

Tree Condition & Management Report 2025

Aldbrough St John Parish Council

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Report prepared by

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Summary

Aldbrough St John PC instructed Treeplan to undertake a Tree Condition & Management Inspection of trees growing on PC property at Aldborough St John, Richmond, DL11.

Tree inspections were undertaken in July & August 2025. All significant trees were inspected where access allowed.

Survey details for 65 individual or groups of trees were recorded.

Tree work recommendations are prioritised as urgent, high, medium and low depending upon the seriousness of the tree defect or issue and the target that may be harmed, should failure occur.

- No trees were recommended for work of an urgent or high priority
- Tree work has been recommended of a medium and low priority

A tree schedule with recorded details and work recommendations is found in Appendix 2.

Two tree location plans with the approximate location of recorded/numbered trees is found at the rear of Appendix 2.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction

Aldbrough St John PC instructed Treeplan to undertake a Tree Condition & Management Inspection of trees growing on PC property at Aldborough St John, Richmond, DL11.

1.2 Qualifications & Experience of Author

The author of this report is Ross Cannon. Conclusions and recommendations of this report are based on my site observations and experience. I have experience and qualifications in Forestry and Arboriculture.

1.3 Surveying Methodology & Report Limitations

A summary of the survey methodology, a tree risk assessment process and report limitations are included in Appendix 1.

1.4 Report Format

A brief appraisal of the site, work recommendations and priorities are given within this report.

A tree schedule is found in Appendix 2 which includes all tree relevant data and recommendations.

Two tree location plans showing the approximate locations of the recorded/numbered trees is found at the rear of Appendix 2.

2. SITE VISITS, OBSERVATIONS & WORK PRIORITY

2.1 Site Visit

The site was walked and ownership boundaries shown/historic tree management discussed with a representative of the Parish Council in July 2025.

Tree inspections were undertaken in July & August 2025. All significant trees were inspected where access allowed – access to the area approximately to the south west of Aldbrough Beck/north of Kilton Grange Street/trees in group T050 was limited due to depth of the beck, narrow access and thick bramble/scrub. Trees in this area did however appear in reasonable health and structural condition.

2.2 Observations

On the whole the tree stock is in reasonable condition, despite a drought spring and summer 2025. Sycamore however, of which there are several to the north west of the survey area are generally in reduced health (small leaves/sparse canopies) due to drought stress.

The ash trees are all showing some reduced condition as a result of a disease of ash trees ‘Ash Dieback’ – see <https://treecouncil.org.uk/guidance-resources/ash-dieback-disease-a-guide-for-tree-owners/> for more information. Ash trees (including those surveyed here) in the region however appear to have improved in condition in the last two years, it is hoped this continues.

There are a number of small (early mature, <10m tall) elm trees and one mature elm to the south east. The mature elm may have some resistance to Dutch Elm Disease (DED), but the smaller ones may cyclically die due to DED – see <https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/fthr/pest-and-disease-resources/dutch-elm-disease-ophiostoma-novo-ulmi/>. Some pruning has been recommended for an elm (T020) adjacent the road bridge. If significant traffic management costs are required to prune this tree it may be worth felling it instead, as if, as is likely it dies later due to DED there will not be a second cost. Once felled, and even if it does succumb to DED it will still re-grow from the stump (unless it is ground out).

A willow tree of particular concern to the PC was subject to a climbed inspection – tree number T028. Photographs of this tree and management recommendations are provided in section 3.2 below and Appendix 2 tree schedule.

Some trees in declining condition/dead branches, if small and not within falling distance of footpaths or items of value have not been recorded for removal/management. Such trees pose very little risk to site users yet are of high habitat/wildlife value.

2.3 Work Priority Recommendations

Tree work that is required as a matter of urgency, such as an imminent likelihood of tree failure on to persons, highway or buildings is given an URGENT PRIORITY. Work may also include that which is causing a significant nuisance, such as branches interfering with traffic sight lines or damaging buildings.

Tree work which is required soon but will wait for any contractor quotation process is given a HIGH PRIORITY.

Tree work that is required in the future, such as trees outgrowing their location or those with defects that are not currently considered to be high priority (at the time of inspection) but may worsen in time are given a MEDIUM PRIORITY.

Tree work that is required in the future which is considered to be good arboricultural practise but not urgent is given a LOW PRIORITY. If sufficient funds are available then this work can be undertaken, alternatively it will aid financial planning in future budget periods.

Tree work that will be required as and when a predicted issue arises will be given an AS APPROPRIATE timescale.

Although not entirely rigid time periods the following priorities are recommended to be completed in the following time periods.

- URGENT PRIORITY – Should be completed immediately to minimise the risk of injury or property damage.
- HIGH PRIORITY – Ideally as soon as practically possible, but within 6 months.
- MEDIUM PRIORITY - Ideally within 6 to 12 months.
- LOW PRIORITY – Ideally within 12 to 24 months.

High priority tree work may be required alongside medium or low priority work at the same site. It may be in some instances more economically beneficial to have medium and low priority work undertaken while a contractor is already on site undertaking high priority work.

Trees requiring work have been recorded in a tree schedule (Appendix 2) and given an individual number, which is marked on a plan/s (Appendix 2).

3. CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Work Priorities

- No trees were recommended for work of an urgent or high priority
- Tree work has been recommended of a medium and low priority

3.2 Willow Tree T028

A willow tree of particular concern to the PC was subject to a climbed inspection – tree number T028. Management recommendations are provided in Appendix 2 tree schedule and on labelled photographs below.

This tree has a history of branch failures. This is normal for this tree type and cannot be fully avoided. Previously observed branch failures by the PC have prompted a rope barrier being installed at the canopy edge to reduce public access.

Point A of concern to PC, appears structural branch splitting to north west	Split appears an old failure point, good wound wood outside and rib inside of this feature
	
Rear of Point A included bark, some compensatory wood growth to the side but not an ideal branch union considering the size and form of the branch from this	Structural branch to south east – appears a large issue from ground but from above there appears ample new/compensatory wood growth around this feature
	

Area of historic branch failures, normal for tree type	Area of historic branch failures, normal for tree type
	
Area of historic branch failures, normal for tree type	Approximate suggested crown reduction line shown yellow. View from north east, looking south west
	
Approximate suggested crown reduction line shown yellow. View from north west, looking south east	
	Blank

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Tree Work, Standards & Re-inspection

Tree work recommendations are given in Appendix 2, below. Work should ideally be undertaken in the time periods as recommended in section 2.3 above.

All work should meet British Standard for tree work BS 3998 and be undertaken by suitably trained, qualified and insured staff.

Given the locations of the trees close to highways, footpaths, play areas and property it is recommended that they are inspected every three years or after any significant weather event by a suitably trained and qualified tree surveyor.

It is further recommended that the site is walked after a high wind or significant weather event, looking for any soil cracks/ loose root pates, broken and hanging branches. Record this walk over inspection. Additional arborist advice can then be sought if required/prior to any next timetabled full inspection – see section 5.3 for more advice.

5. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Protected Trees

Where a tree preservation order (TPO) protects these trees, or they are located in a conservation area, or protected by planning conditions, it will be necessary to obtain permission from or notify the local planning authority (LPA) before carrying out any work, except for certain exemptions. The tree management conclusions and recommendations in this report are considered to be acceptable but clients must be aware that the LPA may take an alternative view and can refuse permission.

5.2 Wildlife Conservation Legislation

Bird's nests have legal protection while in use; also, bats and their roosts have legal protection whether in use or not.

Tree surgeons and forestry contractors should be aware of their duties under the following legislation. Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 & Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000.

5.3 Tree Safety & Ownership

Owners of trees have a duty of care, in so far as is reasonably practical to ensure their trees do not harm others. Reasonable management appropriate to the size of the tree stock and the resources available to the landowner are expected by the courts. For more advice visit

<http://ntsgroup.org.uk/>

APPENDIX 1

SURVEY METHODOLOGY, TREE RISK ASSESSMENT & REPORT LIMITATIONS

Trees were inspected from the ground (with the exception of T028) only using the 'Visual Tree Inspection' methodology (Mattheck & Breloer). No decay detection equipment was used.

The work recommended in this report has been suggested so that identified risks posed by trees or their parts are reduced to acceptable levels. Trees are living and dynamic structures subject to extreme weather, vandalism, physical, chemical and biological changes that can quickly have an impact on a tree's condition and its growing environment. As such, even with robust tree inspections unforeseen changes and hidden defects, resulting structural failures can occur. All trees have a tolerance to the expected weather at a site they have grown in, but even then, healthy defect free trees can still fail. Tree inspection comments and recommendations only relate to the surveyed trees condition on the day the survey/ inspection was undertaken.

The risk that a tree or its parts poses to a site has been considered in relation to the following:

1. **The size of the defective tree or the defective part of it.** The failure of a whole, large tree can be significant, the failure of a small tree, or single dead branch could be less so.
2. **The target.** The target is the person or property that could be harmed by the failure. A high value target could be a permanent object such as a building or place where people congregate regularly such as a busy main road bus stop. A low value target could be a quiet footpath or place where people rarely go or pass through.

I have considered the size of the defective parts and the targets when making my work recommendations. I consider that some defects, as many are naturally occurring anyway can be left unmanaged in sites with low value targets. A rotting trunk provides a rare ecological resource and can be left in an area of heavy brambles where no one ever visits for example. The same rotting trunk however could be too much of a risk to retain next to a busy public highway.

The time scales associated with the work priorities are no absolute guarantee of safety or stability within a certain time period but are concluded from a combination of size of defective part, target, experience and the need to inform the client how best to practically and economically manage their tree stock.

A re-inspection is recommended after

- after a significant weather event, such as but not limited to severe winds, extremes in temperature, floods and drought not normal for the area.
- an outbreak of a virulent pest or disease which the author cannot foresee.
- pruning or works recommended are not undertaken to British Standard 3998:2010 or to the specification recommended in the report.
- if groundwork operations are/have been undertaken, that I was not aware of, within the vicinity of the trees that could alter their rooting environments, such as but not limited to underground utility work that doesn't meet the recommendations in NJUG 10 or British Standard 5837:2012 or their successors.

No attempt has been made to assess soil subsidence/heave risk potential, nor should any be construed.

This survey and report is for the recipient(s) named in the Introduction only; any third-party relying on the contents of this report does so entirely at their own risk.

Given the nature of the site I recommend that the trees are inspected at least every three years or after any significant weather event by a suitably qualified and insured tree surveyor.

APPENDIX 2

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE SHEETS & TREE LOCATION PLANS (x2)

Explanation of Survey Details

Ref No: Each tree/group has been given a unique number, which coincides with the site plan.

Name: Common name has been given.

Height (m): This is measured approximately, or to the nearest 5m.

Stem Diameter/DBH (cm): The Diameter at Breast Height of the given tree at 1.5 m above soil level

Life Stage: Is described as newly planted, young (first third of life), early mature (second third of life), mature (final third of life), or over mature.

Life Expectancy: In years

Target Description: Item, property or persons which could be impacted if a tree or tree part failed

Survey Notes: significant issues noted or appraisal of characteristics

Health: General physiological/health assessment considering leaf size, twig extension growth, canopy density, twig/branch dieback. Good = Normal health, Fair = sub-optimal, possibly in early decline, Poor = In decline, Dead.

Work Recommendations e.g. requires pruning or further investigation of suspected defects is needed.

Timescale/Work Priority: Urgent, H = High, M = Medium, L = Low and As app = As appropriate (e.g. inspect after a storm event)

All measurements are estimates

Ref.	Common Name	Height (m)	DBH (cm)	Life Stage	Target/Type	Survey Notes/Comments	Health	Work Recommendations	Timescale/Work Priority
T001	Hornbeam	6	20	Early Mature	Target - car park.	Canopy slightly sparser than normal assume drought spring 2025 Low canopy to games area Canopy weight bias to SE Bag/ tie constricting branch at 4.5m to W.	Fair	Crown lift to 2.5m for pedestrian clearance, no wound >3cm diameter Remove constricted branch to just below constriction	Low
T002	Sycamore	14	60	Mature	Target - road.	Canopy sparser than normal Previous pruning works undertaken Dead branches 2.5-5cm diam.	Fair	No action required	No Action
T003	Norway maple	16	70	Mature	Target - road.	Dead branches <2.5cm diam. Canopy decline/tip dieback, assume drought spring 2025	Fair	No action required	No Action
T004	Oak	2	2	Newly planted	Establishing recent planting	Drought stress Still supported by stake and tie	Fair	Replace stake as loose Retie and add spacer to prevent stem rubbing on stake Hand weed/ cut grass around base Add organic mulch/ well rotted wood chip around base (5cm deep/30cm circle round tree) Water in drought conditions	Medium
T005	Sycamore	14	80	Over Mature	Target - road.	Normal form Previous pruning works undertaken Dead branches 2.5-5cm diam. Canopy decline/tip dieback, drought spring 2025	Fair	Remove dead branches > 25 mm.	Low
T006	Alder	6	10	Mature	Riverside tree.	Multi-stemmed, previously topped/ cyclically pollarded	Good	No action required at this time Could be re-pollarded in future	No Action
T007	Hawthorn	5	50	Mature	Group of 3 stems under canopies of larger trees	Ivy at base prevents full inspection Canopy decline/tip dieback	Fair	No action required	No Action
T008	Ash	9	30	Early Mature	Riverside tree. Target - building	Ivy at base prevents full inspection Tree/stem leaning Low/lateral canopy to building/structure Dead branches 2.5-5cm diam. Ash dieback class 1 (100 - 75% canopy)	Fair	Sever ivy at base.	Low
T009	Elm	10	50	Early Mature	Riverside tree.	Ivy at base prevents full inspection	Good	Sever ivy at base.	Medium
T010	Ash	5	50	Mature	Roadside tree.	Dead or recently pollarded/ topped stem	Dead?	No action required	No Action
T011	Alder	6	20	Early Mature	Riverside tree.	Normal health and form	Good	No action required	No Action
T012	Beech	10	50	Early Mature	Target - Bridge, path	Normal form Previous pruning works undertaken Canopy sparser than normal	Fair	Crown lift to 2m for pedestrian clearance, 5m over farm track, remove/reduce pendulous growth rather than larger branches where possible	Low

Ref.	Common Name	Height (m)	DBH (cm)	Life Stage	Target/Type	Survey Notes/Comments	Health	Work Recommendations	Timescale/Work Priority
T013	Field maple	10	60	Mature	Target - green	Previous pruning works undertaken Basal wounds occluding little apparent decay Structural branches broken/torn Canopy sparser than normal Dead branches 5-10cm diam.	Fair	Remove dead branches > 25 mm in low Canopy, remove torn/ branch stubs	Low
T014	Apple	1.5	1	Newly planted		Recent planting in metal guard	Good	Add organic mulch/ well rotted wood chip around base (5cm deep/30cm circle round tree) Water in drought conditions	Medium
T015	Sycamore	12	65	Mature	Target - road.	Single stem to 2m, divides into multi-stemmed canopy, with no main central leader. NW leader apical dominant. Two lateral branches to S have historical bark necrosis between and below their unions with main stem. Wood exposed following necrosis appears solid and not decayed, good wound wood establishing. If either of these branches were to fail they would impact low use grass area. Reduction pruning likely detrimental as removal of photosynthetic area Dead branches <2.5cm diam. Canopy sparser than normal	Fair	No action required	No Action
T016	Horse chestnut	3	3	Young		Normal health and form Establishing recent planting	Good	Add organic mulch/ well rotted wood chip around base (5cm deep/30cm circle round tree)	Medium
T017	Oak	5	10	Semi Mature		Normal health and form	Good	No action required	No Action
T018	Ash	13	50	Early Mature	Target - road.	Group of five stems Ivy at base prevents full inspection Previous pruning works undertaken Low/lateral canopy over road Structural roots mechanical damage Ivy on stem/canopy prevents full inspection Dead branches >10cm diam. Ash dieback class 1 (100 - 75% canopy) Two stems to N/Bridge dead	Fair	Crown lift/reduce/remove low lateral canopy over roadside to 5.2 m for highway clearance. Remove two dead stems to N	Medium
T019	Norway maple	15	60	Mature	Riverside tree.	Ivy at base prevents full inspection Previous pruning works undertaken Structural roots mechanical damage Ivy on stem/canopy prevents full inspection	Good	Sever ivy at base.	Low

Ref.	Common Name	Height (m)	DBH (cm)	Life Stage	Target/Type	Survey Notes/Comments	Health	Work Recommendations	Timescale/Work Priority
T020	Elm	11	30	Early Mature	Roadside tree.	Low/lateral canopy over road Basal wounds occluding little apparent decay on E stem Basal wounds occluding some decay on two separate stems to S/river Canopy touching garden wall to NW	Good	Crown lift/reduce/prune back to main stems low/lateral growth to 5.2 m for highway clearance. Remove two S stems closest to river with Basal decay Prune to provide 1.5m clearance from garden wall OR Remove all stems - tree unlikely to reach maturity without succumbing to Dutch Elm Disease. If traffic management required may be more economically beneficial to remove rather than prune and remove at a later date	Low
T021	Birch	9	30	Early Mature	Target - car park.	Single stem divides into two at 1.5m - S stem dead/decline from half height. N stem long, end weighted. Tree of poor form but could be crown reduced in an attempt to retain/re-shape it	Poor	Reduce height from current 10m to 5m, reduce lateral growth to E by 2m, N & NW by 5m, W by 1.5m to strong live side growth Remove dead branches > 25 mm. Crown lift to 1.5m	Medium
T022	Birch	9	40	Mature	Target - dwelling.	Previous pruning works undertaken Girdling root/s Stem wound/pruning occluding some decay Bleeding bark lesions on stem Dead branches 5-10cm diam.	Fair	Remove dead branch to W at 3m	Low
T023	Sycamore	15	70	Mature	Target - building	Historic bleeding bark lesions at base, not currently active Stem wide bark included union, stable at time of inspection Canopy sparser than normal	Fair	No action required	No Action
T024	Horse chestnut	14	70	Mature		Bark necrosis at base Bleeding bark lesions at base Stem wound/pruning occluding some decay Stem wide bark included union Bark necrosis on stem Bleeding bark lesions on stem Structural branch bleeding bark lesions Structural branch bark necrosis All historic bleeding lesions, good wound wood	Good	No action required	No Action
T025	Birch	4	5	Semi Mature		Normal health and form	Good	No action required	No Action

Ref.	Common Name	Height (m)	DBH (cm)	Life Stage	Target/Type	Survey Notes/Comments	Health	Work Recommendations	Timescale/Work Priority
T026	Oak	5	5	Semi Mature		Recently established planting Redundant stake and tie? In formal metal tree guard but tree off-centre Canopy decline/tip dieback	Poor	Remove metal tree guard, remove stake and tie, check tree stability and re stake/tie if needed Reinstall metal guard with tree in more central position Mulch base	Medium
T027	Willow Tag 199	15	100	Mature	Riverside tree.	Stem wide bark included union, W stem weight bias to W, E stem upright. Western stem historic branch failure point just above union at 2m, some decay, good wound wood. Previous pruning Further pruning proposed to reduce wind loading, establish a smaller canopy and maintain tree longevity	Good	Crown reduce all leading branches by 4m to appropriate live side branch	Low
T028	Weeping willow	17	100	Mature	Riverside tree.	Roped off to reduce public access Previous pruning works undertaken Previous storm damage Structural roots mechanical damage Single stem at base divides into wide spreading canopy between 2.5 & 7m, branch unions mainly appear ok/normal with the exception of two to W at 4m. Hollow, good wound wood on structural branch to E at 4m. Dead branches 5-10cm diam.	Good	Crown reduce all leading branches by 4m to appropriate live side branch while retaining general shape of existing tree Remove split branches from internal canopy Remove dead branches >5cm diameter Tree is still likely to see branch failures in the future as that is the strategy of willows. A sign could be installed suggesting avoidance in/after high wind events See additional text and photographs in report	Low
T029	Hawthorn Elder Willow x5 Holly	7	50	Mature	Riverside tree.	Normal health and form Previous pruning works undertaken	Good	No action required	No Action
T030	Hawthorn	5	30	Mature	Riverside tree.	Normal health and form Ivy at base prevents full inspection	Good	No action required	No Action
T031	Ash	10	20	Early Mature	Riverside tree.	Ivy at base prevents full inspection Ash dieback class 2 (75 - 51% canopy)	Fair	No action required	No Action
T032	Alder x3	13	40	Mature	Riverside tree.	Normal health and form	Good	No action required	No Action
T033	Ash x6	16	60	Mature	Riverside tree.	Ivy at base prevents full inspection Ash dieback class 3 (50 - 26% canopy) Stem growth possibly previously made wall unstable?	Fair	No action required	No Action
T034	Horse chestnut	11	100	Mature	Target - footpath.	Stem wide bark included union between three leading branches, good reaction growth	Good	No action required	No Action
T035	Elm	7	30	Early Mature	Riverside tree.	Normal health and form	Good	No action required	No Action
T036	Ash	10	30	Early Mature	Riverside tree.	Ash dieback class 1 (100 - 75% canopy)	Fair	No action required	No Action

Ref.	Common Name	Height (m)	DBH (cm)	Life Stage	Target/Type	Survey Notes/Comments	Health	Work Recommendations	Timescale/Work Priority
T037	Fir	7	20	Early Mature	Riverside tree.	Normal health and form	Good	No action required	No Action
T038	Alder	12	40	Mature	Target - playground.	Normal health and form Multi stems from base U shaped union	Good	No action required	No Action
T039	Ash	17	60	Early Mature	Target - building	Ivy at base prevents full inspection Shrubs/vegetation prevents full inspection Previous pruning works undertaken Ash dieback class 1 (100 - 75% canopy)	Fair	No action required	No Action
T040	Willow	11	30	Mature	Riverside tree. Target - building	Multi stems from base wide bark included union Union failing/cracked	Good	Crown reduce to 5m	Low
T041	Willow	9	40	Mature	Riverside tree.	Tree/stem leaning Previous pruning works undertaken Canopy asymmetrical/weight biased/leaning	Good	No action required	No Action
T042	Ash	13	70	Mature	Riverside tree. Target - building	Ivy at base prevents full inspection Previous pruning works undertaken Dead branches 5-10cm diam. Ash dieback class 2 (75 - 51% canopy)	Fair	Adjacent resident indicated children play in beck adjacent tree and concerns over dead branches. If a concern could remove dead branches > 25 mm.	Low
T043	Ash	13	70	Mature	Riverside tree. Target - building	Previous pruning works undertaken Ash dieback class 2 (75 - 51% canopy)	Fair	No action required	No Action
T044	Ash	12	30	Early Mature	Riverside tree. Target - playground.	Previous pruning works undertaken Multi stems from base U shaped union Canopy asymmetrical/weight biased/leaning Dead branches 2.5-5cm diam. Ash dieback class 2 (75 - 51% canopy)	Fair	No action required	No Action
T045	Ash	13	50	Early Mature	Riverside tree.	Tree/stem leaning Previous pruning works undertaken Ash dieback class 2 (75 - 51% canopy)	Fair	No action required	No Action
T046	Willow x5	16	40	Early Mature	Riverside tree.	Group of multi-stemmed trees between wall and river Two stems to North failing at base/split, leaning towards cricket fence and path	Good	Remove the two failing stems to North, leave a stump at 1m to allow for regrowth	Medium
T047	Ash	14	50	Early Mature	Riverside tree.	Tree/stem leaning Previous pruning works undertaken Stem wound occluding little apparent decay Ash dieback class 1 (100 - 75% canopy)	Fair	No action required	No Action
T048	Hawthorn	5	20	Mature	Riverside tree.	Tree suppressed by adjacent canopies/trees Tree/stem leaning	Good	No action required	No Action
T049	Ash	6	20	Early Mature	Riverside tree.	Tree suppressed by adjacent canopies/trees Twin stems from base U shaped union Ash dieback class 1 (100 - 75% canopy)	Fair	No action required	No Action

Ref.	Common Name	Height (m)	DBH (cm)	Life Stage	Target/Type	Survey Notes/Comments	Health	Work Recommendations	Timescale/Work Priority
T050	Elm Mixed species Hawthorn x6 Alder x5 Ash x7	18	70	Mature	Riverside tree.	Poor access prevents full inspection. Only significantly viewed from opposite bank. One large elm and one ash in group, the rest relatively small. Elm may succumb to DED at some stage Ash dieback class 2 (75 - 51% canopy)	Fair	No action required	No Action
T051	Alder	8	30	Mature	Riverside tree.	Former multi-stemmed group, pruned so now only a few upright stems	Good	No action required	No Action
T052	Alder x4 Ash x2 Mixed species	13	40	Early Mature	Riverside tree.	Tree/stem leaning Previous pruning works undertaken Ash dieback class 1 (100 - 75% canopy)	Fair	No action required	No Action
T053	Ash	16	50	Early Mature	Riverside tree.	Growing from bankside built structure/destabilising stone feature supporting bridge. Ash dieback class 1 (100 - 75% canopy)	Fair	Fell tree if destabilising built structure an issue, if not no action required	Low
T054	Ash x10 Sycamore x2 Mixed species Hawthorn x5	14	50	Mature	Riverside tree.	Only viewed from opposite bank Ivy at base prevents full inspection Shrubs/vegetation prevents full inspection Previous storm damage Ash dieback class 2 (75 - 51% canopy)	Fair	Inspect after high wind events and tidy/clear any damage	Low
T055	Mixed species Ash x7 Hawthorn Alder Willow x2	12	50	Early Mature	Riverside tree.	Ivy at base prevents full inspection Shrubs/vegetation prevents full inspection Poor access prevents full inspection Previous pruning works undertaken Ash dieback class 2 (75 - 51% canopy)	Fair	Tidy any storm damage up after high wind events	Low
T056	Ash Mixed species Birch x3 Rowan x2	13	50	Early Mature	Target - footpath.	Normal health and form for most Ash dieback class 1 (100 - 75% canopy)	Fair	No action required	No Action
T057	Sycamore x3 Hawthorn x4 Ash x6 Mixed species	12	40	Early Mature	Tree in fence line.	Multi-stemmed individuals in linier group, Ash near access gate in greater decline than others, this tree does have strong epicormic growth mid canopy.	Fair	No action required	No Action

Ref.	Common Name	Height (m)	DBH (cm)	Life Stage	Target/Type	Survey Notes/Comments	Health	Work Recommendations	Timescale/Work Priority
T058	Mixed species Hawthorn Scots pine Ash Sycamore	20	70	Mature	Roadside tree. Woodland tree.	Not in client ownership but surveyor asked to briefly comment. Mainly sycamore wood with ash and hawthorn at edge, ivy prevents full inspection. Low public access, low risk of harm. Three dead pine stems to North, may fall and block footpath in future	Fair	Inspect after high wind events	Low
T059	Sycamore Ash Mixed species Hawthorn Rowan	14	50	Early Mature	Roadside tree. Woodland tree.	Wooded group of mature hawthorn and early mature ash, some sycamore. Ash branch tip dieback on most ash, some historic branch failures. Ground below trees thick with scrub/bramble so limited access/low risk of harm	Fair	Inspect after high wind events, tidy any failed branch/tree	Low
T060	Hawthorn x10 Ash x2	6	30	Mature	Tree in hedge.	Anticipated alterations to rooting area in life of tree One dead ash 5m tall, 15cm stem diameter east of cricket pitch covers	Fair	Fell one dead ash east of cricket pitch covers	Low
T061	Ash	12	50	Early Mature	Woodland tree.	Tree/stem leaning Previous storm damage Ivy on stem/canopy prevents full inspection Canopy asymmetrical/weight biased/leaning Pruned to clear power cable Tree of poor form but no target of value beneath, just bramble and scrub	Fair	Inspect after high wind events	Low
T062	Sycamore x2 Poplar x5 Mixed species Lime Ash x4 Hawthorn x4	20	60	Early Mature	Roadside tree. Target - building	Normal health and form	Fair	Sever ivy at base.	Low
T063	Hawthorn x2 Elder x3 Mixed species Ash x3	8	20	Mature	Roadside tree.	Normal health and form Ivy at base prevents full inspection Previous pruning works undertaken	Fair	No action required	No Action
T064	Ash	10	40	Early Mature	Roadside tree.	Previous pruning works undertaken Ash dieback class 1 (100 - 75% canopy)	Fair	No action required	No Action

Ref.	Common Name	Height (m)	DBH (cm)	Life Stage	Target/Type	Survey Notes/Comments	Health	Work Recommendations	Timescale/Work Priority
T065	Sycamore	17	90	Mature	Roadside tree.	Basal/stem epicormic growth prevents full inspection Previous pruning works undertaken Anticipated alterations to rooting area in life of tree Structural branch removal pruning wound at 4m over road, good wound Canopy sparser than normal assume drought spring	Fair	No action required/cyclically remove basal epicormic growth	No Action/As App



