

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

Prepared for

HEMINGFORD GREY PARISH COUNCIL

HEMINGFORD GREY

CAMBRIDGE

Prepared by

Eastern Tree Surgery Limited

Regent Farm, 7 Heath Road, Swaffham Prior, Cambridge

Date

March 2022



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Dated
29/03/2022

1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 Instructed by : Gail Stoehr
30 West Drive
Highfields Caldecote
Cambridge
CB23 7NY
- to inspect trees at : Various locations
Hemingford Grey
Huntingdon
- 1.2 To carry out an inspection of the trees to assess the physiological and structural condition of the trees, to identify whether the trees are dangerous or potentially dangerous, and to make recommendations for remedial works that may be deemed necessary to alleviate or remove any problems that may exist.
- 1.3 To minimise the level of risk to the general public, and minimise liability of the tree owner by helping to reasonably discharge their responsibility under common law (duty of care) and statute law (Occupiers Liability Act 1957 and 1984) to ensure that their trees do not pose an unreasonable threat to persons either on their property, persons on adjacent property and persons on adjacent public highways, footpaths or bridal ways.
- 1.4 Inspection date 29th March 2022.
- 1.5 Inspected by Mr Michael Downs, Tech.Cert (Arbor.A), PTI (LANTRA)
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2.0 Limitations

- 2.1 The trees were subject to a Level 2 inspection from ground level, using the Visual Tree Assessment method ((VTA) – (Mattheck, C and Breloer, H. The Body Language of Trees, London. 1994 (pp118ff))). This method of inspection seeks to evaluate both the physiological and structural condition of the tree by assessing the presence of buds, the condition of the foliage and bark, the presence of fungal activity and external signs of decay (where trees are not covered with ivy etc.), physical damage and growth related defects.
- 2.2 Only trees standing within the boundaries of Hemingford Grey Parish Council have been inspected for the purposes of this report, in accordance with our instructions, and as highlighted on the enclosed site plans (see **Appendices**, paragraph 8.6 Tree Location Plans). No other trees on adjacent third-party properties have been inspected.
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3.0 Disclaimers

- 3.1 This report has been prepared for, and can only be used for the purposes as stated in paragraph **1.0 Instructions**. It is for the sole use of the above named client and refers only to the trees mentioned herein. Use by any other person, to apply its contents for any purpose other than those for which it was originally intended, will render the report invalid for that purpose.
- 3.2 The report takes into account the site as laid out at the time of inspection. Any additional structures, alterations or extensions to buildings, altering of soil levels, trenching, trimming or felling of adjacent trees, without consultation, could render the report on the surveyed trees void.
- 3.3 *No tree should ever be regarded as completely safe or free from risk. Trees are dynamic, living organisms subject to change and the physical and environmental conditions that surround them.*
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4.0 Site Description

- 4.1 The site is made up of several areas within the village of Hemingford Grey, as highlighted on the enclosed site plans (see **Appendices**, paragraph **8.6 Tree Location Plans**). These are either public open spaces or footpaths and include Mitchell Close play area, the village cemetery, the green to the front of Vicargae Fields, Love Lane footpath, the Daintree Way recreation ground and the village allotments.
- 4.2 There are a number of trees across the site, of varying size, species and maturity. These are growing within the communal areas, by footpaths and along site boundaries. Many of these trees are within falling distance of adjacent highways, footpaths and third-party properties.
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5.0 Findings and observations

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The inspection was carried out during the early spring, and as such nearly all deciduous trees were not in full leaf at the time of the inspection. This is still a good time to assess the physiological condition of a tree, as the size, density and colour of the buds present on a tree are good indicative factors of its general health. It is the most ideal time to assess the structural condition of large trees, as dense foliage can sometimes hide obvious structural defects high up within the crown.
- 5.1.2 It is not the best time to assess the presence of fungal activity and decay pathogens, as many annually occurring fruiting bodies are likely to appear between mid to late summer, but may remain attached to the tree for several months after first appearing. However the fruiting bodies of perennial fungi remain on the host tree throughout the year, and are therefore easily identifiable at any time.
- 5.1.3 In general the trees are in good health, and there is no evidence to suggest that this will not continue for many years to come. Most of them are fully mature, in varying states of structural and physiological condition, and containing varying amounts of deadwood, cavities and broken branches. The presence of dead wood is quite normal in large mature trees, and it is not necessarily indicative of any general ill health or decline. However some of the trees are either dead or contain significant structural defects.
- 5.1.4 There are a number of trees around the sites, and many of these are situated close to boundaries adjacent to public highways, footpaths, buildings or third party properties. Some of these trees contain major dead wood or structural defects within their canopies, and although dead wood can remain firmly attached for a number of years without incident, there is always the possibility that some may fall into the path of pedestrian or vehicular traffic. It is therefore recommended that major dead wood over roads, public footpaths or in widely used employee and public areas, is removed as part of routine arboricultural management.
- 5.1.5 Some of the trees are showing signs of minor dieback or crown thinning. This dieback is not necessarily a sign or terminal decline, as some trees may live for many decades or even hundreds of years, but more likely to be a reaction to the changing environment around the tree. Recent changes in seasonal weather patterns have undoubtedly taken a toll on the condition of large old trees.
- 5.1.6 All recommended works have been given a priority rating (see Appendices, paragraphs 8.4 Survey Information Key and 8.5 Tree Survey Schedule). Priority rating has been judged by the expected public usage of the area in which each tree stands. A tree given a low priority rating may actually be in a poor condition, but stand in an area deemed to be of low public usage. Each tree has been assessed on its individual condition and location.

5.2 Ash trees and ash dieback disease

- 5.2.1 There are a number of common ash trees (*Fraxinus excelsior*) growing around the site. Ash trees in the United Kingdom are currently under serious threat from an invasive disease commonly known as ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxinea*). It is known to affect many species of ash but with differing intensities. The most severely affected species are common ash (*fraxinus excelsior*), weeping ash (*fraxinus excelsior* 'Pendula') and narrow-leaved ash (*fraxinus angustifolia*).
- 5.2.2 It is thought that the most likely pathway for this disease to have entered the UK is via infected live plant material, most notably large tree stock from European nurseries. The disease has decimated the numbers of ash trees throughout Europe, with some countries reporting losses of 60 – 90% of their ash trees. It is estimated that the disease has the potential to affect up to 80 million trees within the UK, 30% of the entire tree population.
- 5.2.3 The disease causes loss of leaves, dieback throughout the crown, and can lead to the death of the affected tree. Some trees show very few symptoms after infection, and may act as unidentified carriers. Young trees are particularly vulnerable and can succumb to the disease very rapidly, while larger mature trees may take 10 years or more to succumb. There is no cure for the disease at this time, although some larger trees may survive despite infection.
- 5.2.4 The disease is spread via airborne spores, and it is therefore very difficult to control once it has entered an environment. Spore production occurs on infected fallen leaf litter in the growing season after infection, and it is thought that trees are likely to need a high dose of infected spores for them to also become infected. Spore transmission by routes other than wind, such as on clothing, footwear, animals or birds are considered to be low risk, but cannot be ruled out as being feasible.
- 5.2.5 There are a number of visual symptoms associated with the disease, with leaf wilting and discolouration occurring within a few months of infection. General crown dieback and stem lesions usually start to occur in the following growing season. There is currently no evidence, from within the UK or Europe, that the disease can spread to tree species other than ash, or that it is harmful to the health of humans or animals.
- 5.2.6 There have been prohibitions placed on the importation of ash trees, as well as seeds and cuttings, and restrictions on plant movements. It is hoped that this will slow the spread of the disease throughout the UK, as spores are only produced between June and October, and are thought to progress at up to 30km per year. Recent literature suggests that the disease is currently spreading at a slower rate throughout the UK than initially feared, although the reasons for this are not fully understood, but may be linked to natural resistance and climatic factors. Work has started to find resistant individual trees from which to develop resistant tree stock for the future.

5.2.7 None of the ash trees within the site were obviously affected by this disease at the time of the inspection. However the most obvious feature for identification, in the form of affected foliage, is typically most evident in the months of July to September.

5.3 Ivy and Bramble covered trees

5.3.1 Some of the trees within the site were covered by ivy and bramble, to varying extents. Ivy is not a parasitic climber and it therefore does not directly affect the health of the tree on which it grows until coverage becomes very extensive. However it can add considerable weight and sail effect to trees, but more importantly it can hide evidence of serious fungal activity, cavities, cracks and other significant structural defects that would otherwise be visible. The same can be said for bramble.

5.3.2 Although ivy can provide a niche habitat for a variety of wildlife such as birds, bats and insects, where the safety of the public is involved it is considered prudent to remove, or kill by severance, the ivy from all trees adjacent to public roads, footpaths and third-party properties as part of routine arboricultural management. This way more thorough safety investigation can be carried out in the future. The same can be said for bramble.

5.3.3 *It should be noted that where trees are extensively covered by ivy and bramble it has only been possible to inspect the general health of the tree, and structural defects that may exist beneath the ivy therefore remain undiscovered.*

6.0 **Conclusions**

6.1 Generally the trees that were inspected appeared to be in a fair physiological and structural condition, the extensive tree works having reduced crown sail areas significantly. Where it is felt that remedial works are necessary to make individual trees safer, these recommendations have been laid out in the enclosed tables (see **Appendices**, paragraphs 8.4 Survey Information Key and 8.5 Tree Survey Schedule). Tree positions have been plotted using a GPS data capture device, and are identified on the tree location plan (paragraph 8.6 Tree Location Plans).

6.2 The only trees that have been identified for remedial works are those that are either dead, appear to be dying, imminently dangerous or contain dead wood of a significant size, likely to cause serious injury if it were to fall onto people, vehicles or properties below. There are some trees within the site that contain minor dead wood, but this dead wood has not been identified for removal as the risk posed to the site users is minimal. Clearly it is unreasonable, unnecessary and impractical to remove all dead wood from all trees in this sort of setting.

7.0 Recommendations

- 7.1 It is recommended that all remedial works identified during this inspection are carried out as per the enclosed tree survey schedule (see **Appendices**, paragraphs 8.4 Survey Information Key and 8.5 Tree Survey Schedule).
 - 7.2 The works recommendations being made are commensurate with the risk of harm to adjacent persons or property. Accordingly defective trees standing adjacent to, or within falling distance of roads, footpaths, or third-party properties present a greater risk of harm due to the higher frequency of access or occupancy. As such management of structural defects with these trees becomes a higher priority.
 - 7.3 It is recommended that all trees are subject to regular informal inspections from ground level throughout each year by estate owners or by appropriate employees. All trees should be subject to regular formal inspections, carried out by a qualified arboriculturist from ground level, every 2 - 3 years to assess their physiological and structural condition, and to identify any need for subsequent remedial works.
 - 7.4 Tree canopies should be inspected by aerial inspection at any time that remedial works are carried out within the canopy, or at any time that a ground level inspection identifies potential issues that warrant further investigation.
 - 7.5 Before any works are carried out to any of these trees, relevant planning permissions should be sought from the local planning authority. Some or all of the trees on the site may be covered under a Tree Preservation Order regulation of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, and consent to carry out certain works may be necessary. Trees may be covered by Conservation Area protection, in which case the local authority will require 6 weeks notification of intent to carry out works. If wilful or avoidable damage should occur to any protected tree, the owner of the property, as well as the contractor responsible, may be held liable for prosecution by the local authority.
 - 7.6 Any tree surgery works implemented should be carried out by fully qualified, approved and fully insured contractors, and should be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 - *Tree work Recommendations* and *European Tree Pruning Guide 1999*.
 - 7.7 Owners of trees have a duty of responsibility to maintain their trees so as to make them safe or to abate any likely nuisance.
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8.0 Appendices

8.1 Indemnity

Professional indemnity held to £2,000,000.

8.2 References

BS3998:2010 - *Tree work Recommendations*

BS5837:2012 - *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*

European Tree Pruning Guide 1999

The Body Language of Trees – Claus Mattheck and Helge Breloer

Manual of Wood Decays in Trees – C Mattheck and K Weber

Mushrooms and other fungi of Great Britain and Europe – Roger Philips

Fungal Strategies of Wood Decay in Trees – F.W.M.R. Schwarze, J. Engels and C. Mattheck

Trees of Britain and Northern Europe – A Mitchell

Trees – A J Coombes

8.3 Contact Details

Client – Hemingford Grey Parish Council			
c/o 30 West Drive Highfields Caldecote Cambridge CB23 7NY	Contact Gail Stoehr	Telephone Email	01954 210241 parishclerk@hemingfordgrey.org.uk

Local Planning Authority – Huntingdonshire District Council			
Pathfinder House St Marys Street Huntingdon PE29 3TN	Contact	Telephone Email	01480 388388 mail@huntingdonshire.gov.uk

Arboricultural Consultant – Eastern Tree Surgery Limited			
Regent Farm 7 Heath Road Swaffham Prior Cambridge CB25 0LA	Contact Mr Michael Downs	Telephone Email	01223 292110 01638 742274 info@eastertreesurgery.com

8.4 Survey Information Key

- 8.4.1 Trees have been given an Easting and Northing co-ordinate, in accordance with geo-references. Tree locations have been identified and plotted using a handheld GPS data capture device. Positions should be accurate to within a few metres.
- 8.4.2 Trees have been given an individual ID Number in accordance with the GPS data.
- 8.4.3 Common and scientific names have been used to identify tree genus.
- 8.4.4 Height (m): tree height from the base of the tree to its full stem height, estimated in metres.
- 8.4.5 Stem diameter (mm) as measured at 1.5m above ground level.
- 8.4.6 Crown spread (m): measurement of crown spread to the four cardinal points; if the crown is balanced a single measurement is given. Crown spread plotted on the tree survey drawings. Measurements are taken to the nearest metre.
- 8.4.7 Age category – this is an estimate of the age category of the tree;
- **Newly planted (NP)** - a tree still within its first 3 years from planting.
 - **Young (Y)** - a tree within the first one third of typical life expectancy for its species.
 - **Middle aged (MA)** - a tree within the second third of typical life expectancy for its species.
 - **Mature (M)** - a tree within the final one third of typical life expectancy for its species.
 - **Over mature (OM)** - a tree in a state of natural decline due to old age.
 - **Veteran (V)** - a tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.
- 8.4.8 Physiological Condition – this is an indication of the physiological condition of the tree;
- **Good** - a tree with little or no obvious physiological defects; leaf density and colour is typical for the species, bud, flower and fruit production are good, there are no signs of dieback at any point throughout the crown.
 - **Fair** - a tree with moderate physiological defects; leaf density is less than typical for the species, leaf cover is chlorotic, bud, flower or fruit production are deficient, there are signs of minor dieback within the crown, there is a moderate degree of deadwood within the crown.
 - **Poor** - a tree with major or multiple physiological defects; evidence of extensive crown thinning, bud, flower or fruit production is poor or missing, there are signs of advanced dieback throughout the crown, there is extensive or major deadwood throughout the crown.
 - **Dead** - a tree that has died due to either old age, drought, disease, pest infestation, physical damage to the main stem or rooting system, or a combination of these factors.
- 8.4.9 Structural Condition – this is an indication of the structural condition of the tree (i.e. the presence of any fungal activity, decay or physical defect).

8.4.10 Priority – this is an indication of recommended timescales for remedial works;

- **Low** - within 12 months of receipt of this report.
 - **Moderate** - within 6 months of receipt of this report.
 - **High** - within 3 months of receipt of this report.
 - **Urgent** - as soon as reasonably practical after receipt of this report.
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8.5 Tree Survey Schedule

Eastings	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
529281.92	270228.02	1	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	10	9	MA	Good	Low branches in crown above highway and footpath.	Raise crown to clear 2.5m above footpath and 4m above highway.	Low
529273.08	270216.32	2	Common Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	9	10	MA	Good	Evidence of minor decay in lower limb. Low branches in crown above footpath.	Raise crown to clear 2.5m above grassed area to aid mowing.	Low
		2a	Common Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	3	1.5	NP	Good	Good – stake removed by surveyor.		
529255.73	270214.54	3	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	13	5	MA	Good	Good		
529270.34	270241.16	4	Ornamental Cherry	<i>Prunus ‘Kanzan’</i>	6	5	MA	Good	Good		
		4a	Ornamental Cherry	<i>Prunus x subhirtella var.</i>	1.5	0.5	NP	Good	Good		
529265.54	270241.61	5	Ornamental Cherry	<i>Prunus ‘Kanzan’</i>	7	7	MA	Good	Good - Growth suppressed on one side of crown by adjacent laurel hedge.		
529546.48	270380.36	7	Pride of India	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	11	14	M	Good	Unable to inspect main stem due to extensive Ivy.		
		8	Ornamental Cherry	<i>Prunus x subhirtella var.</i>	1.5	0.5	NP	Good	Good		
529553.3	270402.08	10	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	9	10	MA	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
529558.11	270412.63	13	Prunus species	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	6	7	MA	Good	Branches causing visible damage to tile roof of Lychgate.	Crown reduce to clear roof of Lychgate by 1m	Low
529589.44	270399.1	16	London Plane	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	20	22	M	Good	Main stem partially covered by ivy. Inspection of stem not possible.	Sever ivy on main stem up to 2m high.	Low

Eastings	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
529607.46	270388.36	18	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	11	13	MA	Good	Main stem partially covered by ivy. Inspection of stem not possible.	Sever ivy on main stem up to 2m high.	Low
529625.76	270393.16	19	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	12	13	M	Good	Minor deadwood throughout crown. Low branches above gravestones.	Crown lift to 2.5m above ground level to clear gravestones.	Low
529623.06	270383.86	20	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	13	12	MA	Good	Evidence of major limb failure torn from the tree on side of adjacent third-party property. Increased risk of further structural failures.	Crown reduce entire tree by 3-4m to leave as a framework pollard to mitigate the storm damage.	Moderate
529584.11	270374.13	21	Lawson Cypress	<i>Cupressocyparis lawsoniana</i>	12	5	M	Good	Multi-stemmed tree. Minor dead wood in crown.		
529308.85	270515.88	22	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	22	28	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
529338.4	270490.98	23	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus x canescens</i>	20	10	M	Good	Minor dead wood throughout crown and spurs left from previous pruning.		
529346.73	270485.28	24	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus x canescens</i>	18	8	M	Good	Minor dead wood in lower crown.		
529353.33	270479.88	25	Lime species	<i>Tilia sp.</i>	17	8	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
529355.13	270473.28	26	Lime species	<i>Tilia sp.</i>	17	10	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
529354.83	270463.08	27	Lime species	<i>Tilia sp.</i>	17	12	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.	Crown reduce to clear adjacent street lamp head by approximately 2m.	Low

Eastings	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
529348.83	270455.58	28	Narrowleaf Ash	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	15	13	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
529342.81	270458.82	29	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	14	8	MA	Good	Minor dead wood in lower crown. Girdling roots over buttresses.	Sever and remove girdling roots.	Low
529335.61	270456.72	30	Narrowleaf Ash	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	16	14	M	Good	Poor – Previous structural failure has left the remaining crown at risk of further failures adjacent to highway.	Fell to ground level.	High
529324.81	270459.68	31	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	12	9	M	Good	Main stem partially covered by ivy. Inspection of stem not possible.	Sever ivy on main stem up to 2m high.	Low
529319.26	270460.28	32	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	15	8	MA	Good	Good		
529316.55	270462.25	33	Narrowleaf Ash	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	20	9	M	Good	Good		Low
529311.3	270463.45	35	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	18	6	MA	Good	Main stem partially covered by ivy. Inspection of stem not possible.	Sever ivy on main stem up to 2m high.	Low
529305.84	270462.54	37	Narrowleaf Ash	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	21	10	M	Good	Main stem partially covered by ivy. Inspection of stem not possible.	Sever ivy on main stem up to 2m high.	Low
529307.95	270468.03	38	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	8	4	MA	Fair	Crown suppressed by larger trees adjacent. Minor dead wood in crown.		
529303.33	270466.73	39	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	9	4	MA	Fair	Crown suppressed by larger trees adjacent. Evidence of previous stem loss.	No attention necessary	

Eastings	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
529301.22	270459.95	40	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	16	13	M	Good	Good		
529295.66	270458.52	41	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	10	4	MA	Good	Good		
529289.17	270461.77	45	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus x canescens</i>	13	9	M	Good	Evidence of recent limb removal. Could not inspect base of tree due to extensive Bramble growth around tree.		
529281.26	270458.96	48	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	8	MA	Good	Main stem partially covered by ivy. Inspection of stem not possible.	Sever ivy on main stem up to 2m high.	Low
529279.76	270463.31	49	White Poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>	18	10	MA	Good	Evidence of slight lean to north.	No attention necessary.	
529277.36	270460.61	50	White Poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>	12	10	MA	Good	Partially covered by bramble and ivy. Young Field Maple growing through crown.	No attention necessary.	
529269.98	270458.84	51	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	6	MA	Good	Stem of Field Maple hedge growing through and wrapping around mains stems.	Remove Field Maple stem, cutting back to within hedge line.	Low
529261.73	270457.79	52	Swedish Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	10	8	M	Good	Partially covered by Bramble, Honeysuckle and ivy.	No attention necessary.	
529256.39	270457.19	53	Swedish Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	9	7	M	Good	Partially covered by dead and living ivy.	No attention necessary	
529250.99	270457.04	54	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	9	MA	Good	Main stem partially covered by ivy. Inspection of stem not possible.	Sever ivy on main stem up to 2m high.	Low

Eastings	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
529239.49	270456.04	55	Narrowleaf Ash	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	6	3	MA	Good	Evidence of recent crown pollarding reduction works.		
529229.29	270456.34	56	Narrowleaf Ash	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	13	9	M	Good	Evidence of recent crown reduction works with stem partially covered by Ivy		
529223.34	270458.18	57	Lime species	<i>Tilia sp.</i>	14	11	M	Good	Minor dead wood throughout crown.		
529219.29	270457.13	58	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	10	M	Good	Multi-stemmed tree (old coppice). Base and main stems covered by ivy with partial evidence of cavity at ground level. Moderate dead wood throughout crown. On corner of two roads.	Re-coppice down to approximately 1.5m high.	Moderate
529226.01	270461.11	59	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	16	3	Y	Good	Suppressed by larger trees adjacent resulting in tall spindly form.		
529229.15	270463.44	61	Swedish Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	6	6	M	Good	Good		
529225.59	270466.22	62	Swedish Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	7	7	M	Good	Partially covered by Ivy.		
529241.49	270470.42	63	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	10	9	Y	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
529240.93	270481.03	64	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	16	13	M	Good	Main stem trifurcates just above ground level with evidence of compression fork development. Minor dead wood in lower crown.	No attention necessary.	

Eastings	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
529225.48	270484.78	65	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	5	MA	Good	Previously pollarded. Re-growth limited. Unable to inspect main stems due to extensive Ivy.	Sever ivy at base of main stem up to 2m high.	Low
529226.23	270489.73	66	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	8	MA	Good	Previously pollarded. Re-growth limited.		
529227.43	270495.43	67	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	7	MA	Good	Previously pollarded. Re-growth limited.		
529228.38	270500.61	68	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	9	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown. Main stems extensively covered by ivy.	Sever ivy at base of main stem up to 2m high.	Low
529228.98	270505.71	69	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	12	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown. Main stems extensively covered by ivy.	Sever ivy at base of main stem up to 2m high.	Low
529229.73	270502.71	70	Lime species	<i>Tilia sp.</i>	9	7	MA	Good	Unable to inspect main stem due to extensive Ivy.	Sever ivy at base of main stem up to 2m high.	
529233.48	270502.41	71	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus x canescens</i>	18	8	M	Good	Good		
529232.13	270497.61	72	Lime species	<i>Tilia sp.</i>	16	12	M	Good	Minor dead wood in lower crown.		
529238.19	270492.9	73	Lime species	<i>Tilia sp.</i>	16	10	M	Good	Moderate dead wood in crown.	Remove moderate dead wood.	Low
529239.69	270496.8	74	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus x canescens</i>	14	8	M	Good	Tree leaning to north side above third-party property.	Although no defects were found, it may be prudent to remove this stem before it becomes much larger.	

Eastings	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
529243.89	270493.05	75	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus x canescens</i>	16	8	MA	Good	Good		
529250.34	270485.4	76	Lime species	<i>Tilia sp.</i>	14	11	M	Good	Moderate dead wood in crown.	Remove moderate dead wood.	Low
		76a	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus x canescens</i>	10	5	MA	Good	Good		
529258.81	270490.03	77	Narrowleaf Ash	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	12	8	M	Good	Evidence of crown reduction works.		
529263.81	270492.34	78	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	12	8	M	Good	Partially covered by ivy. Minor dead wood in crown.		
529268.61	270493.09	79	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	10	9	M	Good	Partially covered by ivy. Minor dead wood in crown.		
529273.71	270494.89	80	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>					Tree previously removed.		
529292.15	270496.47	81	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	10	9	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
529298.57	270496.56	82	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	10	7	MA	Fair	Minor dead wood in crown.		
529305.47	270496.26	83	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	9	9	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
529311.62	270488.61	84	Oriental Spruce	<i>Picea orientalis</i>	10	6	M	Good	Good		
529472.35	270899.63	85	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	11	11	M	Good	Good		
529476.25	270901.28	86	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	14	M	Good	Major dead wood in middle crown above footpath.	Remove dead wood and leave at base of tree as habitat pile.	Low
529477.15	270902.03	87	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	6	4	M	Good	Good		

Eastings	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
529480.75	270903.53	88	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	6	6	M	Good	Good – basal growth growing from old stump.		
529487.85	270907.98	89	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	7	4	M	Fair	Evidence of minor thinning throughout crown. Minor dead wood in upper crown.	No attention necessary.	
529491.42	270910.7	90	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	8	6	OM	Good	Good		
529494.31	270912.4	91	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	8	4	M	Good	Good		
529496.52	270913.76	92	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	5	3	M	Fair	Evidence of minor thinning throughout crown.		
529499.23	270916	93	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	6	4	M	Good	Good		
529500.59	270917.02	94	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	7	4	M	Good	Good		
529501.95	270917.7	95	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	6	4	M	Good	Good		
529505.86	270920.08	96	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	10	6	M	Good	Good		
529508.92	270922.12	97	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	10	7	M	Good	Good		
529511.02	270923.61	98	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	5	3	M	Good	Good		
529513.91	270924.97	99	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	4	4	M	Good	Good		
529515.27	270926.67	100	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	6	5	M	Good	Good		

Easting	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
529517.48	270927.86	101	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	9	4	OM	Fair	Evidence of minor thinning throughout crown.		
529519.86	270929.39	102	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	6	4	M	Good	Leaning towards adjacent parking bays.	No attention necessary.	
529524.11	270932.28	103	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	9	8	M	Good	Good		
529525.81	270933.47	104	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	10	6	M	Good	Good		
529529.3	270935.21	105	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	10	7	M	Good	Good		
529531.99	270937.69	106	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	6	4	M	Good	Good		
529535.73	270940.07	107	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	8	9	M	Good	Good		
529541.34	270944.32	108	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	6	4	M	Good	Good		
529545.55	270946.7	109	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	10	10	M	Good	Multi-stemmed tree. Extensively covered by ivy throughout crown.	Sever ivy at base of main stem up to 2m high.	Low
529547.25	270947.72	110	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	7	4	M	Good	Good		
529549.63	270949.08	111	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	7	5	M	Good	Good		
529554.05	270952.31	112	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	11	6	M	Good	Good		
529555.41	270953.16	113	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	9	6	M	Good	Good		
529562.81	270958.22	114	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	6	6	M	Good	Extensively covered by ivy in upper crown.	Sever ivy at base of main stem up to 2m high.	Low

Eastings	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
529569.59	270962.45	115	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifoliam</i>	12	8	M	Good	Extensively covered by ivy in upper crown.	Sever ivy at base of main stem up to 2m high.	Low
529577.07	270967.38	117	Prunus species	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	5	4	MA	Good	Good		
529939.08	270448.28	121	Common Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	9	8	MA	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
529919.7	270451.34	122	Common Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	12	9	M	Good	Four broken branches lodged in crown.	Remove broken branches in crown.	Low
529908.14	270456.1	123	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	14	11	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
529901.05	270458.11	124	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	15	8	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown. Low branches above road and cut grass.	Crown lift to 4.5m above road and 2.5m above grass to aid mowing.	Moderate
529894.59	270460.49	125	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	13	8	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown. Low branches above road and cut grass.	Crown lift to 4.5m above road and 2.5m above grass to aid mowing.	Moderate
529882.01	270463.89	126	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	12	13	M	Good	Moderate dead wood in crown.	Remove moderate dead wood.	Low
		126a	Ornamental Cherry	<i>Prunus x subhirtella</i> 'Autumnalis Rosea'	1.5	0.5	NP	Good	Good		
529861.95	270458.11	127	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	12	12		Good	Moderate dead wood in crown.	Remove moderate dead wood.	Low
529841.71	270468.59	128	Prunus species	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	7	7	M	Good	Tree has several cut stems of cypress laying in crown. These appear to have been cut from a tree in the adjacent third-party tree.	Remove cypress from crown.	Low

Eastings	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
529835.93	270452.95	129	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	15	15	MA	Good	Moderate dead wood in crown.	Remove moderate dead wood.	Low
529854.29	270445.81	130	Common Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	16	8	M	Good	Moderate dead wood in crown.	Remove moderate dead wood.	Low
529839.31	270413.94	131	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus x canescens</i>	17	17	M	Good	Minor dead wood and spurs from previous pruning throughout crown.		
529825.37	270416.32	134	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus x canescens</i>					Tree previously removed.		
529824.69	270428.9	135	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	8	M	Good	Good		
529835.35	270405.81	136	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	10	10	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
529826.17	270394.59	138	Elder	<i>Sambuccas nigra</i>	9	8	M	Good	Good – leaning towards park.		
529862.55	270368.34	140	Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	7	9	MA	Good	Evidence of thinning throughout crown. <i>Phytophthora</i> canker identified on main stem.		
529869	270362.66	142	Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	8	7	MA	Fair	Tree partially covered by ivy. Early stage bacterial canker present on some branches.		
529895.52	270356.2	143	Prunus species	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	8	10	M	Good	Original tree previously removed. Multiple large self-set suckers within the area.		
529899.26	270350.08	144	Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	10	8	MA	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		

Eastings	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
529917.6	270354.53	145	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	7	5	MA	Good	Tree becoming too large for protection cage.	Remove tree protection cage as it is now damaging bark.	Moderate
529991.57	270334.29	146	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	14	13	M	Good	Moderate dead wood in crown. Tree close to path.	Remove moderate dead wood.	Moderate
530021.55	270316.04	147	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	14	7	M	Good	Extensively covered by ivy and bramble throughout crown.		
530023.63	270321.16	148	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	11	6	M	Good	Extensively covered by ivy and bramble throughout crown.		
530024.59	270323.4	149	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	3		M	Dead	Tree previously pollarded.		
530026.35	270328.04	150	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	2	11	M	Poor	Tree previously pollarded. Re-growth limited.		
530027.31	270330.12	151	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6		M	Poor	Extensively covered by ivy and bramble throughout crown.		
530028.43	270333	152	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	3-5	8	M	Poor	Extensively covered by ivy and bramble throughout crown.		
530033.85	270346.27	154	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	3-5	12	M	Fair	Extensively covered by ivy and bramble throughout crown.		
530035.65	270349.87	155	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	3-5	5	M	Fair	Extensively covered by ivy and bramble throughout crown.		
530036.37	270353.47	156	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	3-5	8	M	Fair	Extensively covered by ivy and bramble throughout crown.		

Eastings	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
530038.17	270357.07	157	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	3-5	9	M	Fair	Extensively covered by ivy and bramble throughout crown.		
530039.25	270359.59	158	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	3-5	7	M	Fair	Tree previously pollarded. Re-growth limited. Extensively covered by ivy throughout.		
530039.96	270361.49	159	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	3-5	11	M	Fair	Tree previously pollarded. Re-growth limited. Extensively covered by ivy throughout.		
530040.86	270363.83	160	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	6	M	Fair	Extensively covered by ivy throughout. One stem shortened by pedestrian gap in hedgerow.		
530041.66	270366.49	161	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	9	M	Fair	Good		
530042.26	270368.02	162	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	9	M	Fair	Good		
530043.16	270369.91	163	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	11	M	Fair	Good		
530043.62	270371.61	164	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	12	10	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
530035.61	270378.09	165	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	9	10	M	Good	Good		
530032.19	270380.97	166	Prunus species	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	7	5	M	Good	Good		
530023.37	270386.73	167	Prunus species	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	7	8	M	Good	Good		
530020.85	270388.35	168	Prunus species	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	7	4	M	Good	Good		

Eastings	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
530017.56	270390.54	169	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	6	M	Poor	Partially collapsed within belt.		
530015.76	270390.9	170	Prunus species	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	7	6	M	Good	Good		
530013.78	270392.88	171	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	7	M	Poor	Extensively covered by ivy throughout crown and top third broken off and hung up within hedgerow.		
530012.34	270393.6	172	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	6	M	Dead	Extensively covered by ivy throughout crown and top half broken off and hung up within hedgerow and on land beyond.		
529999.78	270394.24	173	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	8	7	M	Poor	Lost main limb recently, remaining growth in poor condition. Close to young children's play area.	Remove tree.	Moderate
530005.54	270396.76	174	Apple species	<i>Malus sp.</i>	9	8	M	Good	Good		
530000.68	270400.18	175	Swedish Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	7	4	MA	Fair	Fair. Suppressed by larger trees adjacent.		
529993.66	270405.4	176	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	12	11	MA	Good	Evidence of major structural failure in upper crown in recent storms. Close to children's play area.	Remove crown and leave as a 6m framework pollard.	High
529998.88	270407.56	177	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	14	5	M	Good	Good		
530008.24	270400.18	179	White Poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>	18	10	M	Good	Sucker growth emerging amongst other nearby trees.		

Eastings	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
530012.92	270403.42	180	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	7	M	Good	Main stem covered by ivy.		
530009.86	270405.4	181	Common Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	14	6	M	Good	Good		
530003.74	270410.26	182	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	14	12	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
530007.88	270410.08	183	Common Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	14	5	MA	Good	Good		
530009.38	270414.61	185	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	13	7	M	Good	Tree leans slightly.		
530015.14	270418.57	186	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	15	16	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
530009.02	270420.73	187	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	12	8	MA	Good	Main stem covered by ivy.		
530005.06	270425.95	188	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	10	M	Good	Main stem covered by ivy.		
530000.74	270423.07	189	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>					Tree previously removed.		
530005.42	270417.31	190	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	13	9	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
530002.72	270418.03	191	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	8	5	MA	Good	Good		
529998.94	270419.47	192	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	18	13	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
529994.8	270411.55	196	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	9	4	M	Fair	Fair. Suppressed by larger trees adjacent.		
529992.46	270427.21	197	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	6	6	M	Good	Good		
		197a	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	2	1	NP	Good	Good		

Easting	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
529977.84	270423.62	198	Swedish Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	7	6	M	Good	Good		
529975.32	270433.34	199	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	8	8	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
529961.85	270433.35	201	Swedish Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	7	5	M	Good	Good		
529960.41	270437.31	202	Swedish Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	7	5	M	Good	Good		
529955.19	270439.11	203	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	10	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
529956.99	270431.73	204	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	9	8	M	Good	Good		
529962.77	270429.63	205	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	9	6	M	Good	Good		
529968.71	270427.83	206	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	11	11	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
530019.67	270303.82	207	Elder	<i>Sambuccas nigra</i>	5	5	M	Good	Good		
530032.47	270298.7	208	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	9	8	MA	Fair	Could not inspect base of tree due to extensive Ivy and Bramble.		
530035.67	270295.5	209	Elder	<i>Sambuccas nigra</i>	6	4	M	Fair	Small broken branch hung up in Ivy		
530038.55	270293.26	210	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	9	7	M	Good	Could not inspect base of tree due to extensive Ivy and Bramble.		
530041.43	270291.66	211	Elder	<i>Sambuccas nigra</i>	6	5	M	Good	Could not inspect base of tree due to extensive Ivy and Bramble.		
530046.87	270300.62	212	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	8	8	M	Good	Good		

Eastings	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
530044.63	270289.42	213	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	9	7	M	Fair	Main stem collapsed and still lying on adjacent grassed area.	Clear collapsed stem and coppice to 1m	Moderate
530047.19	270288.14	214	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	10	7	M	Fair	Top third of main stem collapsed and still hung up within tree.	Clear collapsed stem top and coppice to 1m	Moderate
530051.03	270285.58	215	Elder	<i>Sambucca nigra</i>					Tree previously removed.		
530058.12	270282.4	216	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	8	7	M	Good	Extensively covered by bramble throughout crown.		
530061.72	270280.24	218	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	13	10	M	Good	Good		
530063.88	270279.16	219	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	6	M	Good	Minor dead wood and dead bramble throughout crown.		
530067.12	270277.36	220	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	5	M	Good	Good		
530069.28	270275.92	221	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	14	9	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		
530072.88	270276.28	222	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	7	MA	Fair	Minor dead wood in crown. Evidence of dieback in lower crown.		
530073.78	270272.14	223	Portugal Laurel	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	9	6	M	Fair	Fair – some dead stems within crown.		
530077.98	270272.36	224	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	11	M	Fair	Minor dead wood in crown.		
530084.82	270268.94	226	Common Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	15	5	M	Good	Minor dead wood in crown.		

Eastings	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
530086.62	270264.26	227	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	16	12	MA	Good	Good		
530089.86	270265.34	228	Common Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	16	8	M	Good	Good		
Dunnock Way											
		1	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	4	4	Y	Good	Good		
		2	Sorbus species	<i>Sorbus sp.</i>	3	1	Y	Poor	Evidence of significant dieback.	Replace tree.	Low
		3	Sorbus species	<i>Sorbus sp.</i>	4	1	Y	Poor	Evidence of significant dieback.	Replace tree.	Low
		4	Sorbus species	<i>Sorbus sp.</i>	5	2	Y	Poor	Upper crown has minor dead wood and stem has multiple stems of new growth.	No attention necessary.	
		5	Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	6	3	Y	Good	Good		
		6	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	7	3	Y	Fair	Fair – producing basal growth.	Remove basal growth.	Low
		7	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	7	3	Y	Good	Good		
		8	Prunus	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	10	4	MA	Good	Evidence of dieback in upper crown. Extensively covered by ivy throughout crown. Close to third-party property.	Fell tree on to adjacent grass area.	Low
		9	Elm species	<i>Ulmus sp.</i>	4	3	Y	Poor	Dieback throughout crown.	Fell to ground level.	Low

Easting	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
		10	Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	6	2	Y	Good	Good		
		11	Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	7	2	Y	Good	Good		
		12	Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	6	2	Y	Good	Good		
		13	Sessile oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	7	3	Y	Good	Good		
		14	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	6	2	Y	Good	Good		
		15	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	5	2	Y	Fair	Fair – bark wound at 1m		
		16	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	7	2	Y	Good	Good		
		17	Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	10	4	Y	Good	Good		
		18	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	6	2	Y	Good	Good		
		19	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	6	2	Y	Good	Good		
		20	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	6	2	Y	Poor	Poor – bark removed from main stem.	Remove tree.	Low
		22	Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	6	2	Y	Fair	Major basal mower damage, tree held up by stake.	Leave for now.	
		23	Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	4	2	MA	Poor	Dieback throughout. Broken branch in crown.	Remove broken branch.	Low

Easting	Northing	ID No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)	Age cat.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
		24	Sorbus species	<i>Sorbus sp.</i>	4	1	Y	Poor	Evidence of significant dieback and mower damage. Staking system redundant.	Remove dead top and re-shape. Remove staking system.	Low
		25	Sorbus species	<i>Sorbus sp.</i>	4	1	Y	Good	Major basal mower damage, tree held up by stake.	Leave for now.	

8.6 Tree Location Plans