Tree Generation

Independent Forestry Advisor.

Tree report

Ayscoughfee Hall & Gardens,
Church Gate,
Spalding,
Lincolnshire.

Prepared by: Tree Generation on the 1st of December 2024

Date of Inspection: 28th of November 2024

Prepared by:

Tree Generation
Lincolnshire.
07719 143011

A report on all trees growing within the grounds of the above location

1 Introduction

Upon the consideration of their duty of care under the Occupiers Liability Act 1985, I have been asked by Mr B. White on behalf of the museum and gardens to re-inspect all the trees growing within the grounds of the property and provide recommendations for any remedial action I deemed necessary. The previous survey was carried out by Tree Generation on the 9th of June 2020.
Though I have inspected all the trees, I have only commented on ones which need remedial works or further investigation.

2 Conclusions and Summary

All works are laid out in the order of timescale within the main tree safety schedule.

Work Priority 1 & 2.
These works are shown as red on the attached work schedule and include reducing the height and lateral spread on a False acacia T007. Thid work has been recommended due to the presence of 2 Hazard beam cracks, one on the lower stem and one on a smaller lateral. Both are over the footpath.

Work Priority 3
These are shown as orange on the attached work schedule and include the felling of four Horse chestnut T019 to T022 along the side of The Chestnut Avenue. Reducing in height a Large leaved lime T008 to leave a wildlife pole circa 4m high. Reducing the height of a Bay laurel T012 due to this being on an old coppice stool with previous failures.

Work priority 4
These are shown as green on the attached work schedule and include an aerial inspection of a beech T005 to check for the extent of decay close to several fugal fruiting bodies. Due to the low-risk nature of the trees, a timescale of 6 months may have been applied, but works can be conducted over a longer period. This category has been used where there is a minimal risk, or works could be classed as management within an annual work programme.

It should be noted that all trees have a natural failure rate. This failure has long been classed as Act of God.

It should also be noted that the trees I have commented on as needing work are on land managed by the Ayscoughfee Hall Museum & Gardens team. The targets include Grade 1 Listed Building, road, gardens, & footpaths and as such are classed as moderate to high targets.

Weather conditions throughout the surveys:

Slight breeze, clear skies, and a temperature of 3°C.

3 Instructions

As requested, I have now inspected all the trees as directed and am pleased to report on the following:

(i) The condition, health, and safety of the inspected trees.

(ii) Recommendations for the future management.

4 Qualifications and experience.

I have been working professionally with trees since 1989, and so because of this I have always had to visually inspect trees.

I hold the LANTRA Professional tree inspectors award, and if required will request further investigation from other professionals within various fields.

5 Report limitations

My inspection of the trees was conducted from ground level with aid of a sounding hammer, probe, and binoculars: should a further inspection be required it will be highlighted in my recommendations.

Height & distance measurements are conducted using a Nikon™ Forest Pro Clinometer.

During the survey, a Samsung Galaxy™ tablet which has OTISS tree survey software installed was used to capture all the information including photographs if required. The device accuracy is stated as ≤2m. Whilst not as accurate as a topographical survey, this method is considered to provide a fair representation of the positions of the trees surveyed. Tree positions should, however, be considered indicative only.

Where Ivy, sucker or shrub growth are present, I was only able to view those areas visible to me.

Trees and shrubs are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. The health, condition and safety of trees should be checked by a competent person on a regular basis and would recommend downloading a copy of the latest NTSG (National Tree Safety Group) factsheets.

My conclusions and recommendations within this report are true to the best of my knowledge on the dates of inspection. The period of validity of one year may be reduced in the case of any change in conditions above or below ground close to the tree.

6 Findings

Field	Description
Survey & Site	Each inspection is conducted within a Survey. The Survey dictates the site for this tree.
Location	The location – stored as longitude/latitude in the GIS database. Also displayed as national grid references.
Reference	A reference name or number. e.g. T01, G14.
Other Reference	A TPO number, other reference(s), or tag number.
Species *	The Common Species and botanical name are presented as a single list. If the Tree Structure is a Group, Hedge, Shrubs or Woodland, then these are recorded as multiple species.
Variety	A variety or cultivar (text).
Description	A detailed description of the tree. For example: its general structure, its location, potential targets at risk, etc. This information tends to be unchanging between inspections.
Tree Structure	One of: Tree, Multi-stemmed tree, Group, Hedge, Stump, etc. This field determines whether the icon is a point or a polygon.
Age Class	One of: Newly Planted, Young, Semi mature, Early Mature, Mature, Over Mature, Veteran.
Life Expectancy	Estimate life expectancy or "remaining contribution" in years, e.g. 10+, 20+, etc.
Number of Stems	Number of stems in a multi-stemmed tree. If the Structure is a Group, Hedge, Shrubs or Woodland, then the Number of Trees for each species are automatically added up and the total stored in the this field for the group.
Inspection Cycle	How long before this tree should be inspected again, e.g. 1 Year, 2 Years, 5 Years, etc.
Condition	A summary of the overall condition: good, fair, poor, dead
Height	A measurement or estimate of the height in metres.
DBH	A measurement or estimate of the DBH in centi-metres. DBH means the diameter at breast height 1.5m.
Crown Radius	A measurement or estimate of the average crown radius in metres.
Survey Notes	Detailed notes of what was seen during this inspection.
Risk Assessment	*Matrix1.* Likelihood matrix. This is based on TRAQ the rating quantified by The International Society of Arboriculture and is based on the following principles.

Matrix1. Likelihood matrix.

Likelihood of Failure	Likelihood of Impacting Target			
	Very low	Low	Medium	High
Imminent	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely	Very likely
Probable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely
Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely
Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

Matrix2. Risk rating matrix.

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

Recommendation 1 Timescale 1	A set of recommendations for maintenance work or further inspections required. A timescale for these recommendations, e.g. No Action, Urgent, 6 Months, 1 Year, 2 Years, etc.
Recommendation 2 Timescale 2	Another set of recommendations for maintenance work or further inspections required. *As above…*
Recommendation 3 Timescale 3	Long term set of recommendations for maintenance work or further inspections required. *As above…*

- **Photos –** If required pictures are taken to show the defect, current condition and remedial action required.

The above priorities recognise the practicalities of organising remedial works, e.g., an element of risk exists if any tree has a defect and it is located near a person's property, the Law states that landowners should do what is "reasonably practical" to reduce that risk.

Other considerations when prioritising works are the impact on wildlife; **it is an offence under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act*** to intentionally or recklessly disturb bats or nesting birds. This would not preclude the conducting of urgent safety works (although prior liaison with the relevant bodies would be a requirement).

It will be essential that operators conducting works observe the requirements of the act if encountering protected wildlife. This may include temporary postponement or seeking of a licence from Natural England.

7 Comment

The following are mentioned within the tree schedule, and are worthy of explanation:

A Crown Dieback/deadwood

The crown of most trees contains small quantities of deadwood which may warrant immediate remedial works. However, as a tree declines significant dieback can cause an indication of dysfunction. Occasionally trees will dieback in response to stress (e.g., drought, water logging, or compaction) and show recovery when the soil conditions are improved.

Several the inspected trees contain small to medium quantities of deadwood. Deadwood makes an important contribution to the wildlife food chain and need only to be removed where it poses a perceived risk to persons or property.

B Internal Decay

Trees may contain varying degrees of internal decay, normally following damage, and colonisation by decay pathogens. This can be and often is compartmentalised and need not immediately create a critical weakness, plus it is also a major benefit to wildlife.

Occasionally “Slime Flux” will be seen to weep from wounds/cavities. This is often the product of an organism known as *Bacterial Wetwood.* The alkaline substance produced is potentially toxic to the tree, but rarely enters the trees’ transport systems, and in the meantime serves to exclude more harmful pathogens.

Large wounds remain as a potential entry point for decay Pathogens for many years. When considering tree surgery work, every effort should be made to minimise wound size, e.g., by reducing the size of branch rather than removing the whole branch.

C Ivy

It is often thought that ivy kills trees – this is not strictly accurate ivy is a climber, which grows up the side of the tree, but can eventually smother the tree. It also increases the “sail area” of the crown and resistance to wind, potentially causing trees to fail earlier than they would otherwise have done.

Finally, of course heavy growth of ivy can obstruct more serious stem defects.

D Hangers

Loose hanging branches are often present in the crowns of maturing trees. It is important to periodically check for and remove any loose branches in the crowns. These are more easily identified when trees are without leaves.

E Common Fungal fruiting bodies

There are several specific fungi which are associated with trees which commonly include:

***Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* (ASH DIEBACK) –** A disease, which was first discovered within East Anglia in 2012, and since that time has worked its way across the country. This is of a critical concern to landowners with large numbers of trees within striking distance of targets. Signs of the disease are.

- Spots on the leaves
- Wilted leaves
- Branches losing their leaves (dying back)
- Dark patches sometimes diamond shaped called lesions, on the branches/unions and or trunk.

A four -part system has been developed to help assess the health of ash trees by gauging the amount of dieback within the crown. Other problems such as drought stress or root issues cause crowns to look sparse though general crown health is a quick and useful gauge of the tree's overall health.

Class 1. 100% - 76% of crown remains.

Class 2. 75% - 51% of crown remains.

Class 3. 50% - 26% of crown remains.

Class 4. 25% - 0% of crown remains.

Once it is clear what stage the crown is at, a management strategy can be put in place. Trees can be "dead wooded" or reduced to allow them to be retained in the landscape for a longer period. Though if dieback is more severe or a budget does not allow for continued management/maintenance then felling and replacing with alternative species may be the only option left.

***Inonotus hispidus* (Shaggy bracket)** – An annual bracket fungus often associated with ash. Fruiting bodies are a yellow orange colour which then turns to black – This is what is most likely to be visible and can be quite large.
Causes a white rot which can be decayed rapidly with stem failure as a result.

***Kretzschmaria deusta* (Brittle cinder)** – A species easily missed as it tends to appear in small pockets resembling charcoal in the buttress roots of most broadleaved species, especially beech.
Causes a white rot which degrades the tensile strength of the roots and lower stem with ceramic type failures occurring.

***Ganoderma applanatum & australe* (Artist's fungi & Southern bracket)** – Perennial fungi which can be difficult to tell apart hence why in the report it states *spp* for species. These can grow for many years and as a result can get quite large. They tend to be quite slow in decaying living wood and as a result the tree if reasonably healthy can grow reactive growth to compensate.
Causes a white rot which can lead to failure though usually in association of another pathogen.

***Armillaria mellea* (Honey fungus)** – A large group of species which are annual and appear for a brief time in clusters around the base of many species of tree. More commonly seen are the black "Boot lace" *rhizomorphs* in the ground and under the bark of affected trees.
Causes a white rot and in some cases can kill a healthy tree relatively quickly.

In all cases, where there is a perceived risk to road users or property, I have suggested further investigation or remedial works.

8 General

Before authorising any tree works, you should confirm (via your Local Planning Authority) if the trees are the subjects of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), or if they are within a Building Conservation Area.

If the TPO is in place, then statutory approval is required **before** any works can take place. If located in a Building Conservation Area, then the local Authority must be given six weeks advance notice of intent.

When engaging the services of a tree surgeon, please, use only properly qualified and experienced companies and always check that they carry Public and Products Liability Insurance, and the relevant Employers Liability Insurance.

All tree works should be conducted in accordance with "current industry best practice."

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require any further assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Steve Vessey

Report completed 1st of December 2024.

References:

The Body Language of Trees – Mattheck & Breloer

Updated Field Book – C. Mattheck.

NTSG, Common Sense Risk Assessment of Trees.

Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management – D. Lonsdale.

Ash dieback disease: a guide for tree owners (June 2020) – The Tree Council

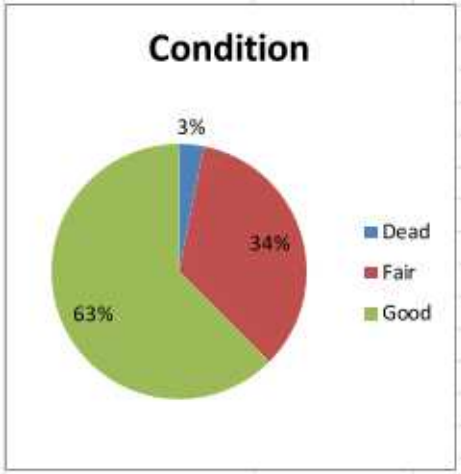
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Site risk level	Medium Risk
Survey reference	AHS1224

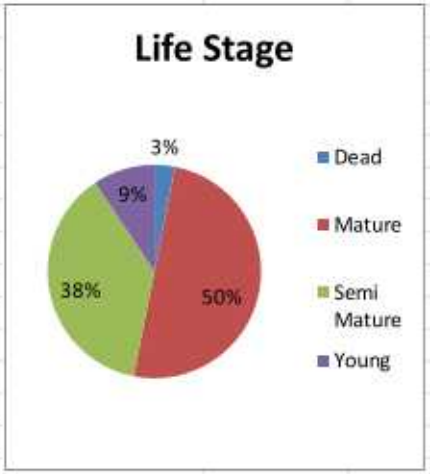
Condition	No. trees
Dead	1
Fair	11
Good	20
Total	32

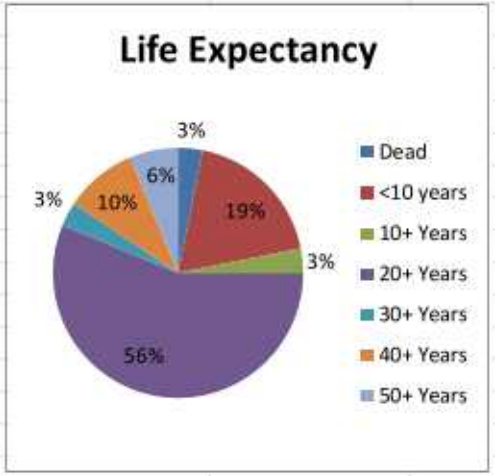
Life Stage	No. trees
Dead	1
Mature	16
Semi Mature	12
Young	3

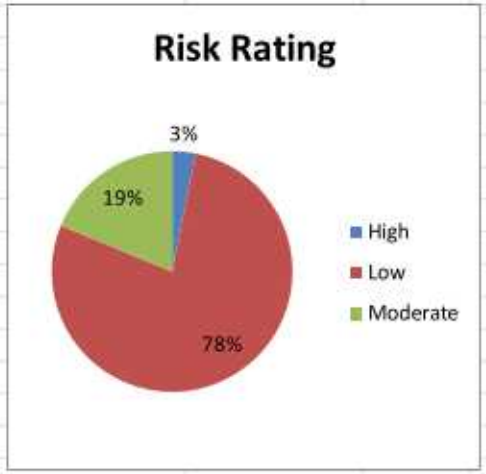
Life Expectancy	No. trees
Dead	1
<10 years	6
10+ Years	1
20+ Years	18
30+ Years	1
40+ Years	3
50+ Years	2

Risk Rating	No. trees
High	1
Low	25
Moderate	6
Total	32









Tree Survey Report

Client: Tree Generation 2024

Site: Ayscoughfee Hall Gardens

Tree Generation

Independent Planning Advice

Ref.	Tag Ref	Species	Description	Measurements	Survey Notes	Structure	Risk Rating	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Inspect Period	Recommendations	Grid ref	what3words
T001		English yew *(Taxus baccata)*	Owned by the estate. Parkland tree. Target # - footpath. Target # - boundary wall. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Frequent(3). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 7.5 Crown Radius (m): 3N, 1E, 0.5S, 2W Stems: 2 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Vigour: Good Foliage: Good * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Protected. Crown Size: Small. Crown Density: Dense. Interior Branches: Dense. Partially occluded wound running vertically from ground level. Scaffold branch to the north is pushing against the wall, with cracks visible.	Tree	Low	Good	Good	3 Years	Mitigation Actions 1: Monitor the wall for change Timescale: 28-Nov-2025 (1 Year) Long term Recommendations: If the crack continues to grow, remove the scaffold branch to the north. Timescale: 28-Nov-2027 (3 Years)	TF 24924 22340	///poster.title.liver
T002		English yew *(Taxus baccata)*	Owned by the estate. Tree in open ground. Target # - footpath. Target # - boundary wall. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Occasionally(2). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 6N, 6E, 4S, 5W Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Vigour: Good Foliage: Good * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Partial. Crown Size: Medium. Crown Density: Dense. Interior Branches: Dense. Small diameter laterals to the west extend over the footpath and hang within 1.5m of the ground.	Tree	Low	Good	Good	3 Years	Crown lift to 2m for pedestrian clearance. Timescale: 28-Nov-2025 (1 Year)	TF 24873 22358	///heat.fees.locals
T003		Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Owned by the estate. Tree in open ground. Target # - footpath. Target # - car park. Target # - boundary wall. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Occasionally(2). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 18 Crown Radius (m): 11.5N, 12E, 9S, 6.2W Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Vigour: Good Foliage: Good * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Partial. Crown Size: Large. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. Leans to the northeast by 27 degrees. Lateral growth to the north and east has been reduced within the last 3 years. Main crown union at 5m with x2 main scaffold branches north (central) & southeast. Deadwood to circa 5cm diameter over the footpath.	Tree	Low	Good	Fair	3 Years	Mitigation Actions 1: Remove deadwood over the footpath or accept relatively low risk. Timescale: 28-Nov-2025 (1 Year) Long term Recommendations: Monitor for change Timescale: 28-Nov-2027 (3 Years)	TF 24868 22246	///tube.credit.coast
T004		Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Owned by the estate. Tree in open ground. Target # - footpath. Target # - icehouse. Target # - car park. Target # - boundary wall. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Occasionally(2). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 7.4N, 8.5E, 12S, 9W Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Vigour: Good Foliage: Good * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Partial. Crown Size: Large. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. The main stem is pushing against the wall to the south. Main crown union at 4m, with x3 main scaffold branches south, southwest & northwest. Deadwood to circa 5cm diameter over the footpath.	Tree	Low	Good	Fair	2 Years	Mitigation Actions 1: Remove deadwood over the footpath or accept relatively low risk. Timescale: 28-Nov-2025 (1 Year) Long term Recommendations: Monitor for change, especially with regards to damage to the wall. Timescale: 28-Nov-2026 (2 Years)	TF 24880 22246	///slim.goes.lease

T005	367	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Owned by the estate. Tree in open ground. Target # - footpath. Target # - icehouse. Target # - boundary wall. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Frequent(3). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 21 Crown Radius (m): 9.2N, 10E, 11.5S, 10.5W Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Vigour: Good Foliage: Good * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Partial. Crown Size: Large. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. Leans to the northwest by 14 degrees. Lateral growth to the west has been reduced within the last 3 years. Exudation at 1.5m to the northeast. Main crown union at 5m, with x3 main scaffold branches north, west & south. Active and decayed fungal fruiting bodies (FFB) are visible within an old pruning wound on the western scaffold branch 3m from the main crown union. There is swelling to the south here indicating reactive growth. Deadwood to circa 5cm diameter over the footpath. Fungus: Cerioporus squamosus (Dryad's saddle) Ganoderma spp	Tree	Low	Good	Fair	2 Years	Mitigation Actions 1: Aerial inspection of the FFB to the west, including decay detection. Depending on results, monitor or reduce the tree in height. Timescale: 28-Feb-2025 (3 Months) Mitigation Actions 2: Remove deadwood over the footpath or accept relatively low risk. Timescale: Not Recorded Long term Recommendations: Monitor for change Timescale: 28-Nov-2026 (2 Years)	TF 24883 22255	///float.cubs.gazed
T006		Sweet gum *(Liquidambar styraciflua)*	Owned by the estate. Tree in open ground. Target # - footpath. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Occasionally(2). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 5N, 6E, 5S, 5W Life Stage: Young Life Exp.: 50+ Years	Vigour: Good Foliage: Good * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Partial. Crown Size: Medium. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. Co/dominant stems at 2.5m, with a tight union and included bark.	Tree	Low	Good	Fair	2 Years	Monitor for change. Consider a dynamic bracing system to provide support and enable the tree to be retained long term. Timescale: 28-Nov-2026 (2 Years)	TF 24907 22296	///canny.shade.monks
T007	587	False acacia *(Robinia pseudoacacia)*	Owned by the estate. Tree in open ground. Target # - footpath. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Occasionally(2). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 5N, 6E, 5S, 5W Life Stage: Young Life Exp.: 50+ Years	Vigour: Good Foliage: Good * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Partial. Crown Size: Medium. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. Leans to the southeast by 19 degrees. Co/dominant at 1.6m north and south. The south limb then forks at 2.5m east and west. The south - west limb shows evidence of a hazard beam crack appearing 2m from the union. Another is visible along the same limb on a smaller lateral at 10.5m over the footpath.	Tree	High	Good	Physical Defect	2 Years	Mitigation Actions 1: Remove the smaller lateral with the hazard beam crack and reduce the main limb to a smaller lateral 50cm above the lateral to remove. These works are to reduce the chance of failure whilst retaining the tree. Timescale: 28-Feb-2025 (3 Months) Long term Recommendations: Monitor for change. Consider a dynamic bracing system to provide support and enable the tree to be retained long term. Timescale: 28-Nov-2026 (2 Years)	TF 24906 22308	///joined.flats.noisy

T008		Broad-leaved lime *(Tilia platyphyllos)*	Owned by the estate. Tree in open ground. Target # - footpath. Target # - icehouse. Target # - road. Target # - boundary wall. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Occasionally(2). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Vigour: Good Foliage: Good * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Partial. Crown Size: Large. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. The sounding hammer notes extensive internal decay within the lower stem to 2m+.	Pollard	Moderate	Good	Fair	2 Years	Mitigation Actions 1: Reduce in height to 4m and retain. Works are to reduce failure rates and to retain the tree. Timescale: 28-May-2025 (6 Months) Long term Recommendations: Monitor for change, especially with regards to damage to the wall. Timescale: 28-Nov-2026 (2 Years)	TF 24904 22242	///kind.gains.stiff
T009		Sycamore x2 *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Broad-leaved lime x8 *(Tilia platyphyllos)*	Owned by the estate. Tree in open ground. Target # - footpath. Target # - icehouse. Target # - road. Target # - boundary wall. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Occasionally(2). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 3 Trees: 10 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Vigour: Good Foliage: Good * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Partial. Crown Size: Large. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. Pollarded stems.	Hedge	Low	Good	Good	3 Years	Manage as pollards on a 5 year cutting cycle Timescale: 28-Nov-2027 (3 Years)	TF 24917 22248	///weds.year.pure
T010		Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Owned by the estate. Tree in open ground. Target # - footpath. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Occasionally(2). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 1N, 3E, 1.5S, 5W Life Stage: Young Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Vigour: Fair Foliage: Fair * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Protected. Crown Size: Small. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. Tree in possible decline, with poor leaf structure summer 2024.	Tree	Low	Fair	Good	3 Years	Monitor for continued decline Timescale: 28-Nov-2025 (1 Year)	TF 24974 22289	///resist.judges.script
T011	0574	Broad-leaved lime x2 *(Tilia platyphyllos)*	Owned by the estate. Tree in open ground. Target # - footpath. Target # - building. Target # - play area. Target # - boundary wall. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Occasionally(2). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 3 Trees: 2 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Vigour: Good Foliage: Good * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Partial. Crown Size: Large. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. Pollarded stems.	Hedge	Low	Good	Good	3 Years	Manage as pollards on a 5 year cutting cycle Timescale: 28-Nov-2027 (3 Years)	TF 25001 22298	///help.marble.under
T012		Bay tree *(Laurus nobilis)*	Owned by the estate. Tree in open ground. Target # - building Target # - footpath. Target # - playground. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Frequent(3). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 3 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 30+ Years	Vigour: Good Foliage: Good * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Protected. Crown Size: Small. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. A number of stems have failed in the summer 2024. Growth to the south prevents people from climbing onto the aviary roof.	Coppiced	Moderate	Fair	Fair	3 Years	Reduce in height and allow to regrow. Works are to retain growth but reduce leverage. Timescale: 28-Nov-2025 (1 Year)	TF 25004 22317	///major.trim.book

T013	371	Weeping ash *(Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula')*	Owned by the estate. Tree in open ground. Target # - footpath. Target # - toilets. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Occasionally(2). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 10.5 Crown Radius (m): 6N, 5E, 2.5S, 5.3W Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Vigour: Fair Foliage: Fair * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Protected. Crown Size: Small. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. Tree in steady decline. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 2: 25% to 50%	Tree	Low	Fair	Good	3 Years	Monitor for continued decline Timescale: 28-Nov-2025 (1 Year)	TF 24980 22331	///stamp.blank.notion
T014		Prunus 'Amanogawa' *(Prunus 'Amanogawa')*	Owned by the estate. Tree in open ground. Target # - footpath. Target # - fence line. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Occasionally(2). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 7 Crown Radius (m): 0.5N, 3E, 1.5S, 0.5W Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Vigour: Fair Foliage: Fair * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Protected. Crown Size: Small. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. Tree in steady decline.	Tree	Low	Fair	Good	3 Years	Monitor for continued decline or fell to ground level Timescale: 28-Nov-2025 (1 Year)	TF 24995 22335	///seats.commented.gives
T015		Box elder maple *(Acer negundo)*	Owned by the estate. Tree in open ground. Target # - footpath. Target # - fence line. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Occasionally(2). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 7 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Vigour: Fair Foliage: Fair * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Protected. Crown Size: Small. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. Dieback and deadwood removed summer 2024.	Multi-Stemmed	Low	Good	Fair	3 Years	Monitor for change Timescale: 28-Nov-2027 (3 Years)	TF 25017 22319	///deflection.patrol.cakes
T016	375	Ginkgo biloba *(Ginkgo biloba)*	Owned by the estate. Tree in open ground. Target # - footpath. Target - boundary wall. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Occasionally(2). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 16 Crown Radius (m): 3 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Vigour: Fair Foliage: Fair * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Protected. Crown Size: Small. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. Bark cracking to the west at 3.3m	Tree	Low	Good	Fair	3 Years	Monitor for change Timescale: 28-Nov-2025 (1 Year)	TF 25023 22369	///score.comet.branch
T017		Common holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	Owned by the estate. Tree in open ground. Target # - footpath. Target - boundary wall. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Occasionally(2). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 6 Crown Radius (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Dead	Dead tree	Tree	Low	Dead	Poor	3 Years	Fell to ground level Timescale: 28-Nov-2025 (1 Year)	TF 24988 22381	///fetch.cloud.caring
T018		Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Owned by the estate. Tree in open ground. Target # - footpath. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Occasionally(2). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 5 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Vigour: Fair Foliage: Fair * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Protected. Crown Size: Small. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Tree	Low	Fair	Good	3 Years	Monitor for change due to Ash Dieback Timescale: 28-Nov-2027 (3 Years)	TF 24942 22384	///moon.point.helps

T019	567	Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	Owned by the estate. Roadside tree. Target # - building Target # - car park. Target # - footpath. Target # - road. Target # - boundary wall. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Constant(4). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 18 Crown Radius (m): 6 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Vigour: Fair * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Partial. Crown Size: Large. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. Tree in decline due to bleeding canker and fungal fruiting bodies. Fungus: Collybia fusibes (Spindle Shank) Pests and Diseases: Bacterial Canker of Horse Chestnut	Tree	Moderate	Diseased	Physical Defect	18 Months	Mitigation Actions 1: Fell to ground level. Timescale: 28-May-2025 (6 Months) Mitigation Actions 2: Replace with a similar species of at least 45litre containerised stock protected from vandalism and supported by a single stake and rubber tie. Timescale: 28-Nov-2025 (1 Year)	TF 24909 22386	///bossy.watch.detail
T020		Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	Owned by the estate. Roadside tree. Target # - building Target # - car park. Target # - footpath. Target # - road. Target # - boundary wall. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Constant(4). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 19 Crown Radius (m): 6 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Vigour: Fair * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Partial. Crown Size: Large. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. Tree in decline due to bleeding canker. Limb failure to the west. Pests and Diseases: Bacterial Canker of Horse Chestnut	Tree	Moderate	Diseased	Physical Defect	18 Months	Mitigation Actions 1: Fell to ground level. Timescale: 28-May-2025 (6 Months) Mitigation Actions 2: Replace with a similar species of at least 45litre containerised stock protected from vandalism and supported by a single stake and rubber tie. Timescale: 28-Nov-2025 (1 Year)	TF 24911 22391	///sang.jumps.wiped
T021		Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	Owned by the estate. Roadside tree. Target # - car park. Target # - footpath. Target # - road. Target # - boundary wall. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Constant(4). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 18 Crown Radius (m): 6 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Vigour: Fair * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Partial. Crown Size: Large. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. Tree in decline due to bleeding canker. Pests and Diseases: Bacterial Canker of Horse Chestnut	Tree	Moderate	Diseased	Physical Defect	18 Months	Mitigation Actions 1: Fell to ground level. Timescale: 28-May-2025 (6 Months) Mitigation Actions 2: Replace with a similar species of at least 45litre containerised stock protected from vandalism and supported by a single stake and rubber tie. Timescale: 28-Nov-2025 (1 Year)	TF 24899 22394	///glare.piles.pops
T022	376	Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	Owned by the estate. Roadside tree. Target # - overhead wires. Target # - footpath. Target # - road. Target # - boundary wall. - Within drip line. - Occupancy - Constant(4). - Not practical to move the target. - Not practical to restrict access to the target zone.	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 6 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Vigour: Fair * Load Factors Wind Exposure: Partial. Crown Size: Large. Crown Density: Normal. Interior Branches: Normal. Tree in decline due to bleeding canker. Pests and Diseases: Bacterial Canker of Horse Chestnut	Tree	Moderate	Diseased	Physical Defect	18 Months	Mitigation Actions 1: Fell to ground level. Timescale: 28-May-2025 (6 Months) Mitigation Actions 2: Replace with a similar species of at least 45litre containerised stock protected from vandalism and supported by a single stake and rubber tie. Timescale: 28-Nov-2025 (1 Year)	TF 24880 22395	///cats.prom.pounds

Ayscoughfee Hall Gardens,
Spalding.

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Tree Generation

Independent Forestry Advisor.

