



# TREE SURVEY RISK REPORT

at:

***Cawthorne Recreation Ground,  
Dark Lane,  
Cawthorne,  
Barnsley  
S75 4HA***

Prepared for:  
***Cawthorne Recreation Ground***

Date: *November 2024*

Reference: *AWA6251*

*TMP006 - E  
Template Revision 01  
Auth By: APW  
Date: 09/09/2024*



# Contents

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 Instructions & Purpose of Survey	3
1.2 Survey Details	3
<b>2. The Site</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Location and Description	4
2.2 Site Targets	4
<b>3. The Trees</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1 Legal Status	5
3.2 Management Recommendations	6
3.3 Informal Inspections	7
<b>4. Conclusion</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1 Survey Parameters	8
4.2 Recommended Management	8
<b>5. Signature</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications &amp; Experience</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Appendix 4: Informal Inspections &amp; Obvious Defects</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Appendix 5: Tree Data and Works Schedule</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Appendix 6: Tree Plan</b>	<b>18</b>

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Instructions & Purpose of Survey

- 1.1.1 This report details the findings of a formal arboricultural survey of the trees at: Cawthorne Recreation Ground, Dark Lane, Cawthorne, Barnsley
- 1.1.2 We were instructed by Cawthorne Recreation Ground to visit the site and prepare our findings in a report.
- 1.1.3 This report details the relevant arboricultural information which is required to inform the owners of the condition of their trees and provides specific management actions that, once undertaken, demonstrate that a duty of care has been taken with regards to tree management.
- 1.1.4 The author's qualifications and experience are included within Appendix 1, explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within Appendix 2. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at Appendix 3. Details regarding informal inspections, including a guide to obvious tree defects, are included at Appendix 4. Details of the trees surveyed and recommended works are found in Appendix 5. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Plan at Appendix 6.

## 1.2 Survey Details

- 1.2.1 The survey took place during November 2024.
- 1.2.2 The trees were surveyed using 'Visual Tree Assessment' techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of National Tree Safety Group guidance and Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA), a system that applies established and accepted risk management principles to tree safety management.
- 1.2.3 A walkover of the site enabled an assessment of the nature of both the surveyed trees and their relationship with the site in terms of targets.
- 1.2.4 The trees were given a formal visual inspection from ground level, primarily to identify any obvious tree defects posing a present risk of harm and if necessary, manage these tree-related risks to an acceptable level.
- 1.2.5 Detailed risk calculations were made and recorded where the risk of harm was likely to exceed the threshold of **Broadly Acceptable**. To provide an indication of the urgency in which the recommended management should be implemented, the advisory risk thresholds and associated management recommendations have been categorised as **High/ Unacceptable**, **Moderate/ Unacceptable**, or **Lower/ Tolerable**.
- 1.2.6 Trees which do not exceed the threshold of **Broadly Acceptable** may also have had management recommendations made in relation to good tree management.

## 2. The Site

### 2.1 Location and Description

- 2.1.1 The site comprises a Cricket grounds and surrounding woodland. To the north and east of the site are agricultural fields. South of the site is a sewage treatment facility and an agricultural field. To the sites west side is Daking Brook and Cannon Hall.
- 2.1.2 The tree survey was limited to those trees within the approximate red line boundary highlighted in the (2024 Google Earth) image below:



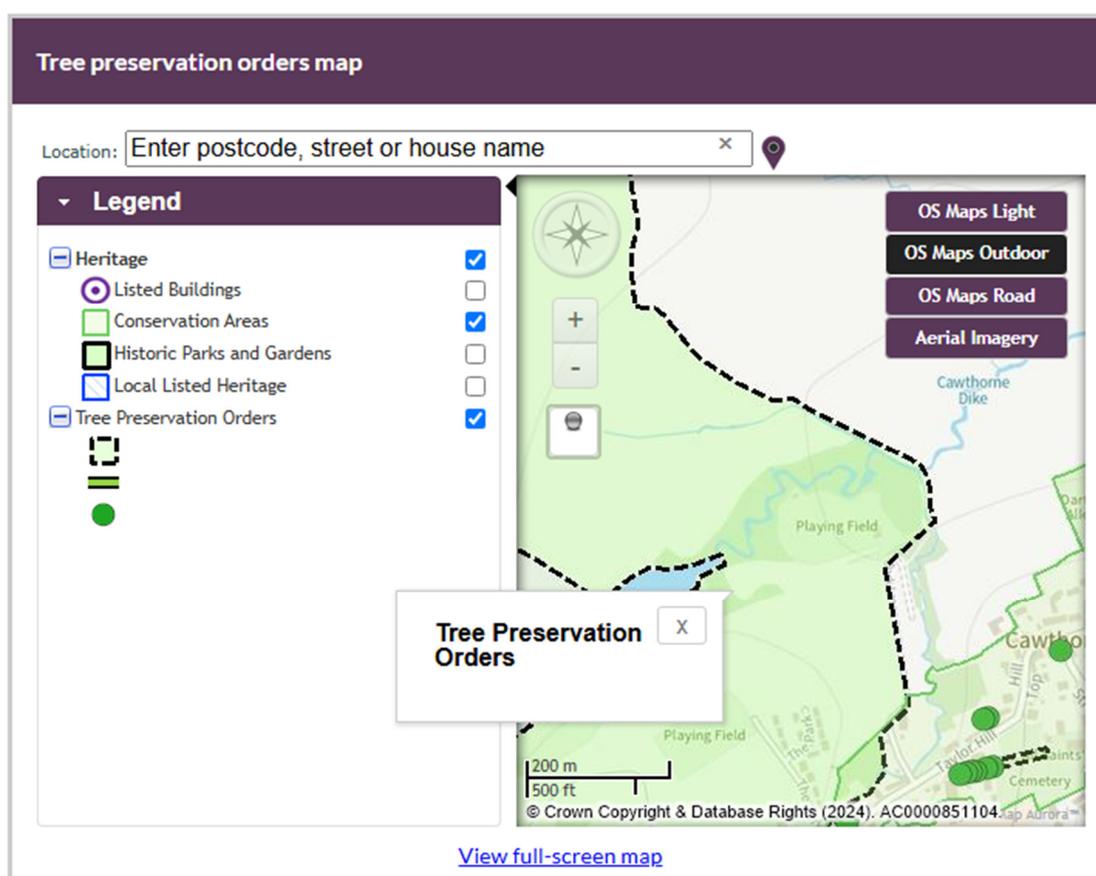
### 2.2 Site Targets

- 2.2.1 Trees are assessed for the likelihood of persons or objects, the latter having variable significance, being within falling distance of the tree or its branches (target).
- 2.2.2 In general terms, the larger trees adjacent to well used areas have a high target value, such as busy roads, railways or other well-used routes, car parks or areas where people regularly congregate, or places where property may be affected. Those trees next to less well used but accessible areas have a moderate target value and the trees adjacent to rarely used or inaccessible areas have a low target value.

## 3. The Trees

### 3.1 Legal Status

- 3.1.1 The following advice is for guidance purposes only. Some trees are protected by legislation, and it is essential that the legal status of trees is established prior to carrying out works to them. Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licences or Restrictive Covenants legally protect many trees in the UK.
- 3.1.2 An online search was undertaken with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 18/11/24 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. Trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order, and as such all trees within the site are legally protected.
- 3.1.3 The accessed map image from Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council is detailed below:



- 3.1.4 Before carrying out any works to protected trees the permission of the local planning authority is required. There are large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees. Statutory permission is not required for the removal of deadwood.

- 3.1.5 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected such as bats, nesting birds, badgers and dormice. It is essential that appropriate care is taken to ensure that this legislation is not contravened.
- 3.1.6 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 3.1.7 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

## 3.2 Management Recommendations

- 3.2.1 Of the surveyed trees or tree groups, 12 were identified as requiring some level of management.
- 3.2.2 **Tree Removals:**
- 3.2.3 Trees T2 and T4 have had removal recommendations made, yet this work is **Lower** priority and should be assessed in relation to the costs and benefits of risk control and should be reviewed as costs allow (highlighted in yellow on the attached tree plan and data schedule).
- 3.2.4 **Tree Pruning and Management:**
- 3.2.5 Trees T7, T9, T18, T19, T21, T22, and T25 have had pruning or other management work recommendations made, yet this work is **Lower** priority should be assessed in relation to the costs and benefits of risk control and should be reviewed as costs allow (highlighted in yellow on the attached tree plan and data schedule).
- 3.2.6 Trees T24, T26, and T31 are of a **Broadly Acceptable** risk, but have also had pruning or other management work recommendations made in relation to good tree management.
- 3.2.7 **Management Advice:**
- 3.2.8 Many of the Ash trees in the area show symptoms consistent with the fungal disease Ash Dieback. Once a tree is infected, the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly. While the identified Ash trees T1, T3, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22, and T23 and trees within tree groups G30, G32, and G42 may continue to provide landscape and wildlife benefits, their long-term prospects are likely to be limited as a result of Ash Dieback and they will likely require removal in the next 10 years.
- 3.2.9 Most of the established trees throughout the site have some deadwood. Deadwood is a natural part of a trees life cycle and is an important habitat component. However, there is a need to balance the presence of deadwood with risks to visitors to the site. The failure potential of deadwood varies according to the type of tree.

Entire removal may not be essential. Usually, it is possible to leave a stub with a fractured end which is still of value to wildlife. Where deadwood is removed it should, where possible, be kept on the ground near the parent tree for continuity of habitat.

- 3.2.10 Further, more detailed investigations have been recommended for tree T25 to evaluate the nature and extent of suspected decay, using a specialist diagnostic tool, such as the PiCUS sonic tomograph, which uses sound waves to evaluate the tree's internal structure.
- 3.2.11 Oak T29 holds significant arboricultural value and is classified as a veteran tree under the RAVEN (Recognition of Ancient, Veteran, and Notable Trees) methodology. The tree is showing signs of crown retrenchment, likely as an adaptive response to large basal wound and brown rot decay observed on the northern side of its stem. These conditions have been exacerbated by soil erosion caused by Daking Brook. While the tree is located in a low-target area, it may be advisable in the long term to establish a reduced-access zone within its rooting area. This could be achieved by minimising grass mowing or applying mulch. However, given the tree's current vitality, it is more beneficial to continue with the existing management practices.

### **3.3 Informal Inspections**

- 3.3.1 The remaining surveyed trees and tree groups are considered to be at a broadly acceptable level of risk, and more detailed investigation or management is not considered proportionate or reasonably practical. However, trees are living, dynamic structures subject to a number of stresses including severe weather conditions, bacterial and fungal infection, or human action which can negatively impact their condition in the period between formal arboricultural surveys.
- 3.3.2 It is recommended that, in the period between formal arboricultural surveys, informal inspections are undertaken.
- 3.3.3 Details regarding informal inspections, including a guide to obvious tree defects, are included at Appendix 4.

## 4. Conclusion

### 4.1 Survey Parameters

4.1.1 We were instructed to carry out an inspection of the trees at the site. The trees were given a formal visual inspection from ground level, primarily to identify any obvious tree defects posing a present risk of harm and if necessary, manage these tree-related risks to an acceptable level.

### 4.2 Recommended Management

Urgency	Tree Reference
High/ Unacceptable	None
Moderate/ Unacceptable	None
Lower/ Tolerable	<b>T2, T4, T7, T9, T18, T19, T21, T22, and T25</b>
Acceptable	<b>T24, T26, and T31</b>

4.2.1 In the time between formal tree assessments, informal inspections should be undertaken as detailed at 3.3.

## 5. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



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Adam Winson, *Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, AIEEM*

**18<sup>th</sup> November 2024**

**AWA Tree Consultants Limited  
Union Forge,  
27 Mowbray Street,  
Sheffield  
S3 8EN**

**[www.awatrees.com](http://www.awatrees.com)**

# Appendices

- Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience
- Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations
- Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions
- Appendix 4: Informal Inspections and Obvious Defects
- Appendix 5: Tree Data and Works Schedule
- Appendix 6: Tree Plan

## Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

### **Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, ACIEEM, QTRA Registered**

Adam is the company Director and Principal Consultant. He has a mix of the highest-level academic qualifications and relevant work experience. He has worked within the tree care profession for over 20 years and was awarded an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, with distinction. Adam is a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Registered Consultant with the Institute of Chartered Foresters, a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and he has original research published by the UK Forestry Commission. His work ranges from individual expert tree inspections to managing trees on major infrastructure projects. His work often involves trees with preservation orders or litigation, and he has appeared as a tree expert, at planning appeal hearings up to the crown court. Adam also regularly undertakes locum Tree Officer work for several Local Planning Authorities.

### **James Brown, BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered**

James is a highly experienced and qualified Arboricultural Consultant. He has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Foresters student award. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, and he is working towards becoming a Chartered Arboriculturist. James joined AWA in 2016, he has many years' experience as an Arboricultural Consultant, he previously worked in Europe's largest container tree nursery and he has experience of local authority Tree Officer work.

### **James Godfrey, BA (Hons), FdSc Arboriculture and Tree Management, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered**

James has had extensive arboricultural experience working as an arborist within the public and private sector. While working at AWA, James completed his FdSc in Arboriculture and Tree Management, graduating with a distinction and was also awarded for achieving the highest overall mark in his year. James has used his arboricultural knowledge to inform and carry out accurate tree surveys and produce detailed reports that aim to balance appropriate tree retention with the requirements of landowners.

### **Joe Thomas, MSci Biology, Award L4 Arboriculture, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered**

Joe achieved a first class degree in Biology with an integrated Masters (MSci) from the University of Sheffield. Additionally, he has a Level 4 Award in Arboriculture. Joe joined AWA after an Urban Forestry role with the Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust and Sheffield City Council, where he gained a variety of experience in different aspects of the arboriculture sector.

### **Lucy Garbutt, MSc Animal Behaviour, BSc (Hons) Biology, PTI (Lantra), CIEEM membership, QTRA Registered**

Lucy graduated with a masters degree in Animal Behaviour from the UK's highest rated university, St Andrews of Scotland, immediately following the completion of her BSc degree in Biology from Lancaster University. Lucy has experience in botany and plant science and moved into arboriculture after previous experience of protected species and botanical surveys with a large environmental consulting company.

### **Sophie Beckerman, BA (Hons), Dip Arboriculture Level 4, PTI (Lantra), TechArborA, QTRA Registered**

Sophie has more than 10 years' experience as an arborist, working for a variety of private companies as well as undertaking tree management with Sheffield City Council Ranger Service and The Wildlife Trust. Her expertise in arboriculture is demonstrated in the practical NPTC qualifications gained, and her excellent knowledge is reflected in the L4 diploma in Arboriculture, which she completed while working. Her roles as a climbing arborist and team leader included estimating for jobs and project management, supervising tree contracting teams - ensuring that work is carried out safely and efficiently and that health and safety standards are adhered to, and risk assessments are carried out.

### **Ross Lane, FdSc Environmental Conservation, Diploma Arboriculture, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered**

Ross has a diverse background spanning horticulture, arboriculture, and ecology. Ross has extensive experience conducting surveys throughout the UK and has worked on projects of all sizes, including major infrastructure projects such as HS2. In his previous role as a Tree Inspector at Derbyshire County Council, projects involved managing the county wide tree stock in relation to the ash dieback response and contributing to ambitious County Council targets of planting a million trees. Possessing technician-level membership with the Arboricultural Association, coupled with a comprehensive range of qualifications from tree risk assessment to habitat management, underscores Ross' dedication in professional arboriculture.

## Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

### Context

The survey has been undertaken in accordance with legislation and guidance which has assisted in clarifying the duties of a reasonable and responsible tree owner, in legal cases, best practice and codes of practice. In 2007 the HSE published 'Management of the Risk from Falling Trees or Branches' (SIM 01/2007/05) regarding the investigation and its expectations as to what is a reasonable and proportionate approach to tree management. Further guidance was issued in 2011 by the National Tree Safety Group, which provides a nationally recognised approach to tree safety management and provides guidance that is proportionate to the actual risks posed by trees.

The trees provide a valuable resource for the site and surrounding areas. Therefore, in considering the trees and the site's residents and visitors, management decisions have been aimed to balance benefits with risks.

### Methodology

The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using 'Visual Tree Assessment' (VTA) techniques. Measurements are obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, laser distometer and loggers tape or are estimated. Trees were plotted using GPS handheld devices.

VTA is appropriate and is endorsed by industry guidance. It is used by arboriculturists to evaluate the structural integrity of a tree, relying on observation of trees' biomechanical and physiological features.

Where appropriate, trees have been risk assessed using 'Quantified Tree Risk Assessment' methodology. Firstly, the targets (people and property) upon which trees could fail are assessed. Where necessary, the tree is then considered in terms of both size (potential impact) and probability of tree or branch failure. The assessment of these three components (target, size and probability of failure) are used to assess the probability of significant harm occurring.

Advisory risk thresholds and associated management recommendations have been categorised as High, Moderate or Low priority, to provide an indication of the urgency in which the recommended management should be implemented.

### Limitations

Trees are living organisms, as an arboriculturist it is not possible to give a guarantee as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree.

All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998:2010 – *Tree Work: Recommendations*.

In some instances, where appropriate, trees at the site have been surveyed and plotted as groups, with only the trees within the groups requiring works plotted individually.

The tree survey was limited to the trees and tree groups within site ownership, however, in some areas of the site, particularly at the site boundaries, it was unclear whether trees and tree groups were within site ownership or were adjacent.

Adjacent trees not under site ownership have not been surveyed in detail, but the crowns of the trees overhanging the site have been given cursory inspections to check for any obvious significant defects. Occasional adjacent trees, tree groups and hedges not under site ownership growing through and damaging boundary fences have not been included within the survey. If concerned about the risks from adjacent trees, the owner of the trees should be contacted and informed of their duty of care with regards to the trees under their ownership.

Small trees with a stem diameter below 8cm, shrubs and some hedges at the site have not been included within the survey.

Where trees are causing obvious damage to structures (buildings, hardstanding, walls, fences etc) these have been highlighted, with works recommended where appropriate, however, where structural damage from trees is less obvious or less significant this may not have been mentioned and works may not have been recommended

Where trees are causing obvious significant nuisance issues (in contact with or overhanging buildings, car parks, lighting, signs etc) these have been highlighted, with works recommended where appropriate, however, where the nuisance issues are less significant, these may not have been mentioned and works may not have been recommended.

Access to some of the trees and tree groups was limited and some trees and tree groups were inaccessible (as detailed at Appendix 6).

Ivy covering many of the trees at the site prevented detailed inspections of the trees being undertaken (as detailed at Appendix 6).

Undergrowth at the base of several trees at the site prevented detailed inspections of the trees' roots being undertaken.

The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey. The author shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with these guidelines and terms.

## Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

**HEIGHT** of the tree is measured from the stem base in metres. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.

**STEM DIAMETER** is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; the diameter is measured close to ground level or else a combined stem diameter is calculated.

**CROWN SPREAD** is the average radius, measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches.

**MATURITY** of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, veteran or dead.

**VITALITY** is classed as normal, reduced, poor, moribund or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.

**OBVIOUS DEFECTS** These are recognisable indications of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions, or other relevant mechanical, physiological or past management factors that may lead to tree or branch failure.

**RISK THRESHOLD / WORKS PRIORITY** is an indication of the urgency in which the recommended tree works or management should be implemented.

**NEXT SURVEY** This is an indication of the timescale in which a tree should be re-inspected; a specific time of year for the inspection may also be detailed within the recommendations.

## Appendix 4: Informal Inspections & Obvious Defects

### Informal Inspections

Informal inspections allow for ongoing assessment of trees in between formal inspections by AWA Tree Consultants.

Informal procedures may be carried out by people who are sufficiently familiar with the trees in their locality to notice changes in their condition and those with a working knowledge of trees and their tree risk features or “defects”. In both cases the informal observer should be capable of making common-sense judgements about the trees and their condition. This need not be a tree specialist, but may be an individual closely associated with a property, such as the landowner, gardener, another employee or agent who understands the way the property is used (e.g. areas most and least frequented).

Informal inspections involve on-site staff or landowner monitoring trees for obvious tree risk features during everyday activities. Informal inspections inherently take places in higher occupancy areas, ensuring that trees that would be higher risk in the event of failure or risk features are frequently monitored. In addition to being carried out as part of everyday activity, informal inspections should be carried out following severe weather. Trees with a history of failure, for example regular branch loss, may also require additional informal inspections and more frequent formal arboricultural survey.

AWA Tree Consultants will work with duty holders to help them manage the risk and benefits from their trees. We can train staff who aren't Arboriculturists to monitor trees for obvious tree risk features during everyday activities.

Obvious defects can be clearly identified through informal inspections. An “obvious defect” can be described as one that can physically be seen, and one which can also be identified as a potential defect or sign of instability, out of any obvious deterioration in tree health or condition that might indicate a noteworthy structural weakness or requirement for a more formal inspection.

If these obvious defects are identified, AWA Tree Consultants can undertake a formal assessment and provide additional management recommendations to ensure risk is appropriately managed.

Obvious tree defects include root heave or failure, hanging branches, cracks or splits or decay fungi. Examples of obvious tree risk features are detailed in the **Obvious Tree Risk Features Guide**.

Compared to everyday risks we readily accept  
our risk of being killed or injured from trees or branches falling is extremely low  
The risk over a year is less than a 400km/250mi drive (one in a million)



## 1 When might a tree be dangerous?

Trees with the highest risk  
are the easiest to spot  
Be watchful after storms

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. If you come across a tree with anything like these obvious features, it should be looked at by an Arborist (tree expert) who's been trained in tree risk assessment.

### 1.1 Root failure

Storms can break tree roots  
without blowing them over  
Signs to look out for are  
Change in angle of the trunk  
Large cracks in the soil  
Hump in the ground on one side



### 1.2 Hanging branches

Don't forget to look up  
Branches can break during storms  
and still hang on  
Sometimes they can get stuck  
up there for quite a while



### 1.3 A crack or split into the wood, beyond the bark

When trees bend and twist in storms  
the wood can split and crack  
Vertical cracks in the bark  
are just the tree growing well  
there's no need to worry



### 1.4 Decline & death

To stay healthy and strong trees  
need 'solar panel' leaves to make food  
When trees suffer they often have much  
less leaf cover and many dead branches  
Standing dead trees have great  
habitat benefits but need checking



### 1.5 Decay fungi fruiting bodies

To decay fungi these 'fruits' are  
like apples to an apple tree  
Decay fungi and trees mostly  
live happily together creating  
essential habitat for wildlife  
Fungi can sometimes 'eat' too  
much wood and weaken the tree



Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment						Works	Next Survey		
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range			Probability of Failure	Reduced Mass (%)
T1	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	350	5	Reduced	Crown dieback	Early Ash Dieback symptoms, class 2. Forming avenue of Ash with track and footpath either side. Exposed roots to south with minor damage. Limited long-term prospects							Acceptable	No action required	18 months
T2	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	320	5	Poor	Crown dieback. Bark wound. Decay	Early Ash Dieback symptoms, class 2. Forming avenue of Ash with track and footpath either side. Limited long-term prospects. Significant decay at base to south, east and west with dead decaying bark and cambium. Large bark wound to stem to west at 1-1.5m. Some occluding growth and columns of reaction wood. Sounding hammer reveals column of decay. Exposed roots to south with minor damage	Whole Tree	H: HUMAN	1	3	2	3	Tolerable/ Low	Remove to ground level and replace with suitable specimen	n/a
T3	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	370	5	Reduced	Crown dieback. Weak union	Early Ash Dieback symptoms, class 2. Forming avenue of Ash with track and footpath either side. Tight union at 2m. Exposed roots to south with minor damage. Limited long-term prospects							Acceptable	No action required	18 months
T4	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	370	5	Poor	Crown dieback	Ash Dieback symptoms, class 3. Forming avenue of Ash with track and footpath either side. Exposed roots to south with minor damage. Limited long-term prospects	Secondary Branches	H: HUMAN	1	3	3	3	Tolerable/ Low	Remove to ground level and replace with suitable specimen	n/a

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment							Works	Next Survey		
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure			Reduced Mass (%)	Risk of harm/ Urgency
T5	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	390	5	Reduced	Crown dieback	Early Ash Dieback symptoms, class 2. Forming avenue of Ash with track and footpath either side. Exposed roots to south with minor damage. Limited long-term prospects.								Acceptable	No action required	18 months
T6	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	330	5	Reduced	Crown dieback	Ash Dieback symptoms, class 1. Forming avenue of Ash with track and footpath either side. Exposed roots to south with minor damage. Limited long-term prospects								Acceptable	No action required	18 months
T7	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	13	1	370	5	Reduced	Crown dieback. Dead wood	Ash Dieback symptoms, class 1. Forming avenue of Ash with track and footpath either side. Exposed roots to south with minor damage. Limited long-term prospects. Frequent minor deadwood over footpath to south	Deadwood	H: HUMAN	1	3	3	3	0.5	Tolerable/ Low	Remove deadwood over footpath	18 months
T8	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	13	1	500	5.5	Reduced	Crown dieback. Root damage. Weak union	Ash Dieback symptoms, class 2. Forming avenue of Ash with track and footpath either side. Exposed roots to south with minor damage. Limited long-term prospects. Minor mechanical root damage. Tight union at 2m with partially included bark. Minor propogating crack in reaction wood either side of union								Acceptable	No action required	18 months

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment							Works	Next Survey		
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure			Reduced Mass (%)	Risk of harm/ Urgency
T9	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	13	1	420	5	Reduced	Crown dieback. Dead wood	Ash Dieback symptoms, class 3. Forming avenue of Ash with track and footpath either side. Exposed roots to south with minor damage. Limited long-term prospects. Frequent minor deadwood over footpath to south	Deadwood	H: HUMAN	1	3	3	3	0.5	Tolerable/ Low	Remove deadwood over footpath	18 months
T10	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	380	5	Reduced	Crown dieback	Ash Dieback symptoms, class 1. Forming avenue of Ash with track and footpath either side. Exposed roots to south with minor damage. Limited long-term prospects								Acceptable	No action required	18 months
T11	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	350	5	Reduced	Crown dieback	Ash Dieback symptoms, class 2. Forming avenue of Ash with track and footpath either side. Exposed roots to south with minor damage. Limited long-term prospects								Acceptable	No action required	18 months
T12	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	13	1	440	5.5	Reduced	Crown dieback	Ash Dieback symptoms, class 1. Forming avenue of Ash with track and footpath either side. Exposed roots to south with minor damage. Limited long-term prospects								Acceptable	No action required	18 months
T13	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	320	4.5	Reduced	Crown dieback	Ash Dieback symptoms, class 2. Forming avenue of Ash with track and footpath either side. Exposed roots to south with minor damage. Limited long-term prospects								Acceptable	No action required	18 months

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment							Works	Next Survey		
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure			Reduced Mass (%)	Risk of harm/ Urgency
T14	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	380	5	Reduced	Crown dieback. Root damage	Ash Dieback symptoms, class 2. Forming avenue of Ash with track and footpath either side. Limited long-term prospects. Minor root damage from mowers to north. Exposed roots to south with minor damage								Acceptable	No action required	18 months
T15	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	10	1	360	4.5	Reduced	Crown dieback	Ash Dieback symptoms, class 1. Forming avenue of Ash with track and footpath either side. Limited long-term prospects								Acceptable	No action required	18 months
T16	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	350	5	Reduced	Crown dieback. Weak union	Early Ash Dieback symptoms, class 2. Forming avenue of Ash with track and cricket ground either side. Limited long-term prospects. Metal sign occluding into stem at 1.5m. Tight union at 2m but with natural bracing. Overhanging seating area								Acceptable	No action required	18 months
T17	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	440	5	Reduced	Crown dieback	Early Ash Dieback symptoms, class 2. Forming avenue of Ash with track and cricket ground either side								Acceptable	No action required	18 months
T18	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	330	5	Reduced	Crown dieback. Dead wood	Early Ash Dieback symptoms, class 2. Forming avenue of Ash with track and cricket ground either side. Occasional stubs from pruning. Frequent minor deadwood over benches to north. Limited long-term prospects	Deadwood	H: HUMAN	1	2	3	3	0.5	Tolerable/ Low	Remove deadwood over seating	18 months

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment						Works	Next Survey			
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range			Probability of Failure	Reduced Mass (%)	Risk of harm/ Urgency
T19	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	330	5	Reduced	Crown dieback. Dead wood. Old pruning wounds	Moderate Ash Dieback symptoms, class 3. Forming avenue of Ash with track and cricket ground either side. Occasional stubs from pruning. Old pruning wounds to north east occluded well. Frequent minor deadwood over benches to north. Limited long-term prospects	Deadwood	H: HUMAN	1	2	3	3	0.5	Tolerable/ Low	Remove deadwood over seating	18 months
T20	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	13	1	410	6	Reduced	Crown dieback. Dead wood. Old pruning wounds	Early Ash Dieback symptoms, class 1. Forming avenue of Ash with track and cricket ground either side. Occasional stubs from pruning. Limited long-term prospects								Acceptable	No action required	18 months
T21	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	280	5	Reduced	Crown dieback. Dead wood. Old pruning wounds	Early Ash Dieback symptoms, class 2. Forming avenue of Ash with track and cricket ground either side. Occasional stubs from pruning. Limited long-term prospects. Frequent minor deadwood over benches to north	Deadwood	H: HUMAN	1	2	3	3	0.5	Tolerable/ Low	Remove deadwood over seating	18 months
T22	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	350	5	Reduced	Crown dieback. Dead wood. Old pruning wounds	Moderate Ash Dieback symptoms, class 3. Forming avenue of Ash with track and cricket ground either side. Occasional stubs from pruning. Limited long-term prospects. Frequent minor deadwood over benches to north	Deadwood	H: HUMAN	1	2	3	3	0.5	Tolerable/ Low	Remove deadwood over seating	18 months

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment							Works	Next Survey		
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure			Reduced Mass (%)	Risk of harm/ Urgency
T23	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	410	6	Reduced	Crown dieback. Dead wood. Old pruning wounds	Early Ash Dieback symptoms, class 1. Forming avenue of Ash with track and cricket ground either side. Occasional stubs from pruning. Limited long-term prospects. Metal sign occluding into stem at 1.5m south side							Acceptable	No action required	18 months	
T24	Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	Mature	24	1	1060	7.5	Normal	Old pruning wounds. Dead wood	Dense epicormic growths and ivy prevented detailed inspection of south western base of stem and roots. Stem leaning slightly north east towards bar area, with deep fluted buttresses to stem. Main stem bifurcates at 3.5m with north eastern stem leaning over bar. No signs of subsiding. Crown from north eastern stem significantly taller than that of south western stem. Several old pruning wounds and stubs throughout main limbs and branches of crown with pockets of isolated decay. Unclear how far this extends into limbs. Occasional minor dead wood and stubs throughout crown. Good vitality throughout buds								Acceptable	Remove epicormic growths at base to allow future detailed inspection	18 months

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment						Works	Next Survey			
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range			Probability of Failure	Reduced Mass (%)	Risk of harm/ Urgency
T25	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	16	1	680	5.5	Normal	Cavities. Decay. Old pruning wounds	Situated between bar and pavilion, overhanging seating area. Large cavities between south western and north western buttresses both connecting together to form central cavity with significant white rot. Central hollowing extends at least 1m up stem. Eastern inside wall of hollowing significantly decayed with probe easily inserted. Minor bulging reaction growth at 1m on stem. Frequent old pruning wounds up main stem from historical crown lifting to 7m. Most fully occluded with others occluding well. One stub at 7m with minor decay. Lighting fixed to stem at 5m east side. Remaining crown with good structure and good vitality	Whole Tree	P: PROPERTY	1	2	1	4		Tolerable/ Low	Advanced decay investigation using sonic tomography recommended (e.g. PICUS)	12 months
T26	Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	Mature	18	1	780	6	Normal	Dead wood	Situated between bar and footpath. Dense epicormic growths at base prevented detailed inspection. Frequent fluted buttresses to north west. Dense epicormic growths in crown at 5m prevented detailed inspection of unions. Lower crown growing low over building and track. Frequent stubs and minor deadwood typical of species. Several held up sections of deadwood								Acceptable	Remove deadwood over bar and track - Remove epicormic growths at base to allow future detailed inspection	18 months

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment						Works	Next Survey			
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range			Probability of Failure	Reduced Mass (%)	Risk of harm/ Urgency
T27	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	16	1	570	4.5	Reduced	Old pruning wounds. Dead wood. Decay. Cavities	Cavities at base to north side between buttresses. Central hollowing with extensive white rot decay. Crown lifted with many old pruning wounds, many occluded but several with cavities and minor associated decay. Tight union at 5m. Occasional moderate sections of deadwood throughout the crown. Low vitality with minor dieback. Decay should be monitored but would fail into low target area							Acceptable	No action required	18 months	
T28	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Mature	17	1	860	8	Normal	Old pruning wounds. Bark wound	Situated at edge of cricket pitch. River 2.5m to north. Main stem bifurcates at 1.7 and 2m. Bark wound to south of stem at 1.6m but with good occlusion. Both bifurcations with weak union, union at 2m with partially included bark. Several >20cm diameter limbs removed from 3-5m due to crown lifting, some with poor flush cuts, likely to lead to future decay. Good vitality in crown								Acceptable	No action required	18 months

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment						Works	Next Survey			
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range			Probability of Failure	Reduced Mass (%)	Risk of harm/ Urgency
T29	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Veteran	18	1	1500	8	Reduced	Root damage. Cavities. Old pruning wounds. Decay. Dead wood. Crown dieback. Bark wound	<p>Situated at edge of cricket field, river immediately to north. Cricket fence and river prevented detailed inspection of north side and accurate stem measurement. Northern root plate undercut by river erosion. Large area of basal brown rot decay evident at northern base of stem, limited access prevented detailed inspection. Major cavity at 2m on southern side of stem with decay. Frequent stubs and old tearout wounds throughout crown. Frequent minor cavities with cracks and bark wounds. Minor dieback with beginning of retrenchment typical of oak of this age. Several sections of moderate deadwood but none over cricket pitch. Veteran tree using RAVEN methodology</p>								Acceptable	No action required	18 months

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment							Works	Next Survey	
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure			Reduced Mass (%)
G30	Oak, Sycamore, Birch, Ash, Elm, Hawthorn, Elder, and Alder	<i>Quercus sp.</i> , <i>Acer sp.</i> , <i>Betula sp.</i> , <i>Fraxinus sp.</i> , <i>Ulmus sp.</i> , <i>Crataegus sp.</i> , <i>Sambucus sp.</i> , <i>Alnus sp.</i>	Mature	20	10+	700 avg.	See plan	Normal	Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Decay. Dead wood. Snapped branches. Bark wound. Leaning stem	Mature Oak woodland with several Sycamore and occasional Lime. Frequent early-mature and semi-mature Oak, Sycamore, Birch, Ash, Elm, Hawthorn, Elder, and Alder forming understory. Generally low target situated between river, cricket field and footpath. Public right of way running through south eastern end. Typical woodland features but generally good vitality throughout with significant habitat value. Trees >50cm diameter stem indicated on plan. Large areas where dense undergrowth prevented detailed inspection							Acceptable	No action required	18 months
T31	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	23	1	1050	7	Reduced	Snapped branches. Dead wood	Mature Sycamore within G30 at edge of cricket grounds. Heavily ivy covered preventing detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement. Recently dropped 6 branches, still with foliage. Several sections of moderate deadwood							Acceptable	Sever ivy at 0.5 and 1.5m to allow for future detailed inspection	18 months

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment						Works	Next Survey		
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range			Probability of Failure	Reduced Mass (%)
G32	Oak, Sycamore, Birch, Ash, Elm, Hawthorn, Elder, and Alder	<i>Quercus sp., Acer sp., Betula sp., Fraxinus sp., Ulmus sp., Crataegus sp., Sambucus sp., Alnus sp.</i>	Mature	20	10+	700 avg.	See plan	Normal	Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Decay. Dead wood. Snapped branches. Bark wound. Leaning stem	Mature Oak woodland with several Sycamore and occasional Lime. Frequent early-mature and semi-mature Oak, Sycamore, Birch, Ash, Elm, Hawthorn, Elder, and Alder forming understorey. Generally low target situated between river, cricket field and footpath. Occasional informal footpath. Typical woodland features but generally good vitality throughout with significant habitat value. Trees >50cm diameter stem indicated on plan. Large areas where dense undergrowth prevented detailed inspection							Acceptable	No action required	18 months
T33	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Mature	21	1	1070	9	Normal	Leaning stem. Cavities. Dead wood	Mature woodland Oak at edge of river bank. Leaning moderately east with evidence of historical root heave and eroded soil to west due to river. Large exposed roots overhanging river. Tree has since stabilised with strong reaction growth to western side of stem. Moderate cavity at base to north eastern side but no evident decay. Several sections of moderate deadwood 10-20cm diameter. Low target and deadwood unlikely to fail in short term due to species characteristics							Acceptable	No action required	18 months

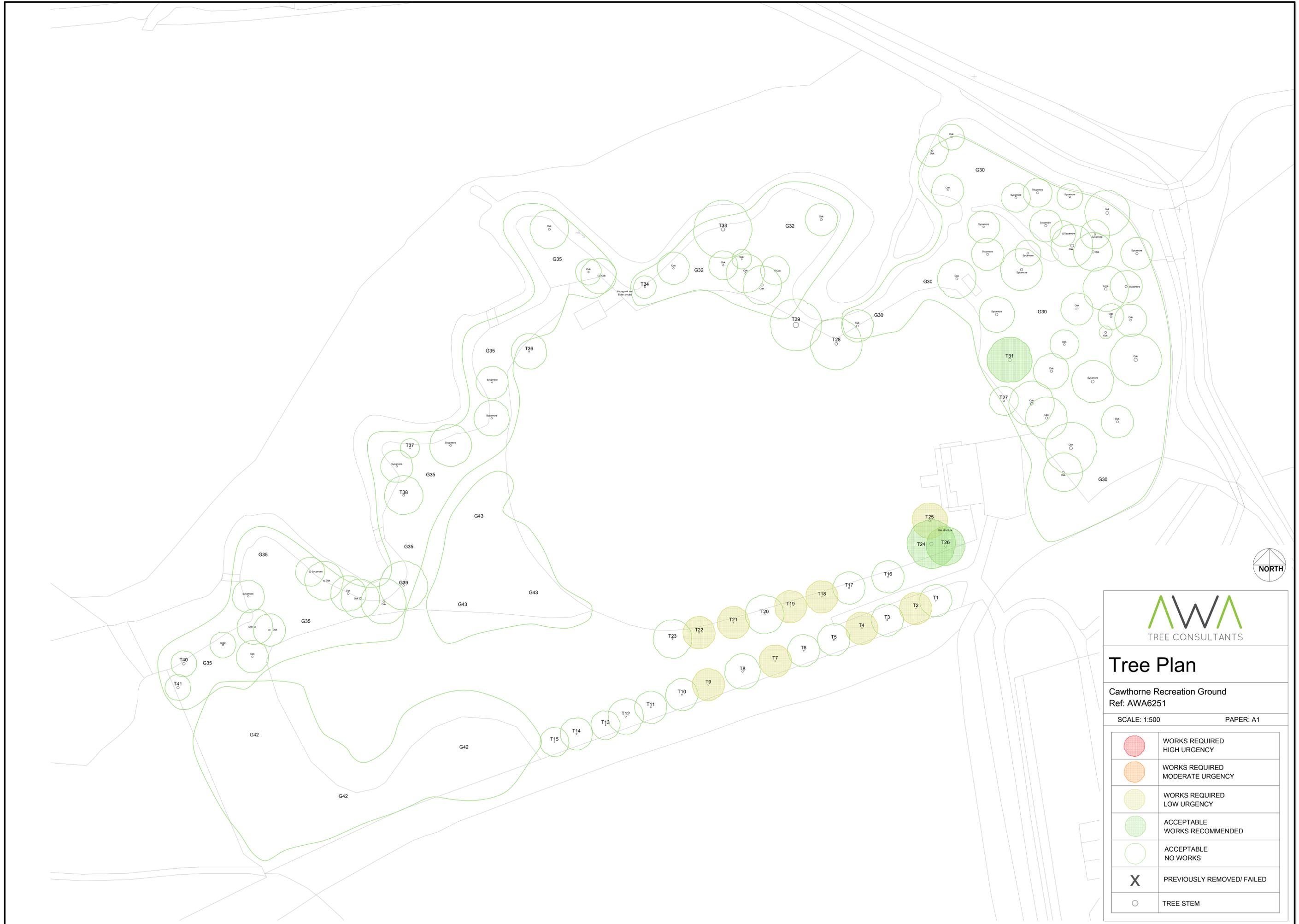
Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment							Works	Next Survey	
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure			Reduced Mass (%)
T34	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Early-mature	17	1	400	3.5	Reduced	Crown dieback. Decay. Bark wound	Alder situated on river bank. Many exposed roots as a result of soil erosion. Extensive bleeding up western side of stem from 1m to 6m. Sparse crown with lower vitality. Likely <i>Phytophthora alni</i> infection. Low target area							Acceptable	No action required	18 months
G35	Oak, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Elder, and Alder	<i>Quercus sp.</i> , <i>Acer sp.</i> , <i>Crataegus sp.</i> , <i>Sambucus sp.</i> , <i>Alnus sp.</i>	Early-mature	16	10+	300 avg.	See plan	Normal	Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Decay. Dead wood. Bark wound. Snapped branches	Early mature woodland type group between cricket field and river. Several semi-mature and early-mature Oak, Sycamore and Alder forming canopy with early-mature and semi-mature Hawthorn, Alder, Sycamore, and Elder forming understory. Undergrowth prevented detailed inspection of parts of group. Several trees on river bank undercut by erosion. Good habitat and generally good vitality throughout. Trees >50cm stem diameter indicated on plan							Acceptable	No action required	18 months
T36	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Early-mature	13	2	420, 390	5.5	Normal	Weak union	Tight union at 1-1.5m with partially included bark. Significant surrounding reaction growth and good vitality in crown. No associated natural bracing							Acceptable	No action required	18 months
T37	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Early-mature	16	1	340	3	Reduced	Decay. Decay fungi	Major decay at base on eastern side of stem with associated <i>Xanthoporia radiata</i> fruiting bodies. Moderate vitality in crown and in sheltered location. Low target area							Acceptable	No action required	18 months

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment							Works	Next Survey	
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure			Reduced Mass (%)
T38	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Mature	15	1	640	6	Reduced	Old pruning wounds. Decay	Extensive decay to south of stem with frequent <i>Xanthoporia radiata</i> fruiting bodies. Massive old pruning wound at 2m to south likely leading to dysfunction. Good vitality in remaining crown. Low target area							Acceptable	No action required	18 months
G39	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Early-mature	18	3	500, 420, 200	7.5	Normal	Root heave. Soil erosion	Three Oaks at top of southern river bank. All being severely undercut by erosion. In good vitality but limited long-term prospects due to soil erosion. Have been fenced off and likely to fail into low target area or river							Acceptable	No action required	18 months
T40	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Mature	15	1	840	4	Poor	Root damage. Cavities. Decay. Dead wood. Crown dieback	Mature Alder immediately to south of river, just above river level. Extensive decay around base with white and brown rots. Frequent <i>Xanthoporia radiata</i> fruiting bodies at northern buttresses and extending up stem. Several <i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i> fruiting bodies as well as <i>Ganoderma australe</i> to north west. Stem with old snapout wounds and associated decay with frequent habitat features. Sparse crown forming retrenched type growth from historical scaffold limbs. Low target footpath immediately at base to south. Locally notable using RAVEN methodology							Acceptable	No action required	18 months

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment						Works	Next Survey			
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range			Probability of Failure	Reduced Mass (%)	Risk of harm/ Urgency
T41	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Mature	15	1	780	4	Reduced	Decay. Dead wood. Crown dieback	Mature Alder immediately to east of boundary wall. Moderate decay columns around base with brown rot. <i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i> fruiting bodies to south of stem. Staining on stem indicative of <i>Phytophthora alni</i> . Stem with old snapout wounds and associated decay with frequent habitat features. Moderate vitality in crown. Low target footpath immediately at base to north. Likely to fail into low target area. Causing damage to wall to west. Locally notable using RAVEN methodology								Acceptable	No action required	18 months

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment						Works	Next Survey			
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range			Probability of Failure	Reduced Mass (%)	Risk of harm/ Urgency
G42	Ash, Oak, Hawthorn, Sycamore, Elm, Hazel, Willow, Holly, Beech, Rowan, Field Maple, Birch, and Yew	<i>Fraxinus sp.</i> , <i>Quercus sp.</i> , <i>Crataegus sp.</i> , <i>Acer sp.</i> , <i>Ulmus sp.</i> , <i>Corylus sp.</i> , <i>Fagus sp.</i> , <i>Sorbus sp.</i> , <i>Betula sp.</i> , <i>Taxus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	12	10+	200 avg.	See plan	Reduced	Crown dieback. Dead wood	Young to semi-mature woodland type group with occasional early-mature trees. Predominantly semi-mature Ash with several semi-mature Oak, Hawthorn, Sycamore, and occasional young Elm, Hazel, Willow, Holly, Beech, Rowan, Field Maple, Birch and Yew. Limited access prevented detailed inspection due to dense understory. Typical woodland features with dead standing stems, deadwood, decay, and snapped hanging branches. Low target throughout with occasional low use informal footpaths. Ash with varying degrees of Ash Dieback symptoms, varying from class 1 to 3. Ash with limited long-term prospects and will likely require removal near footpaths in longer term. Good stock of varying species and ages likely to take over as Ash decline								Acceptable	No action required	18 months

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment						Works	Next Survey			
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range			Probability of Failure	Reduced Mass (%)	Risk of harm/ Urgency
G43	Field Maple, Oak, Willow, Horse Chestnut, Elm, Alder, and Ash	<i>Acer sp.</i> , <i>Quercus sp.</i> , <i>Salix sp.</i> , <i>Aesculus sp.</i> , <i>Ulmus sp.</i> , <i>Alnus sp.</i> , <i>Fraxinus sp.</i>	Early-mature	12	10+	250 avg.	See plan	Normal	Dead wood	Group of planted trees between woodland group and cricket ground. Generally semi-mature and early-mature trees. Predominantly Field Maple with several Oak, Willow, Horse Chestnut, Elm, Alder, and Ash. West of group with dense undergrowth preventing detailed inspection, with east of group growing in clear ground. Generally in good vitality with occasional minor deadwood and tight unions								Acceptable	No action required	18 months



# Tree Plan

Cawthorne Recreation Ground  
Ref: AWA6251

SCALE: 1:500

PAPER: A1

	WORKS REQUIRED HIGH URGENCY
	WORKS REQUIRED MODERATE URGENCY
	WORKS REQUIRED LOW URGENCY
	ACCEPTABLE WORKS RECOMMENDED
	ACCEPTABLE NO WORKS
	PREVIOUSLY REMOVED/ FAILED
	TREE STEM

