

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

Prepared for

BASSINGBOURN-CUM-KNEESWORTH PARISH COUNCIL

BASSINGBOURN

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Prepared by

ETS Arboricultural Consultants Limited

Regent Farm

7 Heath Road

Swaffham Prior

Date

July 2026



arboricultural consultants

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Prepared by Michael Downs
Tech.Cert (Arbor.A), PTI (LANTRA)

Dated
17 / 07 / 2026

1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 Instructed by: Maisy Pearson
Clerk to Bassingbourn Parish Council
- to inspect trees at: Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth Parish Council
Bassingbourn, Cambridge
- 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 Wednesday 16th July 2026 (Peter Tiffin was in attendance for the entire survey)
- 1.5 Inspected by Mr Michael Downs Tech.Cert (Arbor.A), PTI (LANTRA)
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2.0 Methodology

- 2.1 The trees were subject to an 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 The equipment used will include binoculars, nylon mallet and a probe where appropriate. Each tree will be recorded in a schedule, digitally plotted on to an appropriately scaled survey plan.
- 2.3 Tree tagging or marking is not undertaken as part of the standard survey, unless specifically instructed by the client.
- 2.4 The trees on this site were previously tagged, a large proportion of these tags have been subject to damage and deterioration. Many are missing and others are slowly being absorbed within the stems as the tree expands.

3.0 Limitations

- 3.1 In general, all the trees within the site with a stem diameter greater than 100mm at 1.3m above ground level have been inspected and recorded. Exceptions will include newly planted trees and omissions will include some tree groups.
- 3.2 The inspection was carried out during the summer period, and as such, all of the deciduous trees were in full leaf. This is an ideal time to assess the physiological condition of a tree, as the size and density of the leaf buds present on a tree are good indicative factors of its general health. It is not the most ideal time to assess the structural condition of large trees, as foliage can sometimes hide obvious structural defects high up within the crown. Similarly, dense ground vegetation can also hinder full access to the base of trees.
- 3.3 *It should be noted that where trees are extensively covered by Ivy it has only been possible to inspect the general health of the tree, and faults that may exist beneath the Ivy therefore remain undiscovered.*
- 3.4 No other trees on adjacent properties have been assessed or inspected as part of this report.
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4.0 Disclaimers

- 4.1 This report has been prepared, 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.
- 4.2 The report considers the sites 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.
- 4.3 *No tree should ever be regarded as completely safe or free from risk. Trees are dynamic, living organisms subject to change and the surrounding physical and environmental conditions.*
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5.0 Site Descriptions

- 5.1 The extents of the sites were confirmed by the client. The sites for survey are a triangular plot of land adjacent to the High Street, the Cemetery, Willmott Playing Field, the Play Areas adjacent to Fortune Way, Elbourn Way and Kefford Close, the War Memorial, the churchyard of St Peter and St Paul's and the Clunch Pit. These are illustrated on the supplied site plans (see **Appendices** paragraph **9.6 Tree Location Plans**).

- 5.2 The sites are all located within the village and are all readily accessible by members of the public. They are bound in places by third-party residential properties, local highways, public footpaths, and other publicly accessible areas.

6.0 Findings and Observations

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The inspection was carried out during the summer period and as such all of the deciduous trees were in full leaf at the time of inspection. This is not such a good time to assess the structural condition of a tree, as the presence of dense leaf cover on some trees can obscure structural defects that maybe present in the crowns. However, it is the most ideal time to assess the physiological condition of trees, as the size, density and colour of the leaves present on a tree are good indicative factors of its general health. In the absence of foliage, the presence of buds and new growth were used to classify physiological condition of the inspected trees.
- 6.1.2 It is also a reasonable time to assess the presence of fungal activity and decay pathogens, as many annually occurring fruiting bodies are most likely to appear from late summer to autumn and may remain attached to the tree for several months after first appearing.
- 6.1.3 In general the inspected trees appeared to be in fair to good physiological health and should continue to be so for many years to come. The trees range in age from young to over-mature specimens. They are in varying states of structural condition, and containing varying amounts of dead wood, cavities, and broken branches. The presence of dead wood is quite normal for trees where they are growing near each other, as light values are suppressed due to the close spacing between trees. Whilst dead wood is not necessarily indicative of any general ill health or decline, it has been recommended for removal when deemed appropriate by the arboriculturist.
- 6.1.4 All recommended works have been given a priority rating (see **Appendices**, paragraphs **9.4 Survey Information Key** and **9.5 Tree Survey Schedule**). Priority ratings have been judged by the expected public usage of the area in which each tree stands and the severity of the defect. Each tree has been assessed on its individual condition and location.

6.2 Ash Trees and Ash Dieback Disease

- 6.2.1 There are numerous Common Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) growing around the sites. Ash trees in the United Kingdom are currently under serious threat from an invasive disease commonly known as ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). 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*).

- 6.2.2 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.
- 6.2.3 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.
- 6.2.4 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 low risk, but cannot be ruled out as being feasible.
- 6.2.5 There are several visual symptoms associated with the disease, with leaf wilting and discoloration 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.
- 6.2.6 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.
- 6.2.7 Most of the inspected Ash trees were displaying evidence of this disease at the time of the inspection, in the form of dead twigs and branches leading to a reduction in leaf cover. However, the most obvious feature for identification, in the form of affected foliage, is typically most evident in the months of August and September. This was not seen as the foliage may have fallen or been blown from the crown in strong winds.

6.3 Ivy-covered Trees

- 6.3.1 Some of the trees within the inspected sites were covered by Ivy to varying extents. Ivy is not a parasitic climber; it therefore does not directly affect the health of the tree on which it grows until covering 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 structural defects that would otherwise be visible.
- 6.3.2 Although Ivy can provide a useful habitat for a variety of wildlife, where the safety of the public is involved, it is often prudent to remove, or kill by severance, the Ivy from all trees adjacent to areas of public usage as part of routine arboricultural management. This way, future investigations can be more thorough, and this course of action has been recommended for individual trees.
- 6.3.3 *It should be noted that where trees are extensively covered by Ivy it has only been possible to inspect the general health of the tree, and faults that may exist beneath the Ivy therefore remain undiscovered.*

6.4 High Street Plot

- 6.4.1 This small, grassed area contains three recently planted trees. The oldest tree (T1) is establishing well even with the recent dry summers. Sadly, the Norway Spruce (T1a) is now dead, probably due to lack of water. This is an ideal site for a decorative conifer that can carry Christmas lights so trying a different species would be a good idea, assuming irrigation can be maintained in the early years. The Norway Spruce was planted as part of the Platinum Jubilee celebrations being part of the Queens Green Canopy, as such, even more reason to try again. I suggest trying an *Abies nordmanniana*, planted as a smaller specimen, as these can do better than larger more expensive options. One of these has done well on a site in Cambridge. The other young tree here is a Wild Cherry (T1b), this sapling has not fared well with its leader dying off and only new basal growth appearing. This is unlikely to make a good specimen and would have been too close to the adjacent healthy Winter Cherry in my view. This is not a large space, and two trees should be more than enough in this limited area.

6.5 Cemetery Trees

- 6.5.1 The majority of trees within the cemetery are coniferous specimens, including English Yew, Irish Yew and Lawson's Cypress. The trees are mostly in fair to good physiological and structural condition. The loss in vitality of some trees could be due in part to their late maturity, but also through competition for light with adjacent trees. It is worth noting the reduced rainfall in this region in the last few years that will place added stress on to all trees that are more accustomed to wetter conditions.

6.5.3 The boundary trees are primarily broadleaf specimens including Sycamore, Lime and Norway Maple. The boundary hedgerows are made up of a mixture of species. The western boundary contains several old fruit trees that are part of the hedge row. These have not been individually identified for works. Some stems have collapsed due to full crowns that have now become extensively covered by ivy. It is apparent that the trees are beyond the boundary railing and as such, not in your control. One resident has cleared much of the Ivy from their trees and following a meeting with another resident, this will be repeated.

6.5.4 There are several Box (*Buxus sempivirens*) in the cemetery, most are on the eastern side and have been subject to previous hedge cutting to form Topiary. The majority of these have clear signs of damage caused by the Box Moth Caterpillar. Only treating with a suitable pesticide will solve this problem, this is not considered sustainable on this scale, many sites have or are planning to remove the Box for this reason.

6.6 Play Area at Elbourn Way and Kefford Close

6.6.1 These sites contain growing as part of boundary features and also as single specimens internally. The species present include Ash, Field Maple, Hornbeam and Beech, with the majority being young to middle-aged specimens.

6.6.2 A high number of new trees have been planted around the edge of the green space, some beneath the crowns of existing trees. This is not ideal as the over shadowed trees tend to grow towards the light. All of these trees are still quite small with varying degrees of success. We have now plotted these trees and hope they continue to tolerate the tough conditions. I would strongly recommend mulching all the young trees regularly.

6.7 Willmott Playing Field (Recreation Ground)

6.7.1 The inspected trees are all growing along the outer boundaries of the playing field area. The species present include Ash, Elm, Horse Chestnut, Field Maple and Lime. These are all in generally good physiological and structural condition.

6.7.2 The large stump of a Horse Chestnut, removed several years ago, is now crumbling away. This does not present a significant hazard to site users. The surrounding young Elder should be left to grow as they appear to be thriving.

6.7.3 In some cases the bases of trees were not accessible through the presence of dense ground vegetation or extensive ivy. As a general management recommendation, the bases of the trees along the eastern boundary of the site should be cleared to enable future condition surveys to be more thorough. This may conflict with some who understandably wish to retain natural growth for conservation reasons. Where trees are close to third party properties and buildings, tree safety is paramount, and vegetative clearance will be needed to regularly inspect the trees.

6.8 War Memorial

- 6.8.1 The trees in this location are sporadically located within the grass verge around the war memorial and extending northwards within the verge adjacent to North End Road. The species present include Lime, Horse Chestnut, Hornbeam and Norway Maple ranging from young to mature specimens.
- 6.8.2 The more mature trees appear to have all been subject to previous crown reduction works, of varying degrees. In all cases there are un-occluded wounds present and varying degrees of re-growth.
- 6.8.3 The trees running along the roadside to the north have now been re-recorded, I understand that some of these may now be part of the Parish Council's responsibility.

6.9 St Peter and St Paul's Churchyard

- 6.9.1 The trees within the Church Yard are a mixture of coniferous and broadleaf specimens including Yew, Sycamore, Beech and Ash. The majority were in good physiological and structural condition.
- 6.9.2 Tree ID number 171 is a mature Ash tree with cable bracing installed within its crown. The bracing system is likely to have been installed to compensate for the presence of a co-dominant stem union at approximately 2.5m high. The tree has minor dead wood in its crown.

6.10 Play Area at Fortune Way

- 6.10.1 The trees in this area are growing around a grassed space with a cordoned off play area to the north. The species present included Field Maple, Ash, Horse Chestnut and Sycamore. Most of these trees appear to be in good physiological and structural condition.
- 6.10.2 There are further trees to the east of this area within a dense wooded plot referenced as the Moat on the supplied plan. The wooded area has not been inspected in detail or plotted given the density of the trees in this location and the lack of public access.

6.11 Newly Planted Trees

- 6.11.1 There are numerous newly planted trees across the inspected sites. All young trees require tree maintenance in the form of weeding and mulching around their bases, and some form of irrigation where practical. Encouraging people living close to such trees to water is one way to help them establish. I understand that support from local residents is increasing and should be encouraged. I would strongly recommend continuing support to re-visit all the new trees, clear the weed/ grass growth from around the base and to apply a mulch directly on to the bare soil (no membrane). This will greatly improve the survival rate of the remaining trees. I have plotted most of the new trees, those on the Rouses can be added as they become larger.

- 6.11.2 Several of the newly planted trees have had issues with mower collisions, I would like to suggest not mowing too close to any trees, as mower damage is a common cause of young tree damage. This should be agreed with the PC and passed on to the mowing contractors. Another benefit of not mowing close to trees is that longer grass eventually stops growing and requires less water and also provides good habitat.
- 6.11.3 The two groups of newly planted trees to the south of the recreation ground have not been recorded on this occasion, as they are too small to consider at this stage, as some may not survive. All trees benefit from being planted in groups, it would be good to see these two groups joined with additional new trees. I noted some unrecorded young Oak saplings planted in Fortune Way play area, these could still be moved to this new open area in the winter. Other woodland species could be added to create a small woodland on this side of this new green space.

6.12 Mulching

- 6.12.1 This is now recognised as being a beneficial treatment around the base of trees to help reduce the impact of drought by reducing evaporation. It also improves the soil conditions by soil organisms drawing in the organic matter as it decays. This is now common practice at Kew Gardens and elsewhere where tree health is considered important.
- 6.12.2 Mulch is primarily made of organic matter and can come in a variety of forms. Mulch most commonly is made of tree bark, wood chips, pine straw, moss, grass clippings or leaves. Other substances like newspaper, manure, compost or rubber are also popular. This is spread over the soil to emulate the woodland floor; this would usually be at a depth of around 100mm. The wood chip arising from tree works is ideal for this purpose.
- 6.12.3 Mulch should be laid directly onto the soil surface; in some cases, the mulch is often laid over the top of a landscape fabric. Whilst the use of such a fabric can reduce weeds, it will also reduce the rate of water penetration, reduce the rate of gaseous exchange to the roots, and does not allow the decomposing mulch to be readily taken into the soil, by soil organisms. As such, the health of trees may be affected, mulch alone will reduce weeding. I would recommend that such fabric is **not** used to ensure growing conditions are good as possible given the stress of climate change on the trees.
- 6.12.4 The best value mulch is fresh woodchip arising from tree works, most tree contractors will produce this material. Eastern Tree Surgery Ltd would be happy to tip some woodchip when we are next in the area free of charge. We would need to know where this could be tipped in advance.

6.13 Clunch Pit Woodland

- 6.13.1 This area has recently been added to the survey areas and was again included within this tree survey.

- 6.13.2 There were no recommended works on this occasion. The continuing conservation works were noted, and the site is becoming a more significant contribution to the local biodiversity.

7.0 Conclusions

- 7.1 Generally the trees that were inspected appeared to be in a fair to good physiological and structural condition. 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 **9.4 Survey Information Key** and **9.5 Tree Survey Schedule**). Tree positions have been plotted and are identified on the tree location plans (paragraph **9.6 Site Boundaries and Tree Location Plans**).
- 7.2 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. Further trees were also identified for the removal of Ivy or tree stakes to ensure their long-term potential is not compromised. There are trees within some sites 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.
- 7.3 Some of the surveyed trees are extensively covered by Ivy or their bases are covered by ground vegetation, and as such it was not possible to fully evaluate their structural condition. It is recommended that Ivy is severed as recommended within the schedules so that any existing defects can be identified, and future investigations can be more thorough. It is also recommended that areas of Bramble and scrub vegetation be managed to allow unhindered access to the trees growing along the boundary of Willmott Playing Field.

8.0 Recommendations

- 8.1 It is recommended that all remedial works identified during this inspection are carried out as per the enclosed tree survey schedule (see **Appendices**, paragraphs **9.4 Survey Information Key** and **9.5 Tree Survey Schedule**).
- 8.2 The works recommendations being made are commensurate with the risk of harm to adjacent persons or property.
- 8.3 It is recommended that all trees are subject to regular informal inspections from ground level throughout each year by site 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.

- 8.4 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.
- 8.5 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 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.
- 8.6 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.
- 8.7 Owners of trees have a duty of responsibility to maintain their trees to make them safe or to abate any likely nuisance.

9.0 Appendices

9.1 Indemnity

Professional indemnity held to £5,000,000.

9.2 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

9.3 Contact Details

Client – Basingbourn-cum-Kneesworth Parish Council			
The Old School Community Centre 53 High Street Basingbourn SG8 5ND	Contact Maisy Pearson	Telephone Email	01763 243153 parishclerk@basingbourn.org

Local Planning Authority – South Cambs District Council			
South Cambridgeshire Hall Cambourne Business Park Cambourne Cambridge CB3 6EA	Contact -	Telephone Email	03450 450500 planning@greatercambridgeplanning.org

Arboricultural Consultant – Eastern Tree Surgery Arboricultural Consultants			
Regent Farm 7 Heath Road Swaffham Prior Cambridge CB25 0LA	Contact Michael Downs	Telephone Email	01223 292110 info@etsac.co.uk

9.4 Survey Information Key

9.4.1 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.

9.4.2 Trees have been given an individual ID Number in accordance with the GPS data.

9.4.3 Common and scientific names have been used to identify tree genus.

9.4.4 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 second third of typical life expectancy for its species
- **Mature (M)** - a tree within the final 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 recognised 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

9.4.5 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 are typical for the species; bud, flower and fruit production are good; 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; signs of minor dieback within the crown; 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; signs of advanced dieback throughout the crown; 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.

9.4.6 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)

- **Good** - a tree with no obvious structural defects: no signs of dieback (dead wood) throughout the crown' no cracks in the main stem or scaffold limbs and the soil surrounding the root plate shows no sign of movement.
- **Fair** - a tree with moderate structural defects; minor dieback (dead wood) in some parts of the crown, missing cambium (bark) on parts of the branch structure
- **Poor** - a tree with major or multiple structural defects; significant dieback (dead wood), cracked or broken scaffold and tertiary limbs lodged in the crown, large cavities, poor forks or other evidence show a high likelihood of falling or collapse

9.4.7 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

9.5 Tree Survey Schedule

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
Green on High Street (Plan 1 of 7)							
1	Winter Flowering Cherry	<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> 'Autumnalis'	Y	Good	Good	Mulch	Low
1a	Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>	Y	Dead	n/a	Replace with different coniferous species	Low
1b	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	NP	Poor	n/a	Remove tree due to poor health and limited space and to ensure sufficient space for T1 above	Low
Cemetery (Plan 2 of 7)							
2	English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	M	Poor – drought damage	Good	No attention required	
3	English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	M	Fair	Good – Ivy beginning to establish through crown	Sever Ivy at base and remove up to 2m above ground level	Low
4	Irish Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	MA	Fair – Minor dead stems within centre of tree	Good – Ivy and Bramble growth beginning to establish through crown	Sever Ivy at base and remove up to 2m above ground level – Remove Bramble growth and try to treat with herbicide using a paint brush to avoid contact with other plants	Low

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
5	English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	M	Good	Good	No attention required	
6	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	M	Fair – thinning foliage, likely to be drought damage	Good	No attention required	
7	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	M	Good	Good	No attention required	
10	English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	MA	Fair- Drought damage	Good	No attention required	
11	English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	MA	Good	Good – Ivy beginning to establish through crown	Sever Ivy at base and remove up to 2m above ground level	Low
12 Tag 0015	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	MA	Fair	Good	No attention required	
13 Tag 0014	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	M	Fair	Fair - Rubbing branches and minor dead wood within crown	No attention required	
14	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	MA	Good	Good - Three stems from ground level - Minor dead wood and Ivy in lower crown - Tree pushing against headstone and self-set Yew now growing at base of tree	Sever Ivy at base and remove up to 2m above ground level	Low

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
15 Tag 0006	Plum or Greengage	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	M	Poor	Fair - Evidence of fungal activity on main stem identified as <i>Phellinus</i> sp. wood decay fungi -Partial heartwood decay in cavity on main stem at approximately 1.2m high – Now a single stem (habitat column)	No works required as not considered significant hazard	
16 Tag 0005	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	MA	Poor	Fair - Hollowing in main stem - Crown previously reduced - Decay cavities in some old branch wounds – Good nesting sites	No works required as not considered significant hazard	
17 Tag 0025	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	OM	Poor	Fair - Crown previously reduced. Re-growth 50% dead - Mistletoe and Ivy present in crown	Shorten dead wood for aesthetic reasons - Retain as habitat	Low
18 Tag 0026	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	Good	Good - multi-stemmed from ground level - Minor dead wood in lower crown	No attention required	
18a	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	MA	Fair	Good – Ivy, Rose, Box and Bramble growth established around tree	No attention required	
19	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	M	Fair	Good - multi-stemmed from ground level	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
20 Tag 0024	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	M	Fair	Good	No attention required	
21	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	M	Fair	Fair - Crown previously reduced. Decay cavities in some old branch wounds and main stem hollow	No works required as not considered significant hazard	
21a	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	M	Fair	Fair – Extensive Ivy throughout tree	Sever Ivy at base and remove all	Low
22 Tag 0027	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	Good	Good - Minor dead wood	No attention required	
24	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	Good	Good - Main stem bifurcates at 1m high	No attention required	
25	Irish Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	MA	Good	Good - Ivy beginning to establish within crown	Sever Ivy at base and remove up to 2m above ground level	Low
26	Irish Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	MA	Fair	Good - Ivy beginning to establish within crown	Sever Ivy at base and remove up to 2m above ground level	Low
27	Irish Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	M	Good	Good - Some Ivy throughout tree	No attention required	
28	Small-Leafed Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	MA	Good	Good	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
29	Red Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King'	MA	Fair - Evidence of Verticillium Wilt disease present, causing dieback at branch ends over entire crown – Some foliage appears to be reverting to green	Fair – minor dead wood	No attention required	
30	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	Good	Good	No attention required	
31 Tag 0032	Large-leaf Lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	MA	Good – Mistletoe in crown	Good – Minor dead wood and rubbing branches in crown	No attention required	
33	Fastigate Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Fastigiata'	MA	Fair	Good - multi-stemmed from ground level – Minor dead wood in crown	No attention required	
34 Tag 0035	Swedish Whitebeam	<i>Scandosorbus intermedia</i>	M	Good	Good – Crown suppression caused by adjacent larger trees	No attention required	
35 Tag 0036	Large-leaf Lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	M	Good	Good – Minor dead wood	No attention required	
36 Tag 0037	Downy Birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	MA	Fair – Drought stress likely	Good	No attention required	
37	Irish Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	M	Good	Good - Minor Bramble and Ivy within crown	No attention required	
38	Irish Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	M	Good	Good - Minor Bramble and Ivy within crown	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
39	Irish Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	M	Good	Good – Minor Ivy within crown	No attention required	
40 Tag 0038	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	M	Fair – thinning foliage	Good - Occasional minor dead wood in lower crown	No attention required	
41 Tag 0039	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	M	Fair	Good - Ivy beginning to establish within crown	Sever Ivy at base and remove up to 2m above ground level	Low
42	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i> (variety unknown)	M	Fair – Evidence of Inonotus hispidus fruiting bodies - Mistletoe present	Fair	No attention required	
43 Tag 0040	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	MA	Fair	Good - Slight lean on main stem to southeast - No evidence of root heave visible - Occasional minor dead wood in lower crown	No attention required	
45 Tag 0041	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	M	Fair – thinning foliage, likely to be drought damage	Good	No attention required	
47	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	M	Good	High stump with regrowth – Not sure why tree was felled.	No attention required	
49 Boundary Hedgerow	Blackthorn and Hawthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> and <i>Crateagus monogyna</i>	M	Fair	Fair - Section of lapsed hedgerow extensively covered by Ivy – The majority are growing outside the old boundary railings	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
49a	Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	M	Good – Moderate Box Moth caterpillar damage	Good	No attention required	
51 Tag 0046	English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	M	Good	Good	No attention required	
52 Tag 0047	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	M	Good	Good	No attention required	
53 Tag 0048	Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	M	Good – Moderate Box Moth caterpillar damage	Good – multi-stemmed	No attention required	
53a	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	M	Good	Good – Coppice with extensive regrowth	No attention required	
54 Tag 0051	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	M	Good	Good	No attention required	
55 Tag 0052	English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	M	Good	Good	No attention required	
56 Tag 0053	English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	M	Good	Good	No attention required	
57	Irish Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	M	Good	Good – Elder and Ivy establishing within crown	Sever Elder and Ivy at base and treat with herbicide	Low
204	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i> (variety unknown)	NP	Fair	Fair	Mulch	Low
Kefford Close and Elbourn Way (Plan 3 of 7)							
58	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	MA	Good	Good	No attention required	
59	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Good	Good	No attention required	
60	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Fair	Good - Minor dead wood in middle crown	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
60a	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
60b	Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
60c	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
60d	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
60e	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
61	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Fair	Good - Minor dead wood in middle crown. Stem of hedge beneath growing through crown	Remove hedge growth down to below crown	Low
62	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Good	Good - Minor dead wood in middle crown. Stem of hedge beneath growing through crown	Remove hedge growth down to below crown	Low
63	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Good	Good - Minor dead wood in middle crown	No attention required	
63a	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
63b	Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
63c	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
63d	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
64	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Y	Fair	Good	No attention required	
65	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Y	Fair	Good	No attention required	
66	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Y	Good	Good	No attention required	
67	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Y	Good	Good	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
67a	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
67b	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
67c	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
68	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Y	Good	Good	No attention required	
68a	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
68b	Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
68c	Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
69	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Good	Good	No attention required	
70	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Good	Good	No attention required	
70a	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
70b	Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
70c	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
71	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Y	Good	Good	No attention required	
71a	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
71b	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
71c	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
72	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Y	Good	Good - Crown partially suppressed by adjacent tree	No attention required	
73	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Y	Good	Good - Three stems from ground level	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
73a	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	MA	Good	Fair – Limited access to make full assessment	No attention required	
73b	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
74	English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Y	Good	Good	No attention required	
75	English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Y	Good	Good	No attention required	
75a	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
75b	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
76	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Y	Good	Good	No attention required	
77	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Y	Good	Good – partially suppressed	No attention required	
78	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Y	Fair – possible early-stage Ash Die-back Disease	Good	No attention required	
79	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Fair	Good	No attention required	
80	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Y	Fair – possible early-stage Ash Die-back Disease	Good - Minor dead wood in crown	No attention required	
81	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	MA	Fair – possible early-stage Ash Die-back Disease	Good -Minor dead wood in lower crown	No attention required	
82	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Y	Good	Good	No attention required	
83	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Y	Fair – possible early-stage Ash Die-back Disease	Good	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
84	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Good	Good – Crown recently reduced to leave a framework pollard with regrowth	No attention required	
85	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Y	Good	Good – Crown recently reduced to leave a framework pollard with regrowth	No attention required	
87	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Good	Good – Crown recently reduced to leave a framework pollard with regrowth	No attention required	
88	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	MA	Good	Good	No attention required	
88a	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
88b	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
89	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Y	Fair – possible early-stage Ash Die-back Disease	Good	No attention required	
90	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Y	Good	Good	No attention required	
91	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Y	Fair	Good	No attention required	
93	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	MA	Fair – possible early-stage Ash Die-back Disease	Good	No attention required	
93a	Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
94	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Y	Fair – possible early-stage Ash Die-back Disease	Good	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
94a	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
94b	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
94c	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
94d	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
97	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Y	Good	Good – Crown recently reduced to leave a framework pollard	No attention required	
98	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Y	Good	Good – Crown recently reduced to leave a framework pollard	No attention required	
99	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Y	Good	Good	No attention required	
99a	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
99b	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
99c	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
99d	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
99e	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
100	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Good	Good – Crown recently reduced to leave a framework pollard	No attention required	
101	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Fair	Good – Crown recently reduced to leave a framework pollard	No attention required	
102	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Y	Good	Good - Tree stake redundant	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
103	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Fair	Good – Crown recently reduced to leave a framework pollard with regrowth	No attention required	
104	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Fair	Good	No attention required	
105	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Y	Fair	Good	No attention required	
106	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Y	Fair	Good	No attention required	
106a	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
106b	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
108	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Y	Fair	Good	No attention required	
109	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Y	Fair	Good	No attention required	
110	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Y	Fair	Good – Low branches above pavement – Risk of pedestrian collision	Crown lift to 2.5m above ground level above pavement	Low
191	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	MA	Good	Good – minor dead wood	No attention required	
192	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	MA	Good	Good – minor dead wood	No attention required	
193	Sycamore (Two Trees)	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	MA	Good	Good – Both lapsed pollards	No attention required	
194	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	MA	Good	Good	No attention required	
195	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	MA	Good	Good	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
196	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	MA	Good	Good - Crown suppression to north - Minor dead wood in lower crown	No attention required	
G2	Beech Sycamore Hawthorn	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	MA	Good	Good - Group of approximately 10 trees - Some main stems leaning	No attention required	
197	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Good	Good	No attention required	
197a	Wild Service	<i>Torminalis glaberrima</i>	NP	Good	Good	Mulch	Low
197b	Wild Service	<i>Torminalis glaberrima</i>	NP	Good	Good	Mulch	Low
198	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	MA	Good	Good - Crown asymmetry caused by suppression of adjacent tree	No attention required	
199	Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	M	Good	Fair - Large multi-stemmed tree – stems partially collapsed to south-east - Natural regeneration forming within group	No attention required	
200	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	M	Good	Good – Ivy beginning to establish on stem	Remove Ivy	Low
201	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	M	Fair – suppressed by adjacent trees	Good – Ivy beginning to establish on stem	Remove Ivy	Low
202	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	M	Good	Good – Ivy beginning to establish on stem	Remove Ivy	Low

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
203	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i> (variety unknown)	NP	Good	Good	Mulch	Low
War Memorial Area – North End (Plan 4 of 7)							
145 Tag 0167	White Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	M	Fair – Bacterial wet wood staining at 75cm AGL – Leaf miner damage present	Fair - crown previously reduced in height and lateral spread - Re-growth good - Evidence of decay cavities in old pruning wounds – Aerial inspection carried out in 2025 – No significant cavities identified	No attention required	
146 Tag 0166	White Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	M	Fair – Dry Bacterial wet wood staining at 3m AGL – Leaf miner damage present	Fair - crown previously reduced in height and lateral spread - Re-growth good - Evidence of decay cavities in old pruning wounds – Aerial inspection carried out in 2025 – No significant cavities identified	No attention required	
147 Tag 0165	White Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	M	Fair – Upper crown dieback continuing to south-east – Leaf miner damage present	Fair - Crown previously reduced in height and lateral spread - Re-growth and older growth with minor branch end dieback – Aerial inspection carried out in 2025 – No significant cavities identified	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
148 Tag 0164	Common Lime	<i>Tilia eropaea</i>	M	Good	Good – Some minor dead wood at risk of collapse on to pavement and road edge	No attention required	
149 0163	Common Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	Good	Good – Now an 8m framework pollard with extensive 1-2m regrowth	No attention required	
150	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Y	Fair – suppressed by adjacent larger trees	Good	No attention required	
151	Fastigate Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> ‘Fastigiata’	Y	Good	Good	No attention required	
152	Fastigate Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> ‘Fastigiata’	Y	Good	Good	No attention required	
153 Tag 0169	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	MA	Fair	Good - Some minor dead wood throughout crown	No attention required	
154	Red Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i> ‘Crimson King’	M	Good	Good	No attention required	
155	White Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	M	Good – leaf miner damage present	Good	No attention required	
156	Common Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	MA	Fair – suppressed by adjacent larger trees	Good	No attention required	
157	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	MA	Good	Good	No attention required	
158	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	MA	Good	Good	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
159	Common Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	Good	Good – High framework pollard with regrowth	No attention required	
160	Common Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	Good	Good – Moderate dead wood – Risk of collapse on to access drive and pavement	Remove moderate dead wood	Low
160a	Common Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	Good	Fair – Lapsed pollard	No attention required	
160b	Common Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	Good	Fair – Lapsed pollard	No attention required	
160c	Common Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	Good	Fair – Lapsed pollard	No attention required	
160d	Common Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	Good	Fair – Lapsed pollard	No attention required	
160e	Common Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	Good	Fair – Lapsed pollard	No attention required	
160f	Common Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	Good	Fair – Lapsed pollard	No attention required	
160g	Common Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	Good	Fair – Lapsed pollard	No attention required	
160h	Common Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	Good	Fair – Lapsed pollard	No attention required	
160i	Common Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	Good	Fair – Lapsed pollard	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
160j	Common Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	Good	Fair – Lapsed pollard	No attention required	
160k	Common Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	Good	Fair – Lapsed pollard	No attention required	
160l	Common Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	Good	Fair – Lapsed pollard	No attention required	
160m	Common Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	M	Good	Fair – Lapsed pollard	No attention required	
174a	Red Horse Chestnut variety	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i> 'Plantierensis'	Y	Good	Good	No attention required	
174b	White Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Y	Good – Leaf miner damage present	Good	No attention required	
174c	White Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	M	Good – Leaf miner damage present	Good	No attention required	
174d	Red Horse Chestnut variety	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i> 'Briotii'	MA	Fair – Suppressed by adjacent larger trees	Good	No attention required	
174e	White Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	M	Good – Leaf miner damage present	Good	No attention required	
174f	White Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	M	Good – Leaf miner damage present	Good	No attention required	
174g	Red Horse Chestnut variety	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i> 'Briotii'	MA	Good	Good	No attention required	
Churchyard and Northend (Plan 5 of 7)							

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
163	Irish Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	M	Fair	Good – Minor Ivy growth and young elder growing from beneath tree	No attention required	
164	Irish Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	M	Good	Good	No attention required	
165	English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	M	Good	Good – Tree surrounded by numerous young elder	No attention required	
166	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Y	Good	Fair - Leaning due to suppression by adjacent larger tree	No attention required	
166b	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	M	Good	Good – multi-stemmed from base	No attention required	
167	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	MA	Good	Good - main stem trifurcates at approximately 1.4m - Unions appear sound - Minor dead wood	No attention required	
168 Tag 0006	Irish Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	M	Good	Good – Ivy beginning to establish within crown	Sever Ivy at base and remove up to 2m above ground level	Low
169	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	MA	Good	Good	No attention required	
170 Tag 0009	Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	M	Good	Good – multi-stemmed from base	No attention required	
171	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	M	Fair – early-stage Ash Die-back Disease	Fair - Main stem bifurcates at 2.5m - Old Cable bracing in crown at approximately 6m high - This in not under tension	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
172	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	M	Fair – central older smaller stem (scion) within crown is dead, larger newer growth is all alive and likely to be part of root stock	Good – I am unable to ascertain the structural integrity of the multi-stemmed crown break - Now reduced to an 8m framework pollard retaining lower sub-branches	No attention required	
173	Irish Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	M	Fair	Good – Ivy beginning to establish within crown	Sever Ivy at base and remove up to 2m above ground level	Low
174	Magnolia	<i>Magnolia spp.</i>	NP	Fair – regrowth from base	Good – multi-stemmed from base	No attention Required	
Fortune Way (Plan 6 of 7)							
175	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Fair	Good – now a 4m pollard bolling	No attention required	
176	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Good	Good	No attention required	
177	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Good	Good	No attention required	
178	White Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	MA	Fair – Extensive Leaf Miner damage	Good	No attention required	
179	White Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	MA	Fair – Extensive Leaf Miner damage	Fair - Compression fork at 3m AGL with brace fitted at appropriate height above - <i>Phytophthora</i> scars on stem	No attention required	
180	Sycamore Multi-stemmed	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	Good	Good – minor dead wood	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
182	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	M	Fair – possible early-stage Ash Die-back Disease	Fair – Bifurcated at base – Two overextended lateral branches to west – One drooping low above play area – Risk of conflict with pedestrians	Thin out both low laterals to reduce load and provide ground clearance of 2.5m	Moderate
183	Red Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King'	Y	Good	Good	No attention required	
184	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	MA	Good	Good – minor dead wood	No attention required	
185	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	MA	Fair – possible early-stage Ash Die-back Disease	Good - main stem bifurcates at base - Two Sycamore saplings establishing close to base of tree	No attention required	
187	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	MA	Good	Good	No attention required	
188	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	MA	Fair – possible early-stage Ash Die-back Disease Also suppressed by adjacent larger trees	Fair	No attention required	
189	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	MA	Fair – possible early-stage Ash Die-back Disease	Good	No attention required	
189b	Manna Ash	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Y	Good	Good – Partial lean due to suppression by adjacent larger trees	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
189c	Crab Apple	<i>Malus sp.</i>	MA	Good	Good – Tree surrounded by Dogwood, Hazel and Elder preventing clear view	No attention required	
189d	Hazel (Group)	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	MA	Good	Good	No attention required	
189e	Copper Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpureum'</i>	Y	Good	Good – Group of Laurel around base of tree now reduced – Low lateral above road edge – Risk of vehicle collisions	Shorten Low lateral above road edge by 2m	Low
Recreation Ground (Plan 7 of 7)							
111	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	MA	Good	Good – Minor Ivy on stem	No attention required	
112	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	M	Good	Good	No attention required	
113	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	M	Good	Good	No attention required	
114	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	M	Good	Good	No attention required	
116	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	MA	Fair	Good – Ivy established on stem and lower crown	Sever Ivy at base and remove up to 2m above ground level	Low
117	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	M	Fair – 15% Die-back to south	Good - Dead Ivy on main stem and mesh fence partially absorbed into main stem	No attention required	
118	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	MA	Fair – possible early-stage Ash Die-back Disease	Good – basal area obscured	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
119	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	MA	Fair – possible early-stage Ash Die-back Disease	Fair – basal area obscured	No attention required	
121	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	MA	Fair – possible early-stage Ash Die-back Disease	Good	No attention required	
122	Small-Leafed Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	MA	Good	Good – Low crown above grassed area	Crown lift to 2.5m above ground level	Moderate
123	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	M	Good	Good – Now a 6m pollard bolling with regrowth	No attention required	
124	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	M	Poor – Thinning foliage – minor bacterial canker common to species	Good	Re-assess summer 2027	
127	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	MA	Fair	Fair – Bifurcated from base – Historic basal wounds – Minimal decay currently present	No attention required	
128	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	M	Fair – possible early-stage Ash Die-back Disease	Good	No attention required	
128a	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	Y	Good	Good	No attention required	
128b	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	Y	Good	Good	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
130	Small-Leafed Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	MA	Good	Good - Main stem bifurcates at approximately 2m high - One stem now removed at compression fork - Crown asymmetry caused by suppression of adjacent larger tree that has now been removed	No attention required	
131	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	MA	Good	Good - High stumps (bifurcated) with re-growth	No attention required	
132	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	MA	Fair – possible early-stage Ash Die-back Disease	Good – Now a 6m pollard bolting with regrowth	No attention required	
134	White Horse Chestnut (group)	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	MA	Fair – leaf-Miner damage present	Good – Ivy established on stem	Sever Ivy at base and remove up to 2m above ground level	Low
135	Ash x 2	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Y	Fair	Good – Ivy established on stem	Sever Ivy at base and remove up to 2m above ground level	Low
136	White Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	MA	Good – basal area obscured	Good	No attention required	
136A	White Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Y	Good	Good	No attention required	
G1	Hawthorn, Elm, Ash, White Horse Chestnut		MA	Good – basal area obscured	Fair - Group of self-set trees - Some main stems extensively covered by ivy - Limited access for a more thorough survey	Expose Elm stems as guided by Wildlife Trust	Low
137	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	M	Good	Good - Crown previously reduced to north	No attention required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
138	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	M	Fair	Good - base of stem covered by climbing plants preventing a more thorough inspection	Sever Climbing plants from base and remove up to 2m above ground level	Low
139	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	M	Good	Good – Ivy established on stem	Sever Ivy at base and remove up to 2m above ground level	Low
140	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	M	Fair – Thinning crown	Fair - Base of stem extensively covered by climbing plants preventing more thorough inspection – Climbers providing screening of adjacent parking area	No attention required	
141	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	M	Fair – Thinning crown	Good – Small broken branch still attached to tree – Climbing plants establishing around stem	No attention required	
142	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	M	Good	Fair – tree reduced to a 4-5m framework pollard – now with re-growth – Ivy on stems	Sever Ivy at base and remove up to 2m above ground level	
144 Tag 0089	Small Leaf Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	MA	Good	Good - Main stem bifurcates at approximately 1m high with compression fork and included bark - not considered significant -Early formation of natural bracing	No works required	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
205	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i> 'Lutescens'	Y	Good	Fair – Basal area obscured	No works required	
206	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Y	Good	Fair – extensive Ivy on stem and within crown - Basal area obscured	Leave Ivy as habitat	
207	Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	Y	Fair – Suppressed by adjacent larger tree	Good	No attention required	
208	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Y	Good	Good – Healthy regrowth from possible pruning	No attention required	
209	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> variety unknown	NP	Good	Good	Mulch	Low
210	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> variety unknown	NP	Good	Good	Mulch	Low
214	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Y	Good	Good - Suppressed by adjacent Leyland Cypress trees growing from neighbouring property	No attention required	
215	Lime	<i>Tilia sp.</i>	M	Good	Good - multiple stems on park boundary - basal area obscured - The centre of the group appears to be on the boundary line - Ownership not clearly identifiable – Basal area obscured – No significant defects identified	Check ownership	Low
216	Hawthorn X 3	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	MA	Good	Fair – extensive Ivy on stems and within crowns	Leave Ivy as habitat	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
216a	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	MA	Dead	Poor	Fell	Moderate
217	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	MA	Fair	Fair – extensive Ivy on stems and within crowns - Basal area obscured – Tree subsiding into adjacent Ash crown	Reduce by 50% and leave as habitat	Low
218	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Y	Fair	Fair – Stem leaning across ditch now removed leaving the vertical stem	No attention required	
219	Lime	<i>Tilia spp.</i>	NP	Good	Fair – Basal damage – This will hopefully occlude	Mulch	Low
220	Lime	<i>Tilia spp.</i>	Y	Good	Fair – Mainstem has occluded bark wound	Mulch	Low
221	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Y	Good	Good	Reduce height of tree guard to lowest rial - Mulch (remove weeds and grass first)	Low
222	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Y	Good	Good	Reduce height of tree guard to lowest rial - Mulch (remove weeds and grass first)	Low
223	Fastigate Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> ‘Fastigiata’	NP	Good	Good	Mulch	Low
G2	Mixed species		NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low
G3	Mixed species		NP	Fair	Good	Mulch	Low

9.6 Tree Location Plans (attached separately)