TREE SURVEY REPORT

Walton Parish Council, Walton, CA8 2DS

Site Inspected 3rd/4th November 2025



Reference No: JE/Walton_Parish_2025

Tree Survey Report

1.0 SUMMARY

The specific works are set out in the tree survey schedule included in the Appendix. The common requirement for all trees is to establish acceptable levels of risk and to enhance their contribution to local amenity. Work is only listed in the tree schedule if it is more than this basic standard.

Of all the trees on the Parish owned land, none required urgent attention and generally there is evidence of tree work to maintain healthy trees. However, there are three trees that require felling for safety located within the woodland that overhang an existing farm building. An alder tree is recommended for a stem to be removed as it leans heavily towards a cattle shed. The remaining recommended work is largely removal of ivy on the lower sprouting shoots (epicormics) on the lime trees.

Japanese knotweed was identified on the woodland edge and treatment should be carried out.

Due to the size and maturity of many the trees, the roads, play area; it is recommended that the trees are surveyed annually.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Instruction: We were instructed by Ian Blythr, by e-mail to inspect the trees on Parish Council owned land and to provide a tree report on their condition with appropriate management recommendations.

The site boundaries have been digitized from land registry information so that a clear understanding of the areas to survey was established. The play area was added subsequently.

This report will outline the survey methodology employed in carrying out this tree survey.

Arboriculturist: The site had a thorough walkover survey which was conducted by James England. The survey was a ground based visual exercise and the trees were plotted and I have recorded my brief observations along with any recommended work. None of the private property on adjoining land was accessed as part of this survey.

Qualifications and experience: This report is based on the Surveyors site observations and the provided information, interpreted in the context of their experience. The surveyors experience and qualifications in arboriculture are summarized at the end of this report.

Ecological constraints: The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. These could impose significant constraints on the use and timing of access to the site in addition to any of the tree matters considered in this report. It should be clearly stated that these issues are beyond my area of expertise and you must seek advice from an ecologist to check if any such constraints apply to this site.

Tree preservation order (TPO) or conservation area protection: The site has been checked and it is not covered by Tree Preservation Orders and is not within a Conservation Area.

3.0 TREE REPORT CONSTRAINTS

- The contents are intended for the sole use of the client. No liability is accepted for their use by any other parties to advance an argument or claim (including legal or financial) without prior consent.

- The recommendations and conclusions in this report relate only to the conditions found on this site at the time of the site visit and inspection. The recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of 12 months from the date of this report. Any significant alteration to the site that may affect the trees that are present or have tree health implications (level changes, additional tree works, post extreme weather events, hydrological changes) will necessitate a re-assessment of the trees and the site.

- Formal assessment of topography, drainage, service conduits, soil conditions, and other specialist arboricultural surveys (e.g. root collar examination or sonic tomography) have not been made and are beyond the scope of this report.

- The scope of the survey was specifically limited to trees within the site boundaries shown on the Map 1. These have been digitised against Ordnance Survey map data using our GIS system. Consequently, trees outside the boundary have not been systematically surveyed. Where relevant, comments relating to the condition of trees in adjacent properties, these will have been recorded.

- While every attempt has been made to provide a realistic and accurate assessment of the trees' condition at the time of inspection, no responsibility can be accepted for damage or injury sustained as a result of the failure of any tree due to faults not apparent upon a visual, ground level inspection carried out at this season, or to faults developing subsequent to the survey. Similarly, no liability can be accepted for the condition of trees that are obscured in part or in whole (e.g. by dense Ivy or other foliage), nor for any that proved inaccessible to the surveyor. Certain features which might provide evidence of ongoing decay or decline (such as seasonal fungal fruiting bodies, damage to foliage, insect emergence holes etc.) may not have been in evidence: Only those features that are apparent at the time of the inspection could be assessed.

- Plants are biological organisms and change with time. Assessment remains valid for 12 months from the date of inspection, or until a major storm is experienced, after which time a new inspection is required.

- Trees are living organisms and their condition may have changed after the surveyor left the site for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to:

    1. as a natural consequence of their pattern of growth, and/or
    2. in response to the changes in neighbouring plants, from whatever cause, and/or
    3. in response to the weather, either an extreme weather event or a prolonged spell of consistent weather, and/or
    4. as a consequence of infection or infestation, and/or
    5. as a consequence of a pollution incident, and/or
    6. as a result of vandalism, and/or
    7. as a result of site development activity such as new roads or buildings, and/or
    8. in response to changes in soil condition or structure.

4.0 INSPECTION METHODOLOGY

This report has been compiled from data achieved by Visual Tree Assessment and no more detailed survey has been carried out. The trees have been accurately positioned using a sub meter GPS unit (Spectra Precision Mobile Mapper 100) and further cross referenced with a TruPulse 360B laser rangefinder. Photographs were taken and where tree heights were recorded, these were taken using the laser rangefinder and diameters were measured using a girth tape. Crown height and spread were recorded with a laser rangefinder digital laser measure. Trunk circumference is measured by tape at 1.5m above ground level.

Techniques Used:

- Visual Tree Assessment (VTA; Lonsdale, 1999).
- Desk-based enquiries: TPO / CA status, geological survey, mapping.

Each tree or group was inspected and allocated an identification number as indicated in the tree schedule and tree survey plan (**Map 1**). For each tree the following information was collected:

- tree or group number;
- species;
- height (m);
- stem diameter (cm);
- life stage;
- observations regarding condition;
- preliminary management recommendations;
- work priority.

5.0 SITE VISIT, OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Site Visits: At the time of surveying the weather was sunny and dry with little or no wind present. The tree surveys were conducted from the ground and no trees were climbed as part of the assessment and no decay detection equipment was used during the visit. Visual ground inspections of this nature do not attempt to assess and document the hazard level of every defect within the tree. It is restricted by what can be seen from the ground (with binoculars) and dense leaf cover in some instances. This report takes no account of whether the tree could affect the soil in the area in such a way as to cause adjacent buildings to suffer subsidence or heave damage.

Site Description: The boundaries for all of site are shown in red on the attached **Tree Survey - Map 1.**

6.0 TREE SURVEY SCHEDULES & RECOMMENDATIONS

The full tree schedule can be found in Appendix 1 and this lists all the information collected on each tree recorded and provide outline recommendations for any action that was felt to be advisable. This was completed onsite using a mobile mapping computer with integrated GPS for accurate <1m positioning and the grid references for each tree is provided in the schedule to aid easy locating.

7.0 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



T1 – Field maple



T2 – Field maple



T3 – Field maple (right) T4 – Lime (left)



T3 – Field maple strimmer damage



T5 - Lime



T6 – smaller lime to the right



T7 - Lime



T8 - Oak



T9 - Lime



T10 - Lime



T11 - Lime



T12 - Lime



T13 - Lime (left), T14 – Lime (right)



T15, T16, T17 (right to left)



T18 – Lime (near play area)



T19 - Lime



T20 – Field maple



T21 - Lime



T22 - Cherry



T23 - Lime



T24 - Lime



T25 – alder (right stem recommended for removal)



T25 – alder close to cattle shed



T26 – Sycamore (left), T27 – Sycamore (right)



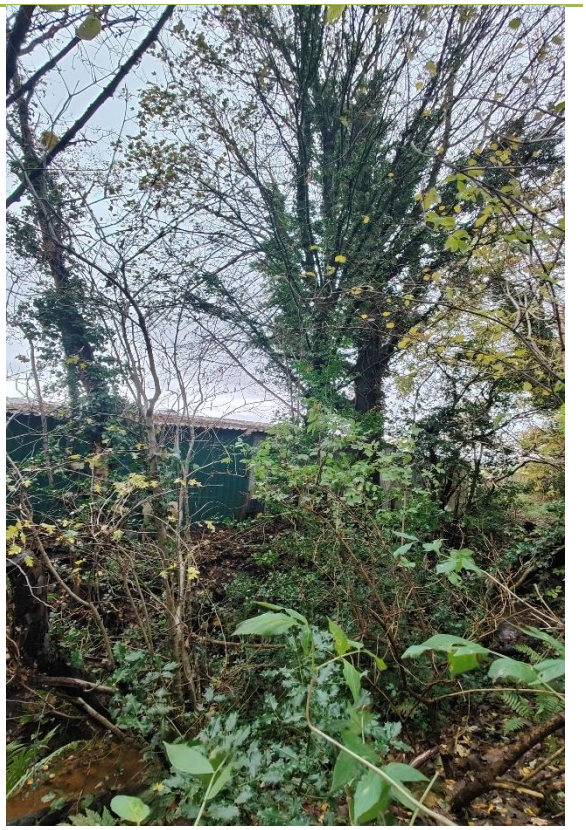
Japanese knotweed



T28 – Silver birch (fell)



T28, T29 – Sycamores for removal



T28, T29, T30 – all for removal



Woodland Area



Woodland Area



T31 - Sycamore



New planting

James England

James England NDF, BSc(Hons)For, MicFor

Consultancy: Arboriculture - Forestry - GIS

8.0 TREE WORK & GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Of all the trees on the site, none required urgent attention and generally there is evidence of tree work to maintain healthy trees. The Tree Schedule is attached to this document.

The summary of tree work that what is required is as follows:

Work Priority	Work Required	Tree Numbers:
3 - 6 Months	None	None
12 Months	Fell 3 trees for safety	T28, T29, T30
12 Months	Fell one stem off alder tree	T25
12 Months	Prune epicormic growth around base / remove ivy (16 Trees)	T4, T5, T6, T7, T9, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T23, T24

Woodland Area: This really depends what the Parish Council's objectives are for this area. Ideally it would be to bring it back into use and management by: re-establishing paths as they are currently overgrown and there are a number of fallen trees that would benefit from being cleared up. Suggest longer term that some thinning is carried out and any open areas could be replanted. Arisings could be cut into habits piles. This would be ideal volunteer work as could easily be carried out with hand tools.

Japanese knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica***)** This is present in one main clump growing close to the pond area that is to the north west of the woodland area. For information, it is not a legal requirement to treat Japanese knotweed on your land in the UK, and you are not obliged to remove it simply because it is present. However, it is illegal to allow Japanese knotweed to spread into the wild or onto neighbouring properties, according to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. If you do not prevent the spread, you may be fined or prosecuted. Given it is an invasive plant it will need careful control which can be costly. Due to the location adjacent to a pond, it may require on site treatment with careful herbicide treatment.





Specialist treatment is advised. Stem injection may well be the most appropriate method as currently the stand isn't too large to manage. There are tractor implements located within the knotweed and these should be removed. Care is needed as it is an offence to spread knotweed. It only takes a tiny fragment of the plant to be transported somewhere else to spread this costly problem. Ideally the area should be cordoned off and access restricted with signage.

The attached guide at the end of this document details how to deal with knotweed what it looks like as well as the law.

General Site Recommendations & Comments:

1. Remove ivy off tree stems. Whilst not detrimental to tree health it can hide defects. We always recommend ivy to be removed using secateurs only to prevent damage to bark etc. Equally the growth that occurs on lime trees around the base (known as epicormics) should be removed annually this is to allow future inspections as if overgrown it makes it very difficult to inspect.

2. There are some newly planted trees across the site and these are generally growing well.



3. The trees are located in high usage areas and other than the woodland area zoning isn't that applicable as the trees generally boarder roads and open fields used for recreation. Given the size and age of the trees, they should all be resurveyed annually. Furthermore, we would advise that the area should be carefully checked following periods of high winds so as to ensure there has been no damage to the trees such as snapped off branches. The National Tree Safety Group in 2024 produced "**Common Sense Guide risk management of trees**" which is well worth reading as it clearly defines the duties of landowners in relation to tree safety.

4. It should be noted that not every diseased, decaying or dead tree or branch should be removed as a matter of course. Dead and decaying wood provides valuable habitat for a wide range of wildlife species, many of which have declined drastically over recent decades, due in part to the modern obsession for tidiness. Retaining dead or dying wood where reasonably safe to do so not only saves unnecessary expense but also benefits nature conservation, and this principle has influenced the recommendations.

5. To ensure that the work is carried out in accordance with accepted standards all approved tree work should be carried out in accordance with British Standards Institution "*Recommendations for Tree Work*" BS3998:2010.

6. Trees are dynamic living organisms that are liable to change which can often go unnoticed and failures are part of their natural processes. Even healthy trees or their parts may fail, particularly - although not exclusively as a result of strong winds or violent storms. All tree owners should ensure that their trees are routinely inspected – especially after storms and at least once during the year. This should be

undertaken by a competent surveyor and this needs to be adequately recorded. Further details on tree safety can be provided on request.

9.0 QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE

TREE SURVEYOR'S NAME	**James England NDF, BSc(Hons)For, MicFor** Arboriculture Consultant & Chartered Forester
SIGNATURE	_____
REPORT PREPARED BY	James England, BSc Forestry (Hons) , National Diploma Forestry,
AND QUALIFIACATIONS	Professional Member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. Have attended various tree inspection courses. 27 years of tree surveying
E-MAIL	James@gis-solutions.co.uk
DATE	4th November 2025

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James England

Client: Walton Parish Council
Date: 3rd November 2025

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Reference No: JE/Walton_Parish

TREE ID	SPECIES	AGE	TREE HEIGHT (M)	DBH (cm)	CONDITION	OBSERVATIONS AND DEFECTS	RECOMMENDED WORK	WORKS PRIORITY	REINSPECT DATE
T1	**Field maple *(Acer campestre)***	Middle aged	7m	56	Good	Good form tree, no visible defects.	No work required.		12 Months
T2	**Field maple *(Acer campestre)***	Middle aged	7m	44	Good	Good form tree, no visible defects.	No work required.		12 Months
T3	**Field maple *(Acer campestre)***	Middle aged	10m	26	Fair	Base has strimmer damage. Wound observed. May require crown reduction in the future as main stem is growing more vigorously than the rest of the crown.	No work required.		12 Months
T4	**Lime *(Tilia x europaea)***	Mature	17m	118	Good	Twin stem @ 2.5m, wide spreading crown, no visible defects. Excessive epicormic growth at ground level.	**Remove epicormic growth around base and ivy.**	**Low - < 12 months**	12 Months
T5	**Lime *(Tilia x europaea)***	Mature	16m	95	Fair	Twin stem @ 3m, tree previously crown reduced, no visible defects. Ivy on stem. Will need reducing in the next couple of years.	**Remove epicormic growth around base and ivy.**	**Low - < 12 months**	12 Months
T6	**Lime *(Tilia x europaea)***	Middle aged	14m	39	Good	Twin stem @ 2m, no visible defects.	**Prune epicormic growth at base.**	**Low - < 12 months**	12 Months
T7	**Lime *(Tilia x europaea)***	Mature	18m	110	Good	Some very minor deadwood but small twigs and not significant.	**Remove ivy.**	**Low - < 12 months**	12 Months
T8	**Oak (*Quercus robur)***	Young	12m	17	Good	Excellent form and condition. Commemorative tree.	No work required.		12 Months
T9	**Lime *(Tilia x europaea)***	Mature	25m	131	Good	Located on village green area, twin stem at 4m. No visible defects. Minor epicormic growth at the base.	**Prune epicormic growth at base.**	**Low - < 12 months**	12 Months
T10	**Lime *(Tilia x europaea)***	Mature	25m	101	Good	Some minor deadwood in upper crown. Monitor tree when in leaf.	No work required.		12 Months
T11	**Lime *(Tilia x europaea)***	Mature	20m	86	Fair	Some minor deadwood in upper crown. Monitor tree when in leaf to check for any dieback.	**Prune epicormic growth at base.**	**Low - < 12 months**	12 Months
T12	**Lime *(Tilia x europaea)***	Mature	25m	95	Good	Large symmetric crown of good form, no visible defects.	**Prune epicormic growth at base.**	**Low - < 12 months**	12 Months
T13	**Lime *(Tilia x europaea)***	Mature	24m	96	Good	Large symmetric crown of good form, no visible defects.	**Prune epicormic growth at base.**	**Low - < 12 months**	12 Months
T14	**Lime *(Tilia x europaea)***	Mature	23m	92	Good	Large symmetric crown of good form, no visible defects.	**Prune minor epicormic growth at base.**	**Low - < 12 months**	12 Months
T15	**Lime *(Tilia x europaea)***	Mature	24m	109	Good	Splits into three stems @ 2.5m, no visible defects.	**Prune minor epicormic growth at base.**	**Low - < 12 months**	12 Months
T16	**Lime *(Tilia x europaea)***	Mature	24m	98	Good	Wide spreading crown, located close to play area. No visible defects.	**Prune minor epicormic growth at base.**	**Low - < 12 months**	12 Months
T17	**Lime *(Tilia x europaea)***	Mature	24m	85	Good	Wide spreading crown, tree is by the play area. No visible defects.	**Prune minor epicormic growth at base.**	**Low - < 12 months**	12 Months
T18	**Lime *(Tilia x europaea)***	Mature	25m	97	Good	Wide spreading crown, tree forks into two at 4m. By play area.	**Prune minor epicormic growth at base.**	**Low - < 12 months**	12 Months
T19	**Lime *(Tilia x europaea)***	Mature	23m	95	Good	Large symmetric crown of good form, no visible defects.	**Prune minor epicormic growth at base.**	**Low - < 12 months**	12 Months
T20	**Field maple *(Acer campestre)***	Middle aged	8m	35	Good	Good form, no visible defects.	No work required.		12 Months
T21	**Lime *(Tilia x europaea)***	Mature	18m	67	Good	Main stem is leaning eastwards slightly. Well pruned epicormic growth at the base.	No work required.		12 Months
T22	**Cherry *(Prunus avium)***	Middle aged	6m	31	Good	Grafted cherry tree. Previously crown reduced. No visible defects.	No work required.		12 Months
T23	**Lime *(Tilia x europaea)***	Mature	24m	121	Good	Split into two main stems @2.5m crown bias to west.	**Prune epicormic growth at base.**	**Low - < 12 months**	12 Months
T24	**Lime *(Tilia x europaea)***	Mature	23m	85	Good	Previously crown reduced.	**Prune epicormic growth at base.**	**Low - < 12 months**	12 Months
T25	**Alder (*Alnus glutinosa)***	Mature	17m	95 + 83	Fair	Located adjacent to a large cattle shed, one stem of the tree leans heavily towards it. Reduction considered but likely to be a problem in the future. Recommend removing the eastern stem to eliminate risk of failure.	Remove eastern stem to prevent possible future failure in storms.	**Low - < 12 months**	12 Months
T26	**Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)***	Middle aged	10m	57	Good	Open grown tree of generally good form.	No work required.		12 Months
T27	**Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)***	Mature	12m	83	Good	Open grown tree of generally good form.	No work required.		12 Months
T28	**Silver birch *(Betula pendula)***	Middle aged	15m	30	Poor	Suppressed, with extended lean over farm building. Ivy on stem. Recommend removal for safety. Tree is growing by stream and access is difficult see photographs.	**Fell**	**Low - < 12 months**	
T29	**Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)***	Middle aged	15m	45	Fair	Medium sized tree growing over farm building. Remove before tree gets harder to manage. A failure here could cause significant damage to the building. Tree is poorly rooted on stream bank so stability is questionable. Access is difficult see photographs.	**Fell**	**Low - < 12 months**	
T30	**Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)***	Mature	17m	80	Fair	Large, multi stem tree growing over farm building. Poorly rooted on side of a stream. Fell. Access is difficult see p	**Fell**	**Low - < 12 months**	
T31	**Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)***	Mature	16m	120	Good	Attractive tree, previously pollarded with large stem diameter.	No work required.		12 Months
Woodland area	**Oak, hazel, alder, silver birch, sycamore, willow, holly, elder, lime**	Middle aged	16m	450	Good	**Japanese knotweed** to the east of the woodland is the biggest challenge due to the costs of treatment. **Woodland Area:** depends what the Parish Councils objectives are but ideally it should be brought back into management by: re-establishing paths as currently overgrown and there are fallen trees to be cleared up. There are low branches and suggest longer term to carry out some thinning. Arisings could be cut into habits piles. This would be ideal volunteer work as could be carried out with hand tools.	Treat Japanese knotweed see guidance documents. Woodland Area: depends what the Parish Councils objectives are but ideally be brought back into management by reestablishing paths, cut fallen trees up, remove low branches, coppice hazel. With some selective thinning.	**High - Japanese knotweed** - Rest Low priority long term woodland management.	12 Months

Tree Survey Map

Stand of invasive: Japanese knotweed

JKW

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8 T9 T10 T11 T12 T13 T14 T15 T16 T17 T18 T19 T20 T21 T22 T23 T24 T25 T26 T27 T28 T29 T30 T31

Woodland Area

Pond

Track

Issues

Playing Field

Play Area

Hall

Orchard House

Greenacres

Moor View

Rose House

Townhead Farm

Town Head Farm

Whin Garth

Moor Side

Tank

White House

PW

Beech Garth

Woodleigh

Irthing

Laniver

Ash Lea

Lime View

The Limes

West Garth

Ash Garth

The Grove

St Mary's Church

Church View Cottage

Friars Garth

LB

Walton Cottage

Montcalm

Newberry

Overdale

South View

Roman House

Longhope

Holly Garth

El Sub Sta

Croft Cottage

Greenbank

Lynwood

GP

75.0m

The Old Centuri

Walnut Cottage

Eden Vale

Fosse Way

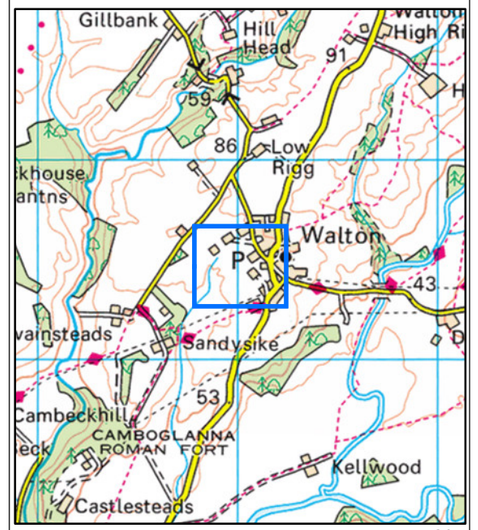
Mayfield

Hazelwood

FB

Key

- Trees
- Japanese knotweed
- Excluded Areas
- Survey Boundary



Scale: 1:1,400

Walton Parish Council

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Tree Survey

Overview Map

Drawing No	Map1_Rev1.0
Date	5th November 2025

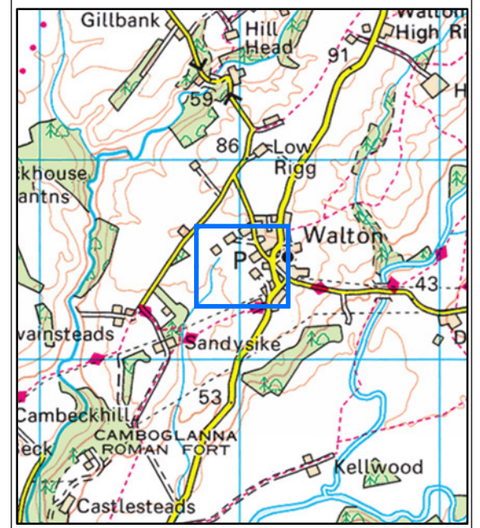
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Tree Survey Map



Key

- Trees
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- Survey Boundary



Scale: 1:1,400

Walton Parish Council

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Tree Survey

Overview Map

Drawing No	Map1_Rev1.0
Date	5th November 2025

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