

TREES

Tree Research, Education and Environmental Services Ltd.



Report on the short to medium term health and safety of the trees around the high and moderate use areas reference from the GHCW Tree Safety Zones

Prepared for: Gillies Hill Community Woodland (GHCW), Cambusbarron Community Development Trust (CCDT), Trustees and Woodland Management Group, Cambusbarron, Stirling

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1.0 Introduction

Following email communications between Tim Elliot of the Cambusbarron Community Development Trust and Matthew Cooper of Tree Research, Education and Environmental Services Ltd (T.R.E.E.S.) in July 2023. A site visit was requested to look at the Gillies Hill Community Woodland (GHCW) and the tree safety plan. Following a site visit on the 11th October 2023 the feedback on the site included a quote to carry out a negative tree survey on the high and moderate use areas as illustrated in the Cambusbarron Community Development Trust's (CCDT) Tree Safety Plan (Draft) this was sent on the 14th October 2023 and accepted on the 30th October 2023.

A preliminary inspection, type 1 "Visual Tree Assessment," or VTA (Mattheck and Breloer 1994) was carried out on those trees within the high and moderate use areas of GHCW as illustrated within CCDT's Tree Safety Plan (Draft). This was to be a negative survey so only trees of interest would be recorded, not every tree inspected.

Stirling Council were contacted, via email, on 18th December 2023 to check for any planning constraints, such as Tree Preservations Orders or Conservation areas. Ms Ingrid Withington, Tree Officer at Stirling Council, confirmed there are no constraints on the site relating to planning.

Part of the site is a Geological Conservation Review Site according to Nature Scot, this should also be taken into account for work on the quarry side of the site;

<https://sitelink.nature.scot/map>

The trees of interest without tags in the negative survey were tagged with white plastic tags, although some already had metal tags and these numbers were used in these cases. Their location is indicated on the Site Plan (See Appendix 7.4), the tags will confirm the trees' position on site. The trees' location can also be accessed by following the link below;

https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1PMa_NKBbFzMHtUPbXiWTQ1XGv_nCSM4&usp=sharing

The consultant who carried out the site visit and produced the resulting report is Matthew Cooper. He has been in the arboricultural industry all his working life. He achieved a Bachelor of Science with First Class Honours in Arboriculture. He is a Fellow of the Arboricultural Association and a Chartered Environmentalist and Chartered Arboriculturalist. He has worked in the arboricultural sector since the early 1990s and since the end of 2000 carrying out consultancy, training and assessment in a wide range of arboricultural matters, firstly as an Arboricultural Adviser for SAC (Scottish Agricultural College) and then as Senior Arboricultural Consultant for SAC Consulting part of SRUC (Scotland's Rural College). In 2014 he opened his own business and is now Director and Chartered Arboriculturalist at Tree Research, Education and Environmental Services (T.R.E.E.S.) Ltd. Full curriculum vitae is available on request.

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2.0 Limitations

All survey work was carried out from ground level as this is a preliminary report, should further investigation be required it is highlighted in the report's recommendations.

No soil, foliage or root samples were taken for analysis, should further investigation be required it is highlighted in the report's recommendations.

No invasive decay measuring tools were used, should further investigation be required it is highlighted in the report's recommendations.

Trees are living organisms and can decline in health rapidly due to biotic and abiotic influences. Therefore failure of intact trees can never be ruled out due to the laws and forces of nature.

This report is based on site visits carried out on the 4th, 5th, 8th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 18th December 2023 and can only comment on and make recommendations for the trees at that time. As a tree owner, it is essential that a defensible evaluation and inspection system be in place. The level and frequency of tree inspection must match the type of target and level of risk. In relation to highway trees, for example, it is recommended that an arboricultural specialist should survey all highway trees every five years regardless of their condition.

Although the report's main aim is the health and safety of the trees, consideration should be made concerning a tree's potential as a habitat. All works should be sensitive to any potential habitats, such as bat roost, birds' nests etc. If these were observed they are commented on, if there is any doubt about the presence of wildlife Nature Scot should be contacted before any works commence.

The plan in Appendix 7.4 of this report is purely a guide and the tags should be used for identification of the trees. The GPS used is only accurate to 10m and under tree canopies can be much less accurate, where possible these inaccuracies are corrected when the plan is produced. Note the plan in Appendix 7.4 doesn't always show all of the tag numbers, but the link provided will connect you to an online map, upon which, you can zoom in to every tree. These points are illustrated by a colour code and tag number. Clicking on these points, online, will give all the information provided in Appendix 7.1 (tree schedule) as well as additional information such as target and other comments about the site on the day the trees were surveyed.

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3.0 Summary

There were 4454 trees to be inspected on the site of which 212 were recorded as trees of interest. These mostly required some tree work or a reduced re-inspection period. Although some of the good condition trees were to demarcate where the tree survey stopped as the boundaries were difficult to identify. It is thought in most cases this will mean a larger area was inspected than requested.

Across the site there are many windblown or part blown trees or groups of trees. This is most obvious in the Dark woods which will be dealt with latter in this section. Where these windblown or part blown trees could affect the paths, road or access road or those areas deemed as high or moderate use management recommendation have been given, which for the most part are the removal of the trees, unless they can be retained at low risk and offer an obvious habitat benefit. It is also important that the uninspected paths are also being inspected for these and other common features on the site.

There are a number of trees with failed weak unions, mostly bifurcated cup unions, but some bifurcated wide inclusions. Some were trifurcated or had more stems and some had already failed. When there were weak unions they have been noted and any mitigating factors such as types of natural bracing, for example fused stems and fused branches have been considered. Where this is not the case management recommendation have been made to prune or put in place support systems to mitigate the risk.

With areas of Rhododendron and trees being cleared this is having an impact on the adjacent trees. Some have long lateral branches or stems and these are cracking and failing or partially failing. It is also the case that tree work has left dangerous hanging branches and damaged trees. Where these affect inspected target areas pruning or other remedial works have been recommended, but it is also important that the uninspected paths are also being inspected for these and other common features on the site.

There are, as would be expected a wide range of fungi on the site. Some of these are causing wood to decay and degrading stems and branches. For the most part these are saprophytic, living on deadwood. Although this can weaken deadwood it is part of the natural process, although risk mitigation was still considered. In other trees, especially Birch and Beech on the site this is degrading the living structure of the trees. The most common wood decay fungi on the site were Birch Polypore (*Fomitopsis betulina*), Tinder fungus (*Fomes fomentarius*), Butt rot (*Heterobasidion annosum*) and Honey Fungus or Bootlace fungi (*Armillaria spp.*). These fungi are an essential part of nutrient recycling, but where they pose an unacceptable risk to the high and moderate use areas management recommendation have been suggested.

In the Common Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) on site ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) is common across the site, albeit too different levels of severity. Although there are

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class 4 trees near Cambusbarron Primary School and up the access road to the walled garden that will need to be removed. This is a notifiable disease and its impact is already severe across the site. It should be reported to the PHSI and biosecurity measures put in place. It is important not to remove the healthier Ash on the site as their seed material will repopulate Ash on the site in the future. The other fungi affecting the site is affecting the Wych Elm (*Ulmus glabra*) population with Dutch Elm's Disease (*Ophiostoma novo-ulmi*) this poses a less immediate risk of failure. Although this will usually lead to the death of the tree, therefore felling is still recommended and biosecurity measures should be in place. It has no structural impact on the tree in the short term, hence slightly longer work priorities.

From the delivery of the Statutory Plant Health Notice (SPHN) there has been a huge loss of larch on site. This has left many broken and hanging branches. Some of these are from the felling operation and are from the felled Larch. Others are trees damaged by the operation or just exposed after the removal, however necessary, of their adjacent supporting trees. These hanging branches and damaged stems have remedial recommendations where they affect the high or moderate use areas.

There are several species of brittle branch trees on site. This is mostly a consideration where the tree in question is much larger than the adjacent trees or where adjacent trees have been removed such as in the SPHN area. Most notably in the Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga mensizii*) (See figure 8, Appendix 7.3), Hybrid Larch (*Larix x marschlinsii*) and the magnificent Wellingtonia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*), where broken branches are common place and some are still hanging in the crown of the tree or adjacent trees.

Other trees on site are also showing common failures for different reasons are Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) (See figure 9, Appendix 7.3). This can be for biomechanical reason mentioned above, but commonly it is because of the impact of Grey Squirrels (*Sciurus carolinensis*). They cause damage to the upper sides of many branches and section of stems, especially around unions and continue this damage over the years not allowing the trees to recover resulting in failures. Where these failures are imminent or have already occurred, either partially or fully, remediation recommendations are suggested to mitigate risk to the high and moderate usage areas.

There is also some water logging and associated dieback in the trees where they cope less well with standing water. Alder and Willow generally perform the best in these conditions, with Beech and Sycamore doing generally less well and to be avoided if replanting in the wetter areas.

There are also issues with Willows on site where the ground is more free draining, they are in competition with other trees or just aging as they are relatively shortly lived trees. In these areas you are starting to see increased amounts of deadwood and due to the brittle nature of the wood you are also seeing stem and branch fractures. Some so severe the trees in question are suggested to be felled and allowed to regenerate.

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The Dark Woods were discussed at the earlier site visit. However it is worth mentioning here due to the large area of windblown trees within this area as well as the largest frequency of fire damaged stems. Some of these fire damaged stems are developing decay as a result. Fortunately most of the windblown areas do not currently affect the high or moderate use areas. However where individual trees do affect these areas they have been highlighted and generally felling has been recommended.

Having walked the site extensively the moss and lichen population strongly suggests that the site is oceanic in nature. It would therefore lend itself to planting that would fit with a temperate rain forest albeit it sits outside the natural range.

The footpaths, mountain bike tracks and access tracks show the popularity of the site. However most of the footpaths that still have trees nearby are showing signs of root damage. Whether that is severed roots or damage to roots, this coupled with the compaction caused by the use of the site should be considered as the sites usage continues to evolve. Due to the high level of use and tree cover on the site there will be an impact on the trees, but designs of pathways should be such as to minimise this damage and avoid severing of roots of retained trees.

As the Rhododendrons on site continue to be managed and other tree work is carried out leaving wood within the woodland, fire damage is a factor that has caused damage to tree stems, roots and branches. This damage can have a medium term impact on the condition of the tree and can change the potential risk a trees poses. Fires should avoid trees to be retained on site, roots, stems and crowns. It should also always be in line with SEPA guidance.

For more detail on the condition of the trees and the recommendations please refer to Appendix 7.1 and for recommendations section 5 of the report.

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4.0 Investigative Findings

The investigation was carried out over six and a half days in a mixture of rainy and dry conditions with wind ranging from still to light wind (force 3), although there were stronger gusts.

The trees on site ranged in age, although they were predominately mature or late mature, this even age structure was most obvious in the blocks of commercial conifers, such as the Dark Woods. The trees condition ranged widely as well. Of the 4454 trees inspected, 212 trees were recorded as trees of interest. Of the trees recorded there was the full range from good condition through to dangerous trees.

The areas inspected were the high and moderate use areas illustrated in the CCDT Tree Safety Plan Draft 1. However there were a number of other paths not included. It is assumed these are low use and are surveyed by the Basic Tree surveyor from the volunteers group. Some of these have been included, however time on the project means many were not.

Across the site there are many windblown or part blown trees or groups of trees (See figure 1, Appendix 7.3). This is most obvious in the Dark Woods, which will be dealt with later in this section. Where these windblown or part blown trees could affect the paths, road or access road or those areas deemed as high or moderate use, management recommendation have been given, however further back in the woods they create niche habitat and have therefore not be mentioned. This is important to note as change of use mentioned above will impact this consideration.

There are a number of trees with failed weak unions, mostly bifurcated cup unions, but some bifurcated wide inclusions. Some were also trifurcated or had more stems and some of which had already failed (See figure 2, Appendix 7.3). When there were weak unions they have been noted and any mitigating factors such as types of natural bracing, for example fused stems and fused branches have been considered.

With areas of Rhododendron and trees being cleared this is having an impact on the adjacent trees. Some have long lateral branches or slimmer stems that are cracking and failing or partially failing. It is also the case that tree work has left dangerous hanging branches and damaged trees (See figure 3, Appendix 7.3).

There are, as would be expected a wide range of fungi on the site. Some of these are causing wood to decay and degrading stems and branches. For the most part these are saprophytic, living on deadwood. Although this can weaken deadwood it is part of the natural process, although risk mitigation was still considered. In other trees, especially Birch and Beech on the site this is degrading the living structure of the trees. The most common wood decay fungi on the site were Birch Polypore (*Fomitopsis betulina*) (See figure 4, Appendix 7.3), Tinder fungus (*Fomes fomentarius*), Butt rot (*Heterobasidion annosum*) and Honey Fungus or Bootlace fungi (*Armillaria spp.*). (The

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fruiting bodies are not present at this time of year, although from the rhizomorphs it was thought to be *Armillaria mellea*.)

There were other fungal infections on site, that rather than affecting the individual structure of a tree are having more wide ranging health considerations. You have already experienced this with your Statutory Plant Health Notice (SPHN) due *Phytophthora ramorum* in your Larch population. From our discussion before this inspection you are also aware of the other two fungi having a similar effect on the trees on site. Firstly Ash Dieback, the Common Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) with ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) are faring differently across the site. Although there are class 4 trees near Cambusbarron Primary School (See figure 5, Appendix 7.3) and up the access road to the walled garden. This is a notifiable disease and its impact is already severe across the site. There are still many class 1 trees, the most healthy, although as mentioned there are many class 4 trees, usually the least healthy and most likely to be dangerous. The other fungi affecting the site is affecting the Wych Elm (*Ulmus glabra*) population with Dutch Elm's Disease (*Ophiostoma novo-ulmi*) (See figure 6, Appendix 7.3). There are still a number of living Elm on the site, but several have died or are dying, most obviously along the boundary to Cambusbarron Primary School.

From the delivery of the SPHN there has been a huge loss of larch on site. This has left many broken and hanging branches. Some of these are from the felling operation and are from the felled Larch. Others are trees damaged by the operation or just exposed after the removal, however necessary, of their adjacent support trees.

There are several species of brittle branch trees on site. This is mostly a consideration where the tree in question is much larger than the adjacent trees or where adjacent trees have been removed such as in the SPHN area. This is most notable in the Douglas Firs (*Pseudotsuga mensizii*) (See figure 7, Appendix 7.3), Hybrid Larches (*Larix x marschlinii*) and the magnificent Wellingtonias (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*).

Other trees on site that are showing common failures for different reasons are Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) (See figure 8, Appendix 7.3). This was sometimes for biomechanical reasons mentioned above, but commonly it is because of the impact of Grey Squirrels (*Sciurus carolinensis*). The repeated damage caused to the upper sides of many branches and sections of stem especially around unions does not allow the trees to recover, in some cases resulting in failures.

There is also some water logging and associated dieback in the trees where they cope less well with standing water. In these areas Alder and Willow generally perform better with Beech and Sycamore doing, generally, less well.

There are also issues with the Willows on site where the ground is more free draining, they are in competition with other trees or just aging, as these are relatively shortly lived trees. In these areas you are starting to see increased amounts of deadwood and

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due to the brittle nature of the wood you are also seeing stem and branch fractures (See figure 9, Appendix 7.3).

The Dark Woods were discussed on the earlier site visit, but there is a large area of windblown trees within this area as well as the largest frequency of fire damaged stems, which are beginning to develop decay cavities (See figure 10, Appendix 7.3). Fortunately most of the windblown areas do not currently affect the high or moderate use areas. However where individual trees do affect these areas they have been highlighted. It is worth mentioning two other points about the Dark Woods. Firstly the likelihood of windblown trees in an even aged commercial conifer plantation of this maturity will only increase. Secondly clear felling and restocking, if that is decided on, will have an impact in the short term on the adjacent trees. This will result in an increases in branch and stem failures in the exposed trees once this area is managed. This should be done with the support of a professional forester.

Having walked the site extensively the moss and lichen population strongly suggests that the site is oceanic in nature. It would therefore lend itself to planting that would fit with a temperate rain forest, albeit it sits outside the natural range for this type of forest.

The footpaths, mountain bike tracks and access tracks show the popularity of the site. However most of the footpaths that still have trees nearby are showing signs of root damage (See figure 11, Appendix 7.3). Whether that is severed roots (See figure 12, Appendix 7.3) or damage to roots. This coupled with the compaction caused by the use of the site should be considered as the sites usage continues to evolve.

As the Rhododendrons on site continue to be managed and other tree work is carried out leaving wood within the woodland, fire damage is a factor that has caused damaged to tree stems, roots and branches. This damage can have a medium term impact on the condition of the tree and can change the potential risk a trees poses.

Please refer to Appendix 7.1 "Tree Schedule" for the full details/condition of each of the trees.

5.0 Recommendations

5.1 General

T.R.E.E.S. strongly recommends the use of properly qualified and fully insured reputable, arboricultural contractors for all classes of tree surgery operations.

All tree work operations should adhere to the British Standard 3998, "Recommendations for Tree Works" and all operators should hold the relevant NPTC competency unit for the operations they are carrying out. Any contractor employed must be required to comply with this standard.

Adequate protection should be awarded to all retained trees and the woodland understorey. Compaction of the soil and physical damage should be avoided by minimising machinery traffic on the ground around the trees during any tree work carried out on site. Also avoid fires under the canopy of trees and always seek guidance from S.E.P.A. (Scottish Environmental Protection Agency) in relation to having fires on your site.

Before pruning and felling, the risk of damaging bat roosts or birds' nests must be carefully assessed. The reckless and negligent destruction of such habitats could result in prosecution under the "Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004". Many trees on site could provide suitable roosting sites for bats, such as loose bark, cavities, cracks and ivy. Advice should be sought from your local bat conservation group and Scottish Natural Heritage, before felling or pruning commences.

Generally trees should be re-surveyed at least every 5 years. However, where a tree was required to be re-inspected more frequently, this period is reduced and this is specified both in table 5.2.2 and Appendix 7.1.

All re-inspection or further investigation should be carried out by a competent and properly insured (professional indemnity and public liability) consulting arboriculturalist. Guidance on the appropriate qualifications and experience for a consulting arboriculturalist can be gained from the Arboricultural Association (www.trees.org.uk).

It is recommended that proper biosecurity measures are put in place for all pruning and felling works, especially where a bacterial or fungal disease has been identified on the tree. This should include cleaning and sterilization of all tools between trees. The sterilization agent should be something of adequate strength for the disease and approved for use in the UK. COSHH will have to be fully considered. Examples of such detergents are Cleankill Sanitising spray or Propellar™ disinfectant. Also general good hygiene measures should be considered on site, such as ensuring leaf material, sawdust and seed material are cleaned off boots, clothes, machines and equipment between sites. More advice can be found on Forest Research's website and in guidance 2 from the Arboricultural Association. Links for both are included below

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<https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/fthr/urban-regeneration-and-greenspace-partnership/greenspace-in-practice/practical-considerations-and-challenges-to-greenspace/biosecurity-practical-considerations/>

<https://www.trees.org.uk/Book-Shop/Products/Application-of-Biosecurity-in-Arbiculture-en>

There are a number of trees with notifiable diseases on site. These are mostly Ash trees with Ash Dieback. This has been managed on site in the recent past so may have already been reported to the Plant Health and Seed Inspectorate (PHSI), but if not this should be reported. If required, this can be done as part of our service through the tree alert system, but **only with your express written permission to act as your agent and providing a name and address of the registered client to be listed on the report.** There is a link to tree alert below if you would rather carry this out yourself.

<https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/fthr/tree-alert/>

Some of the trees where works are recommended have options. These are always in order with option 1 being the preferred option and option 2 an acceptable alternative.

Many of the trees have deadwood in their crowns. The general advice of BS3998 Tree work Recommendations is this should be risk assessed and only managed where it poses a risk. This method was used on site and the pruning of deadwood was only recommended when there was a risk of large branches failing near or onto a target. The smaller diameter deadwood in the tree crowns even over the path have not been included as this is more of a cosmetic consideration.

There is some fly tipping in the woodland. This is mostly garden waste, but there are other materials. It is suggested that this is generally avoided and what is there is cleared up if budget allows. However at the very least it is strongly recommended that garden waste is never piled up against the stems of trees and all other waste is cleared out of the woodland.

There are a number of trees that were too small to be included in the survey i.e. under 150mm at 1.5m. Where these trees required work it has been noted with the adjacent tree closest to the trees in question and in some case the tree was recorded solely to mention these smaller trees in the report.

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5.2 Specific Remedial Recommendation

5.2.1 Trees where remedial work of some kind is recommended

Tag No.	Botanical Name (Common Name)	Management Recommendations	Urgency Rating
3983	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
3984	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance
3986	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Selective prune three branches over path, not the whole stems, but the branches to reduce the weight with minimal wounds, see photo, and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
3987	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Crown reduce to 19m and selective prune deadwood and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
3988	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Selective prune partially failed branch and remove minor hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance
3989	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Fell to ground level	Within 7 days of this report (12/2023)
3990	<i>Larix spp.</i> (Larch)	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance
3991	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
3992	<i>Pseudotsuga mensizii</i> (Douglas Fir)	Remove hanging branches and stem	As part of scheduled maintenance
3993	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Selective prune partially failed branch and remove minor hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
3994	<i>Pseudotsuga mensizii</i> (Douglas Fir)	Remove hanging branches and selective prune partially failed branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
3995	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Selective prune declining stem over path and partially failed branches and stem	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)

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3996	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Selective prune failed section and sterilise tools after works as a precaution	As part of scheduled maintenance
3997	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4000	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	Fell to ground level and sterilize tools after work	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4001	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Selective prune partially failed branches and remove minor hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4002	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Remove hanging branches and selective prune squirrel damaged branches (2) over path	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4003	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4004	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4005	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4006	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4007	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4008	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (European Beech)	Selective prune two long damaged lateral branches over path and partially broken branches and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4009	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Selective prune partially broken branches and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance
4010	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Selective prune partially broken branches and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance

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4011	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4012	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	Fell to ground level, consult with an ecologist before works are carried out	As part of scheduled maintenance
4013	unidentified dead tree	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4014	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4015	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Fell to ground level, include two smaller trees 6m and 12m toward property and one 6m away from the property	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4016	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Selective prune deadwood, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4017	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Selective prune branch contacting wall	As part of scheduled maintenance
4018	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Selective prune partially failed branch and deadwood over road and remove minor hanging branches	within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4019	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4020	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Remove hanging branches and fell three adjacent stems to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4021	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Remove hanging branches and selective prune deadwood over path	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4022	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Selective prune partially failed branches and deadwood over path and remove minor hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)

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4023	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Remove hanging branches and selective prune deadwood over path	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4024	<i>Pseudotsuga mensizii</i> (Douglas Fir)	Remove hanging branches and selective prune deadwood and partially broken branches over path	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4025	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Remove hanging branches and selective prune deadwood over path	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4026	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Remove hanging branches and selective prune deadwood over path	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4027	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Remove hanging branches and selective prune partially failed branch	As part of scheduled maintenance
4028	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Remove hanging branches and install non-invasive flexible brace over cracked union	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4029	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4030	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> (Rowan)	Selective prune partially failed branch	As part of scheduled maintenance
4031	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Selective prune partially failed branch or fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance
4032	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	Selective prune partially failed branch and remove minor hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance
4033	<i>Malus spp.</i> (Apple)	Selective prune partially failed branches and remove minor hanging branches, could be pruned for fruit production, but its size may discourage this	As part of scheduled maintenance
4034	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Selective prune deadwood over path	As part of scheduled maintenance

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4035	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Selective prune deadwood over path and remove hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4036	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Selective prune partially broken branches and deadwood over path and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance
18	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Remove hanging branches and clear adjacent small windblown stems	As part of scheduled maintenance
4037	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance
4038	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Selective prune deadwood and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4039	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance
4040	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance
4041	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	Remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance
4042	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Fell to 2m or as close to as possible for wildlife interest	As part of scheduled maintenance
4044	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	As part of scheduled maintenance
4045	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	As part of scheduled maintenance
4046	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	As part of scheduled maintenance

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4047	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4048	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4049	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4050	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4051	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (Common Alder)	Remove hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4052	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4053	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell / selective prune smaller stem only, sterilise tool after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4054	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Selective prune deadwood roadside, sterilise tools before and after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4055	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Selective prune deadwood roadside, sterilise tools before and after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4056	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Selective prune deadwood roadside	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4057	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Selective prune deadwood roadside	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4058	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Selective prune deadwood roadside, sterilise tools before and after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)

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4059	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Selective prune deadwood roadside	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4060	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Selective prune deadwood roadside	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4061	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Selective prune deadwood roadside	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4062	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4063	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (Common Alder)	Selective prune poor pruning and deadwood over BT line and road edge, this could be the entire two smaller stems and a small amount of deadwood on larger stem	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4064	<i>Prunus avium</i> (Wild Cherry)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4065	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4066	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	As part of scheduled maintenance
4067	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4068	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	As part of scheduled maintenance
4069	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4070	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)

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4071	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4072	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4073	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4074	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Selective prune deadwood roadside , sterilise tools before and after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4088	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	fell to ground level , sterilise tools before and after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4089	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4090	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4091	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Selective prune partially broken branches and remove hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4092	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4093	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4094	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Selective prune partially failed union	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4095	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Selective prune partially broken branch	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4096	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Fell to ground level (Could be left as 3m snag)	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)

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4097	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Fell to ground level (Could be left as 3m snag)	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4098	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Selective prune partially failed union, ensure tools are sterilised before works begin	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4099	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 3 month of this report (03/2024)
4100	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Selective prune partially failed union, ensure tools are sterilised before works begin and fell to ground level trees too small to be included that are class 4 and leaning over path or adjacent to it, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4101	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance
4102	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	No work required on this tree, but a reduced re-inspection period and fell to ground level trees too small to be included that are class 4 and leaning over path or adjacent to it, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 3 month of this report (03/2024)
4103	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level and six other class 4 Ash too small to be included, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 3 month of this report (03/2024)
4104	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (European Beech)	Selective prune branch with fire damage from 7m to 5m	Within 3 month of this report (03/2024)
4105	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Selective prune dead top and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance
4106	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Crown reduce to 15m	As part of scheduled maintenance
4107	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Selective prune smaller stem from 17m to 15m	As part of scheduled maintenance

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4108	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4109	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Fell to ground level, could be left as 5m snag	As part of scheduled maintenance
4110	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Selective prune decayed stem over drive and remains of pruned stem	As part of scheduled maintenance
4111	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Selective prune partially fractured branch over drive	As part of scheduled maintenance
4112	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Crown reduce to 16m	As part of scheduled maintenance
4113	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4114	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	Fell to ground level	Within 10 days of this report (12/2023)
4115	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Fell to ground level and remove other hanging, broken and windblown stems over path, decaying stem can be retained as snag	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4116	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Selective prune partially fractured branch over	As part of scheduled maintenance
4117	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Selective prune partially fractured branches and remove hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4118	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Selective prune tagged stem over path	Within 10 days of this report (12/2023)
4119	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Selective prune partially fractured stems and branches	Within 10 days of this report (12/2023)
4121	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Install flexible non-invasive brace (e.g. Cobra bracing system)	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4122	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance
4123	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance
4124	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance
4125	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Fell to ground level (could level 3m snag)	As part of scheduled maintenance

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4126	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance
4127	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance
4128	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance
4129	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Root protection measures, such as barrier planting, to ensure the supporting roots aren't damaged, do not cut any of lower branches as these were, before poor pruning, and will offer support if the root plate moves, which can only be by less than 1m at present.	As part of scheduled maintenance
4130	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance
4131	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Selective prune deadwood and poor pruning on bench side of crown	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4132	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Selective prune fractured stem	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4133	<i>Taxus baccata</i> (Common Yew)	Avoid damage to the new compression roots supporting the tree	As part of scheduled maintenance
4134	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Selective prune partially failed branches and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4135	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Selective prune fractured stem	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4136	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level, include small tree at rear	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4137	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (03/2024)
4138	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Selective prune partially failed branches and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4139	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (European Beech)	Selective prune poor pruning, unless forming a natural brace and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4140	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Selective prune partially failed branches and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)

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4141	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance
4142	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4144	<i>Prunus avium</i> (Wild Cherry)	Options 1. Selective prune deadwood to 1m back from path 2. Fell to ground level (could leave a snag, no greater than 3m)	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4145	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Remove hanging branch over path	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4146	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> (Portuguese Laurel)	Selective prune to 3m snags and retaining foliage below this height	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4147	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> (Portuguese Laurel)	Selective prune stem buckling over path	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4148	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> (Portuguese Laurel)	Selective prune to 3m snags and retaining foliage below this height	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4149	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Selective prune to partially failed stem	As part of scheduled maintenance
4150	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> (Wellingtonia)	Remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance
4151	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Fell to in line with path edge and allow to regenerate and remove hanging branch	As part of scheduled maintenance
4152	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4153	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4154	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	No work required, noted as top extent of site	N/A
4155	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance
4156	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance
4157	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4158	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Remove hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)

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4159	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4160	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4161	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Remove hanging stem	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4162	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Fell to ground level and allow to continue to degrade	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4163	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4164	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Selective prune partially failed branches and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4165	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Selective prune partially failed branches and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4166	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Selective prune partially failed branches and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4167	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Option 1. Selective prune to reduce length of stem so it can reach the path and allow to regenerate, this will be poor pruning, but will retain part of a living Oak 2. Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4168	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Selective prune partially failed branches	As part of scheduled maintenance
4169	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Limit access to dripline of tree and put in 150mm deep organic mulch, move bench if possible without further root damage to out with dripline of tree	As part of scheduled maintenance
4170	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Selective prune partially failed branches, only to failure point and not fused branch and remove hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4171	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Options 1. Limit access to falling distance of what remains and use as education habitat 2. Fell to ground level (could leave a snag, no greater than 3m)	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4172	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Options 1. Install non-invasive flexible brace below woodpecker holes (approx. 5m) and use as education habitat 2. Selective prune decaying stem, after consulting and ecologist (could leave a snag, no greater than 3m)	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)

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4173	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Selective prune partially broken branch and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4174	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4175	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Fell Willow to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4176	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Fell two Willow and birch to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4177	<i>Pseudotsuga mensizii</i> (Douglas Fir)	Selective prune partially broken branches and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4178	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	Fell to ground level and adjacent smaller Elm	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4179	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Selective prune deadwood over path and sterilise tools before and after use and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4180	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4181	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4182	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level and sterilise tools after use and put biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4183	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level and sterilise tools after use and put biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4184	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level and sterilise tools after use and put biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4185	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level and sterilise tools after use and put biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4186	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4187	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4188	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level and sterilise tools after use and put biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4189	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Remove hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4190	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)

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4191	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4192	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4193	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	Remove having branches, avoid any contact and infection could be passed on saws	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4194	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4196	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, include class 3 with orange dot and sterilise tools after use and put biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4197	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level and sterilise tools after use and put biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	As part of scheduled maintenance
4198	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Selective prune partially broken branches and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance
4199	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4200	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Selective prune partially broken branches and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance
4201	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (European Beech)	Selective prune hazard beam and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance
4202	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Selective prune partially broken branch and remove hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4203	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Selective prune partially broken branch and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)
4204	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Selective prune partially broken branch and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance
4205	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Selective prune partially broken branch and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance
4206	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Remove hanging branches and fell to ground level part blown Birch	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)
4207	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Selective prune partially broken branch and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance
4208	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Selective prune partially broken branch and remove hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)

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5.2.1.1 Trees too small to be included where remedial work of some kind is recommended (NB: the works on the nearest tree are repeated here, but are also mentioned earlier in the report)

Tag No	Botanical Name (Common Name)	Management Recommendations	Urgency Rating	Additional Comments
3982	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	No work required	N/A	Small leaning birch over footpath at crossroads, heavy lean and unstable root plate, now exposed fell to ground level, too small to be included
3990	<i>Larix spp.</i> (Larch)	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance	Adjacent broken pine stem and hanging branch pose no risk to the path, but hanging branches could be removed at part of this work if budget allows
4012	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	Fell to ground level, consult with an ecologist before works are carried out	As part of scheduled maintenance	Small Ash with Ash Dieback close to bridge class 4 should also be felled, too small to be included
4018	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Selective prune partially failed branch and deadwood over road and remove minor hanging branches	within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	Could selective prune deadwood in adjacent Goat willow if budget allows
4019	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	Fell class 4 ash adjacent too small to be included at same time
4022	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Selective prune partially failed branches and deadwood over path and remove minor hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	Adjacent willows have similar and should be managed in same time scale, but too small to be included, would also suggest small leaning dead willow is removed if budget will allow
4026	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Remove hanging branches and selective prune deadwood over path	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	part blown larch well back from path should be removed within 3 months, but outside target area, albeit there is a desire line path
4032	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	Selective prune partially failed branch and remove minor hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance	Several Willow over the have been poorly pruned and have multiple failed branches, assumed this and the Ash with class 3 Ash dieback will be part of the wall management
4037	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance	too small to be included, but dead birch stem next to larch 0006, is lean towards path and decaying, fell to ground level as part of scheduled maintenance

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4046	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	As part of scheduled maintenance	Smaller adjacent Ash, class 4, with heavy lean over path fell to ground level with biosecurity measures as part of scheduled maintenance
4051	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (Common Alder)	Remove hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	Adjacent Alder also has hanging branch, these aren't over the road, but should be removed at the same time
4069	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	Ash felled in front of these tree incomplete and small stem and stump remain fell to ground level
4089	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	Adjacent area of Ash dieback, all classes, low risk at present to target, but should be managed if budget allows
4114	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	Fell to ground level	Within 10 days of this report (12/2023)	two dead spruce on track could be felled and roots are being eroded and damage by track if budget allows
4123	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance	Adjacent Spruce further back from the path with shatter base could also be removed if budget allows
4142	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	Several other windblown stems by path, partially managed, suggest getting all stem to ground level at least if budget allows
4148	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> (Portuguese Laurel)	Selective prune to 3m snags and retaining foliage below this height	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	Several other in this in poor condition and some signs of vandalism could be cut to 1m snags and allowed to regenerate as with other parts of the site, but as they are co-dependant for support, this must be done as a group if at all
4153	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	Doesn't affect the path, but there is a Willow with a fractured stem and several fractured branches over a lightly used desire path if budget allows
4177	<i>Pseudotsuga mensizii</i> (Douglas Fir)	Selective prune partially broken ranches and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	Oak opposite has hanging branches and partially hanging branches, does affect path, but is over desire line path, if budget allows remove
4184	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level and sterilise tools after use and put biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	Number of other smaller Ash or Ash leaning away from the path in equally poor condition, these could also be felled if above class 3 and budget allows

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4197	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	Fell to ground level and sterilise tools after use and put biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	As part of scheduled maintenance	Many more class 4 Ash too small to be included , some have already started to fail, suggest these are also felled to ground level, if budget allows
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5.2.2 Trees requiring their condition to be re-inspected

Tag No.	Botanical Name (Common Name)	Re-Inspection Frequency
3981	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
3982	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
3983	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
3985	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
3986	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
3987	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
3988	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
3991	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
3992	<i>Pseudotsuga mensizii</i> (Douglas Fir)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
3993	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
3994	<i>Pseudotsuga mensizii</i> (Douglas Fir)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
3995	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
3996	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
3999	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 24 months of this inspection (12/2025)
4001	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4002	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4003	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4004	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4005	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)

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4006	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4007	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4008	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (European Beech)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4009	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4010	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4016	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Re-inspect within 18 months of this report (06/2025)
4017	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4018	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4020	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Re-inspect within 18 months of this report (06/2025)
4021	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4022	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4023	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4024	<i>Pseudotsuga mensizii</i> (Douglas Fir)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4025	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4026	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4027	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4028	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4030	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> (Rowan)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4031	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028) unless felled
4032	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4033	<i>Malus spp.</i> (Apple)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)

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4034	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4035	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4036	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
18	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4037	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4038	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4041	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4043	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Sessile Oak)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4051	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (Common Alder)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4053	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4054	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4055	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4056	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4057	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4058	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4059	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4060	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4061	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4063	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (Common Alder)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4074	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4091	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)

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4094	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4095	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4098	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4100	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4102	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4104	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (European Beech)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4105	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4106	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4107	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4110	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4111	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4112	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4116	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4117	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4118	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4119	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4120	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4121	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4129	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4131	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4132	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)

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4133	<i>Taxus baccata</i> (Common Yew)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4134	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4135	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4138	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4139	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (European Beech)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4140	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4144	<i>Prunus avium</i> (Wild Cherry)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4145	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4146	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> (Portuguese Laurel)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4147	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> (Portuguese Laurel)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4148	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> (Portuguese Laurel)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4149	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4150	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> (Wellingtonia)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4154	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4157	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4158	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4159	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4160	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4161	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4163	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4164	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)

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4165	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4166	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4167	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4168	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4169	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4170	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4171	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4172	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4173	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4175	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4176	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4177	<i>Pseudotsuga mensizii</i> (Douglas Fir)	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
4179	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4193	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4195	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4198	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4200	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4201	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (European Beech)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4202	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4203	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4204	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)

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4205	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4206	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4207	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
4208	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)

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7.0 Appendices

7.1 Tree Schedule

7.2 Glossary of Terms

7.3 Photographic Record of trees and defect on site

7.4 Site Plan

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Appendix 7.1 Tree Schedule

Tree No.	Tag No.	Botanical Name (Common Name)	Height (m)	Crown spread (m) N-S E-W	Diameter @ 1.5 m (mm)	Age Class	Vitality or Vigour	Condition	Management Recommendations	Urgency Rating	Life Expectancy (assuming remedial work is completed)	Re-Inspection Frequency
1	3981	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	15	1-3 0-1	282	MA	L	FAIR - Bifurcated cup union at 4m - Small amount of epicormic growth above this - Deadwood makes up 25% of crown - No clear sign of Ash dieback, but noted due to deadwood	No work required	N/A	10 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
2	3982	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	15	2-2 0-1	161/ 204	MA	L	FAIR - Penta-furcated cup union at 0.2m, three of stems removed - Some epicormic forming, but some dead and some discoloured - Small amount of epicormic growth around occluding wound at 1.5m on North of larger stem, also chainsaw injury above wound -Epicormic growth above 3m on stem - Deadwood makes up 25% of crown - No clear sign of Ash dieback, but noted due to deadwood and discoloured epicormic growth	No work required	N/A	10 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
3	3983	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	24	10-4 7-9	784	MA	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Dead and broken branches in lower crown, from recent adjacent felling option - Epicormic growth around some broken branches - Large diameter broken branches in upper crown and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 10% of what remains of the crown	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	50 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
4	3984	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	14	4-0 3-1	288	LM	N	POOR - Failed union on East of stem to 1m, both decaying and occluding - Broken branches - Lean to North West - Extensive epicormic growth on broken stem - Remaining unbroken stem growing North East over path	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance	5 years	N/A
5	3985	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	21	3-6 5-3	553	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Slight lean to South West - Bifurcated cup union at 14m - Broken branches - Abrupt bends on three major limbs - Deadwood makes up 10% of crown	No work required	N/A	30 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)

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6	3986	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	18	3-6 4-2	425 / 176 / 172 / 75 / 108	M	N	FAIR - Cavity at base open on the South in two places and North East, apertures 150mm, 170mm and 90mm respectively - Flaking and peeling bark around these apertures - Broken and minor hanging branches - Largest stem less vigorous - Deadwood makes up 5% of the crown	Selective prune three branches over path, not the whole stems, but the branches to reduce the weight with minimal wounds, see photo, and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	15 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
7	3987	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	21	3-6 5-2	369 / 347	M	N	FAIR - Cavity at base open on the North in two places and East, apertures 90mm, 420mm and 50mm respectively - Largest cavity is showing endocormic roots in decayed wood - Broken and hanging branches - More vigorous lower - Deadwood makes up 15% of the crown	Crown reduce to 19m and selective prune deadwood and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	15 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
8	3988	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	15	1-2 3-1	193	M	N	FAIR - Occluding wound on stem - partially broken branch hanging adjacent to path - broken and minor hanging branches	Selective prune partially failed branch and remove minor hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
9	3989	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	12	0-2 5-0	254	MA	N/A	DANGEROUS - Failed root plate - Hanging on dead remains of Larch - Completely dead and beginning to break up over path	Fell to ground level	Within 7 days of this report (12/2023)	0 years	N/A
10	3990	<i>Larix spp.</i> (Larch)	8	0-0 0-0	301	M	N/A	DEAD - Damage to stem - Flaking and peeling bark - Stem broken a 8m - Signs of wood boring insects and decaying wood in stem	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance	0 years	N/A
11	3991	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	21	2-5 4-1	489	M	N	FAIR - Broken limbs around base - Crown weighted with slight lean to North East - Broken and hanging branches from pine and larch, some over path - Deadwood makes up 10% of crown	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	25 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)

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12	3992	<i>Pseudotsuga mensizii</i> (Douglas Fir)	22	2-5 4-1	638	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses- Broken limbs around base - Broken and hanging branches and large failed stem - Stem failed at 15m - One of the re-growing stem has also failed and is hanging in adjacent pine - Deadwood makes up 20% of crown	Remove hanging branches and stem	As part of scheduled maintenance	25 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
13	3993	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	15	0-2 0-0	184	MA	N	POOR - Epicormic growth up stem - Broken and hanging branches - Partially failed branch over path	Selective prune partially failed branch and remove minor hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	10 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
14	3994	<i>Pseudotsuga mensizii</i> (Douglas Fir)	21	5-7 6-5	912	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Ditch adjacent to stem - Broken and hanging branches, some partially failed - Some sparse branches, but crown generally full	Remove hanging branches and selective prune partially failed branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
15	3995	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	9	1-3 5-1	173 / 92 / 95	M	N	POOR - Cavity at base on South of stem 80mm aperture - Epicormic growth up stems, some dead - Stems over path have discoloured bark and lower vigour - Larger stem has failed at 6m	Selective prune declining stem over path and partially failed branches and stem	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	10 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
16	3996	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	20	2-4 6-1	442	LM	N	POOR - Heavy buttresses - Ribs up stem - Lean to East - Bifurcated cup union at 4m - Partially failed stem at 9m, dark brown to black exudate on stem, especially below failed section - Broken branches	Selective prune failed section and sterilise tools after works as a precaution	As part of scheduled maintenance	10 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
17	3997	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	19	0-4 6-0	413	M	L	POOR - Damaged and lifted root plate from Larch felled against stem - Now leaning to East, not in its original position based on adjacent crowns - Flaking and peeling bark with some signs of decay - Sparse crown dying back - Broken branches	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	5 years	N/A

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18	3999	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	20	1-4 6-3	568	OM	N	POOR - Heavy buttresses - Lean to South East - Burrs and black exudate on stem - Epicormic growth up stem - Bird box at 4m - Ribs up stem - Broken branches, now forming cavity at 14m on North east of stem, aperture 110mm - Failed stems at 18m, one with two brackets of <i>Fomitopsis betulina</i> (Birch Polypore) - Remains on ground confirm advanced Brown rot - Partially failed epicormic growth hanging over woodland	No work required	N/A	5 years	Re-inspection within 24 months of this inspection (12/2025)
19	4000	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	14	3-3 4-2	348	MA	N/A	DEAD - Epicormic growth around base - Flaking and peeling bark - Crown starting to break up - Broken and hanging branches - Died due to <i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> (Dutch Elm's Disease) - Signs of <i>Scolytus multistriatus</i> (European Elm Bark) beetle activity	Fell to ground level and sterilize tools after work	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	0 years	N/A
20	4001	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	12	4-3 2-4	261	MA	N	FAIR - Damaged roots adjacent to seating area - Occluded and occluding wounds up stem - Slight lean to North East - Broken and partially broken and hanging branches, especially in upper crown - Epicormic growth on damaged sections	Selective prune partially failed branches and remove minor hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	50 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
21	4002	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	17	4-4 1-2	315	MA	L	FAIR - Exposed roots and heavy buttresses - Occluding pruning wounds - Broken and hanging branches - Dieback and what appears to be extensive squirrel damage - Deadwood makes up 15% of a sparse crown	Remove hanging branches and selective prune squirrel damaged branches (2) over path	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	10 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
22	4003	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	17	1-3 2-1	223	MA	N	FAIR - Cavity at 0.5m on South of stem, aperture 80mm - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 5% of a crown	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
23	4004	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	17	1-0 3-0	222	MA	N	FAIR - Sites of necrotic bark up stem and minor epicormic growth - Impact wounds from felled Larch - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 5% of a crown	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)

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24	4005	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	17	1-0 1-0	182	MA	N	FAIR - Sites of necrotic bark up stem and minor epicormic growth - Impact wounds from felled Larch - Broken and hanging branches - Broken stem with extensive epicormic growth - Deadwood makes up 5% of a crown	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
25	4006	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	15	0-0 0-0	174	MA	N	FAIR - Sites of necrotic bark up stem and minor epicormic growth - Impact wounds from felled Larch - Broken and hanging branches - Broken stems with epicormic growth forming- Deadwood makes up 5% of a crown	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
26	4007	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	22	8-5 7-9	844	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Broken and hanging branches - Fractures from broken sections showing signs of decay - Deadwood makes up 10% of crown	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	50 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
27	4008	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (European Beech)	19	3-4 4-4	404	MA	N	FAIR - Exposed roots - Heavy buttresses - Bifurcated cup union fusing from 1.5m to 2m - Partially broken and broken and hanging branches - Squirrel damage - Long and damaged branches (2) over path	Selective prune two long damaged lateral branches over path and partially broken branches and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	15 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
28	4009	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	11	1-4 5-1	206/ 218	MA	N	FAIR - Bifurcated cup union at 0.5m - Epicormic growth up stem - Broken and hanging branches - Several partially broken branches - Deadwood makes up 5% of crown	Selective prune partially broken branches and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance	60 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
29	4010	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	17	1-1 3-1	247	M	N	FAIR - Debris around base - Broken and hanging branches - Several partially broken branches - Deadwood makes up 5% of crown	Selective prune partially broken branches and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance	30 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)

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30	4011	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	11	3-0 0-3	155	M	L	POOR - Failed union at 0.3m - Both stem showing signs of decay - Rhizomorpha under bark, likely Armillaria spp. - Lean to north West - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 10% of what remains of the crown	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	5 years	N/A
31	4012	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	14	2-4 5-2	285/ 212 / 254 / 122	MA	L	POOR - Pentafurcated cup union at base, may be several individuals - Epicormic growth up stem - Crossing and rubbing branches - flaking and peeling bark on upper part of several stems, likely early infection with <i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> (Dutch Elm's Disease) - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 35% of crown, likely to be dead by next summer - NB woodpecker activity	Fell to ground level, consult with an ecologist before works are carried out	As part of scheduled maintenance	1 year	N/A
32	4013	unidentified dead tree	14	0-6 0-0	177	MA	N/A	DEAD - failed root plate - Hanging in adjacent Sycamore -Decaying stem	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	0 years	N/A
33	4014	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	17	1-0 0-1	177	MA	L	POOR - Minor epicormic growth on stem - Rib and flattening of stem from 1.5m to 2.5m - Advanced <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) - Class 4 80% of the tree is dead	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	1 year	N/A
34	4015	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	12	0-0 0-1	222	MA	N/A	DEAD - Heavily decayed and breaking up stem - One of four trees along this side of the road - Flaking and peeling bark - Stem has failed at 10m and remaining branch reaches to 12m	Fell to ground level, include two smaller trees 6m and 12m toward property and one 6m away from the property	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	0 years	N/A
35	4016	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	18	1-3 4-3	300	MA	L	FAIR - Stem already removed - Broken branches - Appears to have <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) - Although only Class 1, 20% of the tree is deadwood	Selective prune deadwood, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	5 years	Re-inspect within 18 months of this report (06/2025)

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36	4017	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	18	0-3 0-2	238	MA	N	FAIR - Within a group of trees in close proximity to the wall this is the only one contacting the wall - Suppressed form	Selective prune branch contacting wall	As part of scheduled maintenance	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
37	4018	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	18	3-0 7-0	277	M	N	FAIR - Lean to East - Bifurcated cup union at 2.5m - Broken and hanging branches - Partially broken branch hanging over road - Deadwood makes up 30% of crown	Selective prune partially failed branch and deadwood over road and remove minor hanging branches	within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	10 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
38	4019	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	17	0-4 1-1	238	M	L	POOR - Bifurcated at 0.2m with adjacent Sycamore, they are rubbing, but not fusing - Minor epicormic growth on stem - Heavy lean to South, corrected at 6m - Advance <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 3, 60% of the tree is dead	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	5 years	N/A
39	4020	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	18	1-3 1-2	257 / 207 / 90	M	L	POOR - Bifurcated cup union at 0.2m - Minor epicormic growth on stem - <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 2, 30% of the tree is deadwood - Broken and hanging branches some in adjacent trees - Adjacent to several smaller trees which are class 4	Remove hanging branches and fell three adjacent stems to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	10 years	Re-inspect within 18 months of this report (06/2025)
40	4021	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	25	4-3 1-5	577	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Occluded wounds on stem - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 5% of crown	Remove hanging branches and selective prune deadwood over path	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)

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41	4022	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	14	1-3 1-4	253 / 164	M	N	FAIR - Exposed roots - Bifurcated cup union at 0.5 - Occluded pruning wounds on stem - Broken and hanging branches - Partially failed branches and failed union - Deadwood makes up 15% of crown	Selective prune partially failed branches and deadwood over path and remove minor hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
42	4023	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	24	6-4 2-5	662	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Occluded wounds on stem - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 5% of crown	Remove hanging branches and selective prune deadwood over path	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
43	4024	<i>Pseudotsuga mensizii</i> (Douglas Fir)	26	3-6 3-7	864	M	N	FAIR - Exposed and girdling roots - Heavy buttresses - Partially broken branches - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 10% of crown	Remove hanging branches and selective prune deadwood and partially broken branches over path	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
44	4025	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	25	4-4 4-5	594	M	N	FAIR - Exposed roots - Heavy buttresses - Lean to East - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 5% of crown	Remove hanging branches and selective prune deadwood over path	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
45	4026	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	21	4-6 5-4	513	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 5% of crown	Remove hanging branches and selective prune deadwood over path	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
46	4027	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	17	0-2 6-0	259	M	N	FAIR - Severe root damage - Heavy buttresses - Occluding wounds on buttresses - Occluding wounds on stem - corrected lean to East at 8m - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 5% of crown	Remove hanging branches and selective prune partially failed branch	As part of scheduled maintenance	10 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)

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47	4028	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	15	4-6 5-5	348 / 293 / 416 / 183	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Bifurcated cracked union at base, with a failed third dead stem, lying on the ground - Trifurcated cup union at 1m - Broken and hanging branches - Occluding wounds on limbs over path - Deadwood makes up 15% of crown	Remove hanging branches and install non-invasive flexible brace over crackled union	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	10 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
48	4029	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	16	0-2 1-1	214	MA	L	POOR - Occluding wounds at base - Diamond multi-coloured lesion around epicormic growth up stem - Bifurcated cup union at 4m - Epicormic growth on stem - Hymenoscyphus fraxineus (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 4, with 80% of the tree being deadwood	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	1 year	N/A
49	4030	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> (Rowan)	6	0-3 0-4	178	LM	L	POOR - Exposed roots - Occluding and occluded pruning wounds, some with early signs of decay - Bifurcated normal union at 2.5m - Flaking and peeling bark in places - Partially failed branch in upper crown - Broken branches - Sparse bud coverage	Selective prune partially failed branch	As part of scheduled maintenance	5 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
50	4031	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	13	0-6 7-0	371	M	L	POOR - Exposed roots, with girdling roots from several species - Failed union at base - Epicormic growth up stem, dying back - Leaning into adjacent Yew - Bifurcated normal union at 2.5m - Partial failed branches in upper crown - Broken branches	Selective prune partially failed branch or fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance	5 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028) unless felled
51	4032	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	10	0-9 0-0	337	M	N	Fair - Exposed roots, partially blown, historic, now self-supporting and branches layering - Poor pruning on lower branches - At least one large limb has layered and possibly a smaller one - Bifurcated normal union at 1m - Partial failed branches in upper crown - Broken and hanging branches	Selective prune partially failed branch and remove minor hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)

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52	4033	<i>Malus spp.</i> (Apple)	6	0-3 3-1	376	LM	N	FAIR - Poor pruning on lower branches - Lean to South - Partial failed branches in upper crown - Broken and hanging branches	Selective prune partially failed branches and remove minor hanging branches, could be pruned for fruit production, but its size may discourage this	As part of scheduled maintenance	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
53	4034	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	25	1-3 7-0	465	M	N	FAIR - Exposed and damaged roots with void on tension side - Heavy buttresses - Lean to East, corrected at 20m - Broken branches - Deadwood makes up 10% of crown	Selective prune deadwood over path	As part of scheduled maintenance	20 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
54	4035	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	21	4-3 6-1	458	M	N	FAIR - Exposed and damaged roots - Heavy buttresses - Lean to East, corrected at 10m - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 10% of crown	Selective prune deadwood over path and remove hanging branches#	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
55	4036	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	18	3-1 3-3	429	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses, damage to path side buttress, occluded - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 20% of crown	Selective prune partially broken branches and deadwood over path and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance	20 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
56	18	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	20	3-1 3-3	464	M	N	GOOD - Heavy buttresses - Small adjacent windblown and hanging branches from both this and adjacent trees, also hanging in Alder 0021 - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 20% of crown	Remove hanging branches and clear adjacent small windblown stems	As part of scheduled maintenance	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
57	4037	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	15	3-0 6-0	153	M	N	FAIR - Moss covered lower stem - Lean to North East - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 20% of crown	Remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)

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58	4038	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	17	7-7 8-6	547 / 796	M	N	FAIR - Exposed roots, some girdling, some damaged - Heavy buttresses - Moss covered lower stem - Bifurcated cup union at 0.9m - Occluded and occluding wounds on lower stem and branches - Areas of necrotic bark - Sign screwed into stem - Crossing, rubbing and fusing branches - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 20% of crown	Selective prune deadwood and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
59	4039	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	22	0-1 1-0	254	M	N/A	DEAD - Flaking and peeling bark on heavy buttresses - Broken branches - Suppressed form	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance	0 years	N/A
60	4040	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	25	1-1 1-2	381	M	N	POOR - Heavy buttresses - Over 50% of lower stem wounded and East buttress heavily decayed, decay and wounds carry on up to 1.8m - Broken and minor hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 40% of crown	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance	5 years	N/A
61	4041	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	26	2-1 2-2	464	M	N	POOR - Heavy buttresses - Lower stem wounded and North buttress heavily decayed, decay and wounds carry on up to 1.8m, although worst at base with aperture of 300mm, although wound wood is forming - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 50% of crown	Remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance	15 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
62	4042	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	7	0-1 0-0	156 / 142	M	N/A	DEAD - Flaking and peeling bark on heavy buttresses - Smaller stem has failed at 1.5m - Larger stem has failed at 7m and is being decayed by Fomitopsis betulina (Birch Polypore)	Fell to 2m or as close to as possible for wildlife interest	As part of scheduled maintenance	0 years	N/A
63	4043	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Sessile Oak)	6	0-7 0-3	207	MA	N	FAIR - Change in soil level on path - Damaged and decaying roots, some with false turkey tail (<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>) - Heavy lean to South - Suppressed form	No work required	N/A	40 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)

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64	4044	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	18	1-2 2-4	317	M	L	POOR - Minor epicormic growth on stem - Advance <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 3, 60% of the tree is dead and crown is starting to break up, although mostly over Rhododendrons	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	As part of scheduled maintenance	5 years	N/A
65	4045	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	19	1-5 1-3	316 / 189	M	L	POOR - Bifurcated cup union at 0.5m - Flaking and peeling bark - Epicormic growth on stems, some of which is dead or discoloured - Advanced <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 4, 80% of the tree is dead and crown is starting to break up, although mostly over Rhododendrons	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	As part of scheduled maintenance	1 year	N/A
66	4046	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	20	1-3 2-1	317	M	L	POOR - Minor epicormic growth on stem - Advanced <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 4, 80% of the tree is dead and crown is starting to break up, although mostly over Rhododendrons	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	As part of scheduled maintenance	5 years	N/A
67	4047	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	15	3-0 4-1	189	MA	L	POOR - Flaking and peeling bark, some decay beginning on stem - Lean to North East - Minor epicormic growth on stem - Advanced <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 4, 95% of the tree is dead and crown is starting to break up	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	1 year	N/A
68	4048	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	21	5-0 0-0	376	M	L	DANGEROUS - Root plate partially failed - Hanging in adjacent Spruce, which is either dead or heavily suppressed and declining - Appears to be beginning it re-growth and correct at contact with adjacent supporting tree	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	5 years	N/A

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69	4049	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	24	0-9 0-0	464	M	L	DANGEROUS - Root plate partially failed- Hanging in adjacent Spruce - Extensive fire damage and decay at base and surrounded by other windblown trees - - Very limited living crown remains, mostly dead	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	5 years	N/A
70	4050	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	22	6-0 0-6	277	M	L	DANGEROUS - Root plate partially failed- Hanging in adjacent Spruce - Dead and surrounded by extensive fully blown trees	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	0 years	N/A
71	4051	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (Common Alder)	16	3-4 0-5	252	M	N	FAIR - Extensive epicormic growth around lower stem - Moss and lichens up stem - Slightly suppressed form - Broken and hanging branches	Remove hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	30 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
72	4052	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	15	1-2 2-1	216	MA	L	POOR - Epicormic growth on stems, some of which is dead or discoloured - Lesion on stem, starting to link- Advanced <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 4, 90% of the tree is dead and crown is starting to break up	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	1 year	N/A
73	4053	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	17	2-5 2-4	252 / 125 / 108 / 123	M	L	POOR - Epicormic growth on stems, some of which is dead or discoloured, although this is only on the smaller stems - Lesions on smaller stem - Advanced <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection on the smaller stems only, larger stem has heavy lean to South and appears in good health - Class 4, 90% of the tree is dead and crown is starting to break up	Fell / selective prune smaller stem only, sterilise tool after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	10 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
74	4054	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	17	2-5 2-4	369	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Bifurcated cup union at 2m - Broken branches, some forming cavities - Appears to be an early <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 1, with 20% of the crown deadwood - Epicormic growth is starting to form on the stems and branches, although these are still showing buds on the branches	Selective prune deadwood roadside, sterilise tools before and after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	10 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)

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75	4055	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	16	4-0 3-1	200 / 165	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Cracking and flaking bark on tension side of smaller stem - Bifurcated cup union at 0.2m - Broken branches - Appears to be an early <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 1, with 20% of the crown deadwood - Epicormic growth is starting to form on the stems and branches, although these are still showing buds on the branches	Selective prune deadwood roadside, sterilise tools before and after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	10 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
76	4056	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	17	2-1 4-0	247	M	N	FAIR - Exposed roots, historically part blown, now stabilised - Heavy buttresses - Broken branches - Lean to North East - Deadwood makes up 25% of the crown	Selective prune deadwood roadside	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	15 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
77	4057	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	17	3-2 3-0	239 / 171	M	N	FAIR - Exposed roots - Heavy buttresses - Broken branches - Lean to North East - Deadwood makes up 45% of the crown	Selective prune deadwood roadside	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	15 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
78	4058	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	19	5-4 5-3	301 / 532	M	L	POOR - Heavy buttresses - Bifurcated cup union at 0.4m - Broken branches - <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 2, with 45% of the crown is deadwood - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches, some of which are now dead	Selective prune deadwood roadside, sterilise tools before and after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	5 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
79	4059	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	17	6-0 2-1	254	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Broken branches - Lean to North East - Deadwood makes up 25% of the crown	Selective prune deadwood roadside	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	15 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)

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80	4060	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	16	4-0 1-4	242	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Broken branches - Lean to North East - Deadwood makes up 25% of the crown	Selective prune deadwood roadside	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	15 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
81	4061	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	18	4-2 3-4	394	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses Lean to South - Deadwood makes up 25% of the crown	Selective prune deadwood roadside	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	15 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
82	4062	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	14	3-0 0-4	252	M	N	DANGEROUS - Partially failed root plate - Hanging in adjacent trees - Over 50% of crown dead	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	5 years	N/A
83	4063	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (Common Alder)	16	3-3 4-5	192 / 426 / 154	M	N	FAIR - Trifurcated from ground level with dense epicormic growth around base - Epicormic growth continues up two smaller stems, which have dieback and have been poorly pruned over BT line - Broken branches, some forming cavities - Largest and healthiest stem leans to South - Deadwood makes up 20% of crown, but mostly on two smaller stems	Selective prune poor pruning and deadwood over BT line and road edge, this could be the entire two smaller stems and a small amount of deadwood on larger stem	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	5 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
84	4064	<i>Prunus avium</i> (Wild Cherry)	8	1-0 2-0	192	M	N/A	DEAD - Broken branches - Lean to East - Crown breaking up	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	0 years	N/A
85	4065	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	18	3-1 4-3	302	M	L	POOR - Heavy buttresses Lean to East - Broken branches - <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 3, with 65% of the crown is deadwood - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches, some of which are now dead	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	5 years	N/A

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86	4066	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	6	1-0 0-0	169	MA	N/A	DEAD - Flaking and peeling bark - Dead epicormic growth up stem - Broken branches and stem - <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 4	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	As part of scheduled maintenance	0 years	N/A
87	4067	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	18	0-2 3-0	286	M	L	POOR - Kinked and suppressed form - Broken branches - <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 4, with 85% of the crown is deadwood - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches, some of which are now dead	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	1 year	N/A
88	4068	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	17	0-2 2-0	171	M	L	POOR - Lean to South East - Broken branches - <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 4, with 85% of the crown is deadwood - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches, some of which are now dead	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	As part of scheduled maintenance	1 year	N/A
89	4069	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	18	0-5 6-1	352	M	L	POOR - Heavy buttresses - Lean to East - Broken branches - <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 3, with 65% of the crown is deadwood - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches, some of which are now dead	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	5 years	N/A
90	4070	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	19	2-1 2-0	299	M	L	POOR - Exposed roots - Corrected lean at 2m - Heavy buttresses - Lean to East - Broken branches - <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 3, with 65% of the crown is deadwood - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches, some of which are now dead	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	5 years	N/A
91	4071	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	16	2-1 2-0	178	M	L	POOR - Broken branches - <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 4, with 90% of the crown is deadwood - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches, some of which are now dead	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	1 year	N/A

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92	4072	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	16	2-1 2-0	214	M	L	POOR - Broken branches - <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 4, with 90% of the crown is deadwood - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches, some of which are now dead	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	1 year	N/A
93	4073	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	16	2-1 2-0	255	M	L	POOR - Bifurcated normal union at 1.7m - Broken branches - <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 4, with 90% of the crown is deadwood - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches, some of which are now dead	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	1 year	N/A
94	4074	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	16	2-1 2-0	316	M	L	POOR - Kink in lower stem- Broken branches - <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection in early stage if at all - Class 1, with 15% of the crown is deadwood - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches, but limited - Broken decaying branches over road	Selective prune deadwood roadside , sterilise tools before and after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	10 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
95	4088	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	12	3-0 3-0	154 / 143	MA	L	POOR - Part blown root plate- Bifurcated moss covered union at 0.3m - Broken branches - <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 4, with 80% of the crown is deadwood - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches - Hanging in adjacent trees	fell to ground level , sterilise tools before and after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	5 years	N/A
96	4089	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	11	1-0 5-0	229	M	L	POOR - Part blown root plate- Broken branches - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches - Hanging in adjacent trees	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	5 years	N/A
97	4090	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	10	0-1 1-0	228	M	N/A	DEAD - Broken stems and branches - Bifurcated cup union at 0.3m - Leaning towards drive	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	0 years	N/A
98	4091	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	18	1-7 3-2	269	MA	N	FAIR - Lean to South -Poor pruning on lower branches, with suppressed epicormic growth present - Broken and partially broken branches - Hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 10% of crown	Selective prune partially broken branches and remove hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	50 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)

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99	4092	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	11	1-0 5-0	162	MA	L	POOR - Decayed and fractured stem- Broken branches - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches - Hanging in adjacent trees	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	5 years	N/A
100	4093	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	11	1-0 5-0	190	MA	L	POOR -Part blown root plate- Broken branches - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches - Hanging in adjacent trees	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	5 years	N/A
101	4094	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	15	4-2 6-4	375	MA	N	POOR -Damaged roots from drain - Partially failed bifurcated wide inclusion at 9m, cracking several metres below and hanging in adjacent tree - Broken branches - remaining stem thin, but weighted away from path	Selective prune partially failed union	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	10 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
102	4095	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	18	3-3 2-2	263	M	N	FAIR - A lot of adjacent trees removed - Wounds up stem path side to 1.7m - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches	Selective prune partially broken branch	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
103	4096	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	17	1-0 2-1	242 / 197 / 216	M	N/A	DEAD - Trifurcated cup union at 0.4m - Bark beginning to flake and peel - Broken branches and stems	Fell to ground level (Could be left as 3m snag)	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	0 years	N/A
103	4097	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	13	0-1 0-0	236 / 236	M	N/A	DEAD - Bifurcated cup union at base - Bark beginning to flake and peel - Broken branches and stems - Fruiting bodies of <i>Fomitopsis betulina</i> (Birch Polypore), <i>Fomes fomentarius</i> (Tinder Fungus) and <i>Trametes versicolor</i> (Turkey Tail)	Fell to ground level (Could be left as 3m snag)	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	0 years	N/A
104	4098	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	19	5-5 7-3	489 / 194	MA	N	POOR - Bifurcated cup unions at 0.6m and 1.8m, especially growth in smaller stem - Partially failed bifurcated wide inclusion at 10m, hanging in crown adjacent to path - Broken branches	Selective prune partially failed union, ensure tools are sterilised before works begin	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)

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105	4099	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	17	1-4 3-3	173 / 162	MA	L	POOR - Bifurcated cup union at 0.2m - Broken branches - <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 3, with 60% of the crown is deadwood - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches, some of which are now dead - starting to break up over path	Fell to ground level, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 3 month of this report (03/2024)	1 year	N/A
106	4100	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	20	3-4 4-3	383	M	L	POOR - Broken and hanging branches - <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 2, with 40% of the crown is deadwood - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches, some of which are now dead - Several adjacent class 4 Ash too small to be included	Selective prune partially failed union, ensure tools are sterilised before works begin and fell to ground level trees too small to be included that are class 4 and leaning over path or adjacent to it, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	5 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
107	4101	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	15	0-3 1-0	191	MA	L	POOR -Part blown root plate, historic and some correction in stem - Broken branches - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches - Hanging in adjacent trees	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance	5 years	N/A
108	4102	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	18	1-2 1-2	228	MA	L	POOR - Broken branches - <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 2, with 40% of the crown is deadwood - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches, some of which are now dead - Several adjacent class 4 Ash too small to be included	No work required on this tree, but a reduced re-inspection period and fell to ground level trees too small to be included that are class 4 and leaning over path or adjacent to it, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 3 month of this report (03/2024)	5 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)

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109	4103	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	15	1-2 0-3	161	MA	L	POOR - Lean over path - Broken branches - <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback) infection - Class 3, with 60% of the crown is deadwood - Epicormic growth is forming on the stems and branches, some of which are now dead - Starting to break up over path	Fell to ground level and six other class 4 Ash too small to be included, sterilise tools after works, biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 3 month of this report (03/2024)	1 year	N/A
110	4104	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (European Beech)	17	7-5 6-5	1115	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Failed wide inclusion at 1.5m - Quadfurcated cup union at 1.7m - Union path side is showing signs of fusing with adjacent stems - Failed stem at 6m - Several occluding wounds n branches, some forming cavities - Heavy pruning work has already been completed to reduce the load on the union - Fire damage on branch towards the pond - Broken and minor hanging branches -Nest or dray in upper crown	Selective prune branch with fire damage from 7m to 5m	Within 3 month of this report (03/2024)	10 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
111	4105	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	15	0-1 0-2	199	MA	N	POOR - Exposed and heavily eroded roots - Several occluding wounds on stem - Broken and hanging branches - Damage to stem, which is dying back and breaking up	Selective prune dead top and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance	10 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
112	4106	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	17	4-0 1-3	283	MA	N	POOR - Exposed roots and heavy buttresses - Ribs up stem, with minor epicormic growth - Canker and fibre buckling at 2.5m tension showing signs of failing in bark - Lean to North East, corrected at 5m - Sheltered by adjacent trees	Crown reduce to 15m	As part of scheduled maintenance	10 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
113	4107	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	19	2-2 2-3	397	M	N	FAIR - Exposed roots and heavy buttresses - Bifurcated wide inclusion at 6m - Broken branches	Selective prune smaller stem from 17m to 15m	As part of scheduled maintenance	10 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
114	4108	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	14	6-0 1-2	214	M	N	DANGEROUS - Exposed roots and heavy buttresses - Helical cracking in the stem - Longitudinal fracture from 3m to 5m and lean in adjacent tree - Elite epicormic growth	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	1 year	N/A

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115	4109	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	16	2-1 2-2	345	M	N	DEAD - Moss up stem - Flowing water over root plate - Flaking and peeling bark - Broken branches	Fell to ground level, could be left as 5m snag	As part of scheduled maintenance	0 years	N/A
116	4110	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	8	3-0 3-0	204 / 148 / 152	M	N	FAIR - Lean over drive - Bootlaces on removed stem and stem over drive, Likely caused by Armillaria - Broken and partially broken branches	Selective prune decayed stem over drive and remains of pruned stem	As part of scheduled maintenance	10 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
117	4111	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	16	4-1 4-2	395 / 410 / 285 / 321	M	N	FAIR - Trifurcated cup union at base - Bifurcated cup union at 1.5m - Broken and partially broken and hanging branches - Sparse crown	Selective prune partially fractured branch over drive	As part of scheduled maintenance	20 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
118	4112	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	18	4-2 4-2	439	M	N	POOR - Epicormic growth up stem, some dead - Fungal fruiting bodies from 2m to large flattened canker at 4m - Bifurcated cup union at 8m - Broken branches - Deadwood makes up 15% of crown	Crown reduce to 16m	As part of scheduled maintenance	10 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
119	4113	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	20	0-2 4-0	459	M	L	DANGEROUS - Root plate partially failed- Hanging in adjacent Spruce, which is dead - Crown is sparse and declining	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	5 years	N/A
120	4114	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	20	17	169	M	N/A	DANGEROUS - Fractured at base, advanced brown rot - Hanging in adjacent Spruce, which is dead	Fell to ground level	Within 10 days of this report (12/2023)	0 years	N/A
121	4115	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	12	0-2 4-0	170	M	L	DANGEROUS - Root plate partially failed- Hanging in adjacent Birch - With fractured stem hanging as well and several other broken stems too small to be included over path	Fell to ground level and remove other hanging, broken and windblown stems over path, decaying stem can be retained as snag	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	0 years	N/A

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122	4116	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	20	4-2 3-3	382	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses- Epicormic growth up stem - Broken and partially broken and hanging branches - Sparse crown with some dieback	Selective prune partially fractured branch over	As part of scheduled maintenance	10 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
123	4117	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	17	4-3 1-5	336	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses- Epicormic growth up stem - Broken and partially broken and hanging branches	Selective prune partially fractured branches and remove hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	50 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
124	4118	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	17	0-2 4-0	241 / 353	M	L	DANGEROUS -Bifurcated cup union a 1.2m - Epicormic growth around large decaying pruning wound at 1.7m - Cracked union at 3m and decaying wound with endocormic roots visible, crack runs down stem for 1m - Hanging in adjacent Birch - Broken branches	Selective prune tagged stem over path	Within 10 days of this report (12/2023)	5 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
125	4119	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	15	5-3 4-6	385 / 496 / 310/ 280 / 180/ 140 / 120	M	L	DANGEROUS -Penta-furcated cup union a 1m - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches and stems - Deadwood makes up 25% of crown	Selective prune partially fractured stems and branches	Within 10 days of this report (12/2023)	5 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
126	4120	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	19	2-4 4-2	307 / 286	M	N	FAIR - Exposed root - Extensive charring from fire damage - Heavy buttresses - Cavity from 0.1m to 1m on smaller stem, aperture 70mm on the West side - Epicormic growth on some branches - Broken branches - Sparse lower crown	No work required	N/A	10 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
127	4121	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	18	4-3 5-4	335 / 371	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Bifurcated cup union at 1m, with moss covered rib to ground, cup appears to be 1m deep - Broken branches - Crown appears in good health with less than 5% deadwood	Install flexible non invasive brace	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)

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128	4122	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	18	2-0 2-0	183	M	N/A	DEAD - Failed and rotting root plate - Hanging in adjacent tree - Wood boring insects and decay evident, especially at base	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance	0 years	N/A
129	4123	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	18	1-0 1-0	158	M	N/A	DEAD - Failed and rotting root plate - Base has fractured - Hanging in adjacent tree - Wood boring insects and decay evident, especially at base#	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance	0 years	N/A
130	4124	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	17	1-0 2-0	171	M	N/A	DEAD - Decaying stem - Historic occluding wounds - Suppressed form	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance	0 years	N/A
131	4125	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	14	0-0 0-0	199	M	N/A	DEAD - Decaying stem - Flaking and peeling bark - Failed stem	Fell to ground level (could level 3m snag)	As part of scheduled maintenance	0 years	N/A
132	4126	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	16	0-0 1-0	197	M	N/A	DEAD - Failed and rotting root plate - Base has fractured - Hanging in adjacent tree - Wood boring insects and decay evident, especially at base	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance	0 years	N/A
133	4127	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	18	0-1 0-1	251	M	N/A	DEAD - Rotting root plate - Wood boring insects and decay evident, especially at base	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance	0 years	N/A
134	4128	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	10	0-2 4-0	214	M	N/A	DEAD - Lean towards path - Flaking and peeling bark - Decaying stem - Broken branches	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance	0 years	N/A

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135	4129	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	15	0-9 11-0	391	M	N	FAIR - Historic part blown, now with highly modified root structure - Lower branches poorly pruned - Suppressed epicormic growth on stem and branches - Broken branches and dead makes up 10% of crown	Root protection measures, such as berried planting, to ensure the supporting roots aren't damaged, do not cut any of lower branches as these were, before poor pruning, and will offer support if the root plate moves, which can only be by less than 1m at present.	As part of scheduled maintenance	40 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
136	4130	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	8	5-0 1-3	154	MA	N	POOR - Lean to North - Cavity at 2m, aperture 90mm - Stem rubbing against Birch and now less than half normal thickness - Poor pruning - Deadwood makes up 10% of crown	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance	10 years	N/A
137	4131	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	14	3-5 3-4	390 / 225 / 223 / 170 / 120 / 100 / 130 / 120	M	N	FAIR - Bifurcated cup union at base - Sextfurcated cup union at 0.7m - Poor pruning on lower branches - Deadwood makes up 25% of crown	Selective prune deadwood and poor pruning on bench side of crown	Within 3 month of this report (03/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
138	4132	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	11	5-0 1-3	168 / 136 / 136	MA	N	POOR - Lean to South West - Cavity at base of fractured stem - Stems rubbing against Birch and Willow, fractured stem is being supported - Poor pruning - Deadwood makes up 20% of crown	Selective prune fractured stem	Within 3 month of this report (03/2024)	10 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)

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139	4133	<i>Taxus baccata</i> (Common Yew)	8	1-2 4-0	237	MA	N	POOR - Part blown root plate - West of root plate up stem heavily decayed - Highly modified roots on East of root plate - Cavity from base to 2.5m, aperture 60mm on tension side - Supported by Adjacent Yew - Corrected Lean at 3m - Deadwood makes up 20% of crown	Avoid damage to the new compression roots supporting the tree	As part of scheduled maintenance	20 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
140	4134	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	18	3-9 7-5	604	M	N	FAIR - Exposed roots on slope - Heavy buttresses - Lean to South East - Poor pruning on lower branches - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 25% of crown	Selective prune partially failed branches and remove hanging branches	Within 3 month of this report (03/2024)	50 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
141	4135	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	6	1-3 0-7	154 / 180 139	MA	L	POOR - Bifurcated at 0.3m, moss covered - South stem has already lost a limb, which is decaying and the remaining stem is fractured and hanging in the adjacent Willow - The North stem is in better condition, but has flaking and peeling bark - Poor pruning - Broken branches - Crossing and rubbing branches - Deadwood makes up 20% of crown	Selective prune fractured stem	Within 3 month of this report (03/2024)	10 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
142	4136	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	8	11-0 1-4	249 / 129	M	L	POOR - Exposed and damaged roots - Heavy lean to North - Bifurcated cup union at 0.2m, moss covered - Flaking and peeling bark - Flattening of stem, appears to be supported by a small Ash - Broken branches - Crossing and rubbing branches - Deadwood makes up 20% of the crown - Also a smaller Willow are rear of this tree is in a similar condition with decay and cracks in its stem	Fell to ground level, include small tree at rear	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	10 years	N/A
143	4137	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	8	11-0 1-4	347	M	L	POOR - Exposed and damaged roots - Lean to East - Cavity from base to 1.8m, aperture 130mm on tension side of lean - Several fungal fruiting bodies at 1.8m to 2.5m - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches - Crossing and rubbing branches - Deadwood makes up 20% of crown and has fungal fruiting bodies present	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (03/2024)	10 years	N/A

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144	4138	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	12	5-2 5-3	378	MA	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Lean to South East - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 25% of crown - Suppressed form	Selective prune partially failed branches and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	50 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
145	4139	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (European Beech)	19	7-5 5-6	421 / 320 / 274 / 339 / 298 / 292 / 165 / 212	M	N	FAIR - Possibly bundle planted - Bifurcated at base - Trifurcated cup union at 0.8m and 0.4m - Heavy buttresses - Crossing and rubbing branches and stems, some fusing - Poor pruning on lower branches some affecting natural bracing - Broken and partially broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 10% of crown	Selective prune poor pruning, unless forming a natural brace and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	50 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
146	4140	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	18	4-6 7-5	723	M	N	FAIR - Exposed roots - Heavy buttresses - Corrected lean to North East - Wound on North of stem from 0.9m to 1.4m, aperture 290mm with several saprophytic fungi present - Adjacent smaller wound has no sign of decay, both occluding - Lighting around stem and wooden item screwed into stem at 3m - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 25% of crown	Selective prune partially failed branches and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	50 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
147	4141	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	14	11-0 1-4	343	M	L	POOR - Lean to North - Heavily decayed lower stem up to failed union at 1.8m - Broken branches, most with significant decay - Crossing and rubbing branches - Deadwood makes up 20% of crown, of the limited crown	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance	10 years	N/A
148	4142	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	4	0-8 0-0	158	MA	N/A	DEAD - Part blown and hanging in adjacent Dead Cherry - Decayed lower stem - Broken branches	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	0 years	N/A
149	4144	<i>Prunus avium</i> (Wild Cherry)	6	1-4 4-2	309 / 248	MA	N/A	DEAD - Decayed lower stem - Broken branches and crown beginning to break up	Options 1. Selective prune deadwood to 1m back from path 2. Fell to ground level (could leave a snag, no greater than 3m)	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	0 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)

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150	4145	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	18	1-1 2-2	245	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Broken and hanging branches - Nest in upper crown - Deadwood makes up 5% of crown	Remove hanging branch over path	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
151	4146	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> (Portuguese Laurel)	7	2-0 3-1	160 / 174 / 145	M	N	POOR - Heavy buttresses - All three stem have some degree of decay, the worst has already failed at 2m - The others are being supported by adjacent Yew- Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 35% of crown	Selective prune to 3m snags and retaining foliage below this height	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	10 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
152	4147	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> (Portuguese Laurel)	6	0-7 4-0	250 / 155	M	N	POOR - Heavy buttresses - Lean to South East - Both stems have some degree of decay, with failed unions at 1m forming the largest cavity - Broken branches - Deadwood makes up 15% of crown	Selective prune stem buckling over path	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	10 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
153	4148	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> (Portuguese Laurel)	7	2-0 3-1	191	M	N	POOR - Cavity at base on North side from failed union - Epicormic growth up stem - Broken and decaying branches - Deadwood makes up 45% of crown	Selective prune to 3m snags and retaining foliage below this height	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	10 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
154	4149	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	16	2-0 3-1	174 / 150 / 139 / 119	MA	L	FAIR - Quadfurcated at base, moss cover, but appears to be a cup union, one stem has partially failed towards path - Epicormic growth up partially failed stem - Broken branches - Deadwood makes up 5% of crown	Selective prune to partially failed stem	As part of scheduled maintenance	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
155	4150	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> (Wellingtonia)	36	5-3 7-3	2014	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Some damage to outer bark - Broken and hanging branches - Crossing and rubbing branches- Deadwood makes up 5% of crown	Remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance	50 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
156	4151	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	12	2-0 3-1	151 / 168 / 141	MA	L	FAIR - Part blown and hanging in adjacent trees over path - Large tension root over burn - Quadfurcated at base, moss covered, union not visible - Epicormic growth up stems - Shelter built against stems - Broken and hanging branches, largest from Birch on opposite side of path - Deadwood makes up 5% of crown	Fell to in line with path edge and allow to regenerate and remove hanging branch	As part of scheduled maintenance	5 years	N/A

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157	4152	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	12	2-0 3-1	204 / 216	M	L	POOR - Failed stem hanging in adjacent trees over path - Other stem has failed at 3m and is hanging over path - Bifurcated wide inclusion at base, moss covered - Flaking and peeling bark and signs of decay - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 25% of crown	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	5 years	N/A
158	4153	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	7	0-3 0-5	175	M	L	POOR - Decaying and failing stem hanging in Willow across path - Epicormic growth up stem - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 5% of crown	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	5 years	N/A
159	4154	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	19	1-2 2-2	416	M	N	FAIR Moss over buttresses - Broken branches - Sparse crown up to 15m- Deadwood makes up 35% of crown	No work required, noted as top extent of site	N/A	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
160	4155	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Sitka Spruce)	18	4-0 5-0	256	M	N	POOR - Part blown and hanging in adjacent tree - Minor broken branches	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance	5 years	N/A
161	4156	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	20	0-5 2-0	253	M	N	POOR - Part blown and hanging in adjacent tree - Minor broken branches	Fell to ground level	As part of scheduled maintenance	5 years	N/A
162	4157	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	23	5-4 4-4	561	M	N	FAIR - Exposed roots - Heavy buttresses - Broken and hanging branches - Possibly a nest - Deadwood makes up 10% of the crown	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
163	4158	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	25	4-4 3-4	596	M	N	FAIR - Exposed roots - Heavy buttresses - Bulging on the tension side of the stem - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 10% of the crown	Remove hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
164	4159	<i>Larix x marschlinsii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	26	6-3 5-2	587	M	N	FAIR - Exposed roots - Heavy buttresses - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 10% of the crown	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)

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165	4160	<i>Larix x marschlinii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	23	4-5 4-5	548	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Bulge in lower stem - Broken and hanging branches - Nest in crown - Deadwood makes up 10% of the crown	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
166	4161	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	16	2-1 0-2	201	M	N	FAIR - Kink in lower stem, moss covered - Bifurcated cup union at 4m - Broken and hanging stem - Small fruiting bodies of <i>Fomitopsis betulina</i> (Birch Polypore) on failed stem only and start 1.5m above union - Deadwood makes up 10% of the crown	Remove hanging stem	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	10 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
167	4162	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	16	0-5 0-2	269 / 162	M	N	FAIR - Part failed root plate - Broken stem and branches - Fungal fruiting bodies of <i>Fomitopsis betulina</i> (Birch Polypore) and <i>Fomes fomentarius</i> (Tinder Fungus) on both stems - Burr up stem with suppressed epicormic growth- Hanging in adjacent tree	Fell to ground level and allow to continue to degrade	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	5 years	N/A
168	4163	<i>Larix x marschlinii</i> (Hybrid Larch)	25	4-6 6-0	670	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses, signs of disturbance path side - Corrected lean to East - Bulge in lower stem - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 10% of the crown	Remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
169	4164	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	19	3-8 5-5	534	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Moss covered - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches - Epicormic growth on branches with failures, both suppressed and elite- Deadwood makes up 10% of the crown	Selective prune partially failed branches and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	50 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
170	4165	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	17	5-4 6-4	534	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Moss covered - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches - Epicormic growth on branches with failures - Deadwood makes up 10% of the crown	Selective prune partially failed branches and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	50 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
171	4166	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	18	4-3 1-2	479	M	N	FAIR - Exposed root - Visible root collar - Heavy buttresses - Moss and lichen covered - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 40% of the crown	Selective prune partially failed branches and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)

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172	4167	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	17	1-0 0-6	332	M	N	POOR - Compromised root plate from windblown Larch - Moss covered - Root plate lifted - Epicormic growth up stem - Hanging on Adjacent Larch branches - Deadwood makes up 10% of the crown - Lean starting to correct	Option 1. Selective prune to reduce length of stem so it can reach the path and allow to regenerate, this will be poor pruning, but will retain part of a living Oak 2. Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	10 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
173	4168	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	19	1-1 3-1	411	M	N	POOR - Epicormic growth up stem, forming burrs - Occluding wounds on stem, forming cavities with fungal fruiting bodies - Bifurcated cup union at 6m - Stem over path has failed at 9m - Several partially failed broken and hanging branches - Witches brooms (<i>Taphrina betulina</i>) in upper crown - Deadwood makes up 10% of the crown - Upper crown is full	Selective prune partially failed branches	As part of scheduled maintenance	10 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
174	4169	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	28	11-7 12-8	1800 2	LM	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Ribs and burrs up stem - Bifurcated embedded union at 1.8m - Bifurcated normal union with decay pocket at 2.5m and trifurcated embedded union at 3m - Cankers and burrs particularly on two stems - Broken and poorly pruned branches - Bifurcated cup union at 14m - Crown becoming sparse - Deadwood makes up 20% of the crown	Limit access to dripline of tree and put in 150mm deep organic mulch, move bench if possible without further root damage to out with dripline of tree	As part of scheduled maintenance	20 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
174	4170	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	21	7-9 9-4	881	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Bird box screwed to stem - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches - Ferns growing in some of cavities forming from broken branches and two of the large limbs are fusing - Bifurcated embedded union at 7m and cup union with cavity at 8m - Deadwood makes up 20% of the crown	Selective prune partially failed branches, only to failure point and not fused branch and remove hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	50 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)

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175	4171	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	21	0-6 0-0	393	M	N	DEAD - Heavy buttresses - Decaying stem - Several fungal fruiting bodies of <i>Fomitopsis betulina</i> (Birch Polypore) - Failed stem at 4m forming A frame	Options 1. Limit access to falling distance of what remains and use as education habitat 2. Fell to ground level (could leave a snag, no greater than 3m)	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	0 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
176	4172	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	8	1-0 0-0	372	M	N	FAIR - Possibly two trees or bifurcated cup union at 0.2m - One is dead with rhizomorphs up stem - Flaking and peeling bark - Decaying stem and woodpecker holes - Other stem is in good condition - Both add value to site	Options 1. Install non-invasive flexible brace below woodpecker holes (approx. 5m) and use as education habitat 2. Selective prune decaying stem, after consulting and ecologist (could leave a snag, no greater than 3m)	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
177	4173	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	15	3-3 4-3	329	MA	N	FAIR - Partially broken and hanging branches, mostly Larch - Broken branches, some with epicormic growth	Selective prune partially broken branch and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
178	4174	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	8	0-5 0-1	393	M	L	POOR - Partially blown over path - Root plate lifted, but appears unsupported - Epicormic growth up stem - Broken branches	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	5 years	N/A
179	4175	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	12	0-2 1-0	156	M	N	FAIR - Moss on lower stem - Burrs up stem - Bent over slightly by failed Willow too small to be included	Fell Willow to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)

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180	4176	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	12	2-1 2-0	182	M	N	GOOD - Broken branches - Occluding minor wounds on stem - Opposite are one Birch and two Willow, all too small to be included, but windblown with fractured stems and hanging towards the path	Fell two Willow and birch to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
181	4177	<i>Pseudotsuga mensizii</i> (Douglas Fir)	26	5-5 7-7	1082	M	N	FAIR - Broken branches around base - Heavy buttresses - Crossing and rubbing branches - Broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 5% of crown	Selective prune partially broken ranches and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	30 years	Re-inspection within 36 months of this inspection (12/2026)
182	4178	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	12	4-2 3-3	457	M	N/A	DEAD - Flaking and peeling bark - Rhizomorphs up stem - Broken and hanging branches - Death a result of <i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> (Dutch Elm's Disease) - Another few dead Elms in this area, one too small to be included by Sycamore with ivy up stem	Fell to ground level and adjacent smaller Elm	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	0 years	N/A
183	4179	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	17	4-2 3-3	362 / 502 / 271	M	L	POOR - Ivy up stem hindering inspection - Several stems already removed - Broken and hanging branches - Dieback on branches over path some with epicormic growth, suspected Ash Dieback (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>) infection - If so, appears to be class 1 - Deadwood makes up 20% of crown	Selective prune deadwood over path and sterilise tools before and after use and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	5 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
184	4180	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	12	4-2 3-3	321	M	L	POOR - Ivy up stem, hindering inspection - Flaking and peeling bark - Broken and hanging branches - Dying as a result of <i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> (Dutch Elm's Disease) - Deadwood makes up 75% of crown	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	1 year	N/A

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185	4181	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	13	2-1 2-1	245	MA	L	POOR - Ivy up stem, hindering inspection - Epicormic growth up stem - Flaking and peeling bark - Broken and hanging branches - Dying as a result of <i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> (Dutch Elm's Disease) - Deadwood makes up 65% of crown	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	1 year	N/A
186	4182	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	17	4-1 2-3	315 / 210 / 179	M	L	POOR - Ivy up stem hindering inspection - Broken and hanging branches - Dieback and epicormic growth up stems, Ash Dieback (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>) infection - Class 4 - Deadwood makes up 90% of crown	Fell to ground level and sterilise tools after use and put biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	1 year	N/A
187	4183	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	18	0-1 1-2	217 / 218	M	L	POOR - Ivy up stem, some dead - Bifurcated cup union at 0.3m - Pruning wounds from removed stem - Broken branches - Dieback and epicormic growth up stems, Ash Dieback (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>) infection - Class 4 - Deadwood makes up 80% of crown	Fell to ground level and sterilise tools after use and put biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	1 year	N/A
188	4184	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	15	2-0 0-1	187	MA	L	POOR - Occluding wounds on stem - Broken branches - Dieback and epicormic growth up stems, Ash Dieback (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>) infection - Class 4 - Deadwood makes up 90% of crown	Fell to ground level and sterilise tools after use and put biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	1 year	N/A
189	4185	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	17	2-0 1-0	199	MA	L	POOR Lean towards path - Broken and hanging branches - Dieback and epicormic growth up stems, Ash Dieback (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>) infection - Class 3 - Deadwood makes up 70% of crown	Fell to ground level and sterilise tools after use and put biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	1 year	N/A
190	4186	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	16	1-2 2-1	281	MA	N/A	DEAD - Ivy up stem, hindering inspection - Flaking and peeling bark - Broken and hanging branches - Dead as a result of <i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> (Dutch Elm's Disease)	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	0 years	N/A

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191	4187	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	14	3-0 3-2	181	MA	N/A	DEAD - Ivy up stem, hindering inspection - Flaking and peeling bark - Broken and hanging branches - Dead as a result of <i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> (Dutch Elm's Disease)	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	0 years	N/A
192	4188	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	18	2-1 3-0	202/ 224	MA	L	POOR - Bifurcated at base, could be two trees, covered in brambles - Broken and hanging branches - Dieback and epicormic growth up stems, Ash Dieback (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>) infection - Class 3 - Deadwood makes up 70% of crown	Fell to ground level and sterilise tools after use and put biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	1 year	N/A
193	4189	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	18	0-2 2-1	261	M	L	POOR - Pruning wound where stem has been removed - Bulging around base and some dead epicormic growth - Broken and hanging branches - Dieback and epicormic growth in upper crown, Ash Dieback (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>) infection - Class 2 - Deadwood makes up 40% of crown	Remove hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	1 year	N/A
194	4190	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	16	3-1 1-3	262	MA	L	POOR - Heavy buttresses - Suppressed epicormic growth up stem - Flaking and peeling bark on some branches - Broken and hanging branches - Dying as a result of <i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> (Dutch Elm's Disease) - Deadwood makes up 20% of crown	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	1 year	N/A
195	4191	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	14	3-0 0-6	297	MA	N/A	POOR - Suppressed epicormic growth up stem, mostly dead - Flaking and peeling bark - Broken and hanging branches - Dying as a result of <i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> (Dutch Elm's Disease) - Stem still has some life to 1.5m in the form of living epicormic growth	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	0 years	N/A
196	4192	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	16	0-3 3-1	308	MA	L	POOR - Suppressed epicormic growth up stem - Flaking and peeling bark on some branches - Slight rubbing with healthy stem - Broken and hanging branches - Dying as a result of <i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> (Dutch Elm's Disease) - Deadwood makes up 40% of crown	Fell to ground level	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	1 year	N/A
197	4193	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	15	0-6 0-5	326	MA	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses and debris at base - Slight contact wound from impact during windy period of adjacent dying stem - Suppressed form - Broken and hanging branches - No disease appears to be present - Deadwood makes up 5% of crown	Remove having branches, avoid any contact and infection could be passed on saws	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	20 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)

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198	4194	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	4	0-1 5-0	154	M	L	DEAD - Failed stem hanging in adjacent Birch with advanced infection with <i>Fomitopsis betulina</i> (Birch Polypore)	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	0 years	N/A
199	4195	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	16	1-0 0-2	161	M	L	POOR - Decaying base from previous failed stem - Lean to North West - Suppressed form - Broken branches	No work required	N/A	5 years	Re-inspection within 18 months of this inspection (06/2025)
200	4196	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	18	1-2 2-1	237 / 122	M	L	POOR - Bifurcated cup union at 0.8m - Cracking and peeling bark - Broken and hanging branches - Dieback and epicormic growth up stems, Ash Dieback (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>) infection - Class 4, marked with orange dot as is another class three on opposite side of path - Deadwood makes up 80% of crown	Fell to ground level, include class 3 with orange dot and sterilise tools after use and put biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	1 year	N/A
201	4197	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common Ash)	17	0-3 3-0	201	M	L	POOR - Occluded wounds on stem - Cracking and peeling bark - Broken and hanging branches - Dieback and epicormic growth up stems, Ash Dieback (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>) infection - Class 3, marked with orange dot as is another class 3 on opposite side of path - Deadwood makes up 70% of crown	Fell to ground level and sterilise tools after use and put biosecurity measures in place and report to PHSI	As part of scheduled maintenance	1 year	N/A
202	4198	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	18	4-4 4-1	341	M	N	FAIR - Epicormic growth up stem - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 10% of crown	Selective prune partially broken branches and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance	50 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
203	4199	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	16	5-0 2-0	253	M	N	POOR - Appears to have been partially knocked over by felled Larch- Epicormic growth up stem - Tension crack in stem - Extensive wounding on lower stem, almost appears to have been ring barked - Broken and hanging branches, some larch - Deadwood makes up 20% of crown, but buds coverage sparse	Fell to ground level	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	1 year	N/A

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204	4200	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	21	7-1 5-2	704	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses and exposed roots - Epicormic growth up stem - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches and stem - Deadwood makes up 10% of crown - Suppressed form	Selective prune partially broken branches and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance	50 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
205	4201	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (European Beech)	19	3-2 3-5	273	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Rib and sooty mould up stem - Bird box screwed to stem - Hazard beam on lowest branch, occluding, supported by adjacent Sycamore - Crossing and rubbing branches - Broken and hanging branches and stems, possibly squirrel damage - Occluding wounds, most obvious at unions, likely squirrel damage - Deadwood makes up 10% of crown	Selective prune hazard beam and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance	30 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
206	4202	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	19	3-6 5-4	473	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Ribs up stem and lean to South West - Epicormic growth up stem - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 10% of crown	Selective prune partially broken branch and remove hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	30 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
207	4203	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	21	3-6 5-4	496	M	N	FAIR - Exposed and girdling roots - Heavy buttresses - Lean to North East - Bifurcated cup union at 12m - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 10% of crown	Selective prune partially broken branch and remove hanging branches	Within 3 months of this report (03/2024)	30 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
208	4204	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	14	2-3 3-4	234	MA	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Epicormic growth up stem - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches, some from Larch felling - Deadwood makes up 10% of crown	Selective prune partially broken branch and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance	50 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
209	4205	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	19	5-6 2-4	637	M	N	FAIR - Compacted root plate by meeting of several paths - Heavy buttresses - Occluded cavity at base on North West of stem _Occluding wound with signs of decay at 1m, aperture of 25mm on North of stem - Epicormic growth up stem and on branches - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 20% of crown	Selective prune partially broken branch and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance	40 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)

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210	4206	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak)	16	4-3 3-0	271	M	N	FAIR - Heavy buttresses - Epicormic growth and moss up stem and on branches - Broken branches - Part blown Birch, too small to be included, hanging over path, fractured stem supported by this tree- Deadwood makes up 20% of crown	Remove hanging branches and fell to ground level part blown Birch	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	50 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
211	4207	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	17	3-2 3-2	342	M	N	FAIR - Exposed and damaged roots - Lean to South - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches - Deadwood makes up 10% of crown	Selective prune partially broken branch and remove hanging branches	As part of scheduled maintenance	30 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)
212	4208	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	19	3-2 3-2	514	M	N	FAIR - Exposed and damaged roots - Lean to South East -Poorly pruned lower branches - Occluding wounds on stem - Broken, partially broken and hanging branches, some less obvious longer laterals over path - Deadwood makes up 20% of crown	Selective prune partially broken branch and remove hanging branches	Within 1 month of this report (01/2024)	30 years	Re-inspection within 60 months of this inspection (12/2028)

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Appendix 7.2 Glossary of Terms

Tree Schedule - An explanation

Heights are given in metres and were estimated on this site. Diameters and circumferences are given in centimetres and were taken at 1.5m unless otherwise stated.

Age group abbreviations are as follows:

NP- Newly Planted (not yet established)

Y-Young (established up to one-third of ultimate height)

MA-Mid Aged (between one-third and two-thirds of expected height).

M-Mature (more or less full height, but still increasing in girth fairly rapidly).

LM-Late Maturity (more or less full height and girth increasing only slowly).

Vitality or Vigour

Vitality or vigour is the ability for a tree to sustain life and is therefore independent of condition. It is usually assessed by comparing extension growth between trees of like species and growing conditions. It can either be normal (**N**), which has the normal ability to sustain life processes, or low (**L**), which has vitality or vigour is below what would normally be expected to sustain life processes.

Life Expectancy:

The period a tree can be expected to continue to live in a safe condition, out with damage cause by wind, fungal infection, mechanical damage or other factor that may change the life expectancy. The tree may survive longer than this, but if no detrimental external influences occur should not survive less. (This is intended to place trees into categories to aid future management and is not a statement of maximum life expectancy).

Priorities:

Within 48 hours of the inspection (a separate email or letter will be sent identifying these trees as well as them being noted in the report)

Within 7 days of this inspection

Within 1 month of the inspection

Within 3 months of the inspection

Within 12 months of the inspection

As part of scheduled maintenance – this is to be carried out as part management but before the next re-inspection

When time and budget allows – this can be done at the clients discretion

N/A associated with no works being required

Please note the date of the latest time the works can be carried out are also stated to aid planning.

Re-inspection period

Further investigation required (see recommendation for details)

Stated time

Within 6 months of this inspection

Within 1 year of this inspection

Within 18 months of this inspection

Within 2 years of this inspection

Within 3 years of this inspection

Within 5 years of this inspection (this is the maximum time period between inspections if there is any target)

Please note the month and year of the latest possible inspection are also stated to aid planning.

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Terms

Bifurcation means a union that forks into two parts e.g. a stem that forks to form 2 stems

Co-dominant stems Normally two boles of relatively equal diameter that exert constant pressure against each other and so are prone to structural failure as their girth increases.

Canopy The upper branch structure and foliage of a tree, also called **crow**n.

Cavity A wound that has resulted in a pocket of decay.

Dog-Legs Re-growth from pruning wounds that are attached at unnatural angles to the primary stem/branch and is therefore prone to failure.

Endocormic roots are root that arise internally within a tree in the ripewood or heartwood to access locked away nutrients that are otherwise inaccessible to the tree.

Epicormic growth Shoots that appear at the base, on the stem or branches from dormant buds. These are weakly attached and are more likely to fail as they continue to grow.

Forest tree Tree stems that are relatively thin in relation to their height and have little lateral growth at lower levels.

Pentafurcated means a union that forks into five parts e.g. a stem that forks to form 5 stems

Poor pruning Pruning that does not adhere to BS 3998 and may cause the tree unnecessary harm.

Quadfurcated means a union that forks into four parts e.g. a stem that forks to form 4 stems

Reaction wood The wood produced by the tree as a reaction to a physical stress i.e. loading

Root plate The spread and area of the root system of the tree, both structural and fibrous.

Strain Deviation from normal biological processes to the point at which the tree will not recover.

Stress Deviation from normal biological processes and health of the tree.

Trifurcation means a union that forks into three parts e.g. a stem that forks to form 3 stems

Windblown A tree that has failed or partially failed due to the pressures of high winds. This is usually by the root plate lifting as cohesion is lost between the soil and roots.

Wound wood Similar to reaction wood the tissue that covers a wound occluding the damaged area.

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Appendix 7.3 Photographic Record of trees and defects on site



Figure 1: Example of Windblown trees on site. This is in Dark Woods and is probably at the more extreme end of the windblown trees



Figure 2: Failed union on Oak (4094). The failed union is towards the path and held up only by an adjacent tree near the path edge.



Figure 3: Large hanging branch from Larch felling, circled in red. This example in a Sycamore over the footpath that accesses the school.



Figure 4: Example of failure that can occur with Birch Polypore. This tree has already failed and poses no risk, but the brown rot and type of brittle degradation can be seen in the image.

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Figure 5: Examples of class 4 Ash trees, with advanced Ash Dieback, next to Cambusbarron Primary School path.



Figure 6: Examples of Elm that has recently died of Dutch Elms Disease, next to Cambusbarron Primary School path.

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Figure 7: One of the hanging branches and partially failed branches in a Douglas Fir (4177) over a path.



Figure 8: Gap in crown of Beech (4008) with several failed stems and branches as a result of squirrel damage

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Figure 9: Willow (4119) with fractured branch over one of the access paths to the Castle.



Figure 10: Decay at the base of a Sitka Spruce in the Dark Wood as a direct result of fire damage.

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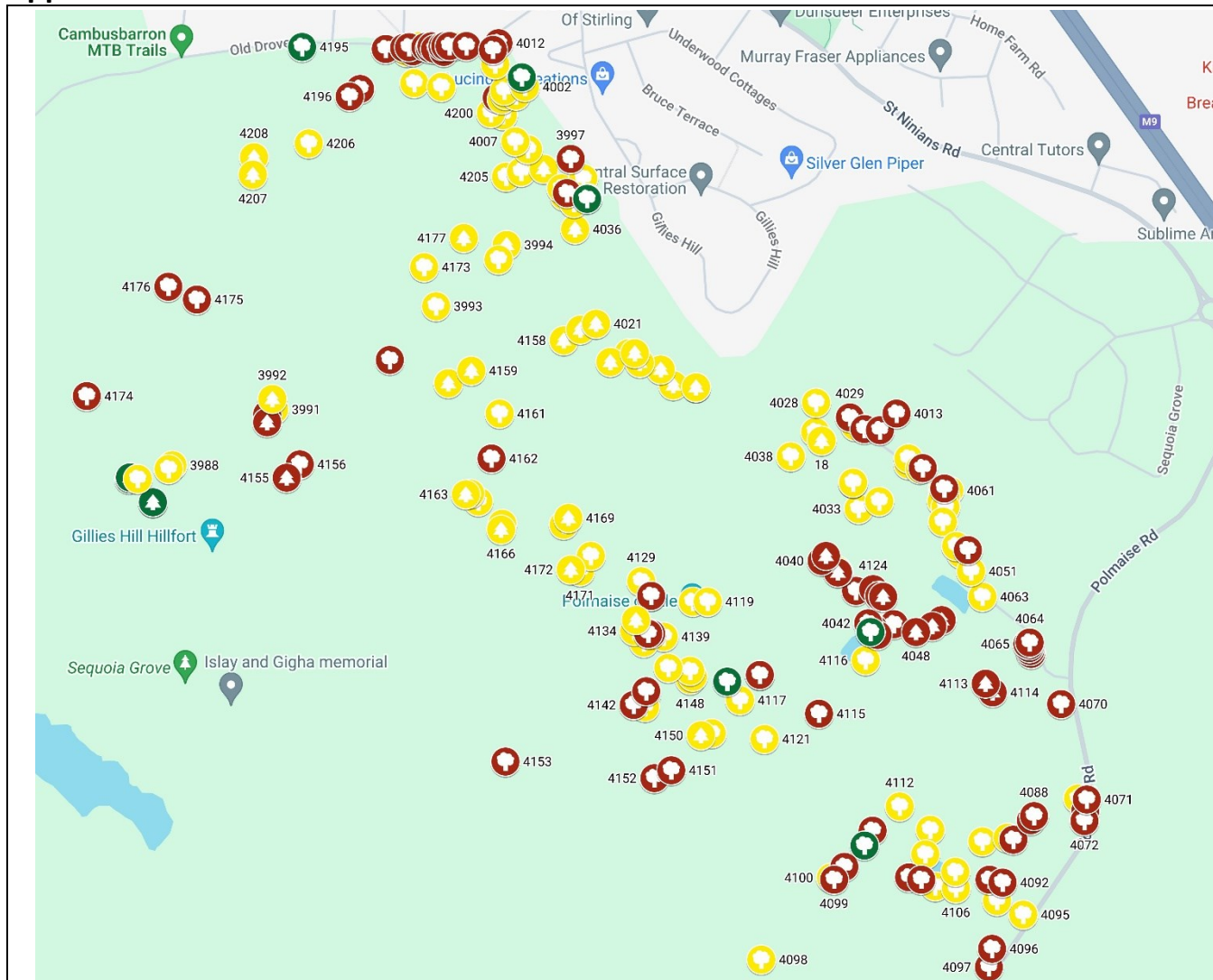
Figure 11: Path erosion and resulting root damage affecting the condition of adjacent trees, although difficult to avoid, path design could mitigate this to an extent.



Figure 12: Image of root damage due to path construction.

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Appendix 7.4 Site Plan



Site Plan showing the trees recorded in the negative tree survey for Gillies Hill Community Woodland

Numbers indicate the tag number

Trees in red are to be removed

Trees in yellow have works recommended

Trees in green have no work or optional works recommended

Not to Scale

↑ North

NB: Although the tag numbers may not be visible the hyperlink below will take you to the live hyperlink to the interactive plan

Map data © 2023 Google

https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1PMa_NKBbFzMHtUpBxiWTQ1XGv_nCSM4&usp=sharing

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