Recreation Ground, Social Club, Eagle Crescent, and Parkfield Rank, Pucklechurch Parish Council Arboricultural Report containing: -

- **Arboricultural survey**
- **Survey findings**
- **Work recommendations**

On behalf of:
Pucklechurch Parish Council

***Prepared by*:**
Deb Randall BSc TechArborA
Arboricultural Consultant
October 2025

Content

1.0 Instructions/Scope

1.1 We have been instructed to conduct a health and safety inspection of all trees within the grounds owned by Pucklechurch Parish Council at Eagle Crescent, the Recreation Ground, Parkfield Rank, and St. Aldam's Drive Social Club, Pucklechurch. We have been instructed to assess the current condition of the trees and recommend remedial tree work necessary to address any health and safety issues identified during our inspection.

1.2 Any trees found which are considered to pose a health and safety risk to buildings or people are detailed within the survey sheets and remedial works recommended to address the issues identified.

1.3 This report is based on a ground level assessment of the tree. Deb Randall BSc (Hons) TechArborA a Certified Lantra Professional Tree Inspector with over 5 years' experience in the industry visited the sites on Thursday 2nd October 2025. The weather was bright with good visibility.

2.0 Survey Methodology

2.1 The survey includes tree and shrubs with a stem diameter over 75mm at 1.5m height, located within the area shown on the plan included in this report.

2.2 All inspections were made from ground level with the use of binoculars, sounding hammer, and metal probe where necessary, using the Visual Tree Assessment method (Mattheck & Breloer, 1994). The presence and condition of bark and stem wounds, cavities, decay, fungal fruiting bodies, and any structural defects that could affect the structural integrity of the trees have been noted. Should a more detailed inspection, by climbing or by elevated platform, be required then this will be highlighted within the survey recommendations.

2.3 Tree numbers have been noted on the plan. The following details were recorded for each tree and are included in the tree schedule sheets accompanying this report:
Number: an identity number for each tree, prefixed with a 'T' which cross references locations shown on the plan with the tree survey sheets. Where several trees, normally of the

same species, are located close together and are similar in character and requirements, they have been treated as a Group under a single Number, prefixed with a 'G'

Species: common name and botanical name in *italics*

Tree Height: approximate height in metres

Crown spread: approximate spread in metres taken at the four main compass points N, E, S, W

Age class: Young, Semi-Mature, Early Mature, Mature, Over-Mature, Veteran

Crown clearance: approximate height from ground to lowest part of canopy

Structural condition: Good, Fair, Poor, Collapsed, Dead

Physiological condition: Good, Fair, Poor, Diseased, Dead

Observations: observations noted during tree inspections

Recommendations: recommended action to ensure the health and safety of the tree.

Work Priority: 0- No works, **1**- Urgent (same day), **2**- Essential (within 30 days), **3**- Recommended (within 1 year), **4**- Desirable (within 3 years)

Re-inspection Frequency: 1- 6 months, **2**- 12 months, **3-** 2 years, **4-** 4 years.

2.4 Surveyed trees were sequentially numbered which correspond with the numbers on survey schedule sheets (appendices 1) and the approximate tree locations plotted on the site plans (appendices 2).

3.0 Survey Limitations

3.1 Trees are living, dynamic organisms that can be affected by external conditions. It is therefore not possible to state with any certainty that a tree is safe.

3.2 No internal decay devices or other invasive tools to assess tree condition were used. No soil excavation or root inspection was undertaken. Except where stated, all dimensions are estimated. We were not presented with any information on the soil type and no soil samples have been taken.

3.3 This survey has not considered the effect that trees or vegetation may have on the structural integrity of adjacent buildings or structures.

3.4 The recommendations contained within this report are based on the condition of the tree at the time they were inspected. The content of the report could be invalidated by future changes in the condition of the tree or the surrounding area.

4.0 Legal duty

4.1 It is the responsibility of the tree owner to ensure that their tree(s) is in a safe and stable condition, including the effects of root activity, through duty of care in the Occupiers Liability Act (1957 & 1984).

4.2 The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 makes it an offence to disturb a nesting bird or recklessly endanger a bat or its roost. Professional advice should be sought, where relevant, before undertaking any recommended works.

4.3 Searches of South Gloucestershire Council's online mapping system showed the Recreation Ground is within a Conservation Area. Written consent will be required from South Gloucestershire Council prior to any works to the trees.

4.4 We were not made aware of any Tree Preservation orders or other statutory constraints covering the trees at the other sites.

5.0 Findings **(to be read in conjunction with the survey sheets)**

When assessing any potential hazards the trees may pose, the tree positions in relation to the position of internal roads, areas of public access and adjacent public highways and footpaths, was considered.

5.1 It was found that the majority of the trees are in good condition and well maintained across the sites with very few trees requiring remedial works or annual reinspection.

5.2 Recreation Ground: The majority of trees are mature or early mature trees growing around the boundary of the site in rows or as individual specimens. There is a walled graveyard in the southwest of the site where there is a denser proportion of trees growing along the inner wall. No significant defects were found in the majority of trees at the time of inspection.

5.2.1 T12 Robinia is growing within the cemetery and adjacent to a bench. There is slight dieback visible within the canopy and major deadwood present. Removal of the deadwood and annual reinspection is recommended for this tree.

5.2.2 T21 is a Turkey Oak growing within the grounds and containing a metal bench around the base of the tree. The tree contains *Ganoderma spp.* fungi growing between buttress roots on the north and west side of the tree. The fungal bracket on the western side was not present during previous years' inspections. There is also bacterial wetwood seeping from the base of the tree on the south side of the main stem. Overall, the tree is in good structural and physiological condition with no visual signs of decline within the canopy at the time of inspection. It is considered the bacterial wetwood and *Ganoderma* fungi is not currently detrimental to the tree, however annual reinspection is recommended to monitor potential decline.

5.2.2.1 *Ganoderma* species are slow acting fungi able to coexist with a tree for decades. It causes a white-rot decay which results in the selective delignification of the wood. This rot affects the strength and load bearing ability of the tree. The decay affects the buttress and underground roots of the tree and can result in the mechanical failure of the stem base or root-plate of the tree when advanced and extensive.

5.3 Social Club, St. Aldam's Drive: The majority of the trees are mature or early mature specimens growing within the grounds mainly in small groups or within small, wooded areas. A number of trees have been removed since the previous inspection. Some trees were found to contain deadwood throughout the lower canopy due to shading. Two Cypress trees were found to contain snapped, hanging branches within the canopy.

5.3.1 T43 a Norway Maple growing adjacent to the play area contained extensive dieback and deadwood within the southeastern side of the canopy. Trees adjacent to the tree have been previously removed which also exposes the tree to new wind patterns that the tree is potentially un-adapted to. It has been recommended to remove the deadwood.

5.4 Parkfield Rank: The trees growing at this site are located in the southeast corner of the play area within a previously overgrown shrubby area which has now been cleared creating access to the stems. The trees are growing to form a natural hedge and boundary for the site. No significant defects were visible at the time of inspection.

5.5 Eagle Crescent: There is a single Swedish Whitebeam tree growing within a green area adjacent to a footpath. The tree showed no significant visible defects at the time of inspection.

5.6 On inspection, it was found that all the surveyed Ash trees are infected by Ash dieback disease (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. This was evident in the density and dieback of the leaves in the canopies. Ash dieback disease destroys the tree's phloem and xylem, which results in the tree being unable to move water and nutrients around its structure. This lack of water and nutrient movement will cause the branches of the tree to fail and the tree to 'die back'. The ongoing loss of nutrition and water plus the depletion of energy reserves due to the lack of foliage, causes the tree to become brittle, lose branches, and make it susceptible to other pathogens such as Honey Fungus (*Armillaria spp.*).

5.7 It is currently estimated that Ash dieback has a mortality rate of 90% with few trees showing any signs of resistance. (ref: Tree Council Ash Dieback Action Plan Toolkit Summer 2019). The precise speed of decline of any individual tree is currently impossible to predict and will be influenced by other factors including soil type, soil moisture levels and topography. The Tree Council identifies four classes of Ash health which can be adopted to prioritise the worst affected cases and make management more practical:

- Ash Health Class 1 = 100% - 75% remaining canopy
- Ash Health Class 2 = 75% – 50% remaining canopy
- Ash Health Class 3 = 50% - 25% remaining canopy
- Ash Health Class 4 = 25% - 0% remaining canopy

5.8 The latest evidence nationwide and from local tree surgery teams, is that infected trees can decline rapidly becoming structurally unsound in a matter of months. It is therefore considered that the Ash trees should be reinspected regularly to monitor their decline and management strategies.

5.9 Sixty trees, three groups of trees, and three hedgerows was surveyed. Six trees were considered to require essential works (**2**). Three trees were considered to require recommended works (**3**). One tree was considered to require desirable works (**4**). The remaining trees had no visible defects considered to require remedial works at the time of inspection.

6.0 Work Priority

0. No works. No significant defects or target in area.

1. Urgent work. Works are required immediately. The tree is considered to pose a significant risk and should be made safe **(same day).** Prior notification of such works will usually be given either verbally or by email on the day of discovery.

2. Essential. Tree is considered structurally unsound and/or with physiological issues which need to be addressed with nearby targets. Works are required within **30 days**.

3. Recommended. Beneficial for the future growth and structure of the tree and/or to monitor minor defects. Works are required within **1 year.**

4. Desirable. Works of lowest priority and can be undertaken when budget and desire allows. Works to be done within **3 years.**

7.0 Recommendations **(to be read in conjunction with survey schedule sheet)**

All recommended works for each tree are contained within the survey sheets and in the works recommendations table below.

7.1 Deadwood within the canopy of trees, whilst offering ecological advantages, can pose a health and safety risk in areas of public access. The size, species of tree, target area and monetary cost of deadwood removal should be considered when assessing any potential works. Where dead branches or major deadwood was found in the tree canopies and there is public access around the tree, removal of the deadwood has been recommended.

7.2 Minor deadwood with a stem diameter of less than 50mm is commonly found within the canopy of mature trees. This is caused by the outer canopy shading the inner resulting in twigs, small branches dying back. This deadwood is usually blown from the tree in high

winds and poses little risk to the public or property near the tree. To remove all the minor deadwood from mature trees would be a labour intensive, expensive operation which is considered unnecessary when assessed against the risk it poses. Subsequently the recommendations within this report only state the removal of minor deadwood as part of another arboricultural operation. The presence of any minor deadwood in the trees is however noted in the schedule sheets.

7.3 Low branches restrict access for people under the canopies or around the base of the trees. Crown lifting will allow clear access under and around the tree, whilst not affecting the overall visual amenity.

7.4 In cases where removal of trees has been recommended, it is also an option to instead monolith the trees to a safe height and retain the main stem for aesthetic and ecological reasons. Where trees are to be removed, it is recommended to replant new trees and in a suitable location using native species.

7.5 All trees should be re-inspected biennially or following any major weather event such as high winds by a qualified arboriculturalist. If any changes are noted within the trees between the inspections, it is recommended a qualified arboriculturalist is contacted and the tree reassessed. Those identified as having Ash Dieback disease or otherwise stated within the survey sheets should be re-inspected annually.

8.0 Appendices

- Survey schedule sheets
- Site plans

Deb Randall BSc
Arboricultural Consultant
Silverback Arboricultural Consultancy
3rd October 2025

Work Recommendations (to be read in conjunction with survey sheets)

Recreation Ground	
	Essential Works (2)
Remove deadwood	T12

Social Club, St. Aldams Drive			
	Essential Works (2)	**Recommended Works (3)**	**Desirable Works (4)**
Crown clean / Remove deadwood and snapped, hanging branches	T02, T04, G15, T36, T43		
Crown lift			T18
Reinspect annually		T10, T12, T42	

Arboricultural Survey Recreation Ground

Tree Number	Common name	*Botanical name*	Height (m)	Number of stems	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Work Recommendations	Useful Life Expectancy	Work Priority	Re-inspection Frequency
					N	E	S	W									
T01	Common hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	4	1	0.5	1	1	1	1	Early Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	10+ Years	0	3
T02	Cherry plum	*Prunus cerasifera*	5	1	5	1	3	3	0	Mature	Fair	Fair	Tree growing as shrub with low canopy Multi- stemmed from base Stem hollow, decayed, cracked	No action required at the time of inspection.	10+ Years	0	3
T03	Field maple	*Acer campestre*	7	1	3	3	4	4	2	Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection Minor deadwood in canopy	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T04	Wild cherry	*Prunus avium*	8	1	4	5	5	5	2	Mature	Fair	Fair	Wound of west side of stem, well calloused. Previously crown lifted Grass cuttings around base No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T05	Wild cherry	*Prunus avium*	11	1	6	6	6	6	2	Mature	Fair	Good	Included bark at branch union Previously crown lifted to clear building No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T06	Swedish whitebeam	*Sorbus intermedia*	5	1	2	2	3	1	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed by neighbouring trees Previously crown reduced due to electric cable running above canopy	No action required at the time of inspection.	20+ Years	0	3
T07	Leyland cypress	*X Cuprocyparis leylandii*	14	1	6	6	6	6	2	Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3

Arboricultural Survey Recreation Ground

Tree Number	Common name	*Botanical name*	Height (m)	Number of stems	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Work Recommendations	Useful Life Expectancy	Work Priority	Re-inspection Frequency
					N	E	S	W									
G08	Mixed species	Mixed species	8	1	2	4	1	4	1	Early Mature	Fair	Good	Group of two Beech and one Lawson Cypress forming single canopy row of trees Suppressed by neighbouring trees	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T09	Common birch	*Betula alba*	6	1	2	2	2	2	1	Early Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	40+ Years	0	3
T10	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	14	1	4	8	8	6	2	Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection Minor deadwood in canopy Ivy growing up main stem	No action required at the time of inspection.	40+ Years	0	3
T11	Common beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	14	1	7	7	4	6	3	Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection Suppressed by neighbouring trees	No action required at the time of inspection.	40+ Years	0	3
T12	Robinia	*Robinia sp.*	14	1	6	2	4	6	1	Over Mature	Fair	Fair	Growing adjacent to bench Suppressed by neighbouring trees Ivy growing up main stem Major deadwood in canopy Dieback in the canopy	Remove dead wood (major greater than 25mm).	20-40 Years	2	3
T13	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	10	1	3	3	3	3	0.5	Early Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection Ivy growing up main stem	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T14	Common beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	6	1	3	3	2	2	0	Semi Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	40+ Years	0	3

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Tree Number	Common name	*Botanical name*	Height (m)	Number of stems	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Work Recommendations	Useful Life Expectancy	Work Priority	Re-inspection Frequency
					N	E	S	W									
T15	Common holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	Semi Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T16	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	10	1	3	3	3	3	0.5	Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T17	Common holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	4	1	1	2	2	2	0	Early Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T18	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	12	1	3	3	3	3	1	Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection.	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T19	Common walnut	*Juglans regia*	10	1	6	6	7	5	2	Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection Deadwood in canopy due to shading, no targets	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T20	Horse chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	16	1	8	8	8	6	0	Ancient	Fair	Good	Historically pollarded at 4m Major split in branch north side over neighbouring property, now reduced Fractured limbs - storm damage Decay showing in branch stems from historic limb loss Epicormic growing around base Cankers and growths up main branches	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3

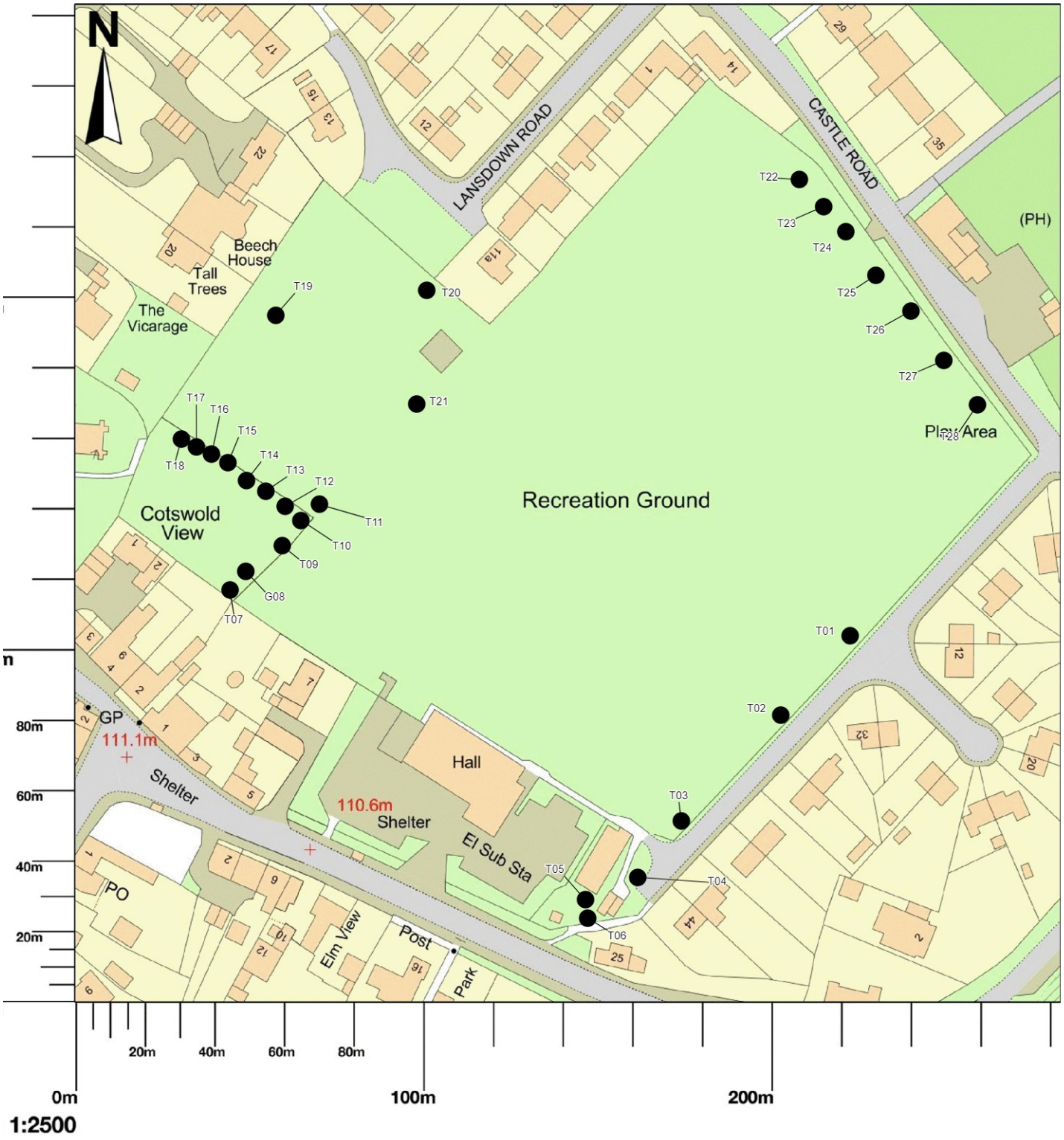
Arboricultural Survey Recreation Ground

Tree Number	Common name	*Botanical name*	Height (m)	Number of stems	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Work Recommendations	Useful Life Expectancy	Work Priority	Re-inspection Frequency
					N	E	S	W									
T21	Turkey oak	*Quercus cerris*	14	1	9	9	9	9	2	Mature	Good	Good	Previously crown reduced Ganoderma sp bracket at base of stem north and west side inside buttress root Metal bench surrounding stem Major deadwood in canopy Exudation from main stem east side from 3m to base Bacterial wet wood at base of stem south side and 1m west side	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T22	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	10	1	3	2	4	4	1	Mature	Fair	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection Suppressed by neighbouring trees	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T23	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	9	1	3	2	4	2	1	Mature	Fair	Good	Growing adjacent to bench No significant defects visible at time of inspection Suppressed by neighbouring trees	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T24	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	8	1	3	3	3	2	1	Mature	Fair	Fair	Growing adjacent to bench Suppressed by neighbouring trees Dieback in the canopy chlorotic, sparse foliage	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T25	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	9	1	3	4	3	4	1	Mature	Fair	Fair	Dieback in the canopy chlorotic, sparse foliage Wound in main stem at 5m Minor deadwood in canopy	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T26	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	7	1	3	4	4	3	1	Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3

Arboricultural Survey Recreation Ground

Tree Number	Common name	*Botanical name*	Height (m)	Number of stems	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Work Recommendations	Useful Life Expectancy	Work Priority	Re-inspection Frequency
					N	E	S	W									
T27	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	10	1	5	5	5	5	2	Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T28	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	14	1	7	7	7	7	2	Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3

Pucklechurch Recreation Ground



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Arboricultural Survey St. Aldams Drive

Tree Number	Common name	*Botanical name*	Height (m)	Number of stems	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Work Recommendations	Useful Life Expectancy	Work Priority	Re-inspection Frequency
					N	E	S	W									
H01	Mixed species	Mixed species	10	1	2	4	3	2	0	Mature	Fair	Good	Mixed species hedgerow including Leyland Cypress, Field Maple, Elder Topped at 8m Suppressed by neighbouring trees No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
H02	Leyland cypress	*X Cuprocyparis leylandii*	4	1	1	2	1	2	0	Mature	Fair	Fair	Previously topped at 3m Suppressed by neighbouring trees Minor deadwood in canopy	No action required at the time of inspection.	20+ Years	0	3
H03	Mixed species	Mixed species	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	Mature	Good	Good	Mixed species hedgerow including Hawthorn, Dogwood, Elder, Field Maple and Sycamore	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T01	Black hybrid poplar	*Populus x canadensis*	18	1	5	8	6	5	1.5	Mature	Fair	Good	Previously pollarded at 5m No significant defects visible at time of inspection Minor deadwood in canopy	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T02	Blue cedar	*Cedrus atlantica glauca*	12	1	6	6	5	4	1.5	Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection Major deadwood in canopy due to shading west side Suppressed by neighbouring trees	Remove dead wood (major greater than 25mm).	20-40 Years	2	3
T03	Leyland cypress	*X Cuprocyparis leylandii*	14	1	6	6	6	6	2	Mature	Fair	Good	Multi- stemmed from 0.5m Included bark at stem union Minor deadwood in canopy due to shading	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3

Arboricultural Survey St. Aldams Drive

Tree Number	Common name	*Botanical name*	Height (m)	Number of stems	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Work Recommendations	Useful Life Expectancy	Work Priority	Re-inspection Frequency
					N	E	S	W									
T04	Leyland cypress	*X Cuprocyparis leylandii*	14	1	5	5	5	5	2	Mature	Fair	Good	Multi- stemmed from 1m Included bark at stem union Minor deadwood in canopy due to shading Snapped, hanging branch east side, in overgrown area	Crown clean	20-40 Years	2	3
T05	Norway maple	*Acer platanoides*	8	1	3	4	3	4	2	Mature	Fair	Good	Growing in hedgerow Suppressed by neighbouring trees No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T07	Swedish whitebeam	*Sorbus intermedia*	7	1	3	2	2	3	2	Early Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection Suppressed by neighbouring trees	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T09	Wild cherry	*Prunus avium*	8	1	2	2	1	2	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Previously crown reduced Suppressed by neighbouring tree Lean to north	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T10	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	10	1	4	3	5	4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair	Evidence of Ash dieback disease in canopy AHC 1 Previously crown reduced Minor deadwood in canopy	Reinspect annually for Ash Dieback Disease	10+ Years	3	2
T11	Whitebeam	*Sorbus aria*	6	1	3	3	3	3	1	Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection Old wound near base east side, well calloused	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3

Arboricultural Survey St. Aldams Drive

Tree Number	Common name	*Botanical name*	Height (m)	Number of stems	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Work Recommendations	Useful Life Expectancy	Work Priority	Re-inspection Frequency
					N	E	S	W									
T12	Manna ash	*Fraxinus ornus*	8	1	4	5	5	4	0.5	Mature	Good	Fair	Evidence of probable Ash dieback disease in canopy AHC 1 Minor deadwood in canopy Minor epicormic growth around base and stress growth in branches present	Reinspect annually to monitor decline	10+ Years	3	2
T13	Norway maple	*Acer platanoides*	13	1	5	4	6	6	2	Mature	Good	Good	Growing adjacent to footpath No significant defects visible at time of inspection Suppressed by neighbouring trees Previously crown lifted Crimson king variety	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T14	Horse chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	11	1	5	5	4	5	1.5	Mature	Good	Fair	Wound on main stem at 3m south side, well calloused. Minor deadwood in canopy No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
G15	Leyland cypress	*X Cuprocyparis leylandii*	14	1	2	3	1	2	0	Mature	Fair	Good	Group of 14 Leyland Cypress forming linear row boundary hedge Snapped, hanging branch on east side	Remove hangers and snapped branches	20+ Years	2	3
G16	Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	Semi Mature	Fair	Good	Low screening scrub No significant defects visible at time of inspection Suppressed by neighbouring trees	No action required at the time of inspection.	20+ Years	0	3
T17	Field maple	*Acer campestre*	11	1	5	5	3	4	1	Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection Epicormic growth at base	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3

Arboricultural Survey St. Aldams Drive

Tree Number	Common name	*Botanical name*	Height (m)	Number of stems	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Work Recommendations	Useful Life Expectancy	Work Priority	Re-inspection Frequency
					N	E	S	W									
T18	Field maple	*Acer campestre*	12	2	5	7	6	5	0	Mature	Fair	Good	Multi stemmed from base Included bark at stem union Ivy growing up main stem Epicormic growth at base Low branches over desire line	Crown lift	20-40 Years	4	3
T19	Common hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	6	1	1	1	1	1		Mature	Poor	Fair	Growing in overgrown area Twin stemmed from base Prolific ivy throughout canopy Heavy lean to north, potentially collapsed	No action required at the time of inspection.	20+ Years	0	3
T20	Whitebeam	*Sorbus aria*	8	1	4	3	4	3	1	Mature	Fair	Good	Twin stemmed from 0.5m Suppressed by neighbouring trees Ivy growing up main stem	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T22	Horse chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	11	1	4	5	6	5	1	Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection Twin stemmed from 2m Wound at base of main stem on southwest side, well calloused	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T23	Swedish whitebeam	*Sorbus intermedia*	6	1	2	2	2	2	0	Early Mature	Fair	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection Suppressed by neighbouring trees	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T24	Common hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	6	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	Mature	Poor	Fair	Multi- stemmed from base Major split from main stem due to branch splay Previously crown reduced into bush	No action required at the time of inspection.	20+ Years	0	3
T26	Red horse chestnut	*Aesculus x carnea*	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	Mature	Dead	Dead	Tree monolithed	No action required at the time of inspection.	<10 years	0	3

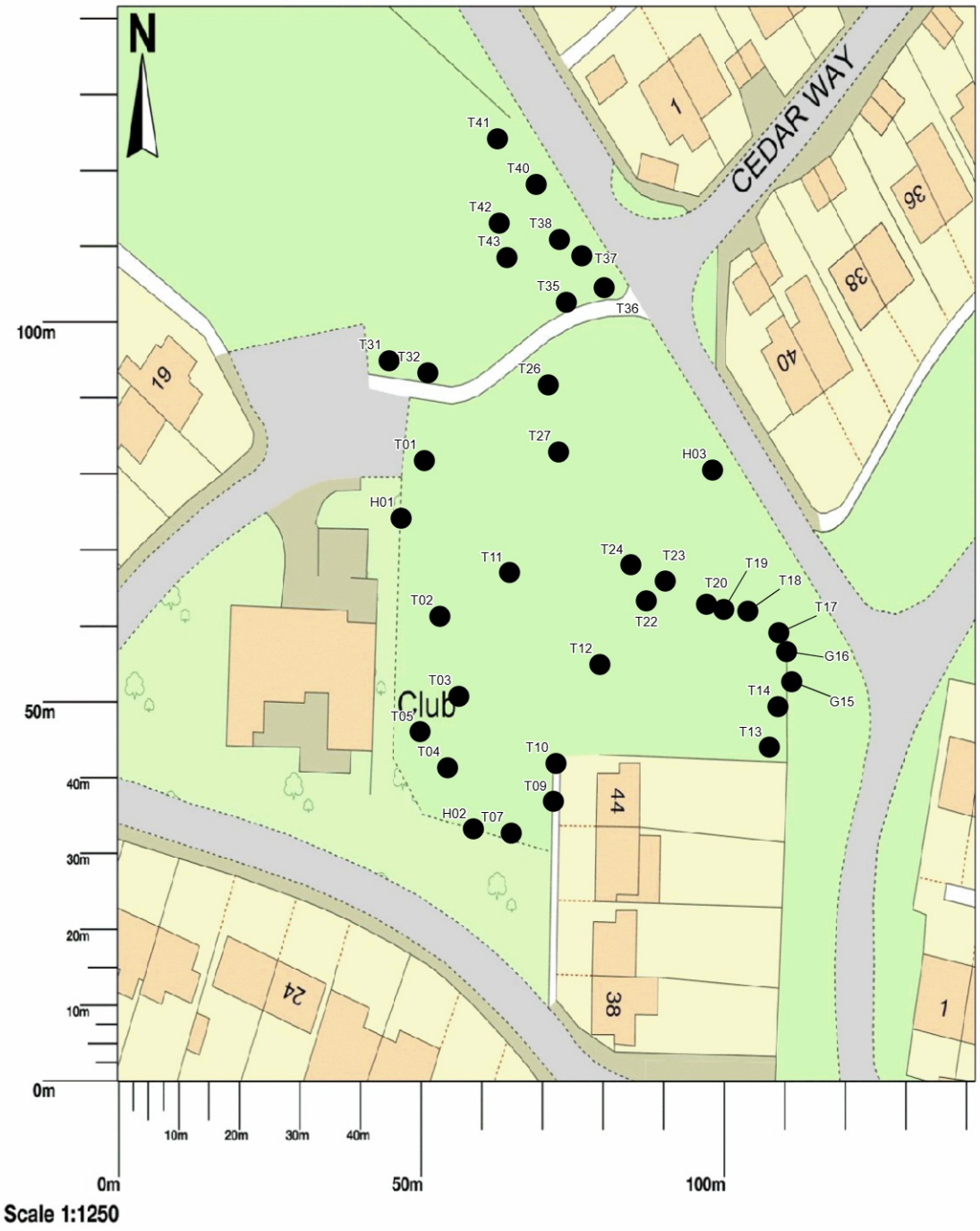
Arboricultural Survey St. Aldams Drive

Tree Number	Common name	*Botanical name*	Height (m)	Number of stems	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Work Recommendations	Useful Life Expectancy	Work Priority	Re-inspection Frequency
					N	E	S	W									
T27	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	11	1	3	3	4	4	1	Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T31	Red horse chestnut	*Aesculus x carnea*	6	1	4	4	2	2	1	Early Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T32	Crab apple	*Malus sylvestris*	5	1	3	2	2	0.5	1	Mature	Fair	Good	Suppressed by neighbouring trees Asymmetric crown	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T35	Common hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	9	1	3	3	3	3	2	Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T36	Field maple	*Acer campestre*	7	1	6	6	5	5	1	Mature	Fair	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection Previously crown lifted Minor deadwood throughout canopy	Crown clean	20-40 Years	2	3
T37	Field maple	*Acer campestre*	7	1	3	4	4	5	1	Mature	Fair	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection Previously crown reduced Minor deadwood in canopy Suppressed by neighbouring trees	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T38	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	6	1	4	0	1	1	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed by neighbouring trees Asymmetric crown Major deadwood in canopy, no targets	No action required at the time of inspection.	20+ Years	0	3

Arboricultural Survey St. Aldams Drive

Tree Number	Common name	*Botanical name*	Height (m)	Number of stems	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Work Recommendations	Useful Life Expectancy	Work Priority	Re-inspection Frequency
					N	E	S	W									
T40	Field maple	*Acer campestre*	8	1	4	5	3	4	2	Mature	Fair	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection Previously crown lifted Minor deadwood in canopy Suppressed by neighbouring trees	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T41	Norway maple	*Acer platanoides*	12	1	6	6	5	5	1	Mature	Good	Good	Major deadwood in canopy, no targets Growing in overgrown shrubby area Lean to north No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T42	Norway maple	*Acer platanoides*	12	1	6	4	6	5	2	Mature	Fair	Fair	Minor deadwood in canopy Suppressed by neighbouring trees Minor dieback in the canopy Slight lean to east over bank Potential stress split on east side of main stem, well calloused	Reinspect annually to monitor decline	20-40 Years	3	2
T43	Norway maple	*Acer platanoides*	12	1	4	6	5	3	1	Mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed by neighbouring trees Dieback in the canopy chlorotic, sparse foliage southeast side Major deadwood in canopy overhanging overgrown area to southeast Altered exposure due to removal of adjacent trees Fractured limbs - storm damage	Remove dead wood (major greater than 25mm).	20+ Years	2	3

St. Aldams Drive, Pucklechurch,



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Arboricultural Survey Parkfield Rank

Tree Number	Common name	*Botanical name*	Height (m)	Number of stems	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Work Recommendations	Useful Life Expectancy	Work Priority	Re-inspection Frequency
					N	E	S	W									
T02	Italian alder	*Alnus cordata*	12	2	5	6	5	5	1	Mature	Fair	Good	Undergrowth cleared Twin stemmed from base Included bark at stem union No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3
T03	Field maple	*Acer campestre*	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	Early Mature	Fair	Good	Undergrowth cleared Multi- stemmed from base Suppressed by neighbouring trees	No action required at the time of inspection.	20+ Years	0	3
T04	Goat willow	*Salix caprea*	6	1	2	2	3	3	0	Mature	Fair	Good	Undergrowth cleared No significant defects visible at time of inspection Base of tree appears grafted with adjacent Field Maple	No action required at the time of inspection.	20+ Years	0	3
T05	Field maple	*Acer campestre*	6	1	4	3	4	5	1	Mature	Good	Good	Undergrowth cleared Suppressed by neighbouring trees Minor dieback in the canopy Previously crown lifted on west side	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3


T02
T03
T04
T05
arkfield Rank
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0
10 m
20 m
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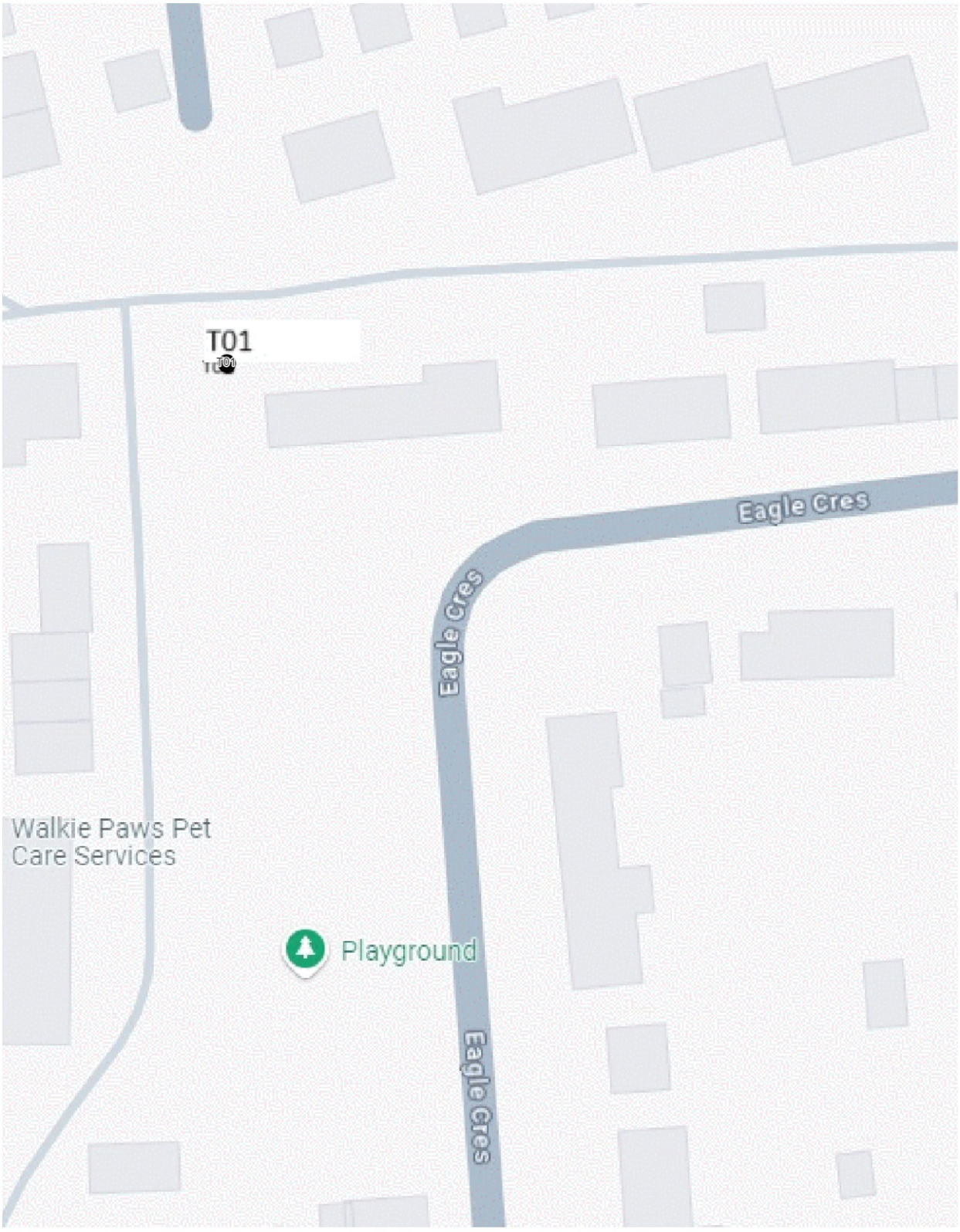
Arboricultural Survey Eagle Crescent

Tree Number	Common name	*Botanical name*	Height (m)	Number of stems	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Observations	Work Recommendations	Useful Life Expectancy	Work Priority	Re-inspection Frequency
					N	E	S	W									
T01	Swedish whitebeam	*Sorbus intermedia*	6	1	3	3	4	4	0.5	Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects visible at time of inspection	No action required at the time of inspection.	20-40 Years	0	3



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0 10 m 20 m