GREENACRE
ARBORICULTURE

Little Easton Playing Field
Manor Road
Little Easton
Dunmow
Essex
CM6 2JR

Arboricultural Condition Report
Ref. 08-202506

Client:
Little Easton Parish Council

Date instructed:
17.07.2025

Date of survey:
18.07.2025

Prepared by:
C.A. Jones

Date completed:
20.07.2025

Registered office: 9 Park Lane Business Centre, Park Lane, Langham, Colchester, England, CO4 5WR

01206 645 036 | info@greenacrearboriculture.co.uk | www.greenacrearboriculture.co.uk

Company registration no. 13741708

Arboricultural ASSOCIATION
Professional Member
No. 7883

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Instruction

Greenacre Arboriculture Ltd has been instructed by Little Easton Parish Council to carry out a condition survey of the trees located within the site of Little Easton Playing Field, Manor Road, Little Easton, Dunmow, Essex, CM6 2JR.

1.2 Background

The client requested a survey of the health and condition of the trees situated within the site to identify any potential hazards or safety concerns which would require remedial works.

1.3 Previous Reports

- Tree Condition Survey (Ref. 09-202112)

2. Tree Survey

2.1 Survey Methodology

The survey, which includes an assessment of tree health and risk was conducted on the trees included in the instruction, as detailed above.

The International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) describes a basic assessment of trees as follows: A detailed visual inspection of a tree and its surrounding environment (Dunster *et al.,* 2017). This may include utilising tools such as a probe or sounding mallet/ hammer to assist with the inspection. The assessment requires the surveyor to be able to walk freely around the trees without obstruction, allowing them to inspect the basal area, main stem, crown structure and physiological condition.

The survey is of a preliminary nature, with the assessment of trees being carried out by identifying external characteristics to give an indication of internal conditions and assess structural stability. This type of survey methodology was described as Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) (Mattheck and Breloer, 1994).

Tree information recorded includes species identification, tree height, stem diameter, crown spread diameter, age classification, physiological condition, observations and structural condition of tree(s), targets, risk rating and recommendation of works.

All information is recorded using Pear Technology tree mapping and management software on a handheld tablet device and ordnance survey map.

The locations of trees have been plotted using GPS reference systems, with a reported accuracy of approx. 1.0m to 3.0m.

2.2 Site Plan

A Site Plan showing the location of trees is provided as an attachment to this report and should be viewed alongside the information within this document.

3. Site Details

3.1 Site Description

Little Easton Playing Field is located off Manor Road in Little Easton (Figure 1). The site is predominantly flat and open, bordered by residential properties, green spaces and arable land.

The majority of the trees within the site are situated along the perimeter of the playing field, forming a natural boundary that contributes to the site's aesthetic and ecological value.

The tree stock includes a variety of native and non-native deciduous species, with Lombardy poplar and London plane being the most prominent. The trees present vary in age and size from young specimens to mature, established individuals, offering varying canopy coverage and habitat opportunities.

Figure 1. Site overview (highlighted in red). Image referenced from Google Earth.

3.2 Tree Preservation Order (TPO) and Conservation Areas (CA)

Searches carried out using the Uttlesford District Council website and interactive mapping service accessed on 18.07.2025 confirmed that there are no trees located within or immediately adjacent to the site that are subject to a Tree Preservation Order and that the site is not situated within a designated Conservation Area.

4. Limitations of Report

4.1 Constraints and Limitations of the Tree Survey

- The inspection and survey were based on visual observations as recorded and described within the report.
- A climbing inspection was not carried out, unless stated otherwise within the report.
- No below-ground inspections were carried out, unless stated otherwise within the report.
- All observations were made from within the boundaries of the property, or from public land unless otherwise stated. Trees within third-party properties are inspected from within the boundaries of the permitted property access or public land.
- All measurements are estimated, unless otherwise stated within the report.
- All measurements referencing distances to the property are made towards the nearest face/ surface of the property from the observer.

4.2 Arboricultural Recommendations

- The recommendations in this report are valid for one year, any alterations or amendments render this report invalid.
- Management recommendations will become invalid if changes develop to the site that affect the condition of the tree, the site as evaluated, or the hazards as identified at the time of the survey.
- It is recommended that a new tree survey/report is undertaken if such changes occur to any of the aforementioned details.
- The recommended works stated above are deemed necessary for the appropriate management of the tree(s) and should be acceptable to the local authority. The local authority does have the right to refuse the recommendations made in this report.

4.3 Trees Subject to Statutory Controls

- If the tree(s) are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or are located in a Conservation Area it will be necessary to contact the local authority before any form of tree work operations, other than particular exemptions, can be carried out.

4.4 Provided Information

- Any information provided to Greenacre Arboriculture Ltd in relation to this report is assumed to be accurate.

4.5 Trees in Relation to Subsidence or Heave

- Assessment of the risks of indirect damage occurring or associated with the property or third-party properties are not covered within this report.

4.6 Trees in Relation to Change Outside Human Control

- Trees are a living organism that are subject to changes outside of human control and susceptible to failure even when considered sound (Mattheck and Breloer, 1994). Phenological changes influence and impact trees' growth when in dormancy and in leaf. Extreme changes in weather can warrant inspection or re-inspection of trees to assess their associated health and safety.

4.7 Copyright

5. Risk Assessment Methodology

5.1 ISA Methodology

Risk has been assessed using the International Society of Arboriculture's (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment Methodology (ISA, 2017). This 'qualitative' system uses a matrix-based combination of ratings which results in a conclusion of associated risk.

With regard to trees and their ability to present risk within their given environment; a hazard is the part of the tree which is a likely source of harm to person(s) or property, whilst risk is the combination of the probability of an event or action happening with the severity and following consequences.

The risk rating used represents the part of the tree which presents the greatest risk.

Table 1. Likelihood matrix

Likelihood of Failure	Likelihood of Impact			
	Very Low	Low	Medium	High
Imminent	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely	Very likely
Probable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely
Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely
Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

Table 2. Risk rating matrix

Likelihood of Failure and Impact	Consequence of Failure			
	Negligible	Minor	Significant	Severe
Very likely	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Likely	Low	Moderate	High	High
Somewhat likely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Low

6. Management Recommendations

6.1 Explanation of Timescales

The timescales below have been provided following the use of the International Society of Arboriculture's (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment Methodology. This 'qualitative' system uses a matrix-based combination of ratings which results in a conclusion of associated risk.

Extreme risk – Works to be carried out within 1 week.
High risk – Works to be carried out within 1 month.
Moderate risk – Works to be carried out within 3-6 months.
Low risk – Works to be carried out within 12-24 months.

6.2 Schedule of Recommended Tree Works

All works undertaken by the contractor should be carried out to BS3998: (2010) Recommendations for Tree Work and BS8545: (2014) Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape Recommendations.

Table 3. Works to be carried out within 6 months

Tree no.	Species	Recommendations of works
T405	Lombardy poplar	Re-pollard at approx. 10.0m above ground level, back to previous pruning points.
T421	Oak	Remove large deadwood >50mm in diameter and/or >1000mm in length throughout crown.

Table 4. Works to be carried out within 12 months

Tree no.	Species	Recommendations of works
T401	Lombardy poplar	Clear vegetation surrounding main stem to aid future inspections. Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where surface roots are present.
T402	Common lime	Monitor included unions at crown break. Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where surface roots are present.
T403	London plane	Re-pollard at approx. 12.0m above ground level, back to previous pruning points. Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where surface roots are present.
T404	London plane	Re-pollard at approx. 12.0m above ground level, back to previous pruning points. Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where surface roots are present.
T405	Lombardy poplar	Monitor condition of main stem and buttress roots at ground level, noting any progression of decay or presence of fungal fruiting bodies.
T406	London plane	Re-pollard at approx. 11.0m above ground level, back to previous pruning points.
T407	Lombardy poplar	Re-pollard at approx. 11.0m above ground level, back to previous pruning points. Monitor pruning wound on main stem at approx. 2.0m above ground level.
T408	Lombardy poplar	Re-pollard at approx. 10.0m above ground level, back to previous pruning points.
T409	London plane	Re-pollard at approx. 9.0m above ground level, back to previous pruning points.

Tree no.	Species	Recommendations of works
T411	Lombardy poplar	Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where buttress roots are present.
T413	Horse chestnut	Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where buttress roots and surface roots are present.
T414	Lombardy poplar	Sever and remove ivy on main stem from ground level up to 2.0m, to aid future inspections. Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where surface roots are present. Monitor wound on surface root to northeast of main stem.
T415	Lombardy poplar	Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where surface roots are present.
T417	Horse chestnut	Prune crown to provide approx. 1.0-2.0m clearance from utilities.
T419	English oak	Monitor cavity and area of bark necrosis on main stem, noting any presence of fungal fruiting bodies. Monitor wound in crown at approx. 5.0m above ground level.
T422	English oak	Prune crown to provide approx. 1.5m clearance from pavilion building.
T423	Common beech	Remove large deadwood >50mm in diameter and/or >1000mm in length throughout crown. Monitor cavities and historic wounds on main stem, noting any progression of decay.
G001	Group of common ash	Remove large deadwood >50mm in diameter and/or >1000mm in length throughout crown.
G002	Mixed species group	Fell dead or declining elm in group that are within falling distance of play area. Retain arisings on site as habitat.
G003	Mixed species group	Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where surface roots are present.
G004	Group of horse chestnut	Monitor condition of main stems. Monitor vitality of crowns.
G005	Mixed species group	Fell dead or declining elm in group that are within falling distance of play area. Retain arisings on site as habitat.
G006	Mixed species group	Remove large deadwood >50mm in diameter and/or >1000mm in length throughout crown. Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where surface roots are present. Monitor wound on stem of horse chestnut located northwest in group. Monitor union between codominant stems of lime located northwest in group.

Table 5. Works to be carried out within 24 months

Tree no.	Species	Recommendations of works
T421	Oak	Monitor vitality of crown.

Appendix 1. Survey Terminology

Tree no.	Reference number given to the tree in relation to plan or drawing.
Species	Common name used for the species of tree with the scientific name given when considered relevant.
Height	The approximate figure given in metres.
Crown spread	Approximate diameter of the crown measured from opposing cardinal directions (N-S, E-W), specified when necessary.
Stem dia.	This is the measurement of the stem diameter at 1.5m above ground level.
Age	Y – Young, in the first stages of the tree's life, less than a third of the tree's full life expectancy. SM – Semi-mature, approximately one-third of the tree's life expectancy. EM – Early-mature, between one-third and two-thirds expectancy. M - Mature, over two-thirds of the tree's life expectancy. OM – Over-mature, tree exceeding their life expectancy and now in decline.
Physiological condition	This is a consideration based on the overall vitality of the tree and is assessed by the crown's condition. Words used to describe the vitality of the tree are: Good/ Fair/ Poor/ Dead, using intermediate descriptions of the same phrases.
Observations and structural conditions of tree(s)	These include comments and observations of the trees' structural and physical condition on the day of undertaking the survey. All comments and recordings are taken from the ground unaided, unless otherwise stated or mentioned.
Target	An area, object or person(s) which are within the dripline of the crown or falling distance of the tree.
Risk rating	The risk rating is based on the observations of the tree on the day of undertaking the survey.
Recommendation of works	Recommendations which have been identified as necessary remedial works, based on the structural observations of the tree. The impacts of carrying out the survey to wildlife have been considered prior to carrying out works, including when investigating defects which have the potential to be wildlife habitat.
Work priority	Time scale in which works must be carried out indicating the risk it represents. Several work priorities may be issued to accommodate the amount of work required and are based on the tree risk rating.
Inspection frequency	The time in which reinspection of the tree is recommended, stated in months.

Appendix 2. Arboricultural Definitions

Abscission	The shedding of various parts of a tree, such as leaves or branches.
Adaptive growth	The reaction process of a tree whereby the rate of wood formation from within the cambial zone responds to gravity and other external forces, maintaining a uniform distribution of stress.
Adventitious	Shoot growth which develops neither from terminal nor axillary buds or roots that form other than through primary development.
Bark	A generic term typically applied to all the tissues of a woody plant that are outside the vascular cambium.
Bracing	The installation of cables, rods, or dynamic support systems to provide supplemental stability to weak branch unions or structurally compromised trees.
Buttress root	A tree root that extends above ground as a platelike outgrowth of the trunk supporting the tree.
Cambium	Tissue layer that provides undifferentiated cells for plant growth.
Canker	Area of dead cambium and overlying tissues killed by a pathogen.
Cavity	Hole or hollowing within a woody part of a tree caused by decay or damage.
Cellulose	A complex carbohydrate and the primary structural component of plant cell walls, giving trees their strength and rigidity.
Co-dominant stem/ branch	Upward growing stem/ branch of similar height and size as another stem/ branch.
Compartmentalisation	Also known as CODIT (Compartmentalisation of Decay in Trees). A biological process in which a tree isolates wounded or decayed tissue by forming protective chemical and anatomical boundaries (reaction zones) to limit the spread of pathogens.
Coppicing	Management practice of cutting trees close to ground level with the intention of encouraging the regrowth of multiple shoots.
Crown	Main area which bears foliage of the tree.
Crown lifting	Removal of lower branches to achieve a stated clearance from the ground level to the canopy.
Crown reduction	Pruning operation that results in an overall reduction in the height and/ or lateral spread of the crown.
Crown thinning	Removal of a proportion of small, live branches from throughout the crown to achieve an even density of foliage around a well-spaced and balanced branch structure.
Defect	In relation to tree hazards and management, defects are when a part of the tree structure is weakened by sudden trauma or the result of wood deterioration causing the tree to fail.
Deadwood	Parts of a tree or branch that are dead (static) and no longer physiologically functioning. Large deadwood: >50mm in diameter and/or >1000mm in length. Minor deadwood: <50mm in diameter and/or <1000mm in length
Dieback	The progressive death of shoot, branch or roots, typically occurring from a distal point.
Epicormic growth	Shoots that emerge from dormant or adventitious buds on the stem or branches, often triggered by stress, over-pruning, or exposure to increased light levels.

Appendix 2. Arboricultural Definitions cont.

Heart rot	The decay of wood in the centre of the stem or branch.
Heartwood	Non-functioning wood within the centre of the tree's stem or branch.
Hemi-cellulose	A complex carbohydrate found in the cell walls of trees, where it works alongside cellulose to provide structural support and flexibility.
Included bark	Bark tissue lodged in the union between a branch and the parent stem, in the crotch of two branches or between the bases of co-dominant stems, indicating potential weak attachment.
Lignin	A complex polymer that adds rigidity and decay resistance to tree cell walls, binding with cellulose and hemicellulose to strengthen structure and support growth.
Mycorrhizae	Symbiotic fungi that colonise tree roots, enhancing nutrient and water uptake while improving stress tolerance and disease resistance.
Natural bracing	The structural support formed when branches or stems grow in contact with each other, sometimes grafting together, which can enhance stability but may also create weak points due to included bark.
Pathogenic fungus	A fungus that induces disease in its host. Many decay fungi are not pathogenic, but some can colonise living sapwood.
Pollard	A tree that has formed a crown consisting of numerous branches arising from the same height on a main stem or lateral branches.
Reaction wood	Structurally modified wood that develops in response to mechanical stress; tension wood in hardwoods forms on the upper side of a leaning stem, while compression wood in conifers forms on the lower side.
Root and butt-rot	Decay that affects the buttress region and some or all of the central roots, sometimes extending up the stem. The fungi involved typically produce fruiting bodies between the buttresses of colonised trees. Occasionally, such decay is confined either to the roots or to the buttress zone.
Saprophytic	A form of organism, including plants and fungus, that lives on dead and decaying matter.
Sapwood	The outer living layer of wood found under the bark that is used to conduct and transport water and minerals around the tree.
Selective white rot	A form of white rot where decomposition of the lignin leaves the cellulose largely intact until a late stage.
Simultaneous white rot	A form of white rot in which lignin and cellulose components are broken down at similar rates.
Soft rot	Localised erosion of grooves or tunnelling in woody cell walls, resulting in the primary degradation of cellulose and hemi-cellulose.
Veteran	A tree that is of interest biologically, culturally or aesthetically because of its age, size or condition.
Windthrow	The uprooting or toppling of a tree due to strong winds exceeding the anchorage capacity of its root system, often exacerbated by saturated soils, restricted rooting space or structural defects.
Wound	Injury in a tree caused by a physical force.

Appendix 3. Tree Survey Data

Table 6. Little Easton Playing Field - Tree Survey Data

Tree no	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Crown spread dia. (m)	Age	Phys. condition	Observations and structural condition of tree(s)	Targets	Risk rating	Recommendation of works	Work priority	Inspection frequency
T401	Lombardy poplar	14.0	810	9.0	M	Good	Damage to surface roots projecting east and southeast. Likely result of footfall and mechanical damage. Exposed desiccated wood visible. Vegetation surrounding base of tree. Light ivy encroachment on main stem. Crown breaks into 3no. upright stems at approx. 3.0m above ground level. Unions appear currently stable. Crown previously pollard at approx. 8.0-9.0m. Approx 3.0-4.0m regrowth now present.	Footpath, cricket netting area, third-party building	Low	Clear vegetation surrounding main stem to aid future inspections. Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where surface roots are present.	12 months all	36 months
T402	Common lime	10.0	660	9.0	SM	Good	Damage to surface roots in all cardinal directions. Associated with mechanical damage. Evidence of historic pruning in lower crown. Low crown break. Included unions at crown break. Unions appear currently stable.	Playing field, cricket area	Low	Monitor included unions at crown break. Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where surface roots are present.	12 months all	36 months
T403	London plane	16.0	770	14.0	M	Good	Damage to surface roots to the east of main stem. Associated with mechanical damage. Crown historically pollard at approx. 12.0m above ground level. Approx. 3.0-4.0m regrowth now present.	Playing field	Low	Re-pollard at approx. 12.0m above ground level, back to previous pruning points. Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where surface roots are present.	12 months all	36 months
T404	London plane	16.0	660	12.0	M	Good	Damage to surface roots to the east of main stem. Associated with mechanical damage. Historic wound on buttress root to the southwest. Desiccated wood visible. Good response growth developing around wound. Not currently considered significant. Crown historically pollard at approx. 12.0m above ground level. Approx. 3.0-4.0m regrowth now present.	Playing field	Low	Re-pollard at approx. 12.0m above ground level, back to previous pruning points. Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where surface roots are present.	12 months all	36 months
T405	Lombardy poplar	18.0	1000	7.5	M	Good	Basal and epicormic growth present main stem. Historic wound on main stem at ground level to east. Decay visible. Decay probed to a depth of approx. 300mm. Decay appears to have progressed since the previous survey was undertaken in 2021. Area of loose bark and decay at base of stem to the north. Decay probed to a depth of approx. 25mm. Detached senescent fruiting body of saprophytic fungi caught in epicormic growth. Crown historically pollard at approx. 10.0m above ground level. Approx. 8.0m regrowth now present. Visible decay and desiccated wood present at historic pruning points.	Playing field	Moderate	Re-pollard at approx. 10.0m above ground level, back to previous pruning points. Monitor condition of main stem and buttress roots at ground level, noting any progression of decay or presence of fungal fruiting bodies.	6 months 12 months	36 months

Tree no	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Crown spread dia. (m)	Age	Phys. condition	Observations and structural condition of tree(s)	Targets	Risk rating	Recommendation of works	Work priority	Inspection frequency
T406	London plane	16.0	820	11.0	M	Good	Bifurcation at approx. 2.5m above ground level. Swelling of main stem to the west directly below union. Union appears currently stable. Not currently considered significant. Crown historically pollard at approx. 11.0m. Approx. 4.0m regrowth now present.	Playing field	Low	Re-pollard at approx. 11.0m above ground level, back to previous pruning points.	12 months	36 months
T407	Lombardy poplar	16.0	980	6.0	M	Good	Damage to buttress root to the east. Associated with mechanical damage. Historic pruning wound on main stem at approx. 2.0m to the north. Visible decay and desiccated wood. Wound can be probed by approx. 90mm in depth. Response growth developing around wound. Crown historically pollard at approx. 10.0-11.0m above ground level. Approx. 5.0m regrowth now present. Visible decay and desiccated wood present at historic pruning points. Bracing in tree associated with cricket net. No signs of abrasion to branches were bracing is attached.	Playing field	Low	Re-pollard at approx. 11.0m above ground level, back to previous pruning points. Monitor pruning wound on main stem at approx. 2.0m above ground level.	12 months all	36 months
T408	Lombardy poplar	16.0	1050	7.0	M	Good	Basal and epicormic growth present on main stem. Historic pruning wounds on the main stem between approx. 1.6-2.5m above ground level. Pruning wounds range between 80-180mm in diameter. Crown historically pollard at approx. 10.0m above ground level. Approx. 6.0m regrowth now present. Visible decay and desiccated wood present at historic pruning points. Approx. 2.0m section of missing bark extending down from historic pruning point of central stem. No visible signs of fungal fruiting bodies. Bracing in tree associated with cricket net. No signs of abrasion to branches were bracing is attached.	Playing field	Low	Re-pollard at approx. 10.0m above ground level, back to previous pruning points.	12 months	36 months
T409	London plane	14.0	670	12.5	EM	Good	Crown historically pollard at approx. 9.0m above ground level. Approx. 4.0-5.0m regrowth now present. Bracing in tree associated with cricket net. No signs of abrasion to branches were bracing is attached.	Playing field, Manor Road	Low	Re-pollard at approx. 9.0m above ground level, back to previous pruning points.	12 months	36 months
T410	Horse chestnut	8.0	800	9.0	M	Good	Girdling structural root to south of main stem. Not currently considered significant. Basal and epicormic growth recently removed on main stem. Notable historic pruning wounds on main stem. Wounds are approx. 150mm in diameter. Response growth developing around wounds. Not currently considered significant. Crown recently pollard at approx. 8.0m above ground level.	Playing field, Manor Road	Low	No works presently required.	n/a	36 months

Tree no	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Crown spread dia. (m)	Age	Phys. condition	Observations and structural condition of tree(s)	Targets	Risk rating	Recommendation of works	Work priority	Inspection frequency
T411	Lombardy poplar	17.0	980	5.0	M	Fair	Basal and epicormic growth present on main stem. Pronounced buttress root formation to north, northeast and west. Damage to buttress root to the northeast. Associated with mechanical damage. Flattening of main stem to southeast. No visible signs of decay and unable to probe area of stem flattening. Not currently considered significant. Cavities associated with storm damage branches within crown at approx. 7.0m above ground level. Crown previously pollard at approx. 15.0m above ground level. Approx. 1.0-2.0m regrowth now present.	Playing field, Manor Road, third-party property	Low	Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where buttress roots are present.	12 months	36 months
T412	Horse chestnut	10.0	570	7.5	EM	Good	Girdling root at base of main stem. Not currently considered significant. Crown previously reduced at approx. 9.0-10.0m above ground level.	Playing field, Manor Road, third-party property	Low	No works presently required.	n/a	36 months
T413	Horse chestnut	12.0	690	5.5	M	Fair	Damage to buttress root to southeast and surface root to north. Associated with mechanical damage. Exposed desiccated wood visible at areas of wounding. Unable to probe. Historic pruning wounds on main stem up to height of approx. 4.0m. Wounds approx. <100mm in diameter. Decay visible, with response growth developing around the pruning wounds. Not currently considered significant. Crown previously reduced at approx. 11.0m above ground level. Approx. 1.0m regrowth now present.	Playing field, Manor Road, third-party property	Low	Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where buttress roots and surface roots are present.	12 months	36 months
T414	Lombardy poplar	17.0	950	6.5	M	Good	Pronounced buttress root formation to northeast and west. Damage to surface root to northeast of main stem approx. 6.0m from main stem. Associated with mechanical damage. Decay and desiccated wood visible. Decay can be probed to a depth of approx. 10mm. Ivy encroaching on main stem from ground level up to a height of approx. 5.0m. Several historic storm damaged wounds within crown. Crown previously pollard at approx. 15.0m above ground level. Approx. 1.0-2.0m regrowth now present. Decay visible at historic pruning points.	Playing field, Manor Road, third-party property	Low	Sever and remove ivy on main stem from ground level up to 2.0m, to aid future inspections. Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where surface roots are present. Monitor wound on surface root to northeast of main stem.	12 months all	36 months
T415	Lombardy poplar	16.0	950	4.0	M	Fair	Damage to surface root to the northwest. Associated with mechanical damage. Senescent fungal fruiting bodies previously reported at base of main stem in survey during 2021. No visible fungal fruiting bodies observed during current survey. Base of main stem can be probed to the east to a depth of 80mm. Epicormic growth on main stem. Crown previously pollard at approx. 15.0m above ground level. Approx. 1.0m regrowth now present.	Playing field, Manor Road, third-party property	Low	Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where surface roots are present.	12 months	36 months

Tree no	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Crown spread dia. (m)	Age	Phys. condition	Observations and structural condition of tree(s)	Targets	Risk rating	Recommendation of works	Work priority	Inspection frequency
T416	Horse chestnut	10.0	530	5.5	EM	Good	Crown previously reduced at approx. 9.0m above ground level. Approx. 1.0m regrowth now present. Good form and crown structure.	Playing field, Manor Road, car park	Low	No works presently required.	n/a	36 months
T417	Horse chestnut	12.0	520	8.5	EM	Good	Tree located in centre of car park. Compaction of soils surrounding tree due to location. Crown historically lifted to approx. 4.0m above ground level. Response growth developing around wounds. Crown encroaching power lines to west. Good form and crown structure.	Car park, power lines	Low	Prune crown to provide approx. 1.0-2.0m clearance from utilities.	12 months	36 months
T418	Wild cherry	Tree removed since previous survey was undertaken.										
T419	English oak	12.0	1000	14.0	M	Fair	Located west of ditch line. Ownership unknown. Pronounced buttress root formation to the west. Void between buttress roots to the southwest. Void can be probed to a depth of 400mm. Void likely result of soil erosion. Not currently considered significant. Cavity on main stem to the southwest at approx. 2.5m above ground level. Area of bark necrosis adjacent cavity. No visible signs of fungal fruiting bodies. Good response growth developing around cavity. Historic wound on sub-lateral branch at approx. 5.0m above ground level. No visible fungal fruiting bodies. Evidence of woodpecker activity around wound. Squat form. Minor deadwood in crown.	Playing field, Village Hall	Low	Monitor cavity and area of bark necrosis on main stem, noting any presence of fungal fruiting bodies. Monitor wound in crown at approx. 5.0m above ground level.	12 months all	36 months
T420	Silver birch	14.0	450	10.0	M	Good	Historic wounds on main stem. Wounds displaying good response growth. Crown historically lifted. Crown predominates to the south due to suppression from adjacent mature oak. Minor deadwood in crown.	Play area	Low	No works presently required.	n/a	36 months
T421	Oak	16.0	660 630	16.0	M	Fair	Notable bifurcation at approx. 1.5m above ground level. Historic pruning wound on topside of stem to south adjacent union. Desiccated wood visible. Unable to probe wound. Wound not currently considered significant. Stem to south growing at a 70° angle. Evidence of fibre buckling below union indicates stress. Overall good crown structure. Large deadwood in crown. Crown previously reduced to the south. Early signs of apical dieback in crown to the southeast.	Play area	Moderate	Remove large deadwood >50mm in diameter and/or >1000mm in length throughout crown. Monitor vitality of crown.	6 months 24 months	36 months

Tree no	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Crown spread dia. (m)	Age	Phys. condition	Observations and structural condition of tree(s)	Targets	Risk rating	Recommendation of works	Work priority	Inspection frequency
T422	English oak	13.0	1020	16.0	OM	Good	Light ivy encroachment on main stem. Presence of ivy not considered to impede inspection. Historically lifted over footpath and pavilion building. Minor deadwood within crown. Squat form. Crown beginning to encroach pavilion building.	Pavilion, footpath, playing field	Low	Prune crown to provide approx. 1.5m clearance from pavilion building.	12 months	36 months
T423	Common beech	10.0	600	12.0	EM	Good	Historic pruning wounds on main stem. Wounds are typically 100mm in diameter. Response growth developing around wounds. Wounds probed to depths of approx. 80-150mm. No signs of fungal fruiting bodies. Large deadwood in lower crown. Several included unions within tightly formed crown.	Playing field	Low	Remove large deadwood >50mm in diameter and/or >1000mm in length throughout crown. Monitor cavities and historic wounds on main stem, noting any progression of decay.	12 months all	36 months
T424	Lombardy poplar	7.0	100	2.0	SM	Fair to good	Regenerative growth forming from previous felled stump.	Playing field	Low	No works presently required.	n/a	36 months
T425	Silver birch	5.0	90	3.5	SM	Fair	Historic wounds on main stem at ground level and 0.5m. Suppressed form.	Play area	Low	No works presently required.	n/a	36 months
G001	Group of common ash	15.0	400	12.0	EM	Good	2no. even-aged trees in group. Tree to east has damage to stem at approx. 0.5m to the northeast and at 1.5m to the west. Suspected vehicular damage due to location in car park. Exposed desiccated wood. Unable to probe wounds. Not currently considered significant. Tree to west has girdling structural roots which are occluded within the main stem. Roots too large and established to prune and remove. Crowns have been historically lifted over car park. Infrequent large deadwood in crowns.	Car park	Low	Remove large deadwood >50mm in diameter and/or >1000mm in length throughout crown.	12 months	36 months
G002	Mixed species group	12.0	250	5.0	SM	Fair	Species include elm, cherry and elder. Several dead or declining elm within group. 1no. partially failed elm supported within other tree canopy. Dense ivy encroaching through crowns of group.	Playing field, play area	Low	Fell dead or declining elm in group that are within falling distance of play area. Retain arisings on site as habitat.	12 months	36 months
G003	Mixed species group	17.0	420	10.0	SM - EM	Fair	Species include oak, ash and horse chestnut. Pronounced structural and buttress roots. Damage to surface roots. Associated with mechanical damage. Evidence of pruning in crowns. Minor deadwood throughout crowns.	Play area	Low	Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where surface roots are present.	12 months	36 months

Tree no	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Crown spread dia. (m)	Age	Phys. condition	Observations and structural condition of tree(s)	Targets	Risk rating	Recommendation of works	Work priority	Inspection frequency
G004	Group of horse chestnut	11.0	520	13.0	EM	Fair	2no. even-aged trees in group. Both trees displaying signs of bleeding on their main stems. Bleeding associated with bacterial wet wood infection. Tree to west has bark necrosis on several sub-laterals in inner canopy and an included branch union to the north at approx. 3.0m. Area beneath trees considered to have limited footfall. Tree to east has an approx. 100mm diameter wound at the union of the sub-lateral branch to southwest at approx. 2.5m. Response growth developing around wound. Infrequent large deadwood in crown.	Play area	Low	Monitor condition of main stems. Monitor vitality of crowns.	12 months all	36 months
G005	Mixed species group	13.0	350	8.0	SM - EM	Fair	Species include field maple, oak with an understory of blackthorn, elm and hawthorn. Several dead or declining elm within group.	Footpath, play area	Low	Fell dead or declining elm in group that are within falling distance of play area. Retain arisings on site as habitat.	12 months	36 months
G006	Mixed species group	16.0	600	12.0	SM - M	Good	Species include ash, oak, chestnut and lime. Approx. 12no. trees within group. Damage to surface roots associated with ash in group. Damage to surface roots likely the result of mechanical damage. Light ivy encroachment on several stems in group. Presence of ivy is not considered to impede inspection. 1no. ash within group has historic wound to stem at approx. 1.5m above ground level to southwest. Unable to probe. Good response growth developing around wound. Not currently considered significant. Large historic wound on main stem of horse chestnut northwest in group. Desiccated wood present at wound and unable to probe. Historic pruning wounds on main stems in group. Good response growth developing around wounds. Lime tree to the north exhibits codominant stem growth pattern at approx. 1.0m above ground level. Union appears currently stable. Infrequent large deadwood throughout crowns.	Play area, footpath, zip wire	Low	Remove large deadwood >50mm in diameter and/or >1000mm in length throughout crown. Limit use of grass cutting machinery in area where surface roots are present. Monitor wound on stem of horse chestnut located northwest in group. Monitor union between codominant stems of lime located northwest in group.	12 months all	36 months

Appendix 4. References

BSI (2010) *BS3998 – Tree Work Recommendations.* British Standards Institute

BSI (2014) *BS8545 - Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape Recommendations*. British Standards Institute

Dunster, J. A., Smiley, E.T., Matheny, N. and Lilly, S. (2017) *Tree Risk Assessment Manual, 2nd ed.* International Society of Arboriculture.

ISA (2017) *Basic Tree Risk Assessment Form*. International Society of Arboriculture.

Lonsdale, D. (1999) *Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management*. London, Department of the Environment, Transport and Regions.

Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H. (1994) *The Body Language of Trees: A Handbook for Failure Analysis*. Great Britain: Department of the Environment

Uttlesford District Council Website and Interactive Map
UK, Uttlesford District Council Accessed 18/07/2025 via
https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/article/4890/Tree-preservation-orders-TPO