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**Duty of Care Arboricultural Survey:  
Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe and Acresford Parish Council**

**Prepared for:**  
Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe and Acresford Parish Council  
Oakthorpe Community Leisure Centre  
Measham Road  
Oakthorpe  
Swadlincote  
Derbyshire  
DE12 7RG

Document reference: 636-21, Revision 0

## 1. General notes and introduction

- 1.1 This survey has been undertaken for Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe and Acresford Parish Council, Community Leisure Centre, Measham Road, Oakthorpe, Swadlincote, Derbyshire, DE12 7RG. I received instruction from Kelly Grove, Parish Council Clerk on 09 September 2021. The requirement was to undertake a duty of care assessment of the trees located at Parish Council maintained sites within the villages of Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe and Acresford.
- 1.2 This survey has been commissioned to evaluate the health and structure of trees at the selected sites, primarily in relation to the potential hazard they pose towards people visiting the open spaces or within neighbouring property. Under normal circumstances, it is recommended that the trees are formally re-inspected in summer 2024.
- 1.3 It is intended that the recommended remedial actions seek to bring the risk posed by predictable hazards within reasonable limits. Absolute safety is not a realistic goal and unpredictable failure of trees cannot be ruled out. It would be appropriate to review the reinspection period, undertaking ad hoc interim inspections where appropriate, following severe weather.
- 1.4 All the trees in this survey have been assessed from the ground. The survey is based on a purely visual assessment of the trees. Where relevant, specific recommendations for remedial tree surgery or management works are included.
- 1.5 Such recommendations are based on the conditions as observed at the time of inspection and are valid for the duration of the priority codes as set out in paragraph 2.1 from the date of inspection. Trees are living, dynamic organisms and are susceptible to adverse weather and changes to their growth environment.
- 1.6 The protective status of the trees contained within the survey should be confirmed with the Local Planning Authority. Initially, it appears that there are no Conservation Areas applying to any of the survey sites. I further understand that no tree preservation orders apply, although I have not checked this. Should any statutory protection apply, then it will be necessary to make the requisite application and receive written consent before any tree work is carried out.

## 2. Tree survey and assessment notes

2.1 The columns in the tree survey and assessment refer to the following items:

**Tree number:** Reference number as shown on the associated sketch plans, embedded within the survey report.

**Common name *Genus species*:** Identifies individual species by its common name, along with its botanical name *in italics*.

**Tree height:** Estimated height of the tree in metres.

**Trunk diameter:** Approximate diameter of the trunk at 1.5m above ground level, expressed in centimetres.

**Branch spread:** Approximate maximum radial spread of the crown expressed in metres.

**Age:** The estimated age, either young, semi mature, early mature, mature, over mature or veteran, shown as Y, SM, EM, M, OM or V respectively.

**Physiological condition:** Good, fair, poor or dying/dead, shown as A, B, C and D respectively.

**Structural condition:** Good, fair, poor or dangerous (eg collapsing, the presence of significant decay and/or defects), shown as A, B, C or D respectively.

**Comments and recommendations:** Including further investigations of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment and potential for wildlife habitat.

**Priority codes to assist with budget management:**

1. Emergency to be completed as soon as is practical.
2. High priority to be completed within 6 months.
3. Medium priority to be completed within 12 months.
4. Low priority to be completed ahead of the next survey.

The timescale for the commencement of these works is from the date this survey is issued.

Signed

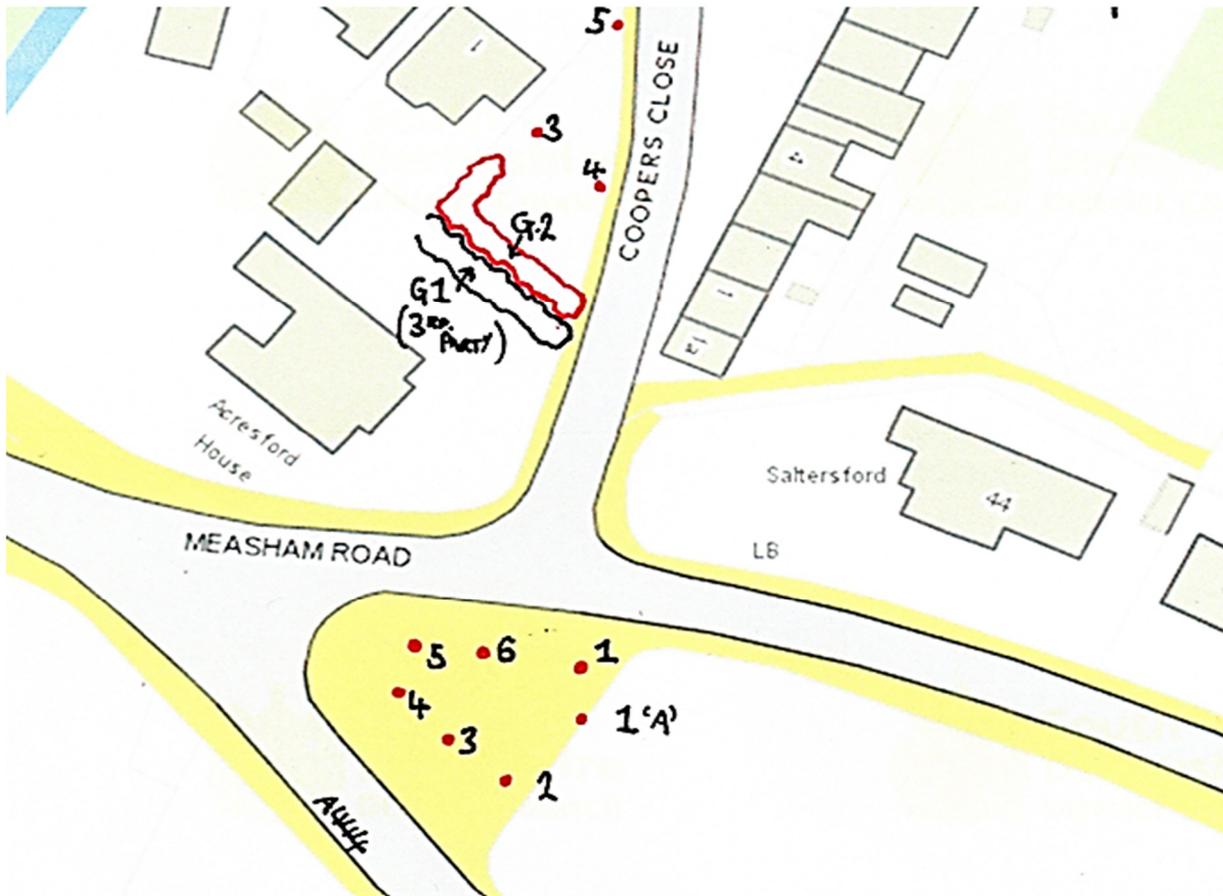


**Ben Bennett, BSc (Hons) For, Cert Arb (RFS), MArborA  
Director, BB Trees Ltd**

Trees were inspected from ground level only by Ben Bennett on Tuesday 19 October 2021. Weather conditions were overcast with occasional light rain but maintaining suitable visibility for the purposes of surveying trees.

## Acresford

Figure 1: Sketch plan showing the approximate positions of trees surveyed at Acresford.



**A444/ Measham Road Triangle**

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
1	Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	5	16	2.5	SM	B	B	<p>This tree, along with the other trees planted upon this triangular section of verge, were established in memory of George Hall.</p> <p>Redundant support stake and old metal strimming guard still present. The guard is mangled with a basal sucker extending through it. Minor bark wound on western side of trunk.</p> <p>Growth from hedge adjacent along with bramble extending into lower crown. Low side branches crudely flailed back during maintenance of adjacent hedge.</p> <p>Adequate clearance from overhead services.</p> <p><b>Remove redundant stake and old strimmer guard.</b></p> <p><b>Cut back basal suckers. Crown lift to give a clean trunk height of 1.8m and prune back any remaining flail damaged branches.</b></p>	3
1A	English elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	4.5	9	2	SM	B	C	<p>Growth emanating from boundary hedge that has been inaccessible to the tractor flail and is establishing into a potentially larger tree beneath the telecommunication cables. Intrinsicly, the tree remains vulnerable to Dutch elm disease.</p> <p><b>Cut back to a low stump and also reduce remaining outgrown elm branches, in particular where over the bench.</b></p>	N/A
2	Japanese cherry <i>Prunus serrulata ssp</i>	5	25	Up to 5.5	SM/ EM	B	B	<p>Possibly winter flowering cherry <i>Prunus subhirtella</i>.</p> <p>Epicormic suckers upon lower trunk hindering mowing beneath. Dense water shoot production in lower crown. Current leaves show frequent bacterial shot holes.</p> <p><b>Crown lift to give clean stem height of 1.7m. Crown lift remaining pendulous growth to give around 2m clearance beneath.</b></p>	3
3	Whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i>	6	24	3.5	SM	A	B	<p>Slight crown list due north. Congested crown with occasional crossing and chafing branches but free from significant defect.</p> <p><b>Crown lift to give 2m clearance beneath.</b></p>	3

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
4	Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	5	17	2.5	SM	B	B/C	Historic basal bark wound on western side and necrotic seam extending from 0.6m to around 1.6m above ground level on the south western side. The lowest branch in this direction at around 2m failed some years ago. Only insignificant deadwood evident in crown. <b>Monitor bark wounds upon trunk.</b>	N/A
5	Whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i>	4.5	19	Up to 4	SM	B	B	Near-to-surface roots at around 1m distant with that to the west having inevitably been damaged by mowing operations. Redundant old metal strimmer guard remains. Crown has a strong bias towards the bus stop with many crossing and chafing branches. <b>Remove redundant strimmer guard (best cut off at near ground level with a cordless angle grinder).</b> <b>Target prune lowest branch growing towards bus stop, to result in a pruning wound with a diameter of around 7cm, which will fully occlude.</b> <b>Crown lift remainder to give around 2m clearance above ground level.</b>	3
6	Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	5.5	18	3	SM/ EM	A	B	George Hall memorial plaque close to base along with strimmer guard, which continues to offer some protection. A well formed tree that is free from any significant defect. <b>No works required at present.</b>	

## Acresford Memorial Grounds

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
G1	Common ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Lilac <i>Syringae vulgaris</i> Leyland cypress <i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	3–7	Up to 15	1.5–4	SM	B/C	B/C	<p>Offsite trees growing within a neighbouring property known as Acresford House and overhanging the Memorial Grounds; the bounds of which are demarcated by a close board fence.</p> <p>Ash is self-seeded and grows close to an overhead telecommunication pole. These modest trees overhanging the Memorial Grounds are showing clear signs of decline associated with ash dieback disorder caused by the fungus <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>.</p> <p>The cypress element has been planted as a screen beneath a mature <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> and, although low level overhang has been trimmed back, the trees are becoming taller in height.</p> <p><b>The owner should be advised as to the declining condition of the ash trees, which would be best removed while modest in size.</b></p> <p><b>The cypress element requires to be reduced in height as well as breadth. Ideally being maintained at a height not greater than around 4m.</b></p>	N/A
G2	Common ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	2–6	Up to 6	Up to 2.5	Y	B/C	C	<p>Group relates to self-seeded rogue trees in amongst boundary shrubbery growing to the margins of the Memorial Grounds.</p> <p>These potentially tall and large trees all have inadequate room for future development, especially those located closest to the boundary walls.</p> <p>The ash nearest Coopers Close shows clear signs of ash dieback.</p> <p><b>Remove all rogue trees to near ground level and either grind out stumps or chemically treat to abate regrowth.</b></p> <p><b>Note: The rowan nearest the wall may remain at present but will need to be thoroughly inspected at the next survey interval.</b></p>	3

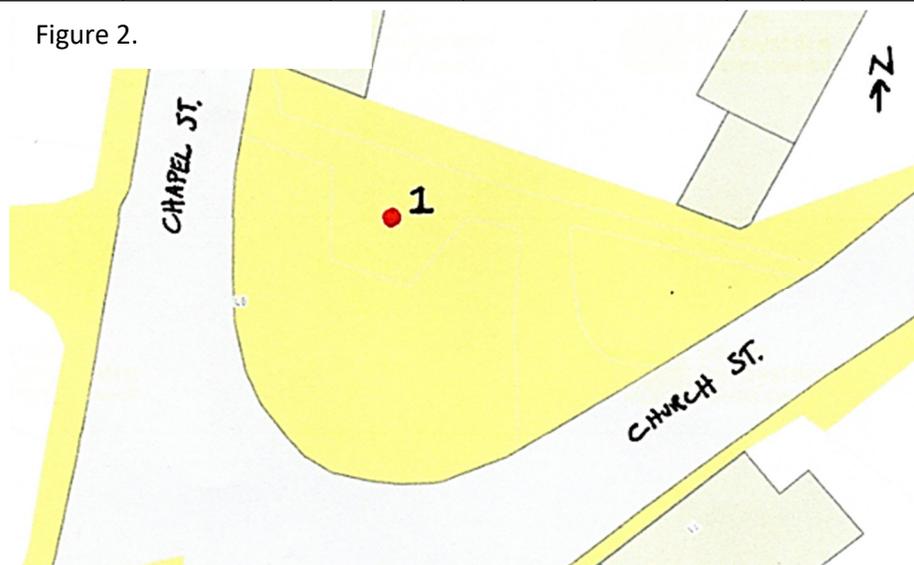
Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
3	Italian alder <i>Alnus cordata</i>	9	26	3.5	SM/ EM	A/B	B	<p>Swept base of trunk. Lightly clad in ivy with a pronounced trunk list to the east.</p> <p>Very slight deflection noted within tarmac and/or areas of block paving within the Memorial Grounds potentially due to near-to-surface root action from this tree.</p> <p>The tree was previously topped somewhat indiscriminately at a little over 4m above ground level and currently features regrowth above this point of up to 6cm in diameter. Outer low level growth is just beginning to brush up against blue brick coping to boundary wall.</p> <p><b>Cut back shrubbery, sever ivy and ensure access for future assessments.</b></p> <p><b>In the long term, the tree is considered inappropriate for its location and would be best replaced with a more suitably sized tree that requires less ongoing maintenance.</b></p> <p><b>If retained, crown lift all round to give approximately 2.8m clearance beneath and reassess crown for future reduction works in around 2024.</b></p>	3
4	Winter flowering cherry <i>Prunus subhirtella</i>	3	8 at base	Up to 1.5	Y	B	B	<p>Planted in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II in 2012.</p> <p>Modest specimen produced via basal graft. Previously lightly crown reduced.</p> <p>Early indications of a surface root run extending parallel to Coopers Close (beneath current bench), albeit any deflection is minimal at present.</p> <p><b>No works required at present. Monitor surface rooting.</b></p>	
5	Silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	14	32	4	EM	A	B	<p>Growing within the tapering point of the Memorial Grounds adjacent to the driveway to 1 Coopers Close. Set back around 0.4m from the pavement.</p> <p>Clear near-to-surface root run extending up to pavement kerb. However, current deflection within the pavement surface is minimal.</p> <p>Previously crown lifted but now low pendulous growth hanging low over pavement itself. Main fork at around 9m, however seemingly of reasonable configuration when viewed from ground level.</p> <p><b>Crown lift by pruning back lower pendulous growth only to give around 3m clearance above ground level.</b></p> <p><b>Monitor potential for near-to-surface root action.</b></p>	3

## Donisthorpe

### Donisthorpe Village Green, junction of Chapel Street and Church Street

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
1	English oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	11	30	5	SM/ EM	A	A	<p>Single tree standing on small village green opposite Home Farm in a particularly conspicuous location and making a strong individual contribution to the amenities of the village street scene. Post box, bin and bench all in close proximity.</p> <p>The area surrounding the tree is surfaced with block paving and the tree itself grows within a slightly raised landscaping bed of around 2.4m<sup>2</sup> with a double skinned brick edging. Nearest the post box side and on the corner closest to the entrance to Home Farm yard, the wall is clearly displaced due to near-to-surface roots and some early stage undulation is evident within the block paviour surface.</p> <p>Previously, the tree has been crown lifted, giving it a clean trunk height of around 2.5m. The crown above is of good, even architecture. At around 6–7m above ground level, the leading section of stem divides and from the Church Street side there is a ridge of disrupted bark. Given its acute angle, this fork is considered potentially weak.</p> <p>Located a few metres beyond the current crown spread, there is a BT distribution pole, and in the very long term branches will make contact.</p> <p>Beneath the tree, various galls have cast from the previous growth season, most noticeably knopper gall, albeit this does not have any significant impact upon the tree health (but does affect the vitality of the acorns).</p> <p><b>In the long term, the brick surrounds to the planting pit are considered highly inappropriate and will become more and more dislodged with future incremental growth. If some form of edge retention is necessary, then pinned oak sleepers/baulks would be more appropriate.</b></p> <p><b>Although not necessary on safety grounds, the lowest live branch measuring around 8cm in diameter extending over the bench and towards the 62 Home Farm sign could be target pruned back to its swelled collar, which will fully occlude, and then it is recommended that remaining</b></p>	4

Figure 2.



Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
1 continued								secondary growth be crown lifted to provide around 2.6m clearance (low growth drooping to around 1.5m at present). Pay particular attention to acute main fork in higher crown during future assessments.	

### Donisthorpe Orchard Wood

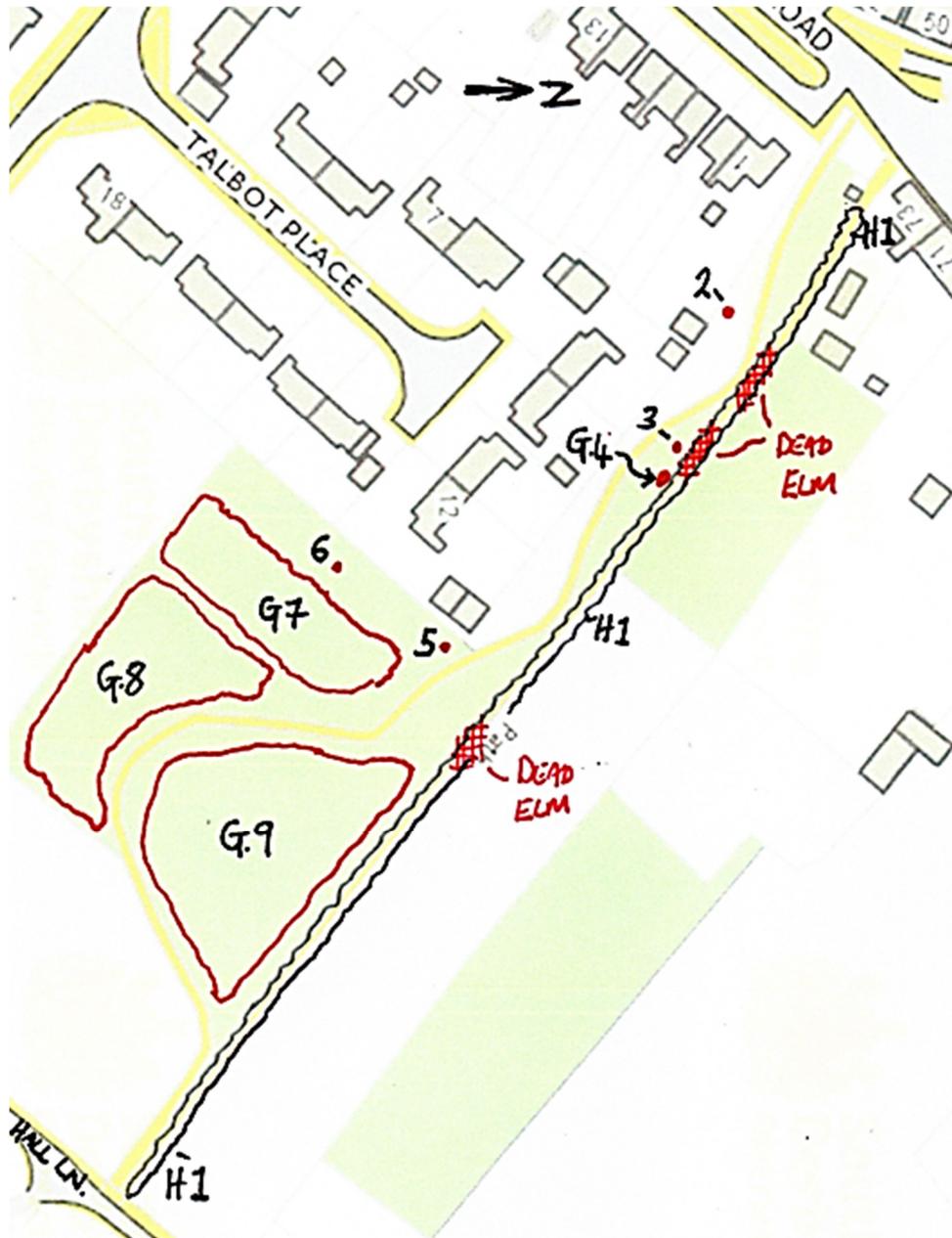
This site was planted under an initiative associated with the National Forest.

Progressing from Acresford Road, there is a linear strip of open space bounded on either side by established hedgerows that have become outgrown. To the north eastern boundary beyond the hedge, there is an adopted public right of way. The boundary hedge lying between the open space and the path route has been included in my inspection.

A meandering hoggin surfaced path runs from Acresford Road alongside the properties in the adjoining Talbot Place with occasional deciduous trees forming organically shaped groups. Once beyond the Talbot Place development, there is an area of established yet still young deciduous tree plantation augmented by occasional trees that are slightly older. To the internal side of the sweeping section of path, there is an established orchard leading down to the north western edge of the adjacent allotments and the hedge to the north eastern boundary down to Hall Lane.

All significant trees have been subject to an initial inspection on a negative reporting basis. The approximate positions of groups and individual trees where subject to particular recommendations have been indicated on the sketch plan to aid with on-site identification.

Figure 3: Sketch plan showing the approximate positions of trees surveyed at Donisthorpe Orchard Wood.



Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
H1	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Common hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elm <i>Ulmus spp</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> Norway maple <i>Acer platanoides</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	6–13	Up to 35	N/A	SM– M	B (average)	B (average)	<p>A long outgrown agricultural style hedge, likely originally dominated by hawthorn and holly and previously laid in a south easterly to north westerly direction up hill.</p> <p>Where adjacent to the orchard, some sections have been supplementary planted, mainly with hawthorn.</p> <p>Along its length, the hedge includes numerous elms (a combination of wych elm and English elm); some of which have attained a significant size and are now some of the taller trees in the group. A number of these show clear infection by the fungus responsible for Dutch elm disease, which continues to present an ever present threat to the species, and many have clearly died or are unlikely to flush again in the next growth season.</p> <p>The approximate positions of the key dead/dying trees have been indicated on the sketch plan.</p> <p><b>Where within the ownership/management responsibility of the Parish Council, dead and dying elm should be removed.</b></p> <p><b>It is inevitable that elm will remain a component of the hedge and, as their demise can be very sudden following the onset of Dutch elm disease, ongoing monitoring will be required with individual trees being removed upon clear signs of infection in the future.</b></p> <p><b>The remainder of the hedge is to remain in an outgrown state and is considered to have heightened biodiversity value. If required, it could be locally cut back to give clearance to orchard trees where running alongside and also to maintain the full width of the path.</b></p>	2

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
2	Common ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12–13	26 27 16 16 16	6–7	EM	B	C	<p>Coppice regeneration growing close to the original hedge boundary but biased towards the internal path side. Three smaller suckers from near ground level, whilst the main stem divides at around 1.4m above ground level.</p> <p>The tree considerably overhangs the neighbouring boundary including sheds and is of poor structural configuration. Outer growth is beginning to negatively impact an established yet still young English oak closest to the path, which is starting to grow with a considerable bias.</p> <p>Presently, the crown is in reasonable physiological condition with no obvious signs of ash dieback. However, impact by this prevalent disorder remains a likelihood.</p> <p><b>Remove and chemically treat stump to abate regrowth. Holly and hawthorn adjacent will in time infill the original hedge.</b></p>	3
3	Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	10	44 at 0.5m	5.5	M	C	B	<p>Growing adjacent to the path with a strong bias in this direction.</p> <p>Some bark necrosis at the base of the trunk on the south eastern side with corresponding dying back of secondary growth throughout this side of the crown. Some new initiation of epicormic growth at a lower height.</p> <p><b>Remove obvious dead branches on southern side of crown and pay particular attention to tree during future monitoring.</b></p> <p><b>Likely to have limited longevity.</b></p>	3
G4	1no sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 1no goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	12	Up to 27	Up to 4.5	SM	B/C	C	<p>Two self-seeded trees growing between the outgrown hedge and a more modest dogwood on the path side.</p> <p>Sycamore features a seemingly weak fork at a little over 4m. The willow has defunct bird box with an ingrown wire attachment causing constriction and features dieback within its crown.</p> <p><b>Both trees considered inappropriate for long term retention. Consider removal while modest in size.</b></p>	4

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
5	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	30	5.5	SM	B/C	B/C	<p>Tree pre-dates the adjacent plantation.</p> <p>Basal suckers, which have previously been cut back but have regenerated freely. Old bark wounds at base of trunk at two points, however partially obscured. As best as could be discerned, there is no appreciable decay at present.</p> <p><b>Basal suckers to be cut back carefully.</b></p> <p><b>Tree to be maintained sucker free and to be paid particular attention during next survey.</b></p>	3
6	Western balsam poplar <i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	19–20	33# 36#	6–7	EM	B	C	<p>Tree pre-dates adjacent plantation.</p> <p>Trunk bifurcates at around 0.5m above ground level with the two trunks remaining in contact to a little over 2m above ground level. However, clear signs of included bark evident within the union.</p> <p>Historically, the crown has considerable cankerous growth and has a weight bias away from the properties towards the adjacent woodland (but the larger stem has a weight bias towards the nearest house).</p> <p>Intrinsically, the species characteristic is to produce quick growing, low density wood, increasing the likelihood of branch shedding during later maturity, particularly when under stress.</p> <p>Tree has considerable future growth potential.</p> <p><b>Remove and chemically treat stump to abate regrowth.</b></p>	3

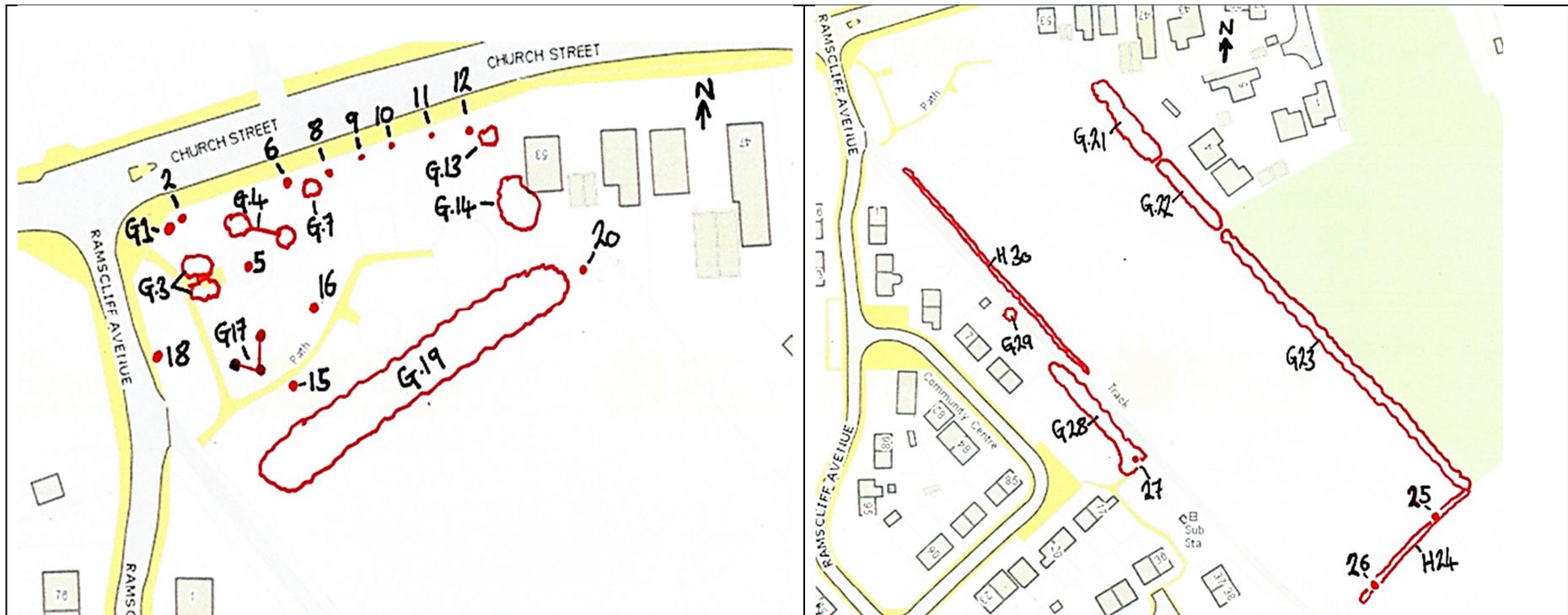
Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
G7	Guelder rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i> Common ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> English oak <i>Quercus robur</i> Wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> Silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i> Spindle <i>Euonymus europaea</i> Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Up to 9	Up to 18	2-4	SM	B (average)	B/C	<p>Group covers more recent area of plantation with the straight establishment rows still being clearly discernible. Rows have been set around 2.5m wide with interline planting of around 1.8m, resulting in a very dense current stocking of trees.</p> <p>Most of the ash trees have been removed to low stumps, which are freely regenerating with many showing indications of infection with the ash dieback fungus, for which this coppice regeneration is a perfect breeding ground.</p> <p>Principal overstorey trees are clearly to be oak followed by occasional cherry. Some of the cherry show clear bacterial canker, meaning that the condition of individual trees should be borne in mind when marking future selective thinnings.</p> <p>Redundant establishment stakes and occasional Tubex plastic tubes remain.</p> <p><b>Ash regeneration should be removed and chemically treated to abate regrowth.</b></p> <p><b>For the betterment of the establishing woodland, it should be marked for selective thinning operations, likely removing 25-30% of the component trees, targeting the more suppressed and poorly formed trees for removal. Given the area is small, I recommend the approach to be to consider the likely final long term trees be identified, marking poorly formed or competing trees out from this point.</b></p> <p><b>Caution must be applied as one of the better formed oak trees upon close inspection has a clearly split leading stem at a higher level and is unlikely to make a good long term tree.</b></p> <p><b>Redundant supports and old plastic tubes should be removed from all remaining trees.</b></p>	4

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
G8	Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> Apple <i>Malus spp</i> Silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	Up to 16	Up to 38	Up to 6	EM	B (average)	B/C	<p>Older area of woodland planting dominated by field maple, typically of low multi-stemmed form, interspersed with apple including a number of true crab apples (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>) and occasional rowan and birch. An overgrown strip of vegetation separates the group from the boundary hedge which, although it was noted to have a number of dying back elm, these occur beyond falling distance of the more accessible areas.</p> <p>Much very small diameter deadwood evident. However, no static higher targets within the group. Many of the older field maple have weak fork unions with clear included bark. However, the associated risk of branch failure and the hazard posed is considered acceptable.</p> <p><b>No works required at present.</b></p> <p><b>Pay particular attention to weak fork formations, including ad hoc inspections following periods of severe weather.</b></p>	
G9	Various apple <i>Malus spp</i> English oak <i>Quercus robur</i> Wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> Guelder rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> Common ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	4–9	Up to 35	Up to 5	SM– M	B (average)	B (average)	<p>A long established orchard area with trees of bush form, having been regularly pruned in accordance with good horticultural practice. A wide variety of apples present. Occasional trees in decline. However, these are only modest structures in their own right.</p> <p>Planted around the boundary is a line of deciduous trees. Along the north eastern boundary, these are mainly cherry and field maple with only occasional oak, whilst to the southern edge of the group there are field maple and ash with a predominantly hazel understorey, which has previously been coppiced.</p> <p>Although not a safety concern, there is the potential for some of the trees around the margin of the orchard to over dominate the lower level apples within, in particular the few oak trees closest to a large clump of holly on the north eastern boundary, which are typically only of mediocre form.</p> <p><b>Continue the management of the apples within the orchard in accordance with good horticultural practice.</b></p> <p><b>Consideration should be given towards the removal of the three oak trees along the north eastern boundary before they become over domineering.</b></p> <p><b>Ash trees showing clear signs of dieback and the group to the southern boundary should be removed and a proportion of the hazel recoppiced.</b></p>	N/A

Trees from this point onward were inspected from ground level only by Ben Bennett on Thursday 21 October 2021. Weather conditions were dry and bright resulting in good visibility from ground level.

### Memorial Park and Playing Fields

Figures 4 and 5: Sketch plans showing the approximate positions of trees surveyed at the Memorial Park and Playing Fields, Donisthorpe.



Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
G1	Common holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Common hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Norway maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	Up to 4.5	Up to 15	Up to 1.5	Y–SM	B	B	Sapling Norway maple that has self-seeded and has inadequate room for future development. Original component is holly, which has previously been reduced with the original stems being clad in ivy. Modest hawthorn, which is free from significant defect. <b>Remove Norway maple sapling while modest in size. Holly will require future reduction works in the long term.</b>	4
2	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	11	46	5.5	EM	B/C	B/C	Tree set back from frontage wall and likely a lapsed pollard. Extensive fungal mycelium/imperfect stage fruiting body formations around trunk base on park side. Currently, there appears to be no associated bark necrosis. Going by the sheer mass of the growth, it appears initially unlikely to be imperfect stage fruiting bodies of the principal decay fungus <i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i> . However, this remains a possibility. Crown shows slight recession and a number of dead and defective branches. However, only minimal deadwood on the public pavement side. <b>Reassess trunk base in December 2021.</b> <b>If tree deemed acceptable for retention at this stage, then dead and defective branches should be removed and the tree subject to particular monitoring.</b>	1
G3	Snowy mespilus <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Up to 2.5	Up to 7	Up to 2.5	EM	B	B	Multi-stemmed groupings, likely previously coppiced, located to either side of tarmac path. Very minor dead branches within and typically of mediocre form and condition. <b>From multi-stemmed group closest to park entrance, remove low listing branch extending towards oak tree 5 over path. Clip back remainder to give 1.8m clearance.</b>	3

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
G4	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i> 2no snowy mespilus <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Up to 6.5	Up to 13	Up to 3	SM-EM	B	B/C	Closest to tree 2 are four regenerating lime stems, likely being coppice regrowth from a previous tree.  The remaining two elements of the group are multi-stemmed <i>Amelanchier</i> with the one closest to the park boundary wall also featuring a single regenerating lime stem emanating from the base.  <b>From the four lime stems closest to sleeper bench with tag 31, remove all but the largest diameter stem closest to the sleeper bench, which itself should have the lowest two remaining live branches target pruned.</b>  <b>From the adjacent group of <i>Amelanchier</i>, remove the sole rogue lime stem emanating from beneath. The remaining <i>Amelanchier</i> in the group require no works at present.</b>	4
5	English oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	3.5	7	1.5	Y	A	A	Surrounded by benches in a conspicuous location. Redundant support stake attached to lower trunk. Free from significant defect.  <b>Remove redundant support stake.</b>	3
6	Purple leafed plum <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'ATROPURPUREA'	7	25	3.5	M	B	B	Located adjacent to main park entrance gates. Some recent crown lifting. Minor patches of bark dysfunction on lower trunk.  <b>No works required at present.</b>	
G7	Portuguese laurel <i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Up to 4.5	Up to 16	2	SM-EM	B	B	Multi-stemmed grouping that overhangs boundary park wall and hangs low over pavement. Slight obstruction to lamp column near bus stop.  <b>Crown lift to give 2.6m clearance over pavement and lightly clip back growth from the lamp column.</b>	4
8	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	9	43	4.5	EM	B/C	B/C	Recently opened up by clearance of outgrown shrubbery. Significant deadwood within crown including overhanging the boundary wall.  <b>Remove significant dead and defective branches. Maintain lower trunk free from basal suckers.</b>  <b>Monitor physiological condition.</b>	3
9	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	11	52	6	EM	B	B	Part suppressed crown with a growth bias towards adjacent bus stop. Low growth slightly obscuring signage. Significant deadwood within crown.  <b>Remove deadwood. Target prune lowest secondary branch at around 2.7m extending over top of bus stop sign.</b>	3

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
10	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	15–16	77 at 1.3m	7	EM	A	B	Dominant tree within the grouping. Trunk divides into tri-dominant stems at around 1.6m above ground level, resulting in a broad fan-shaped crown when viewed from the park side. Significant deadwood within crown and low growth over the pavement also obscures the 'Roundabout Ahead' sign. Old bird's nest/possible squirrel's drey within crown. <b>Remove significant deadwood from crown. Crown lift over the pavement to give around 3.5m clearance.</b>	3
11	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	13	52	7	EM	A/B	B	Co-dominant crown within group. Minimal deadwood noted. Low growth hanging over pavement. <b>Crown lift over pavement to give around 3m clearance, ensuring forward visibility to the road sign.</b>	3
12	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	11	44	6	EM	B	B	Final lime tree within the line. Low growth overhanging frontage pavement. Minimal deadwood. Fairly open crown structure, however part sheltered. <b>Crown lift over pavement to give around 3m clearance.</b>	3
G13	Smoothed leafed holly <i>Ilex altaclerensis</i> <i>ssp</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Up to 5	Up to 13	Up to 2.5	M	B	B/C	Elder located to edge of group adjacent to neighbouring fence. Holly consists of basal regrowth from an old stump and, although likely originally grafted, the regrowth maintains the smooth leafed form. <b>Crown lift over the pavement to give at least 2m clearance.</b>	3

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
G14	Goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Common holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Up to 10	Up to 28#	Up to 5.5	EM	B	B	<p>Low holly understorey. However, two established goat willows within group, likely of self-set origin with that closest to the boundary featuring twin stems above around 0.5m.</p> <p>Trees grow approximately 1m beyond the corner of the neighbouring bungalow. However, no detailed assessment of the property was made and the trees were viewed solely from the park side.</p> <p><b>Goat willow have limited room for future development and consideration should be given towards their proactive removal with replacement planting of a more sustainable size of tree along this boundary.</b></p> <p><b>Should the willow remain, they should be crown lifted so that post-pruning there is at least 1m clearance from the neighbouring eaves and gable end of the roof. Any significant dead and defective branches should also be removed at this point.</b></p>	Pruning: 3
15	Common hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4	Up to 13	3	M	B	B	<p>Five coppice stems emerging from ground level and part suppressed by adjacent shelter belt planting. However, free from significant defect.</p> <p><b>No works required at present.</b></p>	
16	Pin oak <i>Quercus palustris</i>	9	37	5.5	EM	A	B	<p>A specimen tree planted on top of grass bund.</p> <p>Old bark wound facing pedestrian entrance into park, which is partially occluded.</p> <p>Co-dominant stems above around 3.5m with the main fork being of reasonable configuration. Close alignment of the near vertical stems above has resulted in a dense crown with some crossing and chafing branches but generally free from significant defect. Only very small diameter internal deadwood evident.</p> <p><b>No works required at present.</b></p>	

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
G17	3no wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	Up to 9	Up to 38	Up to 7	M	B-D	B-D	<p>Grouping of three trees growing on top of bund.</p> <p>The tree closest to the pin oak features an extensive seam of decay upon the tension side of its listing stem with advanced brown cubical rot evident. The remaining trees feature only small diameter deadwood and slight cankerous growth was noted on both examples.</p> <p><b>Remove tree closest to pin oak to a low stump.</b></p> <p><b>Dead and defective branches should be removed from remainder and, if required, low branches should be crown lifted to give around 2.5m clearance to facilitate mowing.</b></p>	3
18	Norway maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	12	45	5.5	EM	A	B	<p>Growing closest to maintenance access into park at an offset of approximately 0.7m from the boundary wall. Looking along the line of the wall, there is neither an obvious list nor any surface roots within the adjacent pavement despite a surface root likely belonging to the tree being noticeable running parallel to the wall at a distance of around 7-8m from the tree closest to the pedestrian access into the park.</p> <p>Previously crown lifted, resulting in small diameter epicormic growth. Generally, a low modest crown with only minor deadwood noted.</p> <p><b>Cut back epicormic suckers to give a clean trunk height of around 3m.</b></p> <p><b>Monitor surface rooting as part of future inspections.</b></p>	4

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
G19	English oak <i>Quercus robur</i> Corsican pine <i>Pinus nigra var maritima</i> Goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> Scots pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> Silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i> Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	Up to 11	Up to 38 (oak)	4–5 (average)	SM	B (average)	B (average)	<p>Shelter belt plantation to the boundary of the Memorial Park ahead of an embankment sloping down to the playing field plateau.</p> <p>Generally, trees of at least fair form and condition and free from significant defects.</p> <p>As is typical for the species, the few goat willow have low dividing multiple stems and these will require particular attention during future assessments.</p> <p>As viewed from the playing fields, the nearest oak to the right hand side of the grouping of three birch has suffered significant partial failure of secondary branches at around 3.5–4m (branches extending towards the nearest goal post). The remaining branches are likely to further fail.</p> <p><b>The oak tree to the right hand side of the grouping of birch should have its lowest live branch selectively shortened by around 2–3m in length and then the part failed side branch immediately above this point should be target pruned back to the natural branch collar adjacent to the main trunk. Although a larger than optimum resultant pruning wound, given the age of the tree this has a reasonable prospect of full occlusion.</b></p>	2
20	Hybrid black poplar <i>Populus x canadensis</i>	15–16	38	6	EM	A	B	<p>Planted to the very end of the shelter belt at around 1.5m beyond an oak tree.</p> <p>Tree has a strong crown bias towards the boundary and the adjacent bungalows beyond. Although currently free from any significant defect, the tree has extensive growth potential, likely achieving between 25m and 30m in height at full maturity. Intrinsically, the growth characteristics are to produce quick growing, low density wood with an increased risk of future branch and/or crown failure.</p> <p><b>Tree considered poorly located in terms of room to develop into full maturity.</b></p> <p><b>Tree should be removed while modest in size and before the adjacent oak becomes further compromised.</b></p> <p><b>The stump will require chemical treatment to abate regrowth.</b></p>	4

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
G21	Lawson cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> Leyland cypress <i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> Common ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Common hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Dog rose <i>Rosa canina</i>	Up to 14	Up to 40#	Up to 7	SM-EM	B	B/C#	<p>Around the margins of the sports pitch, there is generally a low hedge type feature formed from hawthorn and blackthorn, resulting in a dense and often impenetrable boundary.</p> <p>An old concrete post and chainmesh fence appears to delineate the boundary, at which point all the cypress trees and the ash grow within third party ownership.</p> <p>The boundary line is less distinct where towards the Memorial Park end of the group, but again initially it appears that the taller field maple coppice are in third party ownership.</p> <p><b>Confirm extent of boundary and ownership/management responsibility of the group.</b></p> <p><b>Continue to flail back blackthorn to stop it spreading into the playing field.</b></p>	4
G22	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Common hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Guelder rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Up to 5	Up to 15	N/A	SM-EM	B	B	<p>Group relates to section of boundary where adjacent to neighbouring gardens; the edge of which are defined by close board fencing.</p> <p>The sole sycamore is likely of self-seeded origin and has previously been reduced to a reasonable standard.</p> <p>The denser areas of thorn dominated hedge have also been clipped and form a reasonable boundary.</p> <p><b>Continue cyclical hedgerow management.</b></p>	4

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
G23	Grey willow <i>Salix cinerea</i> Goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Common hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Osier <i>Salix viminalis</i> Apple <i>Malus spp</i>	Up to 9	Up to 18	N/A	Y-EM	B (average)	B (average)	A self-seeded line of vegetation that now resembles a hedge feature with the majority of the willow growing directly out of the base of the boundary ditch and occasional thorn to the playing field side of the ditch embankment. Side growth has been flailed to limit the overhang into the playing fields themselves.  <b>No works required at present.</b>  <b>It is to be noted that the majority of the group would have to be removed in order to re-dredge the ditch if required in the future.</b>	
H24	Common hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Wych elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	2-5	Up to 16	N/A	M	B (average)	B (average)	An agricultural boundary hedge that, where accessible for the flail, has been reduced to a compact form. However, towards the boundary with Ramscliffe Avenue, the hedge is in a taller and outgrown state.  Significant suckering to the playing field side of the hedge of mainly blackthorn.  <b>Clear areas of suckers to curtail their spread and maintain access for regular flailing of the managed section of the hedge.</b>	3
25	Common ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	Up to 78#	Up to 4.5	OM	C	B	In effect a high habitat stump formed from a substantially hollow ash that shed its crown above 6-7m but features prolific basal regeneration.  Overall, there is a slight growth bias over the neighbouring agricultural land and the tree has heightened biodiversity value.  <b>No works required at present.</b>	

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
26	Common ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	80	Up to 9.5	OM	C	C	<p>Growing from the boundary hedge but with a pronounced bias over the adjacent agricultural land.</p> <p>Multiple current brackets of the decay fungus <i>Inonotus hispidus</i>.</p> <p>Crown has historically retrenched (no obvious significant decline associated with ash dieback disorder). The principal issue is likely coalesced decay at around 4–5m above ground level, increasing the risk of the upper crown shedding.</p> <p>Tree poses minimal risk to users of the playing fields. However, there is an increased risk of future crown failure on the side of the adjacent field.</p> <p>Currently, deadwood on the playing field side only overhangs the overgrown area of hedge.</p> <p><b>Monitor. Limited longevity.</b></p>	
27	English elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	12	60	6.5	EM	B	B	<p>Tree of self-seeded origin growing to the corner of an old fence line demarcated by concrete posts.</p> <p>Some dumping of garden detritus around base. No current sign of Dutch elm disease. However, this remains a significant threat.</p> <p><b>No works required at present.</b></p> <p><b>Tree will require ongoing monitoring due to the likelihood of infection by Dutch elm disease.</b></p>	

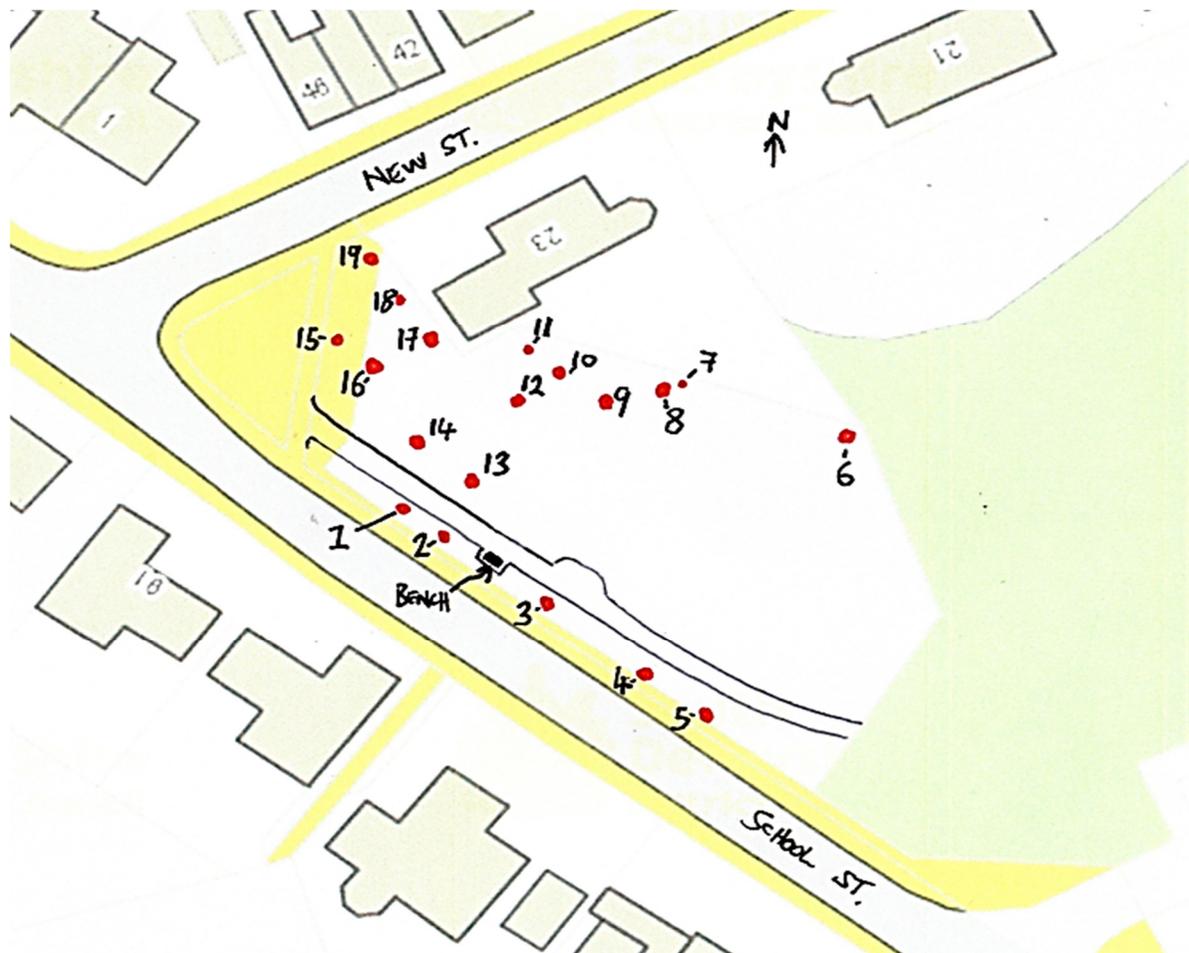
Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
G28	Privet <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Common hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> English oak <i>Quercus robur</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	Up to 11	Up to 29	Up to 5	SM-EM	B (average)	B (average)	What appears to have been an outgrown hedge with more significant deciduous trees now self-set in amongst. To the northern end, there is a dense swath of self-seeded cherry stems. <b>Confirm ownership/management responsibility.</b> <b>Continue to flail back edge of blackthorn to maintain full width of track.</b> <b>Clear dense swath of poorly formed cherry stems to the northern end of the group.</b>	4
G29	Silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	16	Up to 18	Up to 4	SM	B	B/C	A grouping of six stems, all likely coppice regeneration from a former stump, growing to the side of the track and adjacent to the neighbouring garden, which has clearly taken on landscaping around the tree including forming a hedgehog hotel. Multiple feeding stations erected on the lower trunks. Principal stems are bifurcated near base with a potentially weak union, however considered fair at present. <b>Confirm ownership/management responsibility.</b> <b>No works required at present but pay attention to basal forks during future monitoring.</b>	

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
H30	Common hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <b>Minor elements:</b> Lawson cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Common holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> Common ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	1.5	N/A	Up to 1	M	A/B	A/B	Consistent well managed hedge with a significant taper to the side growth, helping to maintain good illumination. Cypress elements are to either side of a small pedestrian break through the hedge to allow access to the playing fields off the track. <b>Continue cyclical hedgerow management.</b>	N/A

## Oakthorpe

### Playground, School Street, Oakthorpe

Figure 6: Sketch plan showing the approximate positions of trees surveyed at the Playground, School Street, Oakthorpe.



Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
1	Small leaved lime <i>Tilia cordata</i>	9	35	4.5	SM/ EM	A	B	Significant near-to-surface roots including extending up to the edge of the railings/interface with the adjacent pavement. However, no significant displacement at present.  Multiple acute forks. However, all considered fair at present. Occasional crossing branch with potential for natural bracing to form.  <b>No works required at present.</b>	
2	Whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i>	7	20	3	SM	B	B	Part suppressed crown. Potential for future girdling root.  <b>No works required at present.</b>	
3	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	11	63	5	EM	A	B	One of the dominant frontage trees.  Dense basal suckering obscuring lower trunk from detailed assessment. Congested crown centre with historic bird's nesting. Low branches previously reduced.  Surface root runs evident within an internal park path, which is tarmac surfaced, likely due to this tree.  <b>Cut back basal suckers and ensure this is repeated ahead of next inspection.</b>	4
4	Wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	13	52	6	M	B	B	Railings to boundary of park installed at a lower level than the root plate which at the time necessitated the cutting back of a significant root. However, there does not appear to be any substantial associated decay.  Slight build up of organic detritus with a seedling growing out of it. Potentially end weighted branches of near horizontal habit extending on the road side emanate from near this point.  Congested crown with much internal deadwood obscuring adjacent lamp column, although this appears to be defunct.  <b>Remove as many of the dead or defective branches from the crown as is practicable and undertake a visual inspection of the main fork supporting the roadside branches.</b>  <b>Crown lift to give 3.5m clearance on the road side and 3m over the path and clip back from the lamp column head while working in the tree.</b>	3

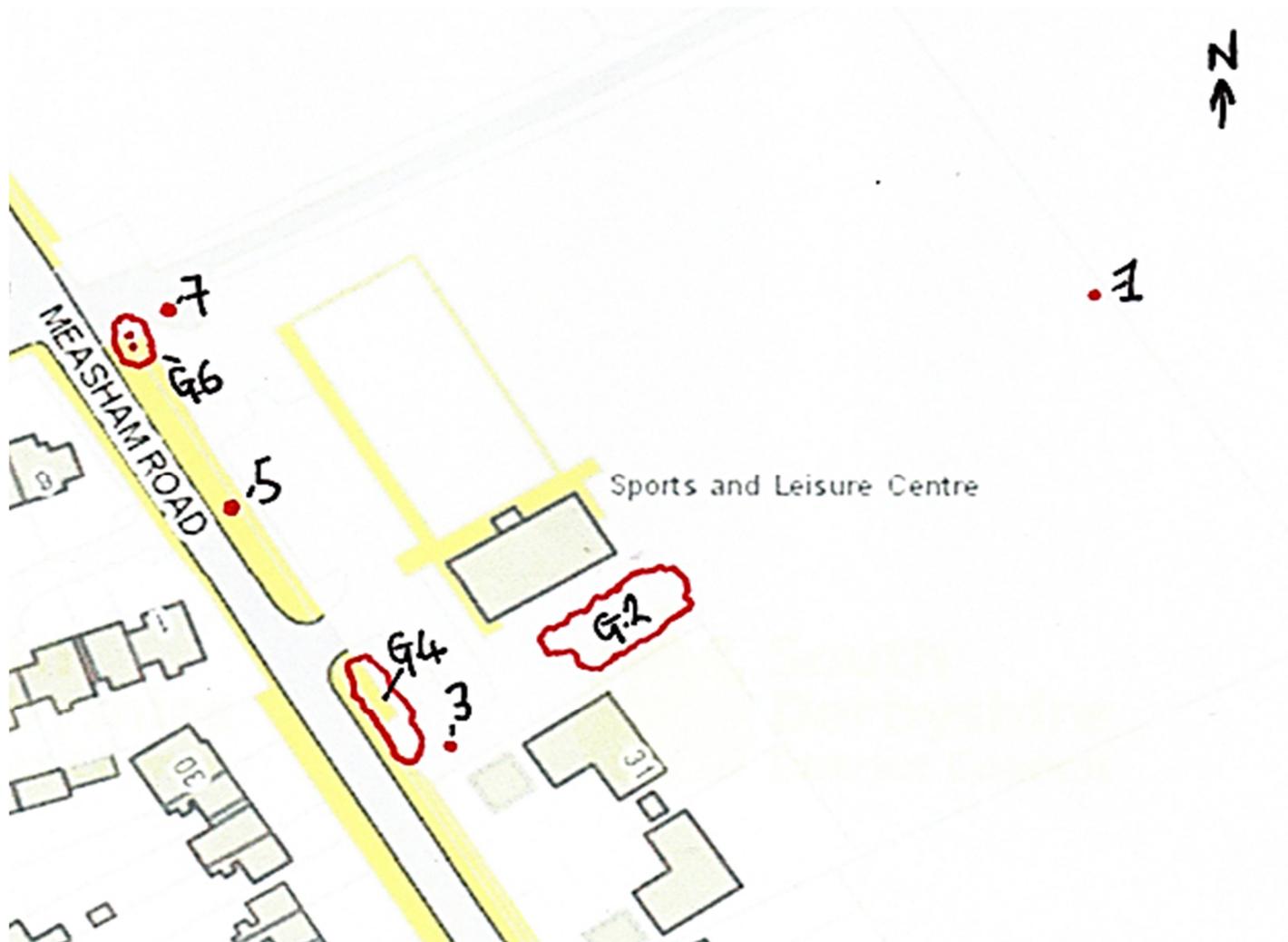
Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
5	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	14	59	6.5	EM	A	B	<p>Low surface root extending towards pavement, which was likely cut back to facilitate the installation of the boundary railings some years ago. Some minor surface heave within the internal tarmac path, likely due to near-to-surface rooting from this tree.</p> <p>A very dense and congested crown based upon a number of narrow forks with some signs of included bark, albeit windows of view to the upper crown structure were limited at the time of inspection. Low branches.</p> <p><b>Crown lift all round to give approximately 3.5m clearance. Remove significant deadwood from the crown.</b></p>	3
6	Wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	10	51	7	M	B	B	<p>Co-dominant with offsite black poplar, which itself has previously been reduced.</p> <p>The cherry has a crown bias towards the play apparatus. A few significant dead branches present within the crown plus some branch stubs following previous poor internodal pruning.</p> <p><b>Remove significant dead branches and remove branch stubs to nearest natural branch collar.</b></p>	3
7	Whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i>	4.5	12	1	SM	C	C	<p>Trunk grows at a list of around 45° off the vertical with a significant bark wound at around 1.2m. Crown extends into that of the adjacent cherry and is heavily reliant upon companion shelter. Overall, the tree is only very modest.</p> <p><b>Limited longevity. Retain only alongside adjacent cherry. Acceptable at present.</b></p>	
8	Wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	14	30 32 20	7	EM	B	B	<p>Multiple stemmed from base with two individual trunks running alongside one another for the first 0.7m of height. The close alignment of vertical stems has resulted in a congested crown with many crossing and chafing branches and only very small diameter deadwood.</p> <p>Recently crown lifted with poorly aligned pruning cuts often removing part of the branch collar.</p> <p><b>No works required at present.</b></p>	

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
9	Turkey oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	15	33	7	SM/ EM	B	C	Establishing within a congested location with a strong growth bias in towards the park centre. However, co-dominant crown with following cherry. Main fork at around 6m shows early indications of minor bark inclusion. Dead branches evident on the suppressed crown side. <b>Target prune lowest near horizontal branch back to swelled collar.</b> <b>Selectively reduce the next lowest branch, shortening its outermost 1.5m of growth.</b> <b>Remove obvious dead branches.</b>	3
10	Wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	14–15	51		M	B	B	Part suppressed on park side of crown by previous Turkey oak resulting in a high volume of internal deadwood. Crown growth bias over boundary towards 23 New Street. Branches extending close to dormer gables. <b>Remove deadwood and sever establishing ivy.</b> <b>Shorten lowest branches to give around 2–3m clearance from the neighbouring dormers while working within the tree.</b>	3
11	Whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i>	7	10	2	SM	D	D	Dead tree. <b>Remove.</b>	3
12	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	31	6	EM	B	B	Leaves were turning due to autumnal senescence at the time of inspection. However, tree may be a variegated variety such as 'SIMON LOUIS FRERES', but it would be necessary to check this in the growth season. Old bark wound at around 1m. Limited radial branch spread due to congested location. However, free from significant defect at present. <b>No works required at present.</b>	
13	Turkey oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	15	46	7	EM	A	B	One of the larger trees in the park, yet still with extensive future growth potential. Previously crown lifted to a reasonable standard. Co-dominant stems above around 7m. Side branch at around this height on the road side suspected to have a potentially weak union. However, the outboard branch is relatively well sheltered at present. <b>No works required at present.</b>	

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
14	Silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	12–13	19 14 20	3–4	EM	B	B/C	Minor bark wounds to lower stems. Three stems emerge at around 0.4m above ground level. Some clear included bark between the two main unions. However, relatively sheltered at present. <b>No works required at present.</b> <b>Pay particular attention to tree during future monitoring.</b>	
15	Silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	10	22	4	SM	B	B	Co-dominant crown. Slight bias towards park boundary. <b>No works required at present.</b>	
16	Turkey oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	11–12	37	4–5	SM	B	B	A drawn up specimen due to the congested location. The upper crown is the only example within the park based upon a single leading section of stem. Small diameter deadwood throughout. <b>No works required at present. Significant future growth potential.</b>	
17	Wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	14	44	6–7	M	A	B	Close to neighbouring property. Lowest branch on this side recently removed with a very poorly effected pruning wound which is part split. Only very small diameter deadwood present in crown. <b>No works required at present.</b>	
18	Whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i>	8	12	2.5	SM	B/C	B	Tall, drawn up tree. Minimal crown. Heavily reliant upon companion shelter provided by adjacent cherries. <b>Retain only alongside adjacent cherries. No works required at present.</b>	
19	Wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	13	48	6.5	M	A	B	Growing within the tapering corner of the park. Minor pockets of dysfunction between root buttresses. Ground ivy around base. Co-dominant stems above 3m. Only very small diameter deadwood. Minimal clearance from gable end of neighbouring garage. <b>Prune back to give around 1.5m clearance to gable end of neighbouring garage and crown lift all round to give around 3m clearance.</b> <b>Reassess for deadwood removal at next survey interval.</b>	4

**Oakthorpe Community Centre, Measham Road**

Figure 7: Sketch plan showing the approximate positions of trees surveyed at Oakthorpe Community Centre.



Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
1	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	7	23	3.5	SM	B	B	Likely of self-seeded origin and growing from a boundary agricultural hedge with the trunk lying just to the sports pitch side of the wire stock netting. Perhaps previously reduced at around 3m above ground level, but now becoming considerably taller than the adjacent hedge. Congested crown but free from any significant defect. <b>No works required at present.</b>	
G2	Common ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> Common hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Up to 11	Up to 29 22 (average)	Up to 5 4 (average)	SM/ EM	B	B	Trees established as a group upon a sloping grass embankment. Near-to-surface roots extending towards the garden boundary with the neighbouring property, which in places have inevitably been damaged by mowing operations. Close mown grass around the two end ash and single field maple close to the Measham Road boundary, whilst the rest of the group has long grass and an established understorey. Field maple closest to the Community Centre features an old bark wound, whilst the largest ash (that closest to the dug-out) has a potentially weak main fork at around 2.6m above ground level, albeit acceptable at present. Currently, there is no obvious decline associated with ash dieback disorder. However, the ash trees remain highly vulnerable. Minimal deadwood present within group. <b>No works required at present.</b> <b>Pay particular attention to ash trees due to the potential for future decline associated with ash dieback.</b>	
3	Japanese cherry <i>Prunus serrulata ssp</i>	3	5	Up to 1	Y	A	B	Planted by the children of Oakthorpe Primary School for the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II. Produced via basal graft with good compatibility. Redundant support stake still present. <b>Cut off the redundant support stake just above ground level.</b> <b>In the months of July and August, formatively prune by removing the lowest three live branches to give a clean stem height at this stage of around 1m.</b>	4

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
G4	2no birch <i>Betula spp</i> 2no Japanese cherry <i>Prunus serrulata ssp</i>	8–13	Up to 34	Up to 5.5	EM	B	B (average)	Growing from the frontage hedge adjacent to Measham Road. Very slight surface deflection within adjacent footpath, likely caused by near-to-surface roots, most likely from the birch tree closest to the Community Centre entrance. Growth hangs slightly low over the pavement. All component trees are in fair overall condition and free from significant defect. <b>Crown lift to give around 3m clearance over the pavement.</b> <b>Monitor surface root action.</b>	3
5	Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	8	26#	4.5	EM	B/C	B#	Growing from frontage hedge. Support guy for overhead electricity pole routed through the side of the crown, which has been crown lifted in the past to give clearance. Base of trunk not visible due to dense hedge growth. However, crown displays less than optimum foliage density for the species, albeit there is no peripheral dieback. Adequate clearance at present over the car park. Split lower branch (hazard beam failure) over dogwood within hedge and low branches over the car park have significant impact damage to their undersides. <b>Monitor physiological condition.</b> <b>Crown lift over car park to remove lowest damaged branches.</b>	3
G6	Norway maple <i>Acer platanoides</i> Silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	9–10	Maple: 30 Birch: 18#	Up to 5	SM/ EM	B	B	Both trees grow from the centre line of the boundary hedge. The maple divides into tri-dominant stems at around 1.6m above ground level with some minor included bark being present between the two key unions. To the roadside frontage, the overhead electricity service is routed to the side of the crowns and they have been pruned back accordingly, currently providing around 1m clearance. Low branches from the maple extend towards the footpath but are not currently limiting pedestrian clearance. <b>No works required at present.</b> <b>Pay particular attention to main forks within maple during later maturity.</b>	

Tree number	Common name <i>Genus species</i>	Tree height (m)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments and recommendations	Priority code
7	Wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	5.5	17#	3	SM	A	B	<p>Growing along the Pastures Lane boundary close to the overgrown wooden gated entrance into the Community Centre.</p> <p>Perhaps reduced as part of the hedge in the past as there are co-dominant stems just above the old, dilapidated fence height.</p> <p>Some retained mummified leaves within crown, but generally free from significant defect.</p> <p><b>No works required at present.</b></p>	