



ARGENTA

T R E E S U R V E Y S

TREE SURVEY & ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

Sites at:
**Six land parcels within
The Parish of Great Shelford
Cambridgeshire**

Job ref	Report Version	Author	Checked	Date
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Ian Lorman

Relevant Qualifications

Professional Diploma in Arboriculture (Royal Forestry Society)

National Diploma in Arboriculture

National Certificate in Horticulture (Arboriculture Module)

Professional Membership

I have been a Fellow Member of the Arboricultural Association since May 2013

Membership number FE1030



Arboricultural
ASSOCIATION
Fellow Member

Experience

My industry experience extends to nearly 30 years from craft level in arboriculture and closely related industries to working as an Arboricultural / Trees Officer in five local authorities. I have been practicing consultancy for several years.





CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
1	Limitations	1
2	Brief	4
3	Summary of findings and recommendations	5
4	Tree survey methodology	6
5	Stonehill Road Allotments	10
6	Cemetery and Allotments	11
7	Memorial Green	13
8	Freestones Corner	14
9	Clay Pit, Granham's Road	15
10	Recreation Ground, Woollard's Lane	16
11	Conclusion	17
12	Normative references	18

Tree location plans & tree survey schedules

Stonehill Road Allotments

Cemetery & Allotments

Memorial Green

Freestones Corner

Clay Pit, Granham's Road

Recreation Ground, Woollard's Lane



1 Limitations

- 1.1 The content of this report is valid for a period of between two and six years from the date shown on the title page.
- i. Trees in Zone 1: Two years
 - ii. Trees in Zone 2: Four years
 - iii. Trees in Zone 3: Six years
- Note: Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. Condition and health and safety should be checked on a regular basis and after an extreme weather event.

1.2 Trees

The tree survey has been undertaken from ground level using non-invasive methods, except for tree 3 at Memorial Green, which has had the trunk core sampled in two locations. The presence of Ivy, epicormic shoots or other climbing plants on tree trunks and branches obscures any defects that might be present that could otherwise be identified. In the presence of climbing plants etc assumptions are made based upon the general health and appearance of trees, which may differ fundamentally if Ivy etc were not present. For example, a tree that has the overall appearance of good health and vigour may have a serious structural defect hidden by climbing plants. Where Ivy severance / removal is recommended, this is usually to facilitate a tree inspection at a later date.

1.3 Tree Law

This report does not consider the presence of, or implications of statutory controls upon trees, such as Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) or Conservation Areas. It shall be the responsibility of Great Shelford Parish Council or their agent, to ensure that statutory requirements are met. At the time of writing, South Cambridgeshire District Council's online mapping service provides details of TPOs and Conservation Areas.



1.4 Wildlife

Before carrying out tree works, it is necessary to observe laws in respect of protected species and habitats. Various habitats and species of animal in the UK are protected by the following pieces of legislation:

- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(as amended)
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992
- The Hedgerows Regulations 1997
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

All tree work operations must comply with The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, which provide statutory protection to birds, bats, and other species, all of which could inhabit trees. Where works may constitute an offence, advice will be acquired from a suitably qualified person before works are able to proceed. For example, it may be necessary to programme tree work outside of the bird nesting period, typically March through to August inclusive.

1.5 Non-disclosure Notice

The content and layout of this report are owned by the author. This report may not be copied or used without the author's agreement for any purpose other than the purpose indicated in this report.

1.6 Third Party Disclaimer

The report was prepared by the author at the instruction of and for the use by, the client named within the report. The author provides this advice without prejudice and bases his opinions on knowledge, experience, qualifications, and published research and cannot be held responsible for the consequences of a difference of opinion held by third parties, for example the Local Planning Authority or Planning Inspector. The



author does not accept liability for any loss or damage arising from reliance on the content of this report.

1.7 Status

This is a tree safety report. It has been prepared in compliance with a landowner's duty of care obligations in regard to the health and safety of the public and property such that may be presented by the partial or whole structural FAILURE of a tree or trees. The report makes recommendations for tree surgery works to address defects identified during the tree survey. The tree surgery works are given a priority weighting.

1.7.1 This document does not;

- i. address the matter of the current or future potential for damage to buildings or other structures and surfaces from tree roots, directly or indirectly,
- ii. address any hazards presented by low-hanging tree branches that have the potential to cause injury to pedestrians (e.g. eye injury) or damage to vehicles.



2 Brief

2.1 This report was requested by Great Shelford Parish Council (the client) on 22nd July 2021. The site visits / tree surveys were conducted during four days between 13th and 16th September 2021. I am instructed to undertake a health & safety tree survey at six sites within the Parish to identify structural defects in trees and to make recommendations for tree surgery operations to eliminate a risk, or mitigate a risk to an acceptable level, proportionate to the nature and the location of the trees. With the exception of Clay Pit, trees have been plotted on Ordnance Survey base maps using Geographical Positioning System (GIS) to a level of accuracy that is sufficient to identify the location of the trees. The sites are named as follows:

- Stonehill Road Allotments
- Cemetery and Allotments
- Memorial Green
- Freestones Corner
- Clay Pit, Granham's Road
- Recreation Ground, Woollard's Lane

A site location map was provided to inform the boundaries of the land parcels to be included in the tree survey.

2.2 Where trees are recommended for removal, I have been asked to make suggestions for replacement species. It is recognised that it is not always possible to obtain some of the more exotic tree species unless they are sought from specialist suppliers and they may not be of a large enough size to suit the application.



3 Summary of findings and recommendations

- 3.1 All sites except Clay Pit and Freestones Corner require some tree removals. Two Alders at the Recreation Ground (southern end) require removal as one is dead, and the other, nearly dead. The relatively even age structure of the trees on Memorial Green presents a challenge for the maintenance of tree cover. The provision of replacement tree planting is of paramount importance at Memorial Green, much more so than the other sites captured within the survey.
- 3.2 The remaining recommended tree works are relatively minor in scale and necessary for safety reasons. The severance or removal of Ivy on trees, where recommended is in most cases to afford view of the tree trunk and branches which may be defective.
- 3.3 Replacement tree species should be selected for their resilience in the face of climate change and pest and disease resistance. Non-native tree species must be considered as an option.



4 Tree survey methodology

- 4.1 The trees have been assessed at ground level, using no ancillary equipment in accordance with the principles of Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) *C. Mattheck, K, Bethge, K, Weber (1994)*. Except for the Clay Pit site, which has retained the numbering of a previous tree survey in 2011, the trees are numbered in sequence starting at '1' for each site. The trees are identified on the tree location plans.
- 4.2 Trees with a stem diameter less than, or equal to 75 millimetres diameter at 1.5 metres above ground level have not been recorded. Trees that, at the time of writing and due to their size and location that could not conceivably present a health and safety risk have not been recorded. Such trees may be recorded in later years once they have attained greater size.
- 4.3 Common tree names are given.
- 4.4 Tree height is estimated in metres.
- 4.5 Stem diameter is estimated in millimetres at 1.5 metres above ground level (or nearest practical height). Where multiple dimensions are given, this reflects the multi-stemmed nature of the tree.
- 4.6 Crown spread is estimated in metres as a radius from the trunk. The reference to N, E, S, W is for ease of data collection and the production of the tree location plans and is not intended to give the impression that the tree crowns are symmetrical.
- 4.7 A priority rating has been provided where remedial tree surgery operations have been recommended. This provides a guide to assist with scheduling work and states the maximum period that should elapse from inspection date to the tree surgery operations. The following scale is used:
- 0 – No tree surgery work
 - 1 – Urgent works that should be undertaken within six weeks of the tree inspection (if the urgency is deemed higher than this, the item will be



highlighted in RED in the tree survey schedule, in which case it should be undertaken as soon as practicable – ie. straight away).

- 2 – Works that should be undertaken within 12 months of the tree inspection.
- 3 – Works that should be undertaken within 18 months of the tree inspection, or prior to the next scheduled tree inspection, whichever is sooner.

4.8 Life stage is estimated in accordance with the known lifespan of the particular species.

Young: Young trees

Semi mature: Semi-mature, trees less than 1/2 life expectancy.

Mature: Mature trees up to 2/3 life expectancy.

Over mature: Over-mature, declining or moribund trees of low vigour.

Veteran: Veteran trees

4.9 The physiological condition of the tree has been referred to as one of the following:

Good: A sound tree, trees needing little, if any, attention.

Moderate: A tree with minor but rectifiable defects or in the early stages of stress, from which it may recover.

Poor: A tree with major structural and physiological defects or stress.

Dead: A tree or trees, no longer alive. However, this could also apply to those trees that are dying and will be unlikely to recover, or are / have become dangerous.

4.10 Major defects or diseases and relevant observations have also been recorded under Structural Condition within the Tree Schedules. The assessment for structural condition has included inspection of the following defects:

- The presence of fungal fruiting bodies around the base of the tree or on the stem, as they could possibly indicate the presence of possible internal decay.
- Soil cracks and any heaving of the soil around the base indicating possible root plate movement.



- Any abrupt bends in branches and limbs resulting from past pruning, as it may be an indication of internal weakness and decay.
- Tight or weak 'V' shaped forks and co-dominant stems
- Hazard beam formations and other such biomechanical related defects (as described by Claus Mattheck, Body Language of Trees HMSO Research for Amenity Trees No. 4 1994).
- Cavities as a result of limb losses or past pruning.
- Broken branches
- Storm damage
- Canker formations
- Loose bark
- Damage to roots
- Basal, stem or branch / limb cavities
- Die-back in the crown
- Abnormal foliage size and colour
- Any changes to the timing of normal leaf flush and leaf fall patterns
- Other pathological diseases affecting any part of the tree

4.11 Each tree is given a 'Zone value' for inspection frequency which refers to a combination of factors including tree height and location and frequency and value of 'targets'. Targets can be defined as person and property or other asset to which a tree presents a risk. It is important to consider risks posed by trees in respect of their location because it allows common sense decisions to be made regarding the frequency of tree inspection regime and remedial tree surgery works. This has environmental and economic benefits. The Zone value given to the tree informs the priority rating for remedial tree surgery operations. The following scale is used for the sites within this tree survey:



- 1 – High frequency of high value targets / large tree / medium tree (red trees on the tree locations plans) – Two year (biennial) inspection frequency.
- 2 – Low frequency of high value targets / large tree / medium tree (orange trees on the tree location plans) – Four year inspection frequency.
- 3 – Very low frequency of high value targets / large tree (green trees on the tree location plans) – Six year inspection frequency.

4.12 The above inspection frequencies are recommended in the absence of extreme weather events. It is strongly recommended that a ‘walkover’ inspection is undertaken following an extreme weather event where it is likely that trees will have been subjected to damaging forces and where branches can be expected to have been shed. A walkover survey is a basic visual assessment that may be carried out by a person with basic knowledge of tree safety and keen eyesight. The walkover survey should record any items that require immediate attention to ensure safety. Works identified should be undertaken as soon as practicable and the area affected should be cordoned off where possible, until the works have been undertaken. Zone 1 trees should be inspected as a priority.



5 Stonehill Road Allotments

- 5.1 Seven trees are located just to the north of the site entrance off Stonehill Road. Only the Walnut tree (tree 1) is of notable significance.
- 5.2 Two small trees require removal. The Walnut tree requires no work.
- 5.3 Replacement trees are not necessary.
- The photograph below includes all trees present on site

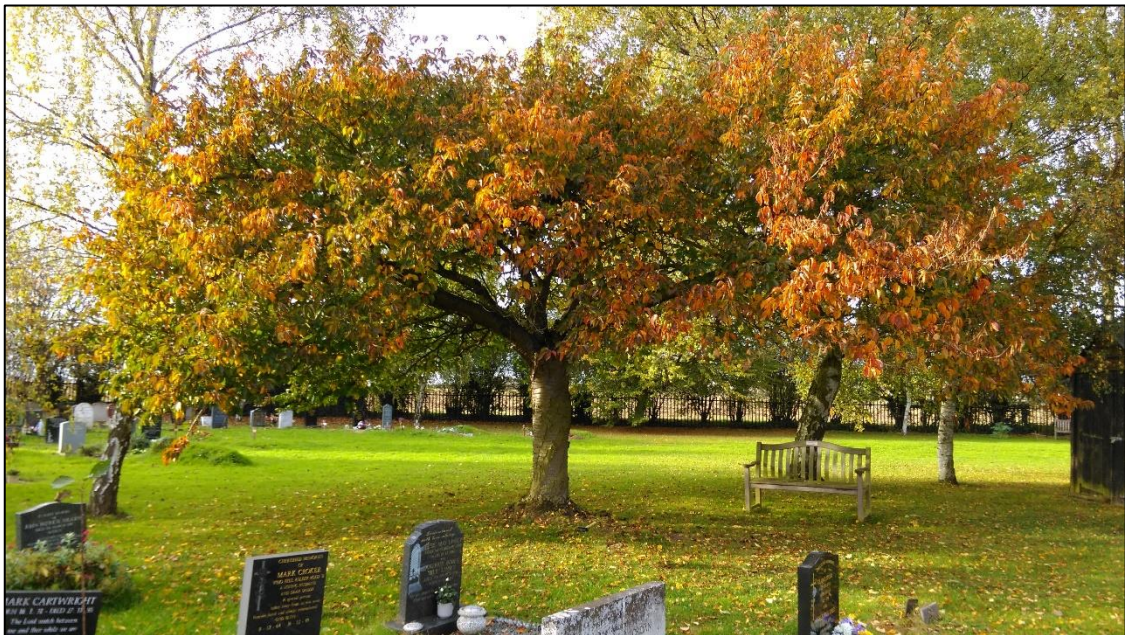




6 Cemetery and Allotments

- 6.1 This is the largest site captured within the survey. 57 trees have been recorded. All but one of the trees are located within the cemetery area or its car park.
- 6.2 One tree requires removal, due to disease and wood decay. A small number of trees require remedial or preventative tree surgery or Ivy severance / removal.
- 6.3 The Japanese Cherry tree (tree 49) could simply be replaced with another Cherry. The *Ganoderma* wood decay fungus is not pathogenic and will not transfer to new plant material.

- Below, the Cherry (tree 49)





- Below, perennial fungal brackets at base of Cherry 49





7 Memorial Green

- 7.1 Memorial Green is the most significant site, visually and culturally, captured within the tree survey and with the largest, oldest trees. 18 trees have been recorded.
- 7.2 One tree requires removal, tree number 7, a dead Sycamore. Several other trees require tree surgery operations to eliminate or mitigate risk.
- 7.3 One tree, a Common Horse Chestnut (tree 3) is in a phase of recovery from a chronic infection of Bleeding Canker Disease (most probably *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *Aesculi*), which has resulted in internal decay and dysfunction. Because of the tree's location and large size, increment core samples were taken in two locations on the trunk where bleeding canker lesions are found. This revealed sound wood, with no signs of decay, only superficial dysfunction at the surface.



8 Freestones Corner

- 8.1 On this site, 12 trees have been recorded within the survey.
- 8.2 Some trees require Ivy severance / removal and the Ash tree (tree 12) requires the removal of dead branches.



9 Clay Pit, Granham's Road

- 9.1 21 trees have been recorded on the tree survey. These trees are those that were captured on the 2001 tree survey of David Brown (copy of report and plan provided by Great Shelford Parish Council). An Ash tree by the roadside (tree 19) is the most significant tree in size and the most prominent.
- 9.2 No trees require removal. An Ash tree (tree 40) requires the removal of dead branches because it overhangs a bench. The large Ash tree by the roadside is presenting early signs of Ash Dieback Disease but requires no work at this time.
- 9.3 Due to the relatively isolated, woodland location of many of these trees, it is not deemed necessary to undertake some tree works that would be justified in a busier location.
- 9.4 It is recommended that the next inspection involves the recording and surveying of additional individual trees that have grown into larger trees since the previous Argenta Tree Surveys report of 2017.



10 Recreation Ground, Woollard's Lane

- 10.1 21 individual trees and 3 groups of trees have been recorded on the tree survey.
- 10.2 There are two tree location plans covering this site; northern end and southern end.
- 10.3 Two trees require felling for safety reasons, located at the southern end, close to the River Cam. Alternatively, these could be reduced to a height of 2 metres to provide dead wood habitat for insects, invertebrates, and fungi. Both these trees are mature Alders within group G3. For ease of location, these have been affixed with Aluminium number tags 1259 and 1260. Tree 1260 is overhanging a bench, so its removal is high priority.
- 10.4 Other trees require remedial works in accordance with the schedule.
- 10.5 Tree group G2 contains Ash trees which are presenting clear signs of Ash Dieback disease.



11 Conclusion

- 11.1 The tree survey has revealed some trees that should be removed for safety reasons and guidance is provided on the urgency of these works. Many more trees require relatively modest remedial or preventative works. The reader is strongly advised to read through the report and tree survey schedules for each site and to list the works necessary and to programme the works in accordance with their urgency.
- 11.2 The sites should be subject to a regular tree inspection regime such as recommended within this report.
- 11.3 Tree work should be undertaken by competent operatives in accordance with British Standard BS3889: 2010 Tree Work - Recommendations



12 Normative references

12.1 The following documents are indispensable in the application of the recommendations in this report:

- R.G. Strouts, T.G. Winter (1994). Diagnosis of Ill-Health in Trees. DoE
- D. Lonsdale (1999). Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management. ODPM
- C. Mattheck, K. Bethge, K. Weber (1994). The Body Language of Trees. DoE
- C. Mattheck (2007). Updated Field Guide for Visual Tree Assessment. Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe GmbH
- F.W.M.R. Schwarze, J. Engels, C. Mattheck (1999). Fungal Strategies of Wood Decay in Trees. Springer
- Common Sense Risk Management of Trees (2011). National Tree Safety Group / Forestry Commission
- Tree Surveys: A Guide to Good Practice – Guidance Note 7 (2015). The Arboricultural Association
- British Standard BS3998: 2010 Tree Work – Recommendations. BSI
- Arboricultural Journal Volume 43 Issue 1 (March 2021). Jeremy Barrell. The implications of recent English legal judgements, inquest verdicts, and Ash Dieback Disease for the defensibility of tree risk management regimes. The Arboricultural Association



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Signed:

Ian Lorman
Director

October 2021



Stonehill Road Allotments
Great Shelford

SCALE :
1 : 600 @ A3 DATE :
05/10/2021



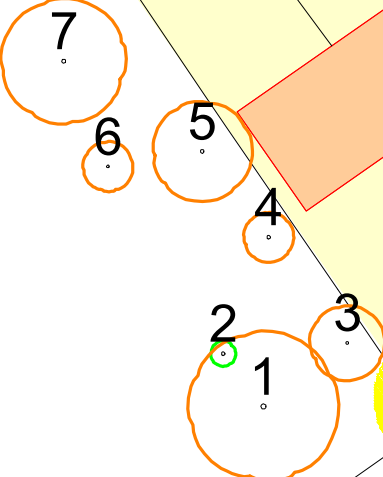
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INSPECTION FREQUENCY

Name & Tree colour	Minimum recommended frequency	
Zone 1 (Red)	2 Years (biennial)	Plus additional 'walkover' survey after storm event
Zone 2 (amber)	4 years	Plus additional 'walkover' survey after storm event
Zone 3 (green)	6 years	Plus additional 'walkover' survey after storm event

Allot
Gdns



Site: Stonehill Road Allotments		Date: 15/09/2021					Weather: Dry / Still	
Tree number	Species	Tree height (m)	Stem Dia (s) (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Priority / urgency	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Zone value
1	Common Walnut	10.00	400	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 6.0 W 6.0	0	Mature	Low vigour. Minor dead wood mid-crown. Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
2	Plum	2.00	200 200	N 1.0 E 1.0 S 1.0 W 1.0	3	Dead	Dead Physiological condition - Dead ▪ Fell	3
3	Wild Cherry	4.50	200	N 3.0 E 3.0 S 3.0 W 3.0	2	Dead	Dead Physiological condition - Dead ▪ Fell	2
4	Plum	5.00	275	N 2.0 E 2.0 S 2.0 W 2.0	0	Over Mature	Top mostly dead. Heavily colonised by <i>Phellinus pomaceus</i> wood decay fungus. Crown health has improved significantly since 2017 Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
5	Apple	5.50	100 200 225	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	0	Mature	Divides into three stems at 0.5 metres. Sound unions. Small dead branches throughout. Becoming overwhelmed by Ivy Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
6	Plum	4.00	200	N 2.0 E 2.0 S 2.0 W 2.0	0	Over Mature	Low vigour. Tip dieback Physiological condition - Poor ▪ No action	2
7	Apple	5.00	300	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Mature	Trunk split at union, shedding three co-dominant stems at 1 metre, leaving only two stems on north-west side. Slightly low vigour Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2

Cemetery & Allotments
Great Shelford

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04/10/2021

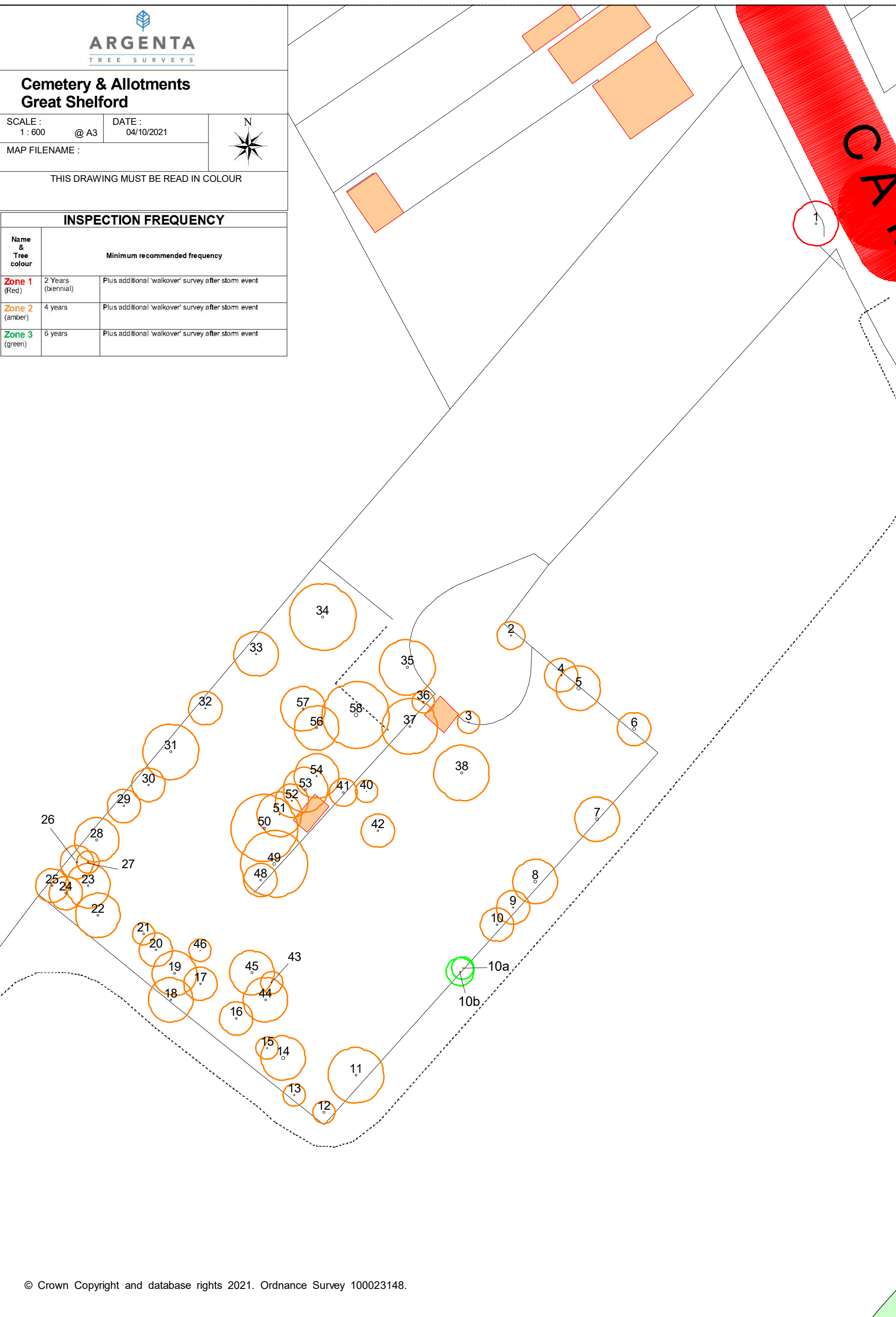
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INSPECTION FREQUENCY

Name & Tree colour	Minimum recommended frequency	
Zone 1 (Red)	2 Years (biennial)	Plus additional 'walkover' survey after storm event
Zone 2 (amber)	4 years	Plus additional 'walkover' survey after storm event
Zone 3 (green)	6 years	Plus additional 'walkover' survey after storm event



Site: Cemetery & Allotments		Date: 13/09/2021					Weather: Dry / Still	
Tree number	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Dia (s) (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Priority / urgency	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Zone value
1	Hornbeam	9.00	350	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1
2	Lilac	3.50	250	N 2.5 E 2.5 S 2.5 W 2.5	0	Mature	Considerable dieback Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
3	Lilac	4.00	200	N 2.0 E 2.0 S 2.0 W 2.0	0	Mature	Some dieback on south side. Ivy cover on trunk Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
4	Norway Maple	8.00	225	N 3.0 E 3.0 S 3.0 W 3.0	0	Early-mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 2 metres with weak included bark union Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
5	Myrobalan Plum	5.00	600	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	0	Mature	Very old vertical lesion on trunk. Well occluded. Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
6	Lawson Cypress	8.00	250 250 250 250 250	N 3.0 E 3.0 S 3.0 W 3.0	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
7	Myrobalan Plum	5.00	500	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	3	Mature	Ivy cover on trunk and branches Physiological condition - Good ▪ Ivy - Sever/remove ivy	2
8	Lawson Cypress	10.00	200 200 200 300 300	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2

Site: Cemetery & Allotments		Date: 13/09/2021					Weather: Dry / Still	
Tree number	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Dia (s) (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Priority / urgency	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Zone value
9	Plum	6.00	250	N 3.00 E 3.00 S 3.00 W 3.00	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
10	Myrobalan Plum	5.00	300	N 3.00 E 3.00 S 3.00 W 3.00	3	Mature	Ivy cover on trunk and branches Physiological condition - Good ▪ Ivy - Sever/remove ivy	2
10a	Beech	7.00	100	N 2.00 E 2.00 S 2.00 W 2.00	0	Early-mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good • No action	3
10b	Beech	9.0	100	N 2.50 E 2.50 S 2.50 W 2.50	0	Early-mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good • No action	3
11	Wild Cherry	10.00	350	N 5.00 E 5.00 S 5.00 W 5.00	0	Mature	Strip of dead bark on one co-dominant stem. Sufficient adaptive growth on underside Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
12	Lawson Cypress	9.00	400	N 2.00 E 2.00 S 2.00 W 2.00	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
13	Laburnum	4.00	75 75 75 100 100	N 2.00 E 2.00 S 2.00 W 2.00	0	Mature	Divides into five co-dominant stems at 1 metre with weak included bark union. Low vigour Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
14	Lawson Cypress	16.00	600	N 4.00 E 4.00 S 4.00 W 4.00	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2

Site: Cemetery & Allotments		Date: 13/09/2021					Weather: Dry / Still	
Tree number	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Dia (s) (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Priority / urgency	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Zone value
15	Lawson Cypress	5.00	150	N 2.0% E 2.0% S 2.0% W 2.0%	0	Early-mature	One-sided due to light competition Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
16	Field Maple	9.00	300	N 3.0% E 3.0% S 3.0% W 3.0%	0	Mature	Slight tip dieback (probably exposure to winds) Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
17	Lawson Cypress (blue cultivar)	9.00	200 200	N 3.0% E 3.0% S 3.0% W 3.0%	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
18	Wild Cherry	8.00	275	N 4.0% E 4.0% S 4.0% W 4.0%	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
19	Field Maple	11.00	400	N 4.0% E 4.0% S 4.0% W 4.0%	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
20	Lawson Cypress (blue cultivar)	9.00	200 200	N 3.0% E 3.0% S 3.0% W 3.0%	0	Mature	Divides into several stems at base Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
21	Lawson Cypress (blue cultivar)	9.00	75 200 200 200	N 2.0% E 2.0% S 2.0% W 2.0%	0	Mature	Divides into four co-dominant stems at base Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
22	Field Maple	10.00	350	N 4.0% E 4.0% S 4.0% W 4.0%	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2

Site: Cemetery & Allotments		Date: 13/09/2021					Weather: Dry / Still	
Tree number	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Dia (s) (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Priority / urgency	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Zone value
23	Wild Cherry	12.00	275	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
24	Swedish Whitebeam	10.00	350	N 3.0 E 3.0 S 3.0 W 3.0	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
25	Wild Cherry	8.00	350	N 3.0 E 3.0 S 3.0 W 3.0	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
26	Swedish Whitebeam	8.00	300	N 3.0 E 3.0 S 3.0 W 3.0	0	Mature	Some minor dead wood in lower crown due to light competition Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
27	Hornbeam 'Fastigiata'	10.00	250	N 2.0 E 2.0 S 2.0 W 2.0	0	Early-mature	Typical included bark union unions of this species rarely fail. Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
28	Swedish Whitebeam	7.00	425	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	0	Mature	Some minor dead wood in lower crown due to light competition Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
29	Silver Birch	10.00	250	N 3.0 E 3.0 S 3.0 W 3.0	0	Mature	Minor dead wood in lower crown Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
30	Silver Birch	10.00	275	N 3.0 E 3.0 S 3.0 W 3.0	0	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 2 metres Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2

Site: Cemetery & Allotments		Date: 13/09/2021					Weather: Dry / Still	
Tree number	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Dia (s) (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Priority / urgency	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Zone value
31	Common Hornbeam	10.00	400	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Mature	Included bark union in branch structure at 2.5 metres Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
32	Silver Birch	8.50	200	N 3.0 E 3.0 S 3.0 W 3.0	0	Mature	Included bark union at 2 metres. Poor form. Stunted Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
33	Silver Birch	10.00	275	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	0	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 2 metres Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
34	Norway Maple	11.00	450	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	0	Mature	Divides into four co-dominant stems at 2.5 metres. Recently reduced, resulting in dense, bushy appearance Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
35	Norway Maple	11.00	450	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 6.0 W 6.0	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
36	Wild Cherry	7.50	250	N 2.0 E 2.0 S 2.0 W 2.0	3	Mature	Ivy cover on trunk Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Ivy - Sever/remove ivy	2
37	Silver Birch	15.00	300	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
38	Silver Birch	15.00	425	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Mature	Slightly sparse foliage Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2

Site: Cemetery & Allotments		Date: 13/09/2021					Weather: Dry / Still	
Tree number	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Dia (s) (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Priority / urgency	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Zone value
40	Common Dogwood	7.00	100	N 3.00 E 3.00 S 3.00 W 3.00	0	Mature	Many stems at base. Dense Ivy Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
41	Crab Apple	5.00	300	N 3.00 E 3.00 S 3.00 W 3.00	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
42	Common Holly	4.00	200 200	N 3.00 E 3.00 S 3.00 W 3.00	0	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at base Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
43	Silver Birch	10.00	150	N 2.00 E 2.00 S 2.00 W 2.00	2	Early-mature	Broken hanging branch in lower crown Physiological condition - Good ▪ Remove broken hanging branch	2
44	Silver Birch	15.00	300	N 4.00 E 4.00 S 4.00 W 4.00	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
45	Silver Birch	14.00	400	N 4.00 E 4.00 S 4.00 W 4.00	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
46	Pissards Plum	6.00	100	N 2.00 E 2.00 S 2.00 W 2.00	3	Early-mature	Profuse suckering at base causing reversion to species (green leaves) Physiological condition - Good ▪ Remove suckers (reversion growth)	2
48	Silver Birch	12.00	275	N 3.00 E 3.00 S 3.00 W 3.00	0	Mature	Slightly sparse foliage Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2

Site: Cemetery & Allotments		Date: 13/09/2021					Weather: Dry / Still	
Tree number	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Dia (s) (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Priority / urgency	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Zone value
49	Japanese Cherry	6.00	500	N 6.00 E 6.00 S 6.00 W 6.00	1	Over-Mature	Long-standing <i>Ganoderma spp</i> fungus brackets on two sides at trunk base. Decay deep-seated in lower trunk Physiological condition - Poor ▪ Fell	2
50	Silver Birch	15.00	400	N 6.00 E 6.00 S 6.00 W 6.00	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
51	Silver Birch	8.00	250	N 4.00 E 4.00 S 4.00 W 4.00	0	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 2 metres. Leaning to north due to light competition Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
52	Silver Birch	15.00	250	N 3.00 E 3.00 S 3.00 W 3.00	2	Mature	Considerable dead wood in mid crown Physiological condition - Good ▪ Remove dead wood	2
53	Silver Birch	15.00	400	N 4.00 E 4.00 S 4.00 W 4.00	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
54	Silver Birch	12.00	250	N 4.00 E 4.00 S 4.00 W 4.00	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
56	Apple	6.00	300	N 4.00 E 4.00 S 4.00 W 4.00	0	Over-Mature	Minor dead wood throughout Physiological condition - Poor ▪ No action	2
57	Silver Birch	13.00	350	N 4.00 E 4.00 S 4.00 W 4.00	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2

Site: Cemetery & Allotments		Date: 13/09/2021					Weather: Dry / Still	
Tree number	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Dia (s) (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Priority / urgency	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Zone value
58	Myrobalan Plum (green leafed)	8.00	600 300 250	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 6.0 W 6.0	0	Over-Mature	Typical Minor dead wood on south side ▪ No action	2

Memorial Green
Great Shelford

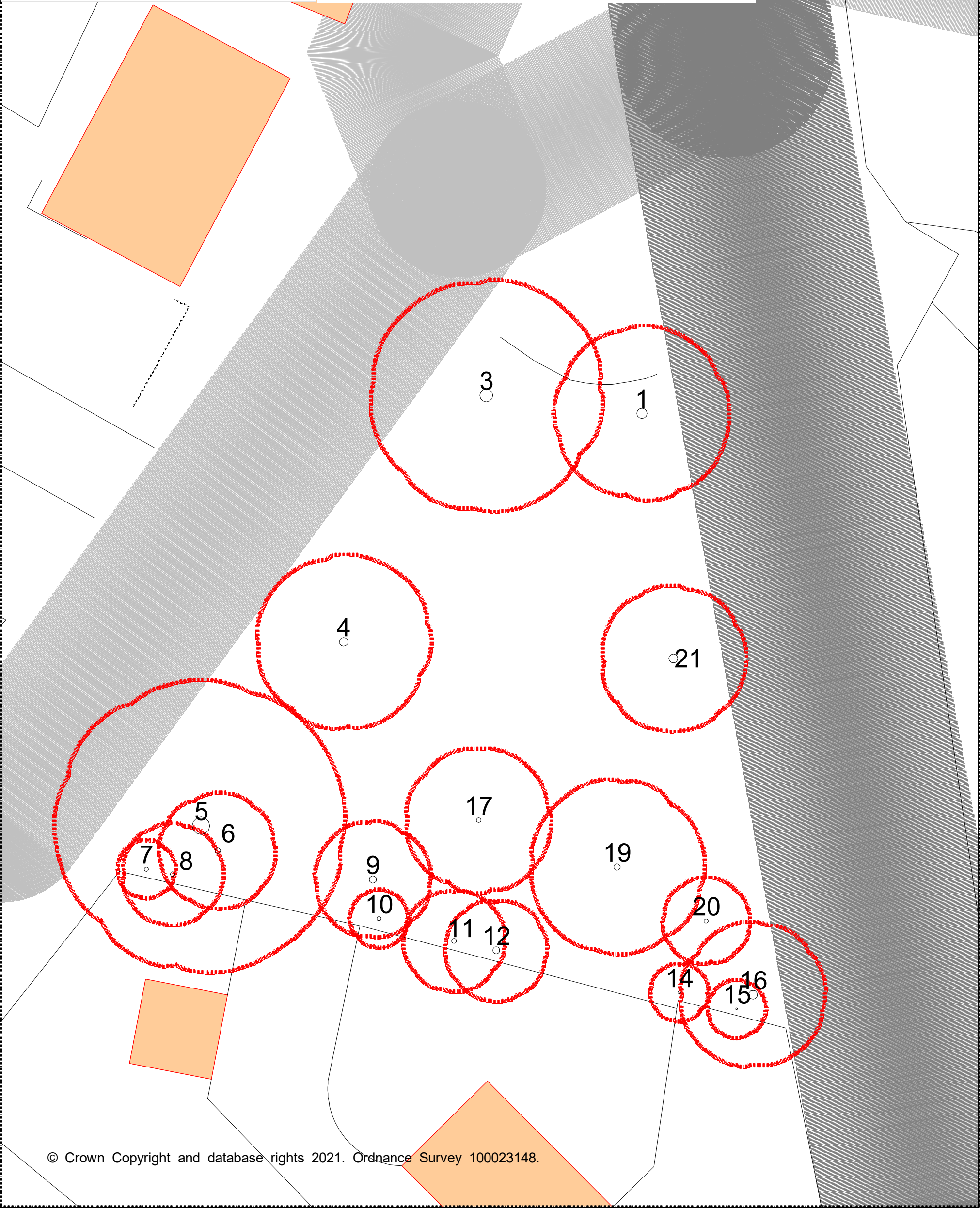
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THIS DRAWING MUST BE READ IN COLOUR

INSPECTION FREQUENCY

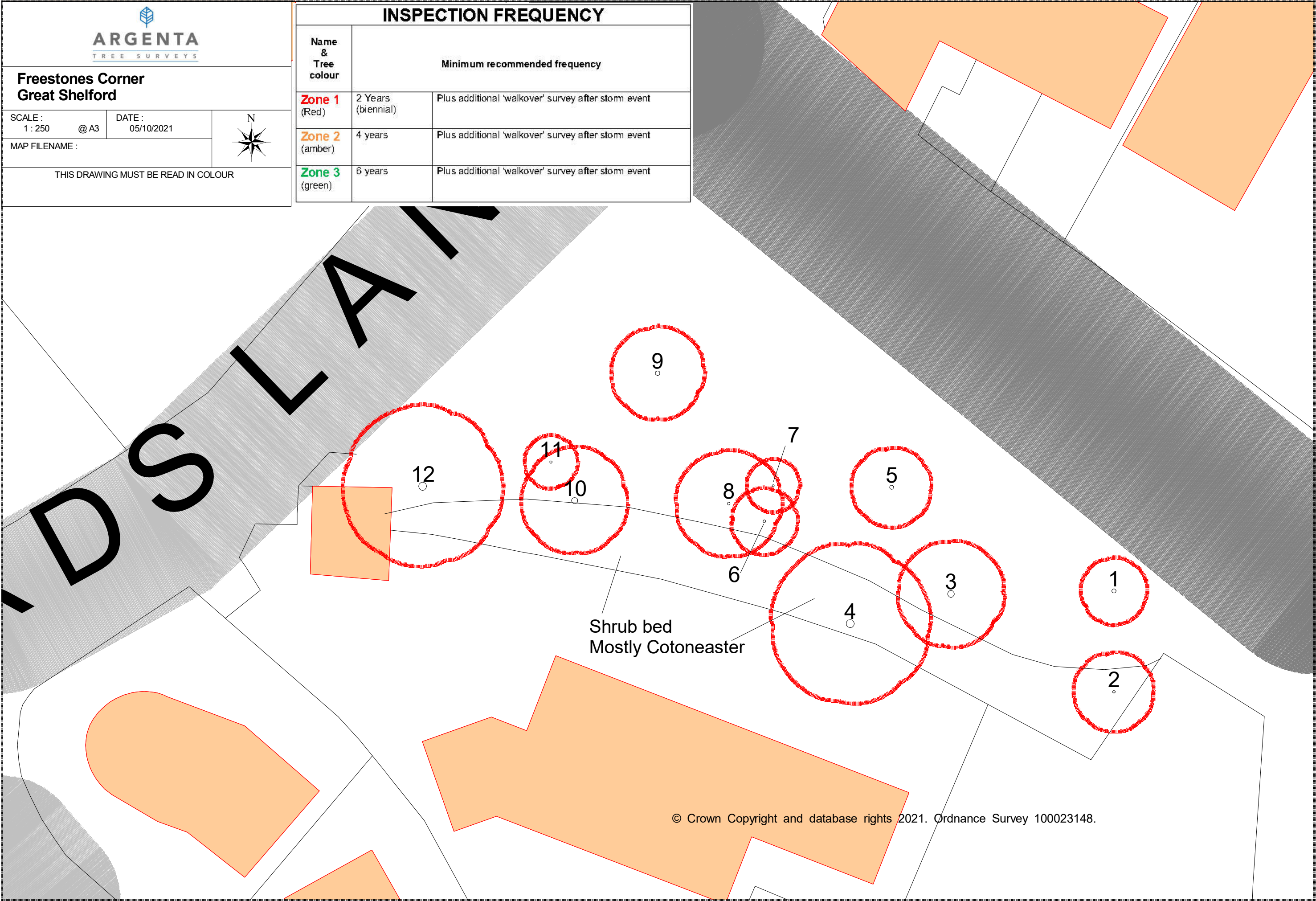
Name & Tree colour	Minimum recommended frequency	
Zone 1 (Red)	2 Years (biennial)	Plus additional 'walkover' survey after storm event
Zone 2 (amber)	4 years	Plus additional 'walkover' survey after storm event
Zone 3 (green)	6 years	Plus additional 'walkover' survey after storm event



Site: Memorial Green		Date: 15 September 2021					Weather: Dry / Still	
Tree number	Species	Tree height (m)	Stem dia (s) (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Priority / urgency	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Zone value
1	Horse Chestnut	17.00	700	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 6.0 W 6.0	0	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 3 metres Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1
3	Horse Chestnut	20.00	900	N 8.0 E 8.0 S 8.0 W 8.0	0	Mature	Long ago pollarded at 8 metres. Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 4 metres. Areas of dead bark on trunk from ground to 2 metres on east side from previous serious bleeding canker phase (still actively occluding). Several small active canker lesions on north side of trunk. Leaf miner infestation 2 x increment cores taken 15/09/21 revealed no internal decay Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	1
4	Sycamore	21.00	700	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 6.0 W 6.0	0	Mature	Long ago pollarded at 6 metres. Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 3 metres Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1
5	London Plane	30.00	1200	N 10.0 E 10.0 S 10.0 W 10.0	1	Mature	Divides into three co-dominant stems at 7 metres. Some small patches of dead bark on trunk on east side at 2 metres. Moderate dead wood in lower crown on south west side over path Physiological condition - Good ▪ Removal dead wood in lower / mid crown	1
6	Common Holly	10.00	250 300	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	0	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 1 metre Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1
7	Sycamore	8.00	275	N 2.0 E 2.0 S 2.0 W 2.0	1	Dead	Dead Physiological condition - Dead ▪ Fell	1
8	Elm	12.00	300	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Semi-mature	Healthy now but expect death from Dutch Elm Disease in next few years. Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1

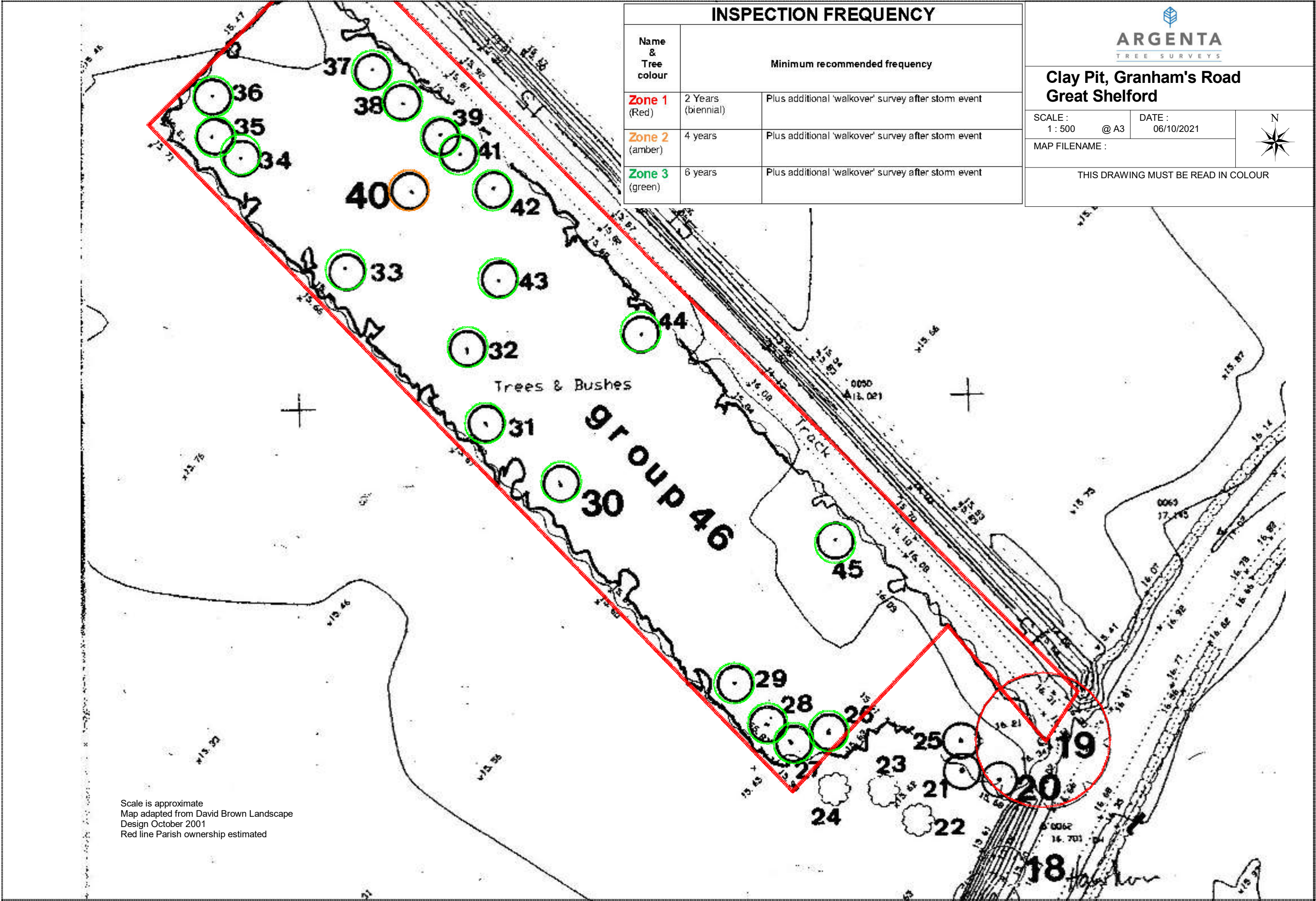
Site: Memorial Green		Date: 15 September 2021					Weather: Dry / Still	
Tree number	Species	Tree height (m)	Stem dia (s) (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Priority / urgency	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Zone value
9	Sycamore	20.00	500	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	1	Mature	Dead wood and dieback in upper crown. Low vigour. Dead top. One-sided due to adjacent Plane tree. Physiological condition - Poor ▪ Remove major dead wood Tree declining. Plan for its removal in next few years	1
10	Sycamore	12.00	275	N 2.0 E 2.0 S 2.0 W 2.0	2	Semi-mature	Ivy cover on trunk and branches Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Ivy - Sever/remove ivy	1
11	Yew	10.00	250 100 100 100 100	N 3.5 E 3.5 S 3.5 W 3.5	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1
12	Yew	12.00	300 300 250	N 3.5 E 3.5 S 3.5 W 3.5	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1
14	Sycamore	12.00	175	N 2.0 E 2.0 S 2.0 W 2.0	2	Semi-mature	Ivy cover on trunk and branches Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Ivy - Sever/remove ivy	1
15	Ash	5.00	150	N 2.0 E 2.0 S 2.0 W 2.0	2	Mature	Overwhelmed by Ivy Physiological condition - Poor ▪ Remove phototropic side branch projecting towards road back to trunk	1
16	Sycamore	20.00	600	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	1	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 2 metres. Sound union. Small open cavity on western side at ground level (4 x 15cm) - well occluded. Previously pollarded at 7 metres. Moderate dead wood throughout. Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Remove major dead wood	1

Site: Memorial Green		Date: 15 September 2021					Weather: Dry / Still	
Tree number	Species	Tree height (m)	Stem dia (s) (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Priority / urgency	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Zone value
17	Cherry Laurel	6.00	150 150 150 150 150	N 7.0 E 7.0 S 7.0 W 7.0	0	Mature	Many stems at base. Wide spreading Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1
19	Sycamore	21.00	450	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 6.0 W 6.0	0	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 10 metres. Sound union Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1
20	Ash	19.00	300	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	0	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 3 metres. Sound union. Minor dead wood in mid crown Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1
21	Sycamore	20.00	600	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 6.0 W 6.0	0	Mature	Divides into three co-dominant stems at 2.5 metres. Water pocket in fork. Strong union. Previously pollarded at 6 metres Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1



Site: Freestones Corner		Date: 14/09/2021					Weather: Dry / Still	
Tree number	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Dia (s) (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Priority / urgency	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Zone value
1	Lawson Cypress (Bright green cultivar)	10.00	300	N 3.0 E 3.0 S 3.0 W 3.0	0	Mature	No notable defects Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1
2	Ash	10.00	250	N 3.0 E 3.0 S 3.0 W 3.0	0	Semi-mature	Lean to north east due to light competition Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1
3	Sycamore	15.00	500	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	2	Mature	Minor dead wood throughout. Ivy cover on trunk. Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Ivy - Sever/remove Ivy	1
4	Sycamore	17.00	600	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 6.0 W 6.0	2	Mature	Ivy cover on trunk and branches. Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 1 metre (with included bark union but with natural grafts improving strength) Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Ivy - Sever/remove Ivy	1
5	Oak	17.00	300	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	0	Semi-mature	Excellent specimen Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1
6	Cherry	5.00	200	N 2.5 E 2.5 S 2.5 W 2.5	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1
7	Cherry	4.00	150	N 2.0 E 2.0 S 2.0 W 2.0	0	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 1 metre. From ground level to 1 metre on north side - Raised rib weeping sap - likely Cherry Canker Disease. Low vigour Physiological condition - Poor ▪ No action	1

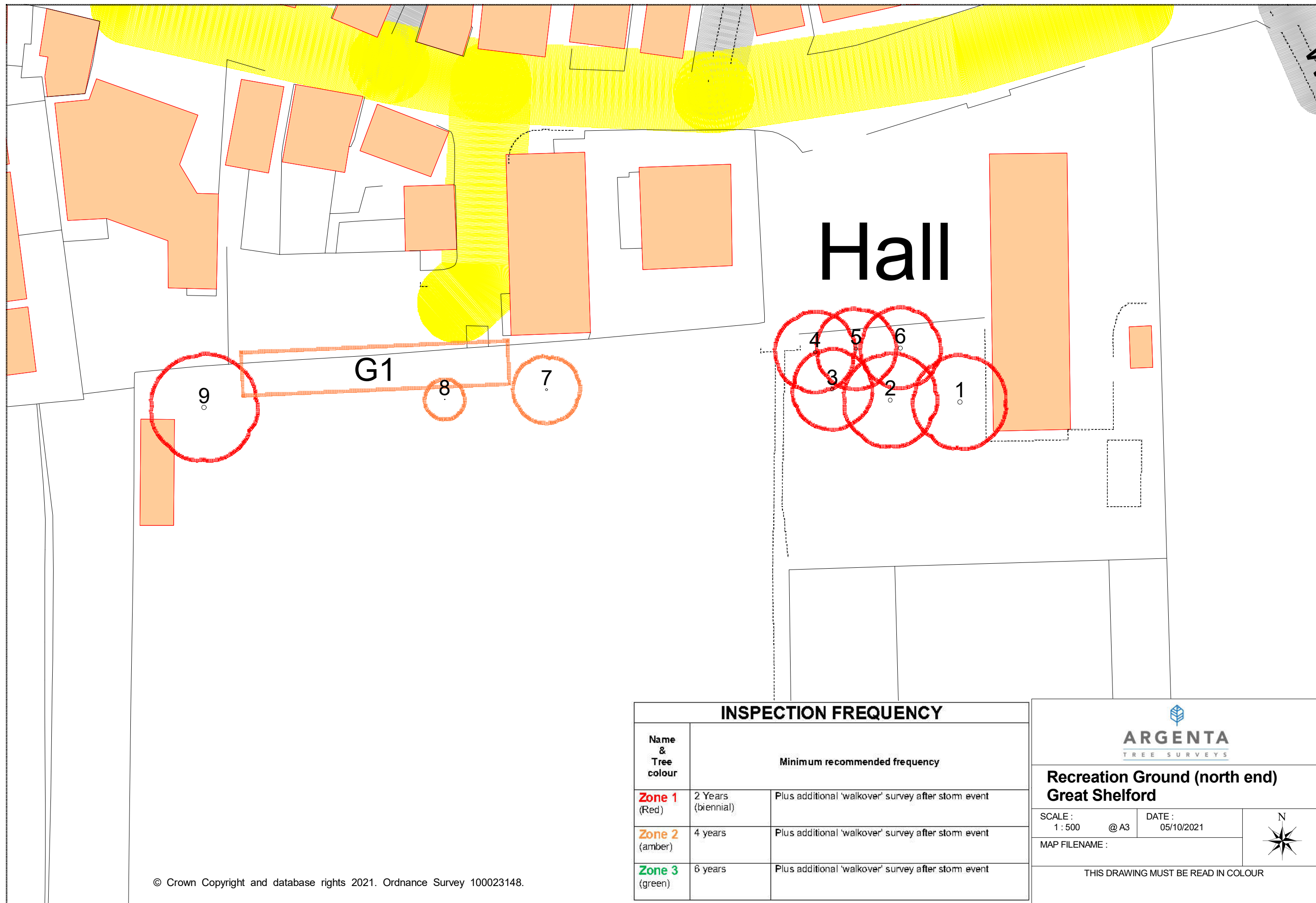
Site: Freestones Corner		Date: 14/09/2021					Weather: Dry / Still	
Tree number	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Dia (s) (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Priority / urgency	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Zone value
8	Cherry	5.00	200	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1
9	Lime	16.00	350	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	0	Mature	Divides into three co-dominant stems at 3 metres. Sound union Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1
10	Sycamore	12.00	300 350	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	2	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at base. Ivy cover on trunk and branches Physiological condition - Good ▪ Ivy - Sever/remove Ivy	1
11	Yew	7.00	175	N 3.0 E 3.0 S 3.0 W 3.0	0	Semi-mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1
12	Narrowleaf Ash	20.00	600	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 6.0 W 6.0	1	Mature	Moderate dead wood in mid crown Physiological condition - Good ▪ Remove major dead wood	1



Site: Clay Pit, Granham's Road		Date: 14/09/2021					Weather: Dry / Still	
Tree number	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Dia (s) (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Priority / urgency	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Zone value
19	Ash	16.00	1000	N 8.0 E 8.0 S 8.0 W 8.0	0	Mature	Previously reduced over road. Ivy cover on trunk. Early signs of Ash Dieback Disease Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	1
26	Sycamore	12.00	300	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 2 metres. Ivy cover on trunk Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	3
27	Ash	13.00	650	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 2 metres. Weak included bark union. Crown mass biased southwest Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	3
28	Sycamore	13.00	450	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Mature	Tar Spot of Sycamore (fungal leaf spot – of no concern) Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	3
29	Goat Willow	14.00	400 500 400 350 400	N E 10.0 S W	0	Over Mature	Ivy cover on trunks. Multiple stems from base Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	3
30	Ash	12.00	450	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 6.0 W 6.0	0	Mature	Ivy cover on trunk Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	3
31	Sycamore	12.00	550	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Mature	Divides into three co-dominant stems at 2 metres. Minor dead wood in mid crown Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	3
32	Wild Cherry	12.00	300 275	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	0	Mature	Considerable dead wood in crown on western side due to light competition. Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 1.5 metres Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	3

Site: Clay Pit, Granham's Road		Date: 14/09/2021					Weather: Dry / Still	
Tree number	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Dia (s) (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Priority / urgency	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Zone value
33	Horse Chestnut	12.00	450	N 5.0% E 5.0% S 5.0% W 5.0%	0	Mature	Severe chronic long term bleeding canker and leaf miner infestation. Large areas of dead bark on both trunk and branches Physiological condition - Poor ▪ No action	3
34	Western Balsam Poplar	15.00	600	N 4.0% E 4.0% S 4.0% W 4.0%	0	Mature	Ivy cover on trunk. Moth (Hornet Clearwing) holes on trunk base on east side. Low vigour. Dieback Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	3
35	White Poplar	15.00	450	N 4.0% E 4.0% S 4.0% W 4.0%	0	Mature	Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	3
36	Western Balsam Poplar	15.00	500	N 5.0% E 5.0% S 5.0% W 5.0%	0	Mature	Moth (Hornet Clearwing) holes on trunk base on north side. Low vigour. Moderate dead wood throughout and dieback. Ivy cover on trunk Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	3
37	Sycamore	12.00	400	N 4.0% E 4.0% S 4.0% W 4.0%	0	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 2 metres. Weak included bark union. Also multiple weak included bark union unions (poor genetic stock). Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	3
38	Ash	10.00	275	N 4.0% E 4.0% S 4.0% W 4.0%	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	3
39	Sycamore	10.00	400	N 5.0% E 5.0% S 5.0% W 5.0%	0	Mature	Some moderate dead wood in lower crown due to light competition Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	3
40	Ash	12.00	350	N 5.0% E 5.0% S 5.0% W 5.0%	1	Mature	Significant dead wood in lower crown due to light competition Physiological condition - Good ▪ Remove major dead wood (Overhangs bench)	2

Site: Clay Pit, Granham's Road		Date: 14/09/2021					Weather: Dry / Still	
Tree number	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Dia (s) (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Priority / urgency	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Zone value
41	Ash	12.00	450	N 5.0% E 5.0% S 5.0% W 5.0%	0	Mature	Some moderate dead wood in lower crown due to light competition Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	3
42	Field Maple	12.00	500	N 6.0% E 6.0% S 6.0% W 6.0%	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	3
43	Horse Chestnut	10.00	300	N 4.0% E 4.0% S 4.0% W 4.0%	0	Mature	Chronic long term bleeding canker and leaf miner infestation. Low vigour. Moderate small diameter dead wood Physiological condition - Poor ▪ No action	3
44	Sycamore	14.00	450	N 5.0% E 5.0% S 5.0% W 5.0%	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	3
45	Sycamore	14.00	500	N 6.0% E 6.0% S 6.0% W 6.0%	0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	3



Recreation ground (south end) Great Shelford

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05/10/2021

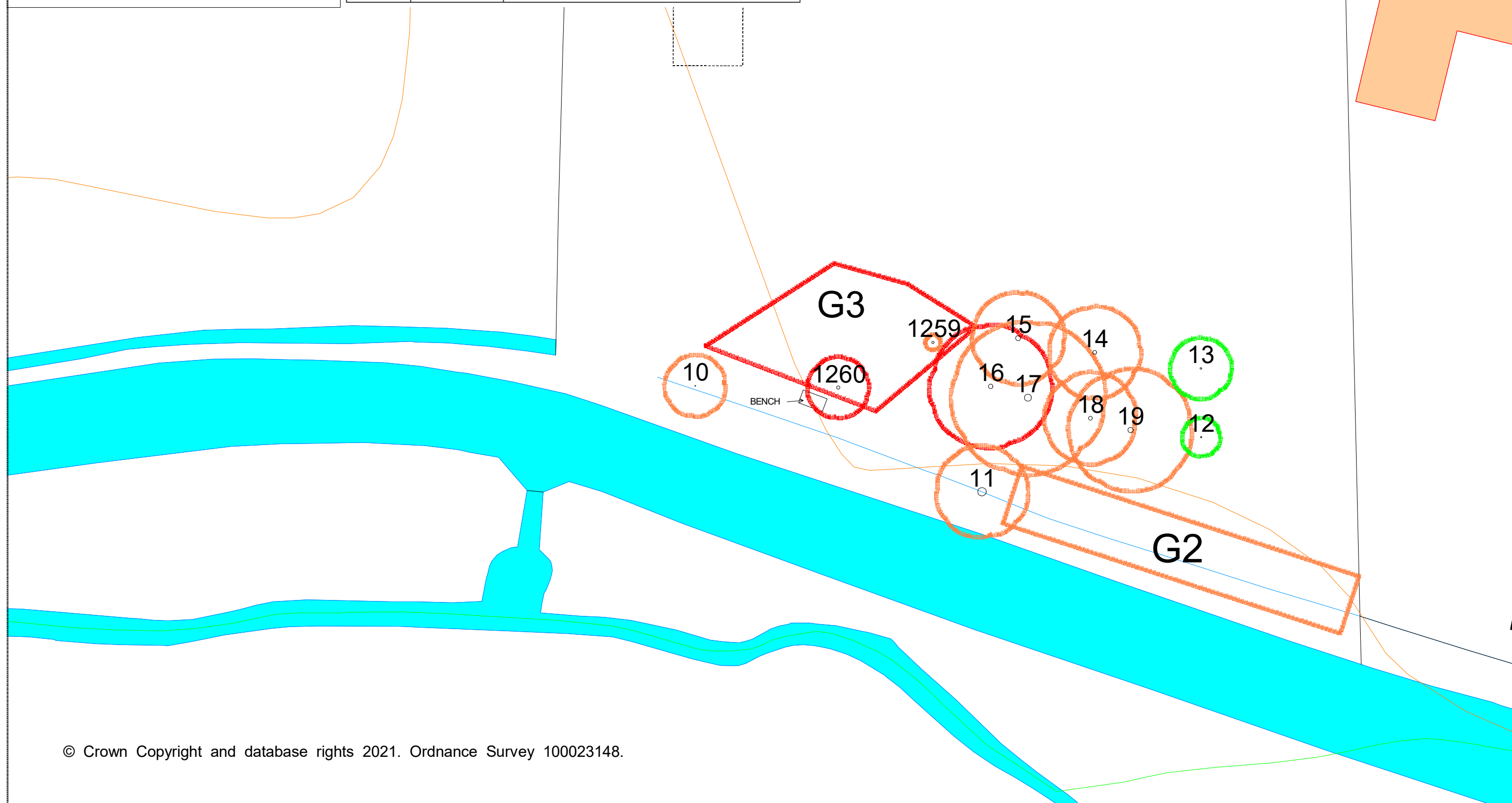
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THIS DRAWING MUST BE READ IN COLOUR

INSPECTION FREQUENCY

Name & Tree colour	Minimum recommended frequency	
Zone 1 (Red)	2 Years (biennial)	Plus additional 'walkover' survey after storm event
Zone 2 (amber)	4 years	Plus additional 'walkover' survey after storm event
Zone 3 (green)	6 years	Plus additional 'walkover' survey after storm event



Site name / INSET: Surveyor: Ian Lorman			Date of survey: 16 th September 2021 Conditions: Clear / dry / still					
Tree number	Species	Height estim (m)	Stem Diam (s) estim (mm) No. of	Crown spread Ave rad estim (m)	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Priority / urgency of work	Zone value
1	Italian Alder	20	700	7	Mature	Crown - Good, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good Remove major dead wood Large dead branch in lower crown north west side	2	1
2	Grey Alder	16	600	7	Mature	Crown - Good, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good No action Minor dead wood throughout	0	1
3	Silver Birch	16	500	6	Mature	Crown - Good, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good No action Minor dead wood throughout	0	1
4	Grey Alder	16	500	6	Mature	Crown - Good, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good Remove major dead wood Moderate dead wood throughout	2	1
5	Silver Birch	17	500	6	Mature	Crown - Good, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good No action No notable defects	0	1
6	Grey Alder	17	650	6	Mature	Crown - Good, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good No action No notable defects	0	1
7	Copper Beech	11	300	5	Early-mature	Crown - Good, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good No action Excellent specimen	0	2
8	Pissards Plum	6.5	100	3	Mature	Crown - Good, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good No action 50% reverted from basal suckers (from purple to green species)	0	2

Site name / INSET: Surveyor: Ian Lorman			Date of survey: 16 th September 2021 Conditions: Clear / dry / still					
Tree number	Species	Height estim (m)	Stem Diam (s) estim (mm) No. of	Crown spread Ave rad estim (m)	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Priority / urgency of work	Zone value
9	Norway Maple	16	700	8	Mature	Crown - Good, Stem - Fair, Basal Area - Good No action Large basal lesion east side from ground to 1.5 metres with exposed sapwood. Minor dead wood	0	1
10	Crack Willow	7	100	4	Mature	Crown - Good, Stem - Fair, Basal Area - Good No action Multi stem from base / coppiced	0	2
11	Crack Willow	11	850 700	6	Mature	Crown - Fair, Stem - Poor, Basal Area - Good No action Twin stems from ground level. Pollarded at 3 metres. Included bark union at stem bifurcation. Exposed sapwood on upper side and underside of eastern stem. Pollard regeneration not yet due for cutting	0	2
12	Silver Birch	11	150	2.5	Mature	Crown - Good, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good No action No notable defects	0	3
13	Common Walnut	9	225	4	Early-mature	Crown - Good, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good No action No notable defects	0	3
14	Common Ash	20	500	6	Mature	Crown - Poor, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good No action Early signs Ash Dieback Disease. Dieback in lower crown	0	2
15	Common Ash	20	650	6	Mature	Crown - Good, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good No action No notable defects	0	2

Site name / INSET: Surveyor: Ian Lorman			Date of survey: 16 th September 2021 Conditions: Clear / dry / still					
Tree number	Species	Height estim (m)	Stem Diam (s) estim (mm) No. of	Crown spread Ave rad estim (m)	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Priority / urgency of work	Zone value
16	Aspen	25	600	8	Mature	Crown - Good, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good No action Minor dead wood throughout. Improvised rope swing attached to lowest south facing limb	0	1
17	Aspen	25	900	10	Mature	Crown - Good, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good No action Minor dead wood throughout	0	2
18	Aspen	25	500	6	Mature	Crown - Good, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good No action No notable defects	0	2
19	Common Ash	20	700	8	Mature	Crown - Fair, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good No action Early signs of Ash Dieback Disease. Minor dead wood throughout	0	2
Tag 1259 (within group G3)	Common Alder	14	300	1	Mature	Dead Fell or monolith Fell or reduce to 2 metres-high monolith for habitat	1	2
Tag 1260 (within group G3)	Common Alder	20	450	4	Mature	Crown - Poor, Stem - Poor, Basal Area - Poor Fell or monolith Nearly dead. Overhanging bench. Fell or reduce to 2 metres-high monolith for habitat	1	1
G1	Row of predominantly Myrobalan Plum trees	Up to 10	Up to 200	3.5	Mature	Crown - Fair, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good No action Some minor dead wood. Dense Ivy throughout	0	2
G2	Row of trees comprising 4 x Sycamore, 6 x Ash, 3 x Common Alder	Up to 20	Average 400	5	Mature	Crown - Fair, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good No action Ash presenting clear signs of early Ash Dieback Disease	0	2

Site name / INSET: Surveyor: Ian Lorman			Date of survey: 16 th September 2021 Conditions: Clear / dry / still					
Tree number	Species	Height estim (m)	Stem Diam (s) estim (mm) No. of	Crown spread Ave rad estim (m)	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations	Priority / urgency of work	Zone value
G3	Copse of approximately 20 x Common Alder	Up to 20	Average 400	4	Mature	Crown - Fair, Stem - Good, Basal Area - Good Fell trees tagged 1259 & 1260 (see above). No other work required Dense Ivy on many trees	1	1