



TREE SAFETY INSPECTION

SURVEY REPORT

31 August 2025

Flaxton Common Land
Flaxton,
York,
YO60 7RN.



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INTRODUCTION



1. On behalf of the Flaxton Green Gait Owners an evaluation of the safety and condition of trees situated on the Common land in Flaxton was conducted. This was carried out on Saturday 23rd August 2025.
2. The weather conditions prevalent on the day of the survey were characterized as overcast and warm with intermittent sunshine.
3. The inspection and assessment of the tree stock was performed by Mr. Scott Watson, *FdSc (Arb), MArborA*, who is a LANTRA accredited Professional Tree Inspector, Tree Risk-Benefit Validator, QTRA Registered user and is the principal consultant of Think Arb.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY AREA

4. Flaxton is a small rural village located in North Yorkshire, located about 8 miles (13 km) northeast of York. It lies just off the A64, which connects York to Scarborough. The village sits within flat, agricultural land that was once part of the old Vale of York wetlands, and it retains a traditional rural character with a village green, a church (St Lawrence's), and scattered farms and cottages.



Figure 1 – Ariel view of Flaxton looking south.

8. According to the Woodland Trust, Ancient Tree Inventory (ATI) there are 2 Veteran 2 trees located on the Common Land.
 - a. T003 is a Hybrid Black Poplar, Tree Id 144414 on the ATI. The tree was first recorded in 2015.
 - b. T007 is a Hybrid Black Poplar, Tree Id 144415 on the ATI. The tree was first recorded in 2015.
9. An ancient tree is one that has reached a great age for its species, often showing features such as a hollowing trunk, large girth, deadwood, cavities, and decaying wood. These features provide rich habitats for wildlife and are key indicators of its long ecological history. A veteran tree is not necessarily ancient in age but displays similar valuable features of age and habitat, such as hollowing, cavities, or deadwood. These trees may have gained their “veteran” characteristics through natural aging, environmental factors, or management practices like pollarding.

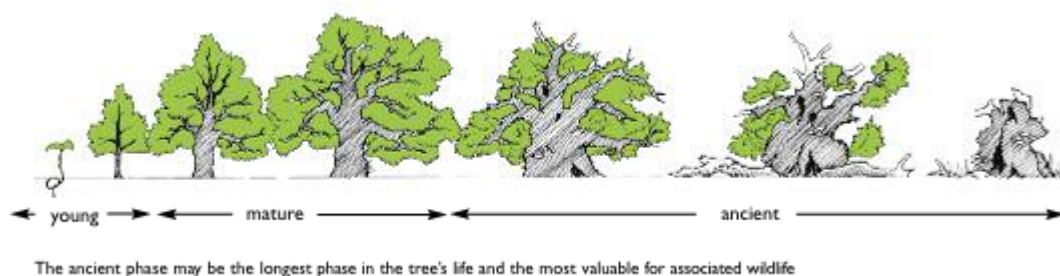


Figure 3 – Image showing the stages in the life of an ancient tree

10. Whilst carrying out the survey Think Arb identified an additional veteran tree which was in area 4, the nature reserve to the northwest. T038 is a Common Ash located within dense hedgerow and understory scrub. The tree displays many veteran features. This tree has now been recorded on the ATI and is awaiting verification before it becomes publicly viewable.

SCOPE OF THE REPORT



11. This report provides arboricultural data and advice in relation to the condition of the trees, with a particular focus on their health, viability, and structural soundness, as ascertained on the day of the inspection.
12. The survey conducted entailed a comprehensive visual examination of each of the trees located on the site, with all discernible features and attributes evaluated from a ground-based perspective. Any need for additional inspection measures, including aerial assessments or employment of specialized decay detection equipment, would be duly elaborated upon within the ensuing recommendations. This was all recorded using the OTISS Tree management system.
13. The risk posed by the inspected trees, to people and significant property, was assessed using the guiding principles of VALID Tree Risk-Benefit Management and Assessment. When a tree has a risk that might not be Acceptable or Tolerable, it'll usually have an obvious tree risk feature you can't help but notice. This survey included an Active Assessment by a qualified Validator at a Basic level. Where an obvious tree risk feature was identified and the risk might not have been acceptable or tolerable then the level of assessment was increased to a Detailed assessment using the VALID app. 6 trees within this survey were elevated from a basic assessment to a detailed assessment using the VALID app and a copy of the PDF reports is included within appendix 2 to this report. 3 trees were elevated from a detailed assessment to requiring an advanced assessment with the use of specialist decay detecting equipment which has been elaborated on within the recommendations. A summary of the VALID tree risk-benefit management strategy is provided at appendix 4 to this report.
14. As part of the survey, an assessment was requested to identify trees that may be suitable for a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), following public concerns about possible unauthorised works. To address this, a Tree Evaluation Method for Preservation Orders (TEMPO) assessment (Forbes-Laird, 2003) was carried out, with the results included in the tree survey data at Appendix 5. These assessments are provided for information only, as the final decision on whether to serve a TPO rests solely with the Local Planning Authority.

CAVEATS AND LIMITATIONS



15. The comments made are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection and are based on the trees' safe life expectancy or for health and safety reasons. All trees on site were checked using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) Method (Mattheck *et al*, 1994).
16. It is a well-established fact that no tree can be deemed entirely impervious to potential hazards, as even a mechanically impeccable specimen can succumb to the perils of exceedingly strong winds. Hence, it is generally acknowledged that only recognizable defects or other failure-prone attributes exhibited by the tree, or the site can serve as indicators of possible hazards.
17. My observations were limited to symptoms and defects visible from positions on the ground. Where access is restricted to the base of a tree, its attributes were assessed from the nearest point of access. Only information relevant to the decision-making process was collected, and all dimensions were estimated unless otherwise indicated.
18. This report is valid for 1 year from the date of my inspection but excludes deliberate or accidental harm, severe weather conditions, pests and diseases, which can all effect rapid change to the condition of trees. In addition, changes to the site layout or its use following my inspection may invalidate my tree risk assessment.
19. It is imperative to recognize that the absence of prescribed remedial measures does not automatically signify that a tree is free of unacceptable levels of risk. Conversely, it is equally inappropriate to assume that undertaking recommended measures will inevitably result in a tree being rendered safe and presenting an acceptable level of risk.

DATA COLLECTED

20. The tree survey data collected includes:
 - a) **Tree number** – Refers to site plan. Starting at T001.
 - b) **Species** – Common and Botanical tree name.
 - c) **Description & Targets** – Description of the tree within its location including any targets relevant.
 - d) **Height** – Height of the tree in metres from the base to the tip of the crown. Measurement is estimated to the closest metre.
 - e) **DBH** – Diameter of the tree at breast height taken 1.5m from the ground.

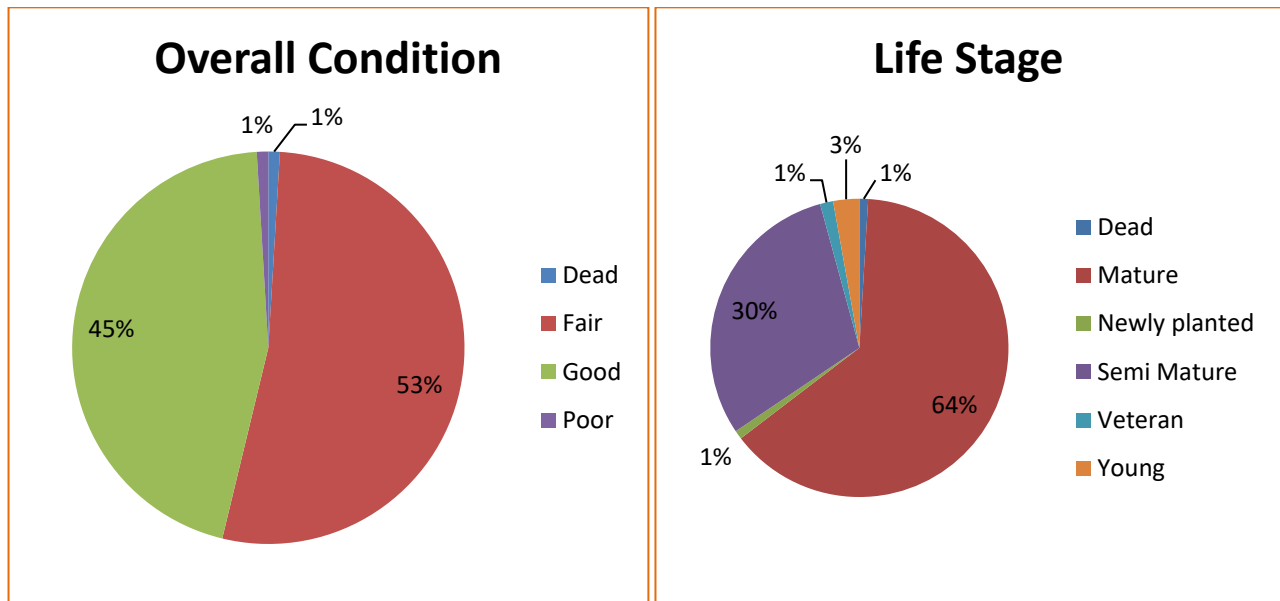


- f) **Crown radius** – Trees crown span taken from each cardinal point.
- g) **Life stage** –
 - i. Dead – a tree that has died.
 - ii. Newly planted – recently planted in the last 5 years.
 - iii. Young – within the first 1/3 of the trees expected life cycle of its species.
 - iv. Semi mature – within the second 1/3 of the trees expected life cycle of its species.
 - v. Mature – within the last 1/3 of the trees expected life cycle of its species.
 - vi. Ancient – a tree deemed to be remarkably old for its species.
 - vii. Veteran – a tree with identified veteran features.
- h) **Life expectancy** – Estimated expected remaining contribution left.
- i) **Tree Features** – Factors, Features, defects, Fungus, pests and diseases present that may lead to failure of part of or all of the tree.
- j) **Condition** – An combined assessment of the physiological and structural condition of each tree.
 - i. Physiological condition – an assessment of the vigour or vitality of the of the tree rated good, fair, poor or dead.
 - ii. Structural condition - an assessment of the structural condition of the of the tree rated good, fair or poor.
- k) **VALID Risk Assessment** - The risk posed by the inspected trees, to people and significant property, was assessed using the guiding principles of VALID Tree Risk-Benefit Management and Assessment.
- l) **Recommendations** – Recommendations for any works or control measures needed with an appropriate timeframe.
- m) **Inspection period** – A time frame for when trees should be reinspected by a competent person due to the tree's location and/or condition. This may also be set by the tree owner or their insurer.
- n) **Wildlife** – identification of any wildlife features such as bird nesting and suitable bat roosts.
- o) **TEMPO Assessment** – Assessment on the suitability of trees that merit protection by a Tree Preservation Order. Report found at appendix 5.

DATA ANALYSIS



21. Within the curtilage of the site there were 46 items that required inspection. Condition was given an overall rating after taking physiological and structural conditions into account and it was found that most trees on site were in good or fair condition. 2% of the tree population was either in a poor condition or was dead. Most trees were mature in their life stage.



22. The risk posed by the inspected trees, to people and significant property, was assessed using the guiding principles of VALID Tree Risk-Benefit Management and Assessment. 6 trees within this survey were elevated from a basic assessment to a detailed assessment using the VALID app and a copy of the PDF reports is included within appendix 2 to this report. 3 trees, T003, T007 and T030 have been identified as requiring an advanced assessment with the use of specialist decay detecting equipment (Sonic Tomography). Sonic tomography is a way of looking inside a tree without causing it harm. It works a bit like a medical scan for people: sound waves are passed through the trunk using sensors placed around it. Because sound travels more slowly through decayed or hollow wood than through solid, healthy wood, the equipment can build up an image showing what the inside of the tree looks like. The results of this further investigation can be inputted into tools such as TreeCalc to help better inform the need for any further remedial works. TreeCalc is an online tool that uses basic information about a tree and its surroundings to work out how stable it is, giving arborists a safety rating to help guide decisions about tree management.

23. There was a good mix of species on the site with at least 22 different tree species located across the site. Ash was the dominant species with varying amounts of Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) present. This invasive fungal pathogen poses a serious threat to ash trees, leading to symptoms such as bark lesions, wilting leaves, and progressive crown dieback. The disease compromises tree structure, heightening the risk of branch failure and potential collapse, which may endanger nearby property and public safety. The Tree Council has outlined four stages of ash dieback progression, categorized by the percentage of canopy dieback:

- i. Stage 1 (0-25% dieback): No visible signs of infection; the tree has a healthy canopy, and no significant decline is apparent.
- ii. Stage 2 (26-50% dieback): Early signs of infection, including some thinning of the canopy. The tree may exhibit minor leaf loss, but structural integrity remains unaffected.
- iii. Stage 3 (51-75% dieback): Moderate dieback, characterized by more pronounced canopy thinning and dead branches within the crown. The tree is becoming structurally compromised.
- iv. Stage 4 (76-100% dieback): Severe dieback, with extensive deadwood throughout the crown. The tree is structurally unsound and poses a significant risk of failure.

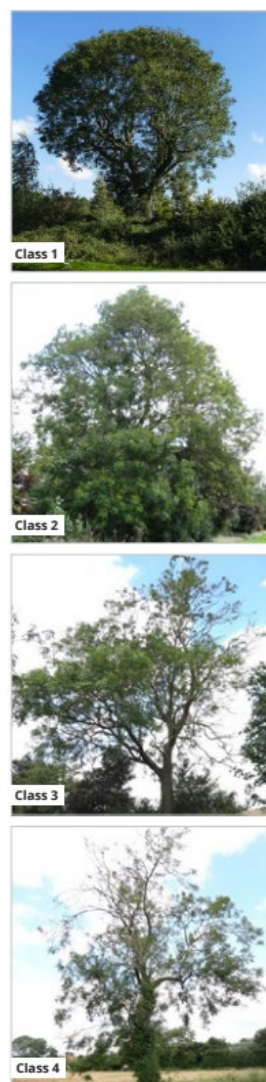


Figure 4 – Ash Dieback Stages (Tree Council, 2020).

24. Industry best practice currently advocates for prioritizing intervention only on trees that have reached Stage 3 or Stage 4, where the safety risks are highest. This approach aims to mitigate hazards while allowing some trees to potentially exhibit natural resistance or tolerance to the disease. Research suggests that a small percentage of ash trees could survive, offering a chance to retain some ash trees within the landscape.

25. Regular monitoring of all ash trees on-site is critical. Trees should be assessed for signs of decline, such as early leaf loss or progression through the identified stages. If any tree reaches Stage 3 or worse, it is recommended to consider remedial action to ensure public safety. However, maintaining a vigilant observation regime may allow for the conservation of ash trees that show signs of resilience.
26. For additional guidance on ash dieback, refer to guidance provided by the Tree Council, Woodland Trust, Forestry Commission and Forest Research.
27. The inspection revealed that of the 46 items surveyed, 3 trees (T003, T007 and T030) were identified as having *Ganoderma* at the base and require further investigation by sonic tomography. *Ganoderma* can cause wood to decay, making it significantly weaker. The extent of decay from this decay fungi is unknown at present and given the trees location and high visual amenity it justifies the advanced assessment being required. These scans should take place as soon as is practicable to ensure that any work required can be carried out following the investigations.



Figure 5 – Ganoderma bracket at the base of T007

28. T044 and T045 both exhibit *Inonotus hispidus* (Shaggy Polypore) on various parts of their stems. Affect Ash wood can decay rapidly, potentially weakening branches and increasing the likelihood of breakages. While the trees are in hedgerow with generally low occupancy, benches are positioned directly beneath them, increasing the risk of anyone present if branch failure occurs. It is recommended that the benches be moved as soon as possible and that the mown footpath be relocated further south, outside the zone of potential breakages. Consideration should also be given to carrying out some level of crown reduction to further reduce the risk of branch failure. Veteranisation pruning, a specialized technique described in BS 3998:2010 Annex C, can be used to carefully manage the tree so it develops features typical of mature trees, such as hollow branches or textured bark but at a lower height. These features provide wildlife habitats and increase the ecological and landscape value of the tree over time. Given the trees' location on the edge of a conservation area, discussion with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) tree officer is advised before any such works are undertaken to ensure agreement and compliance with planning requirements.



Figure 6 – *Inonotus hispidus* bracket on the stem of T045.



29. The remaining recommended works to T014, T018, and T015 are considered unlikely to require a Section 211 notification due to the trees' condition or size. However, it is still important to consult with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) tree officer before undertaking any works.
30. It is imperative that recommendations are carried out by competent arborists who are qualified and competent and in accordance with the BS3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations (British Standard Institution, 2010). In addition, it is recommended that an Arboricultural Association approved contractor is selected for these works, as indicated by the directory found at: <https://www.trees.org.uk/ARB-Approved-Contractor-Directory>.
31. It is understood that works will be carried out in the pond areas (T024 & T037) to improve light penetration, water retention, and overall ecological conditions. Within group T024, several lower quality trees, including a snapped poplar, are proposed for removal, subject to approval and separate to this report. However, there is one Poplar tree with a higher crown than its neighbors that could ideally be retained once the surrounding understory trees have been removed.



Figure 7 – Poplar tree within Group T024 to be retained

32. Trees are assigned inspection intervals based on their condition and/or location. Regular inspections provide an opportunity to identify potential issues at an early stage, ensuring that any necessary remedial work can be planned and carried out appropriately. For this site, a reinspection period of three years is recommended. T019, T044 and T045 have been given a reinspection timeframe of 1 year due to the presence of Ash dieback.

33. As part of the survey, an evaluation of all trees was conducted using the Tree Evaluation Method for Preservation Orders (TEMPO) assessment (Forbes-Laird, 2003). Conducting this assessment, it was identified that 8 trees merited a TPO, 27 could be defensible if a TPO was applied and 11 did not merit a TPO. The information can be found in appendix 5 to this report. These assessments are provided for information only, as the final decision on whether to serve a TPO rests solely with the Local Planning Authority who may use a different method for determining Tree preservation Orders.

34. CAVAT (Capital Asset Value for Amenity Trees) is a method for valuing trees in the UK based on the benefits they provide to the public, especially visual benefits. It estimates a tree's value using the cost to replace it, adjusted for factors such as size, condition, and location. Using the CAVAT quick method, the trees included in this survey have an estimated total value of approximately £2.5 million.

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Principal Consultant

Think Arb



[Appendix 1 – Flaxton Common Land – Tree survey data.pdf](#)

[Appendix 2 – VALID detailed assessments.pdf](#)

[Appendix 3 – Flaxton Common Land – Site Plan.pdf](#)

[Appendix 4 – VALID TRBM Summary.pdf](#)

[Appendix 5 – Flaxton Common Land – TEMPO data.pdf](#)

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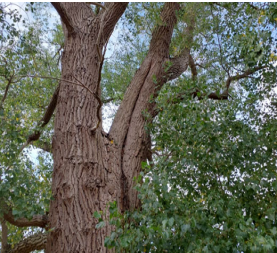
Marshall Drive Brotton TS12 2UW



Tree Survey Report

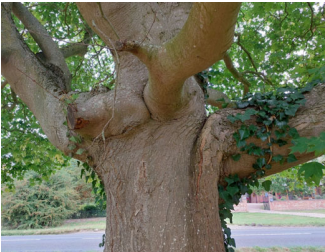
Client: Flaxton Green Gait Owners
Site: Flaxton Common Land



Ref.	Species	Description	Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Risk Assessment	Extra notes	Inspected	Inspect Period	Recommendations	Photos
T001	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree. Memorial tree.	Tree	Height (m): 7 Crown Radius (m): 3N, 3.5E, 3.5S, 3W DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Young Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Included unions on branches.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: Ground burrowing present. Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T002	Black hybrid poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 8N, 11E, 9.5S, 7.5W DBH (cm): 82 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20 - 40 Years		Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: Occupied bird nest present Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T003	Black hybrid poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 25 Crown Radius (m): 11N, 9.5E, 11.5S, 13W DBH (cm): 152 Life Stage: Veteran Life Exp.: 20 - 40 Years	Damage/ decay to buttress. Fruiting body at base, east side extending to south side. Sounding hammer identifies decay east to south at base. Stem/limb decay. Stem hollow, decayed, cracked (inc. shear cracks). Reactive growth. Fractured limbs - storm damage. Cavity on north side @ 4m. Dieback - poor foliage on fruiting body side.. Fungus: Ganoderma spp	Fair	Valid Passive Assessment: Obvious tree risk feature - Decay fungi fruiting body Active Assessment: Detailed Active Assessment required (Valid App) Valid Risk Rating: Red/Not Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: Suitable bat roosts present Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	Following recommended work.	Further investigation required at base by Sonic Tomography to establish extent of decay. Timescale: 23-Sep-2025 (30 days)	  
T004	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 7 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Young Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Self seeded horse chestnut growing within fencing.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T005	Sycamore 'Variegata' (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 61 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Stem damage, appears localised with good response growth.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	 

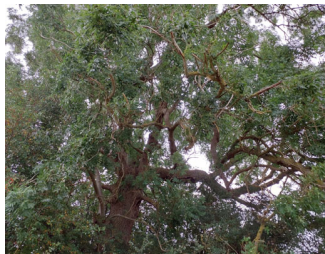
Ref.	Species	Description	Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Risk Assessment	Extra notes	Inspected	Inspect Period	Recommendations	Photos
T006	Black hybrid poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 18 Crown Radius (m): 5N, 9E, 8S, 5W DBH (cm): 82 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20 - 40 Years		Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T007	Black hybrid poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 25 Crown Radius (m): 9N, 9E, 10.5S, 9W DBH (cm): 160 Life Stage: Veteran Life Exp.: 20 - 40 Years	Damage/ decay to buttress. Fruiting body at base, south side extending to west side. Sounding hammer identifies decay south to west at base. Stem/limb decay. Stem hollow, decayed, cracked (inc. shear cracks). Reactive growth. Fractured limbs - storm damage. Dieback - poor foliage on fruiting body side. Fungus: Ganoderma spp	Poor	Valid Passive Assessment: Obvious tree risk feature - Decay fungi fruiting body Active Assessment: Detailed Active Assessment required (Valid App) Valid Risk Rating: Red/Not Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	Following recommended work.	Further investigation required at base by Sonic Tomography to establish extent of decay. Timescale: 23-Sep-2025 (30 days)	  
T008	Black hybrid poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 45 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T009	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 4.5 DBH (cm): 42 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	No Photo
T010	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 20 - 40 Years	Growing into electricity pole. Close to overhead power cables.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T011	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 3.5 DBH (cm): 28 Life Stage: Young Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Pests and Diseases: Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella)	Fair	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	

Ref.	Species	Description	Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Risk Assessment	Extra notes	Inspected	Inspect Period	Recommendations	Photos
T012	Common lime (<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 45 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Epicormic growth.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T013	Small-leaved lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 25 Stems: 6 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Epicormic growth.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T014	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	Located on neighbouring private land (The Croft).	Tree	Height (m): 7 Crown Radius (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 2W DBH (cm): 6 Life Stage: Dead	Dead, regrowth from base.	Dead	Valid Passive Assessment: Obvious tree risk feature - Decline and/or death. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	Not required.	Inform neighbouring property of dead tree, remove. Timescale: 23-Nov-2025 (90 days)	
T015	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 2 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (cm): 3 Life Stage: Newly planted Life Exp.: 40+ Years		Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	Formative prune young tree. Timescale: 23-Aug-2026 (1 Year)	
T016	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 5.5N, 6E, 6S, 4.5W DBH (cm): 48 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Slight stem leaning east.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T017	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 5N, 5.5E, 5.5S, 4W DBH (cm): 47 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	

Ref.	Species	Description	Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Risk Assessment	Extra notes	Inspected	Inspect Period	Recommendations	Photos
T018	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 6 Crown Radius (m): 4N, 3E, 3S, 3W DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Dead		Dead	Valid Passive Assessment: Obvious tree risk feature - Decline and/or death. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Amber/Tolerable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	Not required.	Remove tree. Timescale: 23-Nov-2025 (90 days)	
T019	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 5.5N, 6.5E, 6.5S, 5.5W DBH (cm): 52 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Dieback - poor foliage. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 2: 25% to 50%	Fair	Valid Passive Assessment: Obvious tree risk feature - Decline and/or death. Active Assessment: Detailed Active Assessment required (Valid App) Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	1 Year	Increase inspection regime. Timescale: 23-Aug-2026 (1 Year)	
T020	Crab apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 2 Crown Radius (m): 1.5 DBH (cm): 6 Life Stage: Newly planted Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Tree tie tight and no longer needed. Removed.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T021	Cappadocian maple (<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 6.5N, 6E, 7.5S, 6W DBH (cm): 59 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Minor localised cavity on south side at 0.5m. Good reaction wood. Reactive growth on southern limb.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: Suitable bat roosts present Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	  
T022	Common walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 6 Crown Radius (m): 2N, 2.5E, 2.5S, 2W DBH (cm): 13 Life Stage: Young Life Exp.: 40+ Years		Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T023	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 75 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Minor amounts of small diameter deadwood in crown.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	

Ref.	Species	Description	Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Risk Assessment	Extra notes	Inspected	Inspect Period	Recommendations	Photos
T024	Mixed species x30 (Mixed species)	Located on common land. Pond area.	Group	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 40 Trees: 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20 - 40 Years	Pond with trees located around edge and on island. Works are proposed through replanting within pond area to protect newts and their offspring. There are some storm damage present throughout the group. Poplar to the south West of the group should retained with lower clearance for the pond.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: Wildlife area/pond Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	 
T025	Mixed species x50 (Mixed species)	Located on neighbouring private land beyond the culvert. Trees in hedge line.	Hedge	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 20 Trees: 50 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 20 - 40 Years	Some minor dead trees. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 3: 50% to 75%	Fair	Valid Passive Assessment: Obvious tree risk feature - Decline and/or death Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: Occupied bird nest present Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T026	Sycamore x2 (Acer pseudoplatanus) English yew x2 (Taxus baccata) Common lime x4 (Tilia x vulgaris)	Located on neighbouring private land (Church)	Group	Height (m): 25 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 100 Trees: 8 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Minor amounts of large diameter deadwood in crown. Church warden informed.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: Suitable bat roosts present Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T027	Copper beech (Fagus sylvatica purpurea)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 82 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Historic pruning wounds.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T028	Swedish whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 3.5 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20 - 40 Years	Self seeded ash trees growing within fence.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: Occupied bird nest present Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T029	Swedish whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 47 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20 - 40 Years		Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	

Ref.	Species	Description	Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Risk Assessment	Extra notes	Inspected	Inspect Period	Recommendations	Photos
T030	Copper beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica purpurea</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 7.5N, 8E, 6S, 8W DBH (cm): 72 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Fruiting body at base, looks to be Ganoderma spp. Damage/ decay to buttress. Stem/limb decay. Sounding hammer identifies hollow/deadwood on stem at base. Bark necrosis. Dieback - poor foliage. Moderate amounts of large diameter deadwood in crown. Fungus: Ganoderma spp	Poor	Valid Passive Assessment: Obvious tree risk feature - Decline and/or death Active Assessment: Detailed Active Assessment required (Valid App) Valid Risk Rating: Red/Not Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: Suitable bat roosts present Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	Following recommended work.	Further investigation required at base by Sonic Tomography to establish extent of decay. Timescale: 23-Sep-2025 (30 days)	 
T031	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 7 Crown Radius (m): 3.5N, 3.5E, 3.5S, 3W DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Young Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Included unions on branches.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T032	Red horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus x carnea</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 3N, 3.5E, 3.5S, 3W DBH (cm): 61 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20 - 40 Years	Poor historic pruning. Licalised cavity on south side @ base.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	 
T033	Red oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 7.5 DBH (cm): 62 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Minor amounts of small diameter deadwood in crown.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T034	Black hybrid poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 18 Crown Radius (m): 10N, 7.5E, 9.5S, 8W DBH (cm): 65 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T035	Common lime (<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Epicormic growth.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	

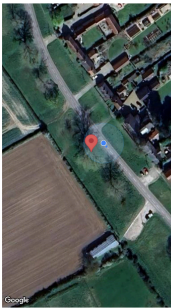
Ref.	Species	Description	Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Risk Assessment	Extra notes	Inspected	Inspect Period	Recommendations	Photos
T036	Mixed species x50 (Mixed species) Common ash x3 (Fraxinus excelsior)	Located on neighbouring private land beyond the culvert. Trees in hedge line.	Hedge	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 40 Trees: 53 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20 - 40 Years	Some minor dead trees. Large ash trees with ash dieback present. Target area underneath tree is very low. Fungus: Inonotus hispidus (Shaggy Polypore) Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 3: 50% to 75%	Fair	Valid Passive Assessment: Obvious tree risk feature - Decline and/or death. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: Occupied bird nest present Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	 
T037	Mixed species x30 (Mixed species)	Located on common land. Pond area.	Group	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 40 Trees: 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20 - 40 Years	Pond with trees located around edge. Works are proposed through replanting within pond area to protect newts and their offspring. There are some storm damage present throughout the group. Works already approved.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: Wildlife area/pond Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T038	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Located on common land. Open space tree. Tree in hedge line.	Tree	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 8N, 8E, 5S, 8W DBH (cm): 102 Life Stage: Veteran Life Exp.: 10 - 20 Years	Stem hollows, decayed, cracked (inc. shear cracks). Fractured limbs - storm damage. Cavities present. Moderate amounts of small diameter deadwood in crown. Moderate amounts of large diameter deadwood in crown. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Fair	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: Suitable bat roosts present Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	  
T039	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Located on common land. Open space tree. Tree in hedge line.	Tree	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10 - 20 Years	Fractured limbs - storm damage. Moderate amounts of small diameter deadwood in crown. Moderate amounts of large diameter deadwood in crown. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Fair	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: Suitable bat roosts present Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	No Photo
T040	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Located on common land. Open space tree. Tree in hedge line.	Tree	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10 - 20 Years	Fractured limbs - storm damage. Moderate amounts of small diameter deadwood in crown. Moderate amounts of large diameter deadwood in crown. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Fair	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: Suitable bat roosts present Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	No Photo
T041	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T042	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Mixed species (Mixed species) Wild cherry (Prunus avium) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Elder (Sambucus nigra)	Located on common land.	Group	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 0 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Group isolated by meadow and wildlife area.	Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: Wildlife area. Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	

Ref.	Species	Description	Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Risk Assessment	Extra notes	Inspected	Inspect Period	Recommendations	Photos
T043	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Located on common land. Tree in hedge line.	Tree	Height (m): 6 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Young Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Stem damage from machinery.	Fair	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: None Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	
T044	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Located on neighbouring private land to the north. Tree in hedge line.	Tree	Height (m): 16 Crown Radius (m): 7 DBH (cm): 75 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Stem hollows, decayed, cracked (inc. shear cracks). Fractured limbs - storm damage. Cavities present. Moderate amounts of small diameter deadwood in crown. Moderate amounts of large diameter deadwood in crown. Fungus: Inonotus hispidus (Shaggy Polypore) Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Fair	Valid Passive Assessment: Obvious tree risk feature - Decay fungi fruiting body Active Assessment: Detailed Active Assessment required (Valid App) Valid Risk Rating: Red/Not Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: Suitable bat roosts present Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	1 Year	Control Measures: Target Management - divert footpath away from the tree. Target Management - relocate benches from near the tree to avoid waiting people. Timescale: 23-Sep-2025 (30 days) Control Measures: Consider Vetransisation pruning of canopy to manage decline. Inform tree owner of proposed works. Timescale: 23-Feb-2026 (6 Months)	  
T045	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Located on neighbouring private land to the north. Tree in hedge line.	Tree	Height (m): 22 Crown Radius (m): 7 DBH (cm): 100 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Stem hollows, decayed, cracked (inc. shear cracks). Fractured limbs - storm damage. Cavities present. Moderate amounts of small diameter deadwood in crown. Moderate amounts of large diameter deadwood in crown. Fungus: Inonotus hispidus (Shaggy Polypore) Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 2: 25% to 50%	Fair	Valid Passive Assessment: Obvious tree risk feature - Decay fungi fruiting body Active Assessment: Detailed Active Assessment required (Valid App) Valid Risk Rating: Red/Not Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: Suitable bat roosts present Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	1 Year	Control Measures: Target Management - divert footpath away from the tree. Target Management - relocate benches from near the tree to avoid waiting people. Timescale: 23-Sep-2025 (30 days) Control Measures: Consider Vetransisation pruning of canopy to manage decline. Inform tree owner of proposed works. Timescale: 23-Feb-2026 (6 Months)	  
T046	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Tree	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		Good	Valid Passive Assessment: No obvious tree risk feature identified. Active Assessment: Basic Active Assessment Valid Risk Rating: Green/Acceptable	Extra notes: Wildlife: Occupied bird nest present Inspection Limitations: None	23-Aug-2025	3 Years	No action required. Timescale: No Action.	

Carolina Poplar (T003)



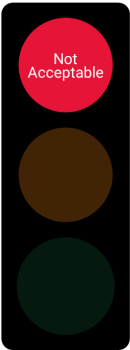
Tree Details and Location



Summary

Highest Risk	Not Acceptable
Risk reduction	Tree requires further investigation.
Tree Management	Further investigation by Sonic Tomography at base required to understand extent.
Review Year	2026
Date Assessed	2025-08-23 10:22 am
Assessed By	
Phone Number	
Email	

Risk



Likelihood of Occupation



Risk Inputs



Traffic



Speed Limit

O



Consequences



C



Tree



Stem



Branch



Deadwood

Likelihood of Failure

VITALITY	V	crown density woundwood response growth	G
ANATOMY	A	wood properties architecture H/D ratio	A
LOAD	L	exposure changes to the tree changes around tree	G
IDENTITY	I	species profile age of wounds CODIT	R
DEFECT	D	soundwood decay - extend feature or fault	R

Vitality is good, minor leaf loss on Eastern side above decay fungi. Strong woundwood response on cavity at 4m.
Good buttressing on tree. Tree height is tall and exposed at 25m
No changes around the tree, decay fungi has been present for some time.
Decay fungi present is extending around the base of the tree on the road side.
Extent of decay unknown although extending around the base of the stem from east to south. Sounding hammer identifies hollow sounding stem.

F



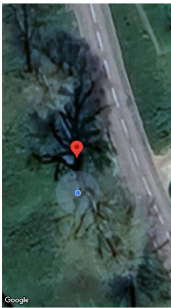
Notes

The highest risk is failure into the road.

Gray Poplar (T007)



Tree Details and Location



Likelihood of Occupation



Consequences



Likelihood of Failure

VITALITY	V	crown density woundwood response growth	G
ANATOMY	A	wood properties architecture H/D ratio	R
LOAD	L	exposure changes to the tree changes around tree	R
IDENTITY	I	species profile age of wounds CODIT	R
DEFECT	D	soundwood decay - extend feature or fault	R

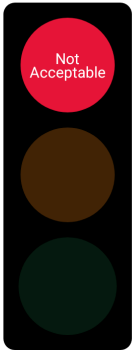
Notes

Summary

Highest Risk	Not Acceptable
Risk reduction	Further investigation.
Tree Management	Further investigation to inform works.
Review Year	2025
Date Assessed	2025-08-23 11:19 am
Assessed By	
Phone Number	
Email	

Species	Height (m)	Stem Ø (cm)	Crown Ø (m)
Gray Poplar Populus x canescens	25	160	10

Risk



Risk Inputs

0

2 High

C

1 Very High

Minor loss in vitality on south side of the crown in line with Fruiting body.

Tree is 25m tall with what appears to be extensive decay at base south and west side. Good buttressing.

Recent large storm damage above Fruiting body.

Fruiting body is expanding south to west. Decay sounds extensive with sounding hammer.

Decay is progressing around stem, south to west. Sounding hammer identifies extensive decay.

F

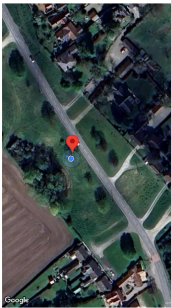
1 Very High

The highest risk is tree failure into road.

European Ash (T19)

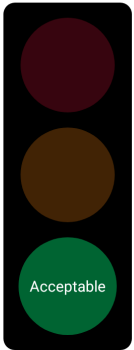


Tree Details and Location



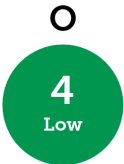
Highest Risk	Acceptable
Risk reduction	
Tree Management	Increase inspection regime.
Review Year	2026
Date Assessed	2025-08-23 12:55 pm
Assessed By	
Phone Number	
Email	

Risk



Species	Height (m)	Stem Ø (cm)	Crown Ø (m)
European Ash Fraxinus excelsior	12	52	6

Likelihood of Occupation



Consequences



Likelihood of Failure

VITALITY	V	crown density woundwood response growth	G
ANATOMY	A	wood properties architecture H/D ratio	G
LOAD	L	exposure changes to the tree changes around tree	G
IDENTITY	I	species profile age of wounds CODIT	R
DEFECT	D	soundwood decay - extend feature or fault	G

- Reduction in vitality from Ash Dieback, currently stage 2.
- Tree has a good H/D ratio. Deadwood would be minor.
- No changes to tree or surroundings.
- Susceptible to ash dieback
- Tree is stage 2 ash dieback in a low risk area.



Notes

The highest risk is deadwood falling.

Copper Beech (T030)



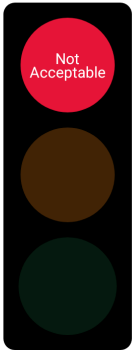
Tree Details and Location



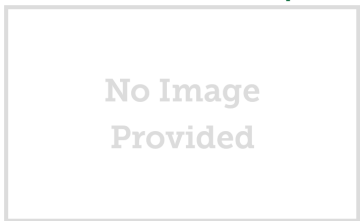
Highest Risk	Not Acceptable
Risk reduction	
Tree Management	Further investigation required.
Review Year	2025
Date Assessed	2025-08-23 03:06 pm
Assessed By	
Phone Number	
Email	

Species	Height (m)	Stem Ø (cm)	Crown Ø (m)
Copper Beech Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'	12	72	8

Risk



Likelihood of Occupation



Consequences



Likelihood of Failure

VITALITY	V	crown density woundwood response growth	R
ANATOMY	A	wood properties architecture H/D ratio	G
LOAD	L	exposure changes to the tree changes around tree	G
IDENTITY	I	species profile age of wounds CODIT	A
DEFECT	D	soundwood decay - extend feature or fault	R

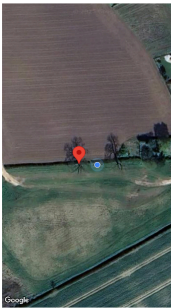
Notes

Risk Inputs				O
				3 Moderate
Traffic	Speed Limit			
				C
				1 Very High
Tree	Stem	Branch	Deadwood	
				F
Vitality is reduced south side above Fruiting body and decay.				2 High
Tree has a good H/D ratio with good stem diameter.				
No changes in and around tree. Standing water on the south side from poor drainage.				
Decay looks to be isolated to the south side. Extent unknown.				
Extent of decay unknown. Sounding hammer identifies hollow/ deadwood on south side of the stem.				
The highest risk is stem failure into the road.				

European Ash (T44)



Tree Details and Location



Likelihood of Occupation



Consequences



Likelihood of Failure

VITALITY	V	crown density woundwood response growth	A
ANATOMY	A	wood properties architecture H/D ratio	G
LOAD	L	exposure changes to the tree changes around tree	G
IDENTITY	I	species profile age of wounds CODIT	R
DEFECT	D	soundwood decay - extend feature or fault	R

Notes

Highest Risk

Not Acceptable

Risk reduction

Tree Management

Review Year

Date Assessed

Assessed By

Phone Number

Email

Relocation of benches and diversion of footpath.

2027

2025-08-23 04:20 pm

Species	Height (m)	Stem Ø (cm)	Crown Ø (m)
European Ash Fraxinus excelsior	20	75	16

People

Weather Affected

Group

Tree

Stem

Branch

Deadwood

Minor loss of vitality throughout crown. With deadwood present throughout. Signs of early stage ADB.

Good H/D ratio with large stem size. Branches are not too elongated.

No changes in and around tree. Benches located close underneath the tree.

Fruiting body present for a few years and in multiple locations on branches. Known branch breakage potential on Ash trees.

Unknown amount of decay, fruiting body in multiple locations.

The highest risk is large stem/branch failure.

Risk

Not Acceptable

O

2
High

C

1
Very High

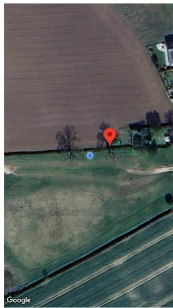
F

2
High

European Ash (T45)



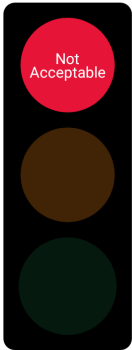
Tree Details and Location



Highest Risk	Not Acceptable
Risk reduction	
Tree Management	Relocation of benches and diversion of footpath.
Review Year	2027
Date Assessed	2025-08-23 04:32 pm
Assessed By	
Phone Number	
Email	

Species	Height (m)	Stem Ø (cm)	Crown Ø (m)
European Ash Fraxinus excelsior	20	75	14

Risk



Likelihood of Occupation



Consequences



Likelihood of Failure

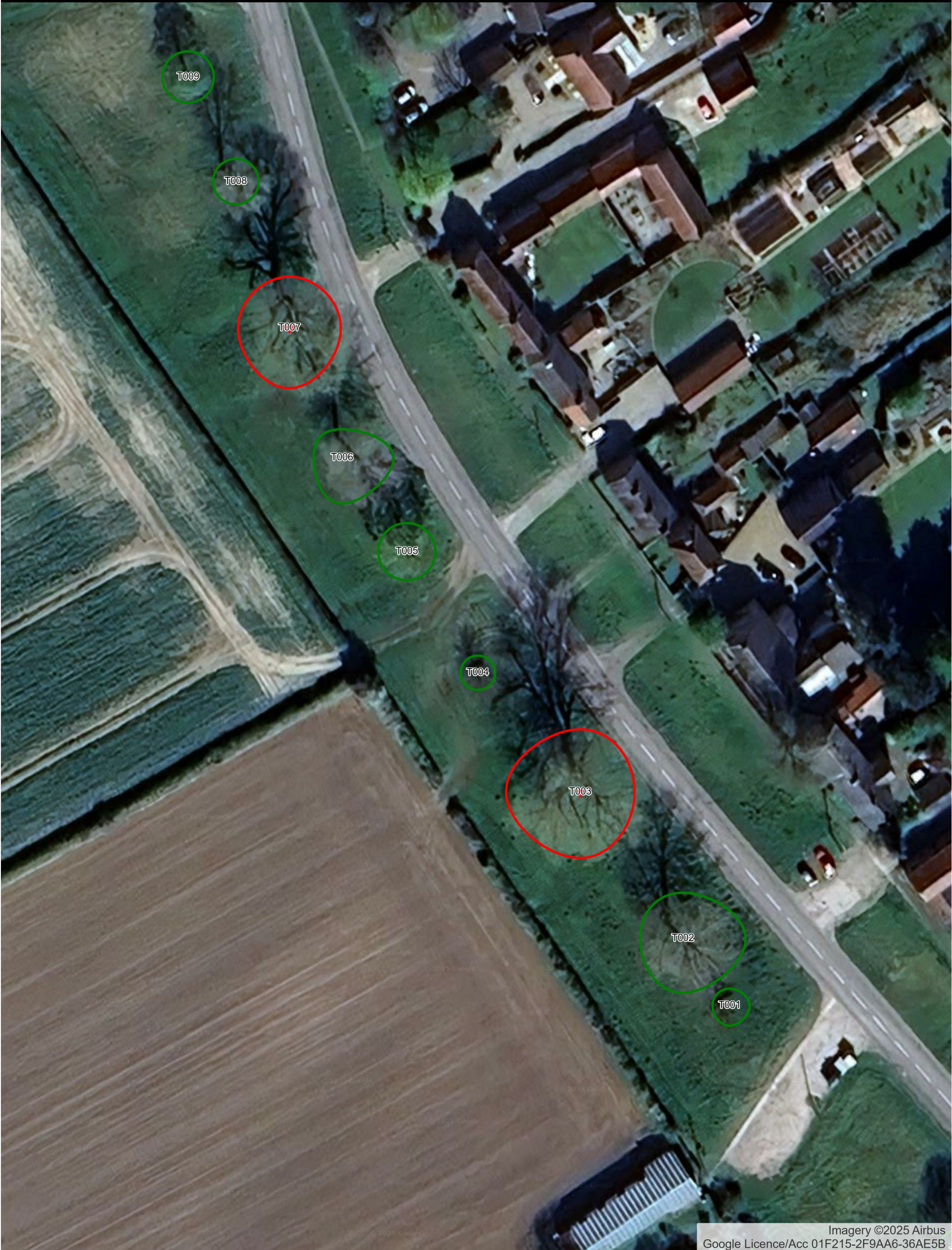
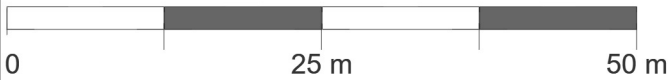
VITALITY	V	crown density woundwood response growth	R
ANATOMY	A	wood properties architecture H/D ratio	G
LOAD	L	exposure changes to the tree changes around tree	G
IDENTITY	I	species profile age of wounds CODIT	R
DEFECT	D	soundwood decay - extend feature or fault	R

Loss of vitality throughout crown. With deadwood present throughout. Signs of ADB.
Tree has tall stems comparatively to neighbouring tree. Fungi along stem/branch section. Good stem size.
No changes in or around tree. Benches located close by.
Fruiting body present for a few years and in multiple locations on branches. Known branch breakage potential on Ash trees.
Fruiting body extending up stem. Unknown extent of decay.

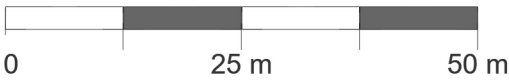


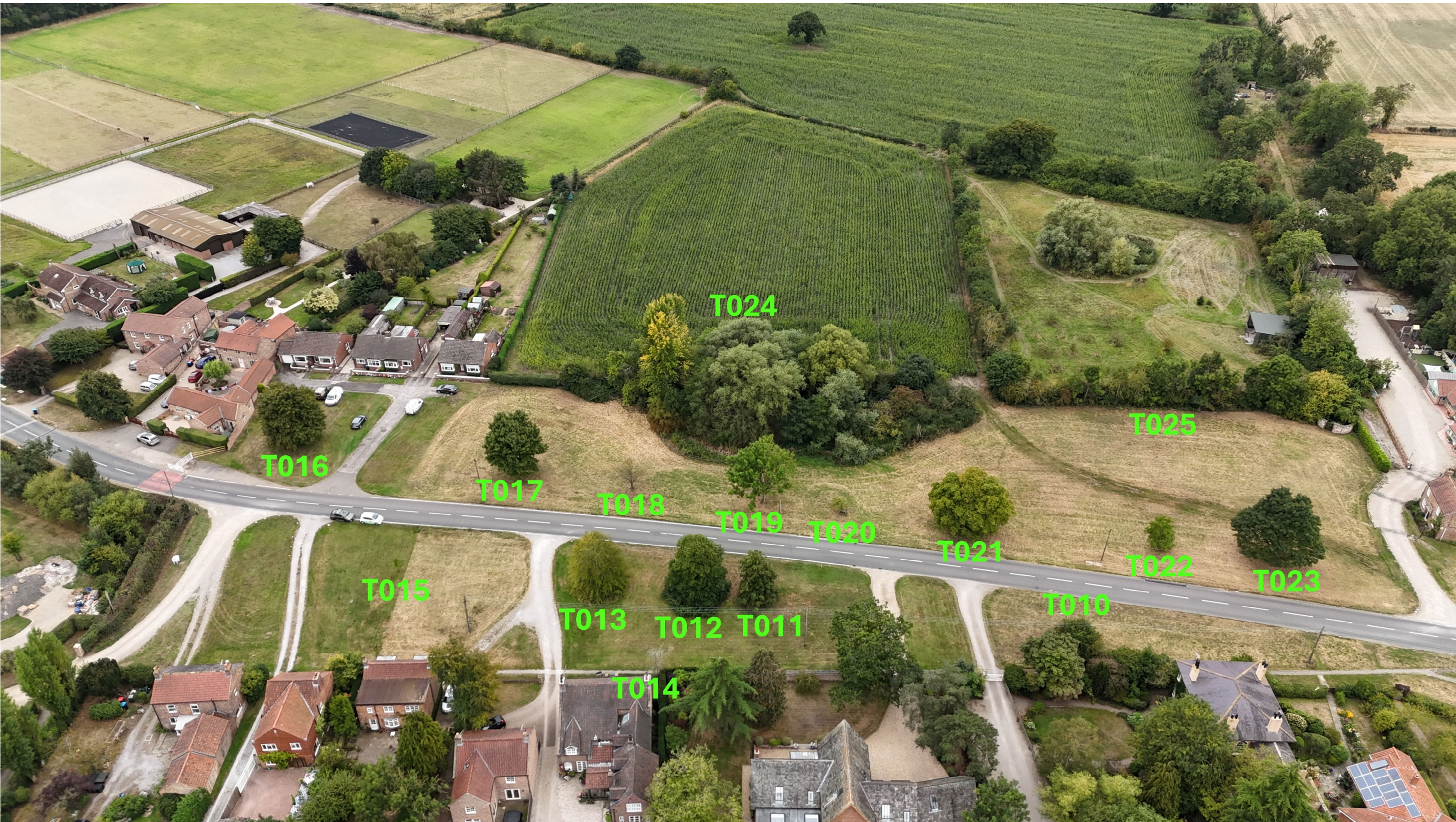
Notes

The highest risk is large branch/stem failure.

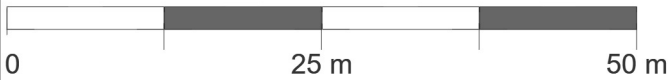














T035

T034

T033

T032

T031

T030

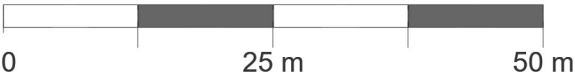
T029

T027

T028

T036

T037





Why and how we're going to manage the risk from our trees and branches falling

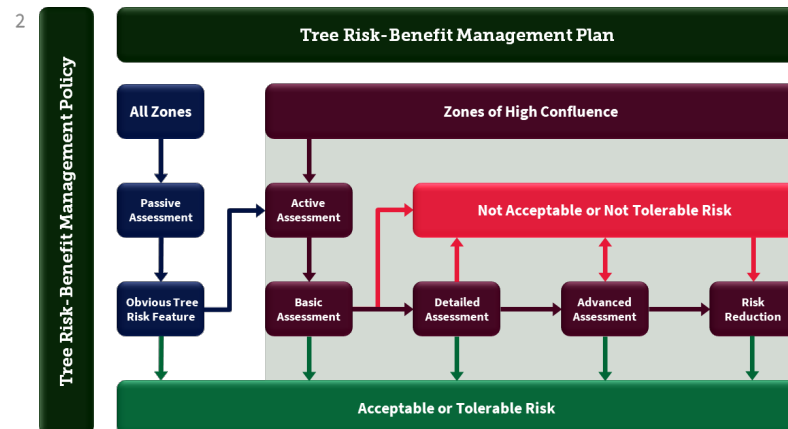
1 Our tree risk-benefit management strategy

1 This flowchart shows the structure of our Tree Risk-Benefit Management Strategy. Everything follows from the **Policy**. The Policy sets out our position on trees, their benefits, and the risks. In brief, our Policy says;

- Trees give us many benefits that we need
- The overall risk from trees and branches falling is extremely low
- We can't remove the risk entirely. Trees are living structures that sometimes shed branches or fall during severe weather
- Our duty of care, when managing the risk, is to be reasonable, proportionate, and reasonably practicable
- We're going to manage the risk to an Acceptable or Tolerable level

The **Plan** explains how we'll carry out the Policy. We're going to manage the risk by **Passive Assessment** in all zones of use. And **Active Assessment** in **Zones of High Confluence** (high-use and large trees).

The Strategy at a glance



1.1 Passive Assessment

Picking up on Obvious Tree Risk Features you can't help but notice

3 Passive Assessment is simply picking up on **Obvious Tree Risk Features** you can't help but notice as you go about your daily routine. Passive Assessment is our most valuable risk management asset because we carry it out in all zones of use, day in day out. It's the most effective way to pick up trees where the risk might not be Acceptable or Tolerable.

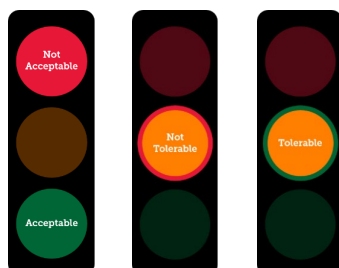
1.2 Active Assessment | Basic > Detailed > Advanced

Trained assessors looking to find risks that might not be Acceptable or Tolerable

4 Active Assessment is where we have trained assessors looking for risks that might not be Acceptable or Tolerable. Active Assessment has 3 levels to it that increase in depth of evaluation. The 3 levels are, Basic > Detailed > Advanced. We carry out Active Assessment in Zones of High Confluence every 5 years.

1.3 Risk objectives & Risk ratings

Risk ratings are as easy to understand as traffic lights



Red **Not Acceptable** risks will be reduced to an Acceptable level

Amber **Not Tolerable** risks will be reduced to an Acceptable level, but with a lower priority than red Not Acceptable risks

Amber **Tolerable** risks will not be reduced but may require an increased frequency of assessment than green Acceptable risks

Green **Acceptable** risks will not be reduced

TEMPO - Tree Evaluation Method for Preservation Orders

Tree Information			TEMPO							Tree Information	
Ref.	Species	Description	TEMPO Condition & Suitability	TEMPO Retention Span	TEMPO Public Visibility	TEMPO Other Factors	TEMPO Expediency Assessment	TEMPO Score	TEMPO Decision	Survey Notes	Photo
T001	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree. Memorial tree.	Good(5)	100+ Years(5)	Small, Young(2)	Commemorative importance(3)	Precautionary only(1)	16	Definitely merits TPO(16+)	Included unions on branches.	
T002	Black hybrid poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	20-40 Years(2)	Large, prominent(5)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	14	TPO defensible(12-15)		
T003	Black hybrid poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Fair(3)	20-40 Years(2)	Large, prominent(5)	Veteran Tree(5)	Precautionary only(1)	16	Definitely merits TPO(16+)	Damage/ decay to buttress. Fruiting body at base, east side extending to south side. Sounding hammer identifies decay east to south at base. Stem/limb decay. Stem hollow, decayed, cracked (inc. shear cracks). Reactive growth. Fractured limbs - storm damage. Cavity on north side @ 4m. Dieback - poor foliage on fruiting body side.. Fungus: Ganoderma spp	
T004	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	100+ Years(5)	Small, Young(2)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	14	TPO defensible(12-15)	Self seeded horse chestnut growing within fencing.	
T005	Sycamore 'Variegata' (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	40-100 Years(4)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	15	TPO defensible(12-15)	Stem damage, appears localised with good response growth.	
T006	Black hybrid poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	20-40 Years(2)	Large, prominent(5)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	14	TPO defensible(12-15)		

T007	Black hybrid poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Fair(3)	20-40 Years(2)	Large, prominent(5)	Veteran Tree(5)	Precautionary only(1)	16	Definitely merits TPO(16+)	Damage/ decay to buttress. Fruiting body at base, south side extending to west side. Sounding hammer identifies decay south to west at base. Stem/limb decay. Stem hollow, decayed, cracked (inc. shear cracks). Reactive growth. Fractured limbs - storm damage. Dieback - poor foliage on fruiting body side. Fungus: Ganoderma spp	
T008	Black hybrid poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	40-100 Years(4)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	15	TPO defensible(12-15)		
T009	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	40-100 Years(4)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	15	TPO defensible(12-15)		No Photo
T010	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	20-40 Years(2)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	13	TPO defensible(12-15)	Growing into electricity pole. Close to overhead power cables.	
T011	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	40-100 Years(4)	Small, Young(2)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	13	TPO defensible(12-15)	Pests and Diseases: Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella)	
T012	Common lime (<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	40-100 Years(4)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	15	TPO defensible(12-15)	Epicormic growth.	
T013	Small-leaved lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	40-100 Years(4)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	15	TPO defensible(12-15)	Epicormic growth.	
T014	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	Located on neighbouring private land (The Croft).	Dead(0)	<10 Years(0)				0	Do not apply TPO(any 0)	Dead, regrowth from base.	
T015	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	100+ Years(5)	Small, Young(2)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	14	TPO defensible(12-15)		

T016	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	40-100 Years(4)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	15	TPO defensible(12-15)	Slight stem leaning east.	
T017	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	40-100 Years(4)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	15	TPO defensible(12-15)		
T018	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Dead(0)	<10 Years(0)				0	Do not apply TPO(any 0)		
T019	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Fair(3)	<10 Years(0)				0	Do not apply TPO(any 0)	Dieback - poor foliage. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 2: 25% to 50%	
T020	Crab apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	100+ Years(5)	Small, Young(2)	Commemorative importance(3)	Precautionary only(1)	16	Definitely merits TPO(16+)	Tree tie tight and no longer needed. Removed.	
T021	Cappadocian maple (<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	40-100 Years(4)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	15	TPO defensible(12-15)	Minor localised cavity on south side at 0.5m. Good reaction wood. Reactive growth on southern limb.	
T022	Common walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	40-100 Years(4)	Small, Young(2)	Commemorative importance(3)	Precautionary only(1)	15	TPO defensible(12-15)		
T023	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	40-100 Years(4)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	15	TPO defensible(12-15)	Minor amounts of small diameter deadwood in crown.	
T024	Mixed species x30 (<i>Mixed species</i>)	Located on common land. Pond area.	Good(5)	20-40 Years(2)	Large(4)	Habitat importance(3)	Precautionary only(1)	15	TPO defensible(12-15)	Pond with trees located around edge and on island. Works are proposed through replanting within pond area to protect newts and their offspring. There are some storm damage present throughout the group. Poplar to the south West of the group should retained with lower clearance for the pond.	

T025	Mixed species x50 (Mixed species)	Located on neighbouring private land beyond the culvert. Trees in hedge line.	Fair(3)	20-40 Years(2)	Medium(3)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	9	Does not merit TPO(7-11)	Some minor dead trees. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 3: 50% to 75%	
T026	Sycamore x2 (Acer pseudoplatanus) English yew x2 (Taxus baccata) Common lime x4 (Tilia x vulgaris)	Located on neighbouring private land (Church)	Good(5)	40-100 Years(4)	Large, prominent(5)	Historic importance(3)	Precautionary only(1)	18	Definitely merits TPO(16+)	Minor amounts of large diameter deadwood in crown. Church warden informed.	
T027	Copper beech (Fagus sylvatica purpurea)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	40-100 Years(4)	Large, prominent(5)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	16	Definitely merits TPO(16+)	Historic pruning wounds.	
T028	Swedish whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	20-40 Years(2)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	13	TPO defensible(12-15)	Self seeded ash trees growing within fence.	
T029	Swedish whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	20-40 Years(2)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	13	TPO defensible(12-15)		
T030	Copper beech (Fagus sylvatica purpurea)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Poor(1)	10-20 Years(1)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	6	TPO indefensible(1-6)	Fruiting body at base, looks to be Ganoderma spp. Damage/ decay to buttress. Stem/limb decay. Sounding hammer identifies hollow/deadwood on stem at base. Bark necrosis. Dieback - poor foliage. Moderate amounts of large diameter deadwood in crown. Fungus: Ganoderma spp	
T031	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	100+ Years(5)	Small, Young(2)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	14	TPO defensible(12-15)	Included unions on branches.	
T032	Red horse chestnut (Aesculus x carnea)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	20-40 Years(2)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	Rare or unusual(2)	Precautionary only(1)	14	TPO defensible(12-15)	Poor historic pruning. Licalised cavity on south side @ base.	
T033	Red oak (Quercus rubra)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	100+ Years(5)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	16	Definitely merits TPO(16+)	Minor amounts of small diameter deadwood in crown.	

T034	Black hybrid poplar <i>(Populus x canadensis)</i>	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	20-40 Years(2)	Large, prominent(5)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	14	TPO defensible(12-15)		
T035	Common lime <i>(Tilia x vulgaris)</i>	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	40-100 Years(4)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	15	TPO defensible(12-15)	Epicormic growth.	
T036	Mixed species x50 <i>(Mixed species)</i> Common ash x3 <i>(Fraxinus excelsior)</i>	Located on neighbouring private land beyond the culvert. Trees in hedge line.	Fair(3)	20-40 Years(2)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	11	Does not merit TPO(7-11)	Some minor dead trees. Large ash trees with ash dieback present. Target area underneath tree is very low. Fungus: Inonotus hispidus (Shaggy Polypore) Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 3: 50% to 75%	
T037	Mixed species x30 <i>(Mixed species)</i>	Located on common land. Pond area.	Good(5)	20-40 Years(2)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	Habitat importance(3)	Precautionary only(1)	15	TPO defensible(12-15)	Pond with trees located around edge. Works are proposed through replanting within pond area to protect newts and their offspring. There are some storm damage present throughout the group. Works already approved.	
T038	Common ash <i>(Fraxinus excelsior)</i>	Located on common land. Open space tree. Tree in hedge line.	Fair(3)	10-20 Years(1)	Large, limited visibility(3)	Veteran Tree(5)	Precautionary only(1)	13	TPO defensible(12-15)	Stem hollows, decayed, cracked (inc. shear cracks). Fractured limbs - storm damage. Cavities present. Moderate amounts of small diameter deadwood in crown. Moderate amounts of large diameter deadwood in crown. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	
T039	Common ash <i>(Fraxinus excelsior)</i>	Located on common land. Open space tree. Tree in hedge line.	Fair(3)	10-20 Years(1)	Large, limited visibility(3)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	8	Does not merit TPO(7-11)	Fractured limbs - storm damage. Moderate amounts of small diameter deadwood in crown. Moderate amounts of large diameter deadwood in crown. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	No Photo
T040	Common ash <i>(Fraxinus excelsior)</i>	Located on common land. Open space tree. Tree in hedge line.	Fair(3)	10-20 Years(1)	Large, limited visibility(3)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	8	Does not merit TPO(7-11)	Fractured limbs - storm damage. Moderate amounts of small diameter deadwood in crown. Moderate amounts of large diameter deadwood in crown. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	No Photo
T041	Goat willow <i>(Salix caprea)</i>	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	40-100 Years(4)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	15	TPO defensible(12-15)		

T042	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Mixed species (<i>Mixed species</i>) Wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Located on common land.	Good(5)	40-100 Years(4)	Medium, clearly visible(4)	Habitat importance(3)	Precautionary only(1)	17	Definitely merits TPO(16+)	Group isolated by meadow and wildlife area.	
T043	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Located on common land. Tree in hedge line.	Fair(3)	40-100 Years(4)	Small, Young(2)	Indifferent form(1)	Precautionary only(1)	11	Does not merit TPO(7-11)	Stem damage from machinery.	
T044	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Located on neighbouring private land to the north. Tree in hedge line.	Fair(3)	10-20 Years(1)	Large, prominent(5)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	11	Does not merit TPO(7-11)	Stem hollows, decayed, cracked (inc. shear cracks). Fractured limbs - storm damage. Cavities present. Moderate amounts of small diameter deadwood in crown. Moderate amounts of large diameter deadwood in crown. Fungus: Inonotus hispidus (Shaggy Polypore) Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	
T045	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Located on neighbouring private land to the north. Tree in hedge line.	Fair(3)	10-20 Years(1)	Large, prominent(5)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	11	Does not merit TPO(7-11)	Stem hollows, decayed, cracked (inc. shear cracks). Fractured limbs - storm damage. Cavities present. Moderate amounts of small diameter deadwood in crown. Moderate amounts of large diameter deadwood in crown. Fungus: Inonotus hispidus (Shaggy Polypore) Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 2: 25% to 50%	
T046	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	Located on common land. Open space tree.	Good(5)	40-100 Years(4)	Small, Young(2)	None of above features(1)	Precautionary only(1)	13	TPO defensible(12-15)		