	2	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3730	Siberian elm	M	14	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Large amounts of major and significant deadwood at all levels of crown. Hammer taps inconclusive. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children. Since all trees of same species in this group are in similar condition, emergence of deadwood is considered to be characteristic of the species, rather than indicative of a physiological disease.	2	15	4	120	2	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3731	Siberian elm	M	14	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Large amounts of major and significant deadwood at all levels of crown. Hammer taps inconclusive. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children. Since all trees of same species in this group are in similar condition, emergence of deadwood is considered to be characteristic of the species, rather than indicative of a physiological disease.	2	15	4	120	2	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3732	Siberian elm	M	14	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Large amounts of major and significant deadwood at all levels of crown. Hammer taps inconclusive. Large included bark union 1.5m but with little reaction wood; appears stable at present. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children. Since all trees of same species in this group are in similar condition, emergence of deadwood is considered to be characteristic of the species, rather than indicative of a physiological disease.	2	15	4	120	2	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3733	Siberian elm	M	14	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Large amounts of major and significant deadwood at all levels of crown. Stereum fungus visible on deadwood. Hammer taps inconclusive. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children. Since all trees of same species in this group are in similar condition, emergence of deadwood is considered to be characteristic of the species, rather than indicative of a physiological disease.	2	15	4	120	2	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Phys. Cond. G-F-P-D	Observations	FS	TS	IS	Hazard Rating	Threat Category	Recommendations	Urgency code
											(Future management including reinspection)	
3734	Siberian elm	M	14	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Large amounts of major and significant deadwood at all levels of crown. Hammer taps inconclusive. Shipping container in target zone. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children. Since all trees of same species in this group are in similar condition, emergence of deadwood is considered to be characteristic of the species, rather than indicative of a physiological disease.	2	20	4	160	3	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	A
3735	Siberian elm	M	14	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Large amounts of major and significant deadwood at all levels of crown. Hammer taps inconclusive. Large included bark union 1.5m but with little reaction wood; appears stable at present. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children. Since all trees of same species in this group are in similar condition, emergence of deadwood is considered to be characteristic of the species, rather than indicative of a physiological disease.	2	15	4	120	2	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3736	Siberian elm	M	14	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Large amounts of major and significant deadwood at all levels of crown. Hammer taps inconclusive. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children. Since all trees of same species in this group are in similar condition, emergence of deadwood is considered to be characteristic of the species, rather than indicative of a physiological disease.	2	15	4	120	2	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3737	English oak	M	8	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Bole 1m. Crown full and healthy. Pruning wounds to S healing well - total occlusion expected in about 3-5 years. Rate of healing suggests tree has good vitality. Ivy under management. Very minor deadwood. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0.8	15	1	12	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3739	Silver birch	M	14	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem bifurcates at 0.5m with early development of an included bark union. Small detritus-filled cavity in union probed to 100mm. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0.8	15	4	48	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3740	Aspen	M	14	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Bole 0.75m. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Limb arising at 0.75m NW with occluded cavity at 4.5m and visible reaction wood. Crown full and healthy. Frequent minor deadwood. Becoming large for location next to tennis courts. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	8	15	1	120	2	Reduce limb arising 0.75m NW affected by decay cavity by 30%. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3740B	Holly	M	6	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in good structural condition. No significant defects observed.	0	15	1	0	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3741	Aspen	M	14	F	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Drawn up form. Suppressed by two adjacent Aspens. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Major deadwood x1 5m W. Frequent significant deadwood.	2	15	4	120	2	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Phys. Cond. G-F-P-D	Observations	FS	TS	IS	Hazard Rating	Threat Category	Recommendations	Urgency code
											(Future management including reinspection)	
3742	Aspen	M	14	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Primary limb 0.75m W large, developing into secondary leader and extending towards tennis courts. Site of major bough loss at 5m S leaving a large region of exposed desiccated sap- and heart- wood. Frequent significant deadwood. Hanging deadwood 10m N. Getting large for location. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	2	20	4	160	3	Reduce primary limb at 0.75m W by 30% and remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter within 2 years. Re-inspect annually.	A
3742B	Holm oak x 2	M	5	Good	Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Small hanging limb in S tree of pair. Frequent minor deadwood. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	2	15	1	30	1	Remove hanging limb. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3744	Cultivated apple	M	6	Good	Twin-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Crown full and healthy. Single significant deadwood element 2m E. Infrequent Minor deadwood.Two sharp, pointed deadwood stubs at 1-1.5m SW. Crown spreading wide and making contact with roof / gutter to E. Target score and re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0.8	15	1	12	1	Advisory: prune E crown to create 0.5m clearance from building. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3744B	Cultivated apple	OM	4.5	F	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. Fronds of fungal fruiting bodies at 0.5 & 1m S, preliminary identification Bjerkandera adusta. Other stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Minor deadwood. Crown full and healthy.	2	15	4	120	2	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3745	Downy birch	M	16	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Crown reduced in recent past. Prolific regrowth. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0.8	15	1	12	1	Advisory: thin out regrowth stems by 30%. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3746B	Hazel	M	2	Good	Reduced to 1.5m stump. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0	15	1	0	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3747	Red oak	M	12	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in good structural condition. Crown full and healthy. Single damaged limb with significant deadwood 3m NE over footpath. Target score and re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	8	20	1	160	3	Remove damaged limb within 2 years. Re-inspect annually.	A
3748	Norway maple	M	14	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in good structural condition. Crown reduced in recent past. Regrowth well established. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0	15	1	0	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3749	Norway maple	M	14	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in good structural condition. Crown reduced in recent past. Regrowth well established. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0	15	4	0	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3750	Silver birch				Removed.							

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Phys. Cond. G-F-P-D	Observations	FS	TS	IS	Hazard Rating	Threat Category	Recommendations (Future management including reinspection)	Urgency code
3751	Rowan	M	10	Fair	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Stem inclined 15° to E, unbalanced crown. Significant deadwood x1 central crown. Minor deadwood. Target score and re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	8	15	1	120	2	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3751 B	Goat willow	M	6	Good	Multi-stemmed at ground level. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Multiple included bark unions at base stabilised by natural brace above. Crown full and healthy. Target score and re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children. Impact score reduced due to low height.	2	15	1	30	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3751 C	Sweet gum	EM	4	G	Off-site tree in private ownership. Poor condition. Included bark union at 1.5m has failed resulting in a linear split down the main stem to 0.8m. Reduced to 2.5m Stump. Limb 1.75m S making heavy contact with owners' shed.	0.8	20	1	16	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3752	Cultivated apple	V	5	F	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned abnormal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Heavily decayed stem & boughs; major deadwood. Crown full and healthy. Prolific fruit crop Children reported to play in tree. Target score and re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	8	15	4	480	4	Remove deadwood, thin crown, install prop under threatened bough. Also install soft deterrence measures such as a low fence or woodchip mulch mat around tree to discourage children from climbing in it. Carry out within 13 weeks.	13W
3753	Common lime	M	11.5	G	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Dense epicormic growth to 2.5m. Partial inspection only. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Major included bark union protected by Cobra brace which is present but condition could not be determined. Converted to high urban pollard. Crown full and healthy. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0.8	20	1	16	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3754	Cherry sp				Removed.							
3755	Cherry sp	M	6	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Stem 20° lean to E, congested crown, crossing limbs. Crown full and healthy.	0.8	15	6	72	2	Advisory: thin crown. Install prop under leaning stem. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3756	Maple sp	M	7	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Significant included bark union at 2.5m E with moderate reaction wood and unstable geometry. Minor deadwood. Crown full and healthy. Target score and re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	2	15	4	120	2	Reduce limb arising 2.5m E with included bark union by 30%. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3757	Rowan	M	7	Fair	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Three deadwood stubs at 1.5-2m. Single significant deadwood element at 3m SW. Minor deadwood. Bleeding spot on lower stem now non-active. Crown full and healthy. Target score and re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children. Large quantities of berries on pavements creating slippery conditions.	8	15	1	120	2	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years. Advisory: reduce crown by 15% to prevent berries falling on pavement.	3Y
3758	Common yew	M	10	Good	Stem trifurcates at 1m with bough to N affected by included bark union, stable geometry, no reaction wood. Yew wood often observed to fuse; union appears fused from E but not from W; diameter at ground level broad and union appears to be stable. Minor deadwood. Crown full and healthy. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0.8	15	4	48	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Phys. Cond. G-F-P-D	Observations	FS	TS	IS	Hazard Rating	Threat Category	Recommendations (Future management including reinspection)	Urgency code
3759	Red oak	M	14	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in good structural condition. Crown reduced in recent past. Regrowth well established. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0	15	1	0	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3760	Rowan				Removed.							
3761	Japanese cherry	M	12	Fair	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. Bole 1.5m. Decaying pruning stub 1.5m E, clump of Pleurotus ostreatus on wood, sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds except on stub. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Resin bleeds x2, one associated with tag. Crown full and healthy. Minor deadwood. Lateral and vertical clearance from road to E side barely adequate.	0.8	20	1	16	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years. Advisory: raise crown to 5.3m over road by targetted tip pruning at suitable growth points.	3/5Y
3762	Japanese cherry	M	12	G	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Bole 1.75m, unions generally well-formed, union of limb projecting W with bark inclusion and stable geometry. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Crown full and healthy. Minor deadwood. Pruning wounds not healing well.	0.8	20	1	16	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years. Advisory: raise crown to 5.3m over road by targetted tip pruning at suitable growth points.	3/5Y
3763	Japanese cherry				Removed.							
3764	Hawthorn	M	8	F	Dense ivy obscuring main stem, primary union, first and second order limbs to 7m - partial inspection only. Poor stem taper. Non-bark -included acute union at base. Stem has 20° incline over footpath and road. Limbs threatening overhead wire now reduced or removed.	2	20	4	160	3	Sever ivy at ground level. Re-inspection once dead material has fallen or within 12 months, whichever is sooner.	A
3764B	Smooth leaved elm	EM	11	D	Dead tree.	8	20	4	640	4	Fell within 13 weeks.	13W
3764C	Smooth leaved elm	EM	11	D	Dead tree.	8	20	4	640	4	Fell within 13 weeks.	13W
3765	Hazel	M	8	Good	Dense ivy on stool to 1.5m; moderate ivy on main stem to 3m - partial inspection only. Overstood coppice with hanging limbs. Crown clearance from overhead wire adequate. clearance over pavement inadequate.	2	20	4	160	3	Sever ivy at ground level. Re-inspection once dead material has fallen or within 24 months, whichever is sooner. Advisory: prune to provide 0.5m clearance from overhead wire. Lift crown to 2.5m over footpath by tip pruning.	A
3766	Cherry plum	M	8	Good	Moderate ivy obscuring main stem, primary unions and first order limbs to 4m - partial inspection only. Twin-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Main stem with 40° incline to NW towards overhead wire, footpath and road. Crown very heavily biased to E. Parts likely to contact road are c. 100mm diameter; footpath multiple elements of 100-200mm diameter. Crown full and healthy. Minor deadwood. Large pruning wound 1.25m N in adequate condition but no evidence of wound healing.	2	15	6	180	3	Reduce crown 30% (by radius) within 2 years. Re-inspect annually.	A
3766B	Cherry plum	M	7	Good	Exceptionally dense ivy obscuring main stem, primary unions, first and second order limbs to 7m - partial inspection only. Limb 4m N pulled down by ivy and fallen material. Could reach footpath with considerable momentum if detached from stem. Scored for potential presence of unobserved defect.	8	15	4	480	4	Remove limb at 4m N and bring fallen material to ground. Sever ivy at ground level and strip to 2m. Arrange re-inspection within 13 weeks.	13W

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Phys. Cond. G-F-P-D	Observations	FS	TS	IS	Hazard Rating	Threat Category	Recommendations (Future management including reinspection)	Urgency code
3766C	Cherry plum	M	8	P	Partially collapsed tree with bough on ground within woodland area. Hollow hammer tap sounds observed. Stem to N leans towards 3766. Unlikely to reach footpath in own right but by creating domino-effect could push 3766 into road.	8	15	4	480	4	Fell within 13 weeks.	13W
3767	Common ash	M	16	Good	Twin-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. E stem bole 2m, four Primary limbs inclined by towards road 10-45°. Socket cavity 2.5m, sounding mallet strikes returned abnormal tap sounds. Lower limbs extending over footpath and road reduced in past, clearance adequate. W stem, single stemmed at ground level but bifurcates at 7m, limb NW over road and footpath over-extended. Evidence of recent major limb loss to S and N. Ash Dieback Disease status uncertain due to autumn leaf loss but pattern of foliage and deadwood suggests Ash Dieback Disease Class 2.	2	20	4	160	3	Reduce over-extended limb over road at 7m NW by 30% (by length) within 2 years. Re-inspect annually. Annual walk-by inspection for symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease between June & September.	A
3767B	Field maple	M	6	F	Exceptionally dense ivy obscuring nearly all levels of tree. Main stem bifurcates at 0.5m. Bole extensively decayed with footpath in target zone. Footpath leads to village hall - elderly expected in target zone; Target Score raised. Descent likely to be retarded by ivy.	8	15	4	480	4	Fell within 13 weeks.	13W
3768B	Smooth leaved elm				Removed.							
3769	Common ash	M	18	Good	Tree has form of overstood coppice. Four-stemmed at ground level. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Acute and bark-included unions. Severe included bark union to S side with stable geometry, sounding mallet strikes returned abnormal tap sounds. Affected bough inclined away from road towards scrub, grass and pear tree. Large deadwood branch to S at 1m secured to tree by ivy. Large bough removed at 2.5m N, wound cracked, with split extending 40cm from face of towards stem. Other parts of tem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Crown spreading wide over road and footpath. Symptoms observed consistent with Ash Dieback Disease Class 1.	2	15	4	120	2	Reduce crown over footpath by 30% (by radius). Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years. Annual walk-by inspection for symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease between June & September.	3Y
3770	Common ash	M	18	Good	Twin-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. N stem removed since 2018 inspection. Crack-like feature 1.5-5m in standing stem, N side. Symptoms observed consistent with Ash Dieback Disease Class 3. Footpath leads to village hall - elderly expected in target zone; Target Score raised.	50	15	6	4500	7	Emergency takedown.	E
3771	Bird cherry	M	8	P	Vegetation obscured stem to 1.5m. Very dense ivy obscured primary structure to 4m. Partial inspection only. Stem inclined by 15° NE. Advanced dieback with basal decay. Upper crown major deadwood, partially collapsed. Living limb extending NE, almost parallel to ground, extending towards footpath. Target zone is grass area; Target Score = zero.	8	15	4	480	4	Fell within 13 weeks.	13W
3772	English oak	M	14	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Stem inclined by 15° E. Crown heavily biased to W. Dense holly surrounding stem to 2m. Very dense ivy obscured primary structure to 2.5-7m. Partial inspection only. Robust major deadwood. Hanging hazard beam to W. Minor deadwood. Kretzschmaria deusta infection suspected in 2018, presence could not be assessed at this inspection. Crown full and healthy. Target zone is grass. Scored for pitential presence of unobserved defect.	8	7	10	560	4	Strip ivy, clear holly to create 1.5m wide space around stem and arrange re-inspection within 13 weeks.	13W
3774	Hornbeam	M	11	Good	Moderate ivy obscuring main stem, primary unions and first order limbs to 6m - partial inspection only. Tree has form of a layered hedgerow coppard. Included bark unions at 0.5 and 3m. Significant deadwood to SW. Pockets of decay in bole but species known to be resistant to decay. Target is grass area; Target Score = zero. Descent of affected parts likely to be retarded by other limbs / nearby trees.	8	7	4	224	3	Sever ivy at ground level. Re-inspection once dead material has fallen or within 24 months, whichever is sooner.	A

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Phys. Cond. G-F-P-D	Observations	FS	TS	IS	Hazard Rating	Threat Category	Recommendations (Future management including reinspection)	Urgency code
3775	Common ash	M	18	Good	Tree has form of a layered hedgerow coppard. Bole at 1m gives rise to 5 primary stems. Stem to W adjacent to gate and extending over field returns abnormal hammer tap sounds. Stem to NE with large included bark union but clearly long standing and appears stable. Stem to E arises to N then turns through a 90° elbow over the top of the bole towards the SE, then turns through another elbow at 1.5m into the vertical; decay cavity on top of first elbow. Stem to E could fail in own right (target: upper parts could contact service gateway to stables) or could force bough to NE to fail (target: upper 6m could reach footpath, road and overhead wire). THREATS scored for footpath. NE bough reduced since 2018 inspection but now dead.	2	7	4	56	2	Remove NE bough. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3776	English oak				Removed.							
3777	English oak	M	22	Good	Twin-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Union acute, partially bark included, stable geometry and with minor reaction wood. Cobra brace incorrectly installed at 7m and of incorrect load rating. Replace with Cobra 8t at 2/3 the length of the limb to be protected and using correct materials / techniques and according to manufacturer's instructions. Major deadwood at 2m N. Other parts of stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in good structural condition. Crown full and healthy.	8	20	6	960	4	Replace brace with correctly installed Cobra 8T brace at c. 12m above ground within 13 weeks.	13W
3778	English oak	M	18	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Major limb loss 4m SE. Wound fractured and bark torn. Believed to be due to summer branch drop. Major deadwood stub 1.5m long over footpath. Crown now unbalanced and very heavily biased to NE. Moderate significant deadwood and minor deadwood. Re-inspection frequency increased due to likely presence of vulnerable individuals in target zone.	2	20	4	160	3	Reduce crown 30% (by radius) within 2 years. Re-inspect annually.	A
3779	Hawthorn				Removed.							
3780	Hawthorn				Removed.							
3782	English oak	M	8	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Crown full and healthy. Moderate significant deadwood. Crown biased to SW. Minor deadwood. Public bench nearby but not in target zone.	0.8	7	1	5.6	1	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3783	Silver birch	M	12	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Inclined by 10° S. Crown full and healthy. Minor deadwood.	0.8	7	1	5.6	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3784	Silver birch	M	12	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Extreme degree of stem fluting. Bifurcation at 2.5m, union well-formed. Cobra brace installed 2016 appears to be in good condition. Pruning wounds decaying back into socket cavities at 0.5, 0.75 & 2m N, superficial at present, probed 100-150mm.	0	20	1	0	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years. Advisory: lift crown to 2.5m over footpath by tip pruning.	3/5Y
3801	Japanese cherry	M	12	G	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Bole 2.5m, unions well-formed. Pruning wounds healing well. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in good structural condition. Crown full and healthy. Reduced since 2018 inspection. No significant defects observed. Three bacterial bleeds on stem / bole, one associated with tree tag. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0	20	1	0	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Phys. Cond. G-F-P-D	Observations	FS	TS	IS	Hazard Rating	Threat Category	Recommendations	Urgency code
											(Future management including reinspection)	
3802	Common ash	M	12	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in good structural condition. Crown full and healthy. Reduced since 2018 inspection. No significant defects observed. No symptoms consistent with Ash Dieback Disease observed. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0	20	1	0	1	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3803	Japanese cherry	M	10	Good	Single-stemmed at ground level. No fungal fruiting bodies observed. Sounding mallet strikes returned abnormal tap sounds associated with margins of small open, concrete-filled cavity ground level NE. Second small cavity under primary limb union 1.5m SE, probed 150mm in centre, sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. Larger (80 x 420mm) concrete-filled cavity on N side of bole at 1.5m, sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. Five upright primary limbs arise from bole and appear to be in good structural condition. Crown full and healthy. Minor deadwood. Damaged surface of root adjacent to footpath may be dysfunctional. Re-inspection frequency raised due to likely presence of children.	0.8	20	4	64	2	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3804	Japanese cherry				Removed.							

5. Summary of actions

Tree No.	Species	Recommendations (Future management including reinspection)	Urgency code
3770	Common ash	Emergency takedown.	E
3705	Aspen	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter within 13 weeks.	13W
3706	Aspen	Remove hanging deadwood x 2 and other deadwood >2.5cm diameter within 13 weeks.	13W
3707	Aspen	Remove hanging deadwood x 2 and other deadwood >2.5cm diameter within 13 weeks.	13W
3752	Cultivated apple	Remove deadwood, thin crown, install prop under threatened bough. Also install soft deterance measures such as a low fence or woodchip mulch mat around tree to discourage children from climbing in it. Carry out within 13 weeks.	13W
3771	Bird cherry	Fell within 13 weeks.	13W
3772	English oak	Strip ivy, clear holly to create 1.5m wide space around stem and arrange re-inspection within 13 weeks.	13W
3777	English oak	Replace brace with correctly installed Cobra 8T brace at c. 12m above ground within 13 weeks.	13W
3696 (G5)	2 x Cherry; 1 x Common beech; 3 x Hornbeam; 2 x Whitebeam; 1 x Sycamore; 6 x Field maple; 2 x Hazel; 1 x Hawthorn; 1 x Crab apple	Remove secondary bough affected by bark inclusion from Sycamore. Sever ivy stems at ground level and reduce overstood coppice Field maples to 4m above ground. Remove secondary stems affected by bark inclusions from hornbeams. Remove low limb from beech. Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter.	13W
3697 (G6)	1 x Hornbeam; 4 x Bullace; 1 x Swedish whitebeam; 3 x Common lime; 3 x Common ash; 2 x Norway maple; 1 x London plane; 3 x Field mapel; Gean x 1; Damson x 8.	Sever ivy stems at ground level and reduce overstood coppice Field maples to 4m above ground. Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter (all sp). Remove secondary limbs affected by included bark unions from Lime and Norway maple. Carry out within 13 weeks.	13W
3698B (G7)	Mixed species hedge	Remove dead elder and deadwood over track within 13 weeks.	13W
3764B	Smooth leaved elm	Fell within 13 weeks.	13W
3764C	Smooth leaved elm	Fell within 13 weeks.	13W
3766B	Cherry plum	Remove limb at 4m N and bring fallen material to ground. Sever ivy at ground level and strip to 2m. Arrange re-inspection within 13 weeks.	13W
3766C	Cherry plum	Fell within 13 weeks.	13W
3767B	Field maple	Fell within 13 weeks.	13W
3681	Field maple	Remove deadwood. Sever ivy stems. Re-inspection once dead material has fallen or within 24 months, whichever is sooner.	A
3682	Hawthorn	Sever ivy stems. Re-inspection once dead material has fallen or within 24 months, whichever is sooner.	A
3683	Field maple	Remove Secondary limbs attached to split limb at 5m W within 2 years. Retain split wood as potential habitat. Re-inspect annually.	A
3694	Horse chestnut	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Install Cobra 4t brace to protect over-extended limb over parking entrance within 2 years. Re-inspect annually.	A
3734	Siberian elm	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	A
3742	Aspen	Reduce primary limb at 0.75m W by 30% and remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter within 2 years. Re-inspect annually.	A
3747	Red oak	Remove damaged limb within 2 years. Re-inspect annually.	A
3764	Hawthorn	Sever ivy at ground level. Re-inspection once dead material has fallen or within 12 months, whichever is sooner.	A
3765	Hazel	Sever ivy at ground level. Re-inspection once dead material has fallen or within 24 months, whichever is sooner. Advisory: prune to provide 0.5m clearance from overhead wire. Lift crown to 2.5m over footpath by tip pruning.	A
3766	Cherry plum	Reduce crown 30% (by radius) within 2 years. Re-inspect annually.	A
3767	Common ash	Reduce over-extended limb over road at 7m NW by 30% (by length) within 2 years. Re-inspect annually. Annual walk-by inspection for symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease between June & September.	A
3774	Hornbeam	Sever ivy at ground level. Re-inspection once dead material has fallen or within 24 months, whichever is sooner.	A
3778	English oak	Reduce crown 30% (by radius) within 2 years. Re-inspect annually.	A
3688 (G1)	Field maple x 2, Sycamore, Smooth-leaved elm x 4, Hawthorn x 1, Ash x 1	Fell hawthorn within 2 years. Re-inspect annually.	A

Tree No.	Species	Recommendations (Future management including reinspection)	Urgency code
3690 (G3)	2 x Field maple, 2 x Hazel	Remove ground vegetation, ivy and epicormic growth. Arrange for re-inspection within 1 year.	A
3695 (G4)	4 x Horse chestnut; 1 x Red oak	T2: Reduce over-extended limb at 3m N by 30% within 2 years. Re-inspect annually in meantime.	A
3708	Common beech	Reduce secondary limbs affected by bark inclusions by 30%. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3710	English oak	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3715	Small-leaved lime	Fell tree. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3727	Siberian elm	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3728	Siberian elm	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3729	Siberian elm	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3730	Siberian elm	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3731	Siberian elm	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3732	Siberian elm	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3733	Siberian elm	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3735	Siberian elm	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3736	Siberian elm	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3740	Aspen	Reduce limb arising 0.75m NW affected by decay cavity by 30%. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3741	Aspen	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3751	Rowan	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3755	Cherry sp	Advisory: thin crown. Install prop under leaning stem. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3756	Maple sp	Reduce limb arising 2.5m E with included bark union by 30%. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3757	Rowan	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years. Advisory: reduce crown by 15% to prevent berries falling on pavement.	3Y
3769	Common ash	Reduce crown over footpath by 30% (by radius). Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years. Annual walk-by inspection for symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease between June & September.	3Y
3775	Common ash	Remove NE bough. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3803	Japanese cherry	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3685B	Field maple	30% crown reduction. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3687B (G1B)	Field maple x 2, Yew x 2	Remove central stem showing signs of decay and deadwood >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3689 (G2)	2 x Field maple	Strip ivy and arrange re-inspection within 1 year.	3Y
3689B	Common ash	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3691B	Field maple	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3744B	Cultivated apple	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3Y
3685	Common ash	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years. Annual walk-by inspection for symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease between June & September.	3/5Y
3686	Field maple	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3687	Sycamore	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3691	Horse chestnut	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3692	Horse chestnut	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3693	Horse chestnut	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3698	Swedish whitebeam	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3699	Box elder	Cut dead / decayed stubs to branch collar or sound wood. Thin pollard regrowth. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3700	Field maple	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3701	Goat willow	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in five years.	3/5Y
3703	Aspen	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3704	Aspen	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3709	Field maple	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3711	Wild cherry	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3712	Small-leaved lime	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y

Tree No.	Species	Recommendations (Future management including reinspection)	Urgency code
3713	Small-leaved lime	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3714	Small-leaved lime	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3716	Small-leaved lime	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3717	English oak	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3718	Common beech	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3719	Wild cherry	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3722	Horse chestnut	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3723	Horse chestnut	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3724	Horse chestnut	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3725	Cherry	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3726	Field maple	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3737	English oak	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3739	Silver birch	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3744	Cultivated apple	Advisory: prune E crown to create 0.5m clearance from building. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3745	Downy birch	Advisory: thin out regrowth stems by 30%. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3748	Norway maple	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3749	Norway maple	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3753	Common lime	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3758	Common yew	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3759	Red oak	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3761	Japanese cherry	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years. Advisory: raise crown to 5.3m over road by targetted tip pruning at suitable growth points.	3/5Y
3762	Japanese cherry	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years. Advisory: raise crown to 5.3m over road by targetted tip pruning at suitable growth points.	3/5Y
3782	English oak	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3783	Silver birch	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3784	Silver birch	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years. Advisory: lift crown to 2.5m over footpath by tip pruning.	3/5Y
3801	Japanese cherry	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3802	Common ash	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3686B	Holly x 2	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3702 (G8)	Field maple x 5	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3705B (G8B)	Field maple x 5; Alder x 1.	Remove deadwod >2.5cm diameter. Thin crowns to remove up to 25% of stems (those affected by most significant bark inclusions). Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3709B	Horse chestnut	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3709C	Horse chestnut	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3709D	English oak	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3740B	Holly	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3742B	Holm oak x 2	Remove hanging limb. Schedule as required. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3746B	Hazel	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3751 B	Goat willow	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y
3751 C	Sweet gum	No action required at time of survey. Re-inspect in three years.	3/5Y

6. Glossary of arboricultural terms

Bole	The part of the tree where the stem (trunk) divides rapidly to produce several primary limbs (boughs). The bole is often wider than the stem that gives rise to it.
Buttresses	The flared part of the tree stem where it meets the ground and gives rise to the principal structural roots. Of primary importance to tree stability.
Canopy	In the context of this report, the canopy refers to the more peripheral foliage bearing parts of the tree.
Crown	The upper foliage-bearing parts of the tree comprising the boughs, branches, twigs and leaves.
Deadwood	Non-living branches. These can be fragile or robust depending on age and species. Deadwood may be minor (less than 25mm diameter), significant (25-100mm diameter), major (larger than 100mm diameter) or hanging (broken off but suspended above ground by other parts of the tree). The production of small to moderate amounts of deadwood is a normal part of tree behaviour.
Decay	Also known as 'wood decay'. The process by which wood decaying fungi degrade the structural and biochemical properties of wood. Decayed wood possesses altered material properties such that its ability to support the weight of the tree, withstand loading caused by wind, snow etc., and function physiologically is degraded. The process is progressive, frequently produces hollows, cavities and other outward signs visible to a trained observer and ultimately leads to failure of branches, unions, stems and whole trees. The timing of eventual failure depends on the amount of good wood present, the properties of the tree species and the aggressiveness of the decay fungus.
Decay detection survey	A method of determining the current safety and future prognosis of a decaying tree. Two common techniques are: 1. Resistography (measurement of the torque resistance encountered by a turning 5mm wide drill bit as it penetrates the tree). 2. Sonic tomography (measurement of sound wave velocity across affected parts to produce a 2-D image of a cross-section of the tree). See section 8 for further details.
Dieback	A condition indicating poor tree health in which the foliage bearing parts of the tree die in a systematic manner. The condition points to systemic problems in various parts of the tree including the roots but can also indicate difficult or challenging environmental conditions. Old trees entering the over-mature or veteran phases of life can also develop dieback as a normal part of the ageing process. Dieback may affect the upper parts of the tree first (apical dieback) or the branch extremities (peripheral dieback).
Epicormic growth	Shoots and small branches deriving from activation of latent buds in the stem and primary limbs.
Fungal fruiting bodies	Many fungi colonise living and dead trees. Two subsets of these are of principal importance to safety assessment: 1. Mycorrhizal fungi (necessary for tree health and normal root function). 2. Decay fungi (responsible for destruction of woody part leaving affected trees weakened). The fungi colonise the woody parts of the tree and are generally invisible to the naked eye until they produce a fruiting body (the

mushrooms, brackets and fronds that we are most familiar with). The presence of a fruiting body aids in identification of the fungal organism and can indicate the type, extent and future progression of the decay process.

Hammer taps:	The sound produced by striking the tree with a nylon sounding mallet can reveal the presence of decay hollows. Care must be taken to allow for wood properties (i.e. softwood vs hardwood, for example) bark thickness, delamination, stem morphology and the close proximity of other structures all of which can alter the sounds perceived. The production of abnormal hammer taps is not conclusive in its own right but can indicate the need for further investigations to assess tree stability.
High urban pollard	A tree form resulting from the application of pollard techniques to higher parts of the tree to produce a structure comprising the stem, primary limbs and larger secondary limbs.
Included bark union	The unions between various parts of the tree are of primary importance to safety assessment. The shape of the union itself and surrounding wood can indicate its ability to withstand loads exerted by wind or snow. A common defect in many trees is the presence of narrow unions with bark between the two parts that effectively prevents the wood fibres knitting together to form a stable union. These are known as included bark unions and are often accompanied by reaction wood lobes (indicating weakness) or natural braces that provide stability. The geometry of the affected parts is also important in determining stability. This can also be referred to as a 'bark inclusion'.
Pollard	A management technique in which the stem of an early mature tree is cut at about 3m above ground to produce a bole from which several upright secondary stems are generated. Pollards are frequently seen in urban areas and ancient wood pastures. The resulting secondary stems often have reduced stability compared to more natural tree forms and should be maintained with cycles of re-pruning. Where pruning cycles have been abandoned, the resulting pollard is said to be 'lapsed'.
Primary limbs	The large principal limbs arising directly from the stem. Also known as 'boughs'.
Root plate	The region surrounding the stem of the tree occupied by the major structural roots. Roots extend well beyond the root plate, but this is the region that commonly lifts with the stem when trees fall.
Secondary limbs	Significant branches arising from the primary limbs.
Stem snap	The stem of a tree failing at some point between the ground and the bole.
Stem	Also known as the 'trunk'
Stilting	A decay process affecting the lower parts of the stem (the 'butt') and central regions of the root plate resulting in the tree being supported on the more peripheral buttresses and major structural roots, with a large void under the stem itself. The resulting form looks as if the tree is supported on stilts and resembles the Eiffel Tower. Commonly associated with the fungus <i>Pseudoinonotus dryadeus</i> (the 'Eiffel Tower fungus') on oak trees. The presence of this condition is not necessarily a cause for concern on its own but is an important finding to consider in the context of other features.

Tertiary limbs	Smaller branches arising from the secondary limbs.
Vibration transference	Vibrations produced by striking the buttresses should not be transmitted to the ground if the buttress and principal structural roots are securely anchored in the soil. The ability to perceive such vibrations through footwear indicates that the condition of a buttress is compromised, and further investigations may be needed to assess tree stability.
Windthrow	A tree being blown over by the wind.
Wound wood	Wood growth laid down by the tree in order to cover over ('occlude') a wound. The margins of the wound appear to roll inwards over the damaged wood forming a rounded margin. The process continues until the defect is entirely covered by new sound wood.