# Tree Survey

# At

# Traston Lane,
# Newport

***Inspected by:-***
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## Brief

I have been instructed by Mr. Sam Courtney of LRM Planning to carry out a survey on trees at Traston Lane, Newport.

## Scope of Report

This Tree Survey has been undertaken within the recommendations of British Standards 5837:2012 and current good arboricultural practice.

The survey entailed a visual inspection from ground level of all trees.

Each tree has been numbered and, where instructed, have been tagged using small durable metal or plastic tags.

Due to variations of existing ground levels through the site, height dimensions are estimated and are given in metres.

Trunk/stem diameters are measured at 1.5 metres above ground level, or immediately above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees.

Estimated branch spread is taken in metres from the centre of the trunk, at the four cardinal points of a compass, to achieve an accurate representation of crown shape.

An assessment of a tree's age classification is made in terms of its maturity within the site's landscape.

An assessment of a tree's physiological condition is made as good, fair, poor, dead.

Data on the structural condition of the tree has been entered, e.g., collapsing, leaning and the presence of any decay or physical defect has been noted.

Preliminary management recommendations include further investigation of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment or potential for wildlife habitat.

An assessment of a tree's future life expectancy is made as <10, 10-20, 20-40 or >40 etc.

Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

| Category and definition | Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Category U<br>Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years | • Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other U category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning)<br>• Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline<br>• Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality<br>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7 | | |
| | 1 Mainly Arboricultural values | 2 Mainly landscape values | 3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation |
| Category A<br>Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years | Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue) | Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as Arboricultural and/or landscape features | Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation; historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture) |
| Category B<br>Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years | Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation | Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality | Trees with material conservation or other cultural benefits |
| Category C<br>Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm | Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories | Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits | Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value |

| Tree No. | Species | Height(m) | Single/Multi Stemmed | Stem Diameter(m) | Branch Spread(m) | | | | Height of Crown(m) | Age | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Prel. Man. Recommendations | Est. Remaining Contribution | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| G1 | Group of: Dogwood (*Cornus sanquinea*) | 2 | Single and multi | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0 | Young | Fair | Scrubby specimens forming gappy hedgerow. | No action required at this time. | 10-20 | C |
| G2 | Group of: Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), Oak (*Quercus robur*), Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) | 13 | Single and multi | 0.15 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Young | Fair | Off-site trees located within residential garden. Trees of generally reasonable form. | No action required at this time. | 20-40 | C |
| G3 | Group of: Leyland Cypress (*Cupressocyparis leylandii*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) | 3 | Single and multi | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0 | Young | Fair | Evergreen boundary hedge. | No action required at this time. | 20-40 | C |
| T4 | Oak (*Quercus robur*) | 15 | Single | 0.77 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 3 | Mature | Fair to poor | Notable specimen covered by a TPO. Ganoderma bracket on northern side of base of main stem with associated large basal cavity indicates that this specimen is severely structurally compromised by a decaying root system and main stem. | Undertaken 3-4m overall crown reduction. Monitor for safety. | 10-20 | C |
| G5 | Group of: Elm (*Ulmus* spp.) | 8 | Single and multi | 0.1 (avg.) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Young | Poor | All specimens are infected with Dutch Elm Disease. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T6 | Elm (*Ulmus* spp.) | 10 | Single | 0.14 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Young | Fair | Hedgerow tree infected with Dutch Elm Disease. | Remove. | <10 | U |

| Tree No. | Species | Height(m) | Single/Multi Stemmed | Stem Diameter(m) | Branch Spread(m) | | | | Height of Crown(m) | Age | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Prel. Man. Recommendations | Est. Remaining Contribution | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| T7 | Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) | 14 | Single | 0.56 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | Middle aged | Poor | Notable boundary tree that is infected with Ash Dieback Disease as evidenced by thinning of foliage throughout crown. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| G8 | Group of: Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elm (*Ulmus* spp.), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) | 7 | Single and multi | 0.1 (avg.) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Middle aged | Fair to poor | Scrubby specimens forming gappy hedgerow. Ash is infected with Ash Dieback Disease. Elm are vulnerable to developing Dutch Elm Disease. | Remove diseased trees. Monitor remaining trees for health. | 10-20 | C |
| T9 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 13 | Multi | 0.6 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | Middle aged | Poor | Multi-stemmed boundary tree that is partially collapsed. Evidence of significant thinning and dieback throughout foliage indicates that remaining stems are also at risk of failure. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T10 | Oak (*Quercus robur*) | 15 | Single | 0.73 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 2 | Mature | Fair | Notable boundary tree that is covered by a TPO. Main stem heavily colonised by ivy thus preventing full inspection. Some evidence of slight thinning of foliage throughout crown. | Monitor for health. | >40 | B |
| G11 | Group of: Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), Elm (*Ulmus* spp.) | Up to 10 | Single and multi | 0.1 (avg.) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Young | Fair | Scrubby specimens forming gappy hedgerow. Elm are vulnerable to developing Dutch Elm Disease. | Monitor for health. | 20-40 | C |

| Tree No. | Species | Height(m) | Single/Multi Stemmed | Stem Diameter(m) | Branch Spread(m) | | | | Height of Crown(m) | Age | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Prel. Man. Recommendations | Est. Remaining Contribution | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| T12 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 11 | Multi | 0.35 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Middle aged | Poor | Multi-stemmed hedgerow specimen with weak basal forks as evidenced by significant inclusions. Evidence of severe thinning and dieback of foliage throughout crown. This specimen is unsafe for retention. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T13 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 14 | Multi | 0.7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Mature | Poor | Multi-stemmed specimen sited on corner of watercourse. Evidence of severe basal inclusions and basal decay indicate that this specimen is at risk of structural failure. Severe dieback of foliage throughout crown. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| G14 | Group of 2: Elm (*Ulmus* spp.) | 9 | Single | 0.18 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Middle aged | Poor | Northernmost specimen is dead and has collapsed. Southernmost specimen is in a moribund condition as a result of Dutch Elm Disease infection. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T15 | Crack Willow (*Salix caprea*) | 11 | Single | 0.39 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Middle aged | Poor | Tree of poor form sited adjacent to watercourse. Significant thinning and dieback of foliage throughout crown. This specimen represents a potential future hazard in relation to residential development. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T16 | Elm (*Ulmus* spp.) | 9 | Single | 0.16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Young | Poor | This specimen is infected with Dutch Elm Disease. | Remove. | <10 | U |

| Tree No. | Species | Height(m) | Single/Multi Stemmed | Stem Diameter(m) | Branch Spread(m) | | | | Height of Crown(m) | Age | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Prel. Man. Recommendations | Est. Remaining Contribution | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| T17 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 12 | Multi | 0.5 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | Middle aged | Poor | Tree of poor form leaning to the south. Evidence of basal decay which indicates that this specimen is at risk of structural failure. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| G18 | Group of: Elm (*Ulmus* spp.), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) | 7 | Single and multi | 0.1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Young | Fair to poor | Scrubby specimens forming gappy hedgerow. Elm are vulnerable to developing Dutch Elm Disease. | Monitor for health. | 10-20 | C |
| T19 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 15 | Multi | 0.5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | Middle aged | Poor | Tree of variable form exhibiting significant basal decay that is likely to lead to structural failure in the foreseeable future | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T20 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 18 | Multi | 0.7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | Mature | Poor | Multi-stemmed specimen sited adjacent to watercourse. Evidence of weak basal forks that has led to some stem failure to the south. Evidence of recent branch failure. This specimen is unsafe for retention in relation to residential housing. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T21 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 13 | Single | 0.28 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | Middle aged | Poor | Tree of poor form leaning excessively to the north. This specimen is at risk of total failure in the foreseeable future. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T22 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 5 | Multi | 0.35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Middle aged | Poor | This specimen has collapsed. Elm sited at base is dead. | Remove both specimens. | 10-20 | U |

| Tree No. | Species | Height(m) | Single/Multi Stemmed | Stem Diameter(m) | Branch Spread(m) | | | | Height of Crown(m) | Age | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Prel. Man. Recommendations | Est. Remaining Contribution | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| G23 | Group of: Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*), Elm (*Ulmus* spp.) | 11 | Single and multi | 0.4 (avg.) | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Middle aged | Poor | Crack Willow has collapsed. Elm are dead. Willow is covered by TPO. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T24 | Oak (*Quercus robur*) | 12 | Single | 0.55 (est.) | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | Mature | Fair to poor | Tree of variable form sited adjacent to watercourse. Evidence of significant storm damage and dieback throughout crown. A tree of low vigour and amenity value. Dense vegetation and epicormic shoots at base prevents full inspection and accurate measurement. | Monitor for health. | 10-20 | C |
| T25 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 19 | Single | 0.45 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | Middle aged | Poor | Tree of poor form sited adjacent to watercourse. Adjacent specimens have collapsed or are partially collapsed exposing upper crown to risk of structural failure. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T26 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 19 | Multi | 0.7 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 3 | Mature | Poor | Multi-stemmed specimen sited adjacent to watercourse. Some stems have collapsed. Evidence of internal decay within remaining stems indicates that this specimen is likely to suffer significant structural failure in the foreseeable future. | Remove. | <10 | U |

| Tree No. | Species | Height(m) | Single/Multi Stemmed | Stem Diameter(m) | Branch Spread(m) | | | | Height of Crown(m) | Age | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Prel. Man. Recommendations | Est. Remaining Contribution | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| G27 | Group of: Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*), Elm (*Ulmus* spp.), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) | Up to 19 | Single and multi | 0.4 (avg.) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | Middle aged | Fair to poor | Off-site trees forming linear woodland area on southwestern side of watercourse. Willows are at risk of structural failure in the future. | Monitor for safety. | 10-20 | C |
| G28 | Group of 2: Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 18 | Single | 0.35 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 4 | Middle aged | Poor | Tree of poor form sited adjacent to watercourse. These specimens are leaning to the southwest and are at risk of structural failure. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T29 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 12 | Multi | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 1 | Mature | Poor | This specimen has collapsed. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T30 | Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) | 4 | Multi | 0.15 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Middle aged | Fair to poor | Heavily suppressed twin-stemmed specimen of variable form. | No action required at this time. | 10-20 | C |
| T31 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 13 | Multi | 0.4 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Middle aged | Poor | Multi-stemmed specimen sited adjacent to watercourse. Significant dieback throughout crown. Weak basal forks are liable to structural failure. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T32 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 14 | Multi | 0.7 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 1 | Mature | Poor | Multi-stemmed specimen sited adjacent to watercourse. Weak basal forks and dieback throughout crown indicate that this specimen is at risk of structural failure. | Remove. | <10 | U |

| Tree No. | Species | Height(m) | Single/Multi Stemmed | Stem Diameter(m) | Branch Spread(m) | | | | Height of Crown(m) | Age | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Prel. Man. Recommendations | Est. Remaining Contribution | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| T33 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 13 | Multi | 0.35 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | Middle aged | Poor | Tree of poor form leaning excessively to the north. Extensive dieback throughout crown. This specimen is at risk of structural failure. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| G34 | Group of: Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 12 | Multi | 0.4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | Middle aged | Poor | Trees of poor form with weak basal forks that are liable to structural failure. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T35 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 17 | Multi | 0.65 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | Middle aged | Poor | Multi-stemmed specimen sited adjacent to watercourse. Evidence of weak basal forks and significant dieback throughout crown indicate that this specimen is at risk of failure. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| G36 | Group of: Elm (*Ulmus* spp.), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*) | 3 | Single and multi | 0.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Young | Fair to poor | Scrubby specimens forming gappy hedgerow. Elm are vulnerable to developing Dutch Elm Disease. | Monitor for health. | 10-20 | C |
| T37 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 13 | Multi | 0.4 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | Middle aged | Poor | Twin-stemmed specimen sited adjacent to watercourse. Easternmost stem leans excessively to the north. Evidence of thinning and dieback of foliage throughout crown. | Remove. | <10 | U |

| Tree No. | Species | Height(m) | Single/Multi Stemmed | Stem Diameter(m) | Branch Spread(m) | | | | Height of Crown(m) | Age | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Prel. Man. Recommendations | Est. Remaining Contribution | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| T38 | Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) | 18 | Multi | 0.7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 3 | Middle aged | Poor | Multi-stemmed specimen sited adjacent to watercourse. This specimen is severely infected with Ash Dieback Disease as evidenced by thinning of foliage throughout crown and accumulated deadwood. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T39 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 14 | Multi | 0.65 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 1 | Middle aged | Poor | Multi-stemmed specimen of poor form leaning excessively to the south. Severe dieback of foliage throughout crown associated with accumulated deadwood indicates that this specimen is unsuitable and unsafe for retention in relation to adjacent sports ground. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T40 | Elm (*Ulmus* spp.) | 9 | Single | 0.17 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Middle aged | Fair | Tree of variable form that is vulnerable to developing Dutch Elm Disease. | Monitor for health. | 10-20 | C |
| G41 | Group of: Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elm (*Ulmus* spp.), Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 6 | Single and multi | 0.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Middle aged | Fair | Scrubby specimens forming gappy hedgerow sited on western side of watercourse. | No action required at this time. | 20-40 | C |
| G42 | Group of: Elm (*Ulmus* spp.) | 6 | Single and multi | 0.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Young | Fair | Scrubby specimens sited adjacent to watercourse. This species is vulnerable to developing Dutch Elm Disease. | Monitor for health. | 10-20 | C |

| Tree No. | Species | Height(m) | Single/Multi Stemmed | Stem Diameter(m) | Branch Spread(m) | | | | Height of Crown(m) | Age | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Prel. Man. Recommendations | Est. Remaining Contribution | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| T43 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 16 | Multi | 0.45 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | Middle aged | Poor | Multi-stemmed specimen of poor form sited adjacent to watercourse. Evidence of internal decay within main stems and branches. Dieback within crown. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| G44 | Group of: Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 17 | Single and multi | 0.5 (avg.) | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | Middle aged | Poor | Trees of poor form sited adjacent to watercourse. Some specimens have already collapsed. Remaining stems are at risk of failure. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| G45 | Group of: Elm (*Ulmus* spp.), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) | 6 | Single and multi | 0.15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Young | Fair | Scrubby specimens sited adjacent to watercourse. Some Elm are infected with Dutch Elm Disease. | Remove infected Elm trees. Monitor remaining trees for health. | 10-20 | C |
| G46 | Group of: Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*) | 8 | Single and multi | 0.15 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Middle aged | Fair | Scrubby specimens forming gappy hedgerow. | No action required at this time. | 20-40 | C |
| T47 | Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*) | 4 | Single | 0.38 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Middle aged | Fair to poor | Dense coppice regrowth. | Monitor for safety. | 10-20 | C |
| T48 | Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) | 11 | Single | 0.61 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | Middle aged | Poor | Tree of poor form that is infected with Ash Dieback Disease. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T49 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 11 | Multi | 0.9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Mature | Poor | This specimen has previously collapsed and is now sporting multiple shoots which are at risk of failure. This specimen is unsuitable for retention. | Remove. | <10 | U |

| Tree No. | Species | Height(m) | Single/Multi Stemmed | Stem Diameter(m) | Branch Spread(m) | | | | Height of Crown(m) | Age | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Prel. Man. Recommendations | Est. Remaining Contribution | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| T50 | Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) | 12 | Single | 0.33 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Middle aged | Poor | Hedgerow tree of poor form severely infected with Ash Dieback Disease as evidenced by significant thinning of foliage and accumulation of deadwood. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| G51 | Group of 2: Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 12 | Single | 0.29 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Middle aged | Poor | Trees of poor form leaning excessively. Evidence of dieback of foliage within crowns. These specimens are at risk of failure. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T52 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 14 | Multi | 0.55 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | Middle aged | Poor | Multi-stemmed specimen with weak basal forks. Evidence of dieback of foliage within crown. This specimen represents a hazard in relation to adjacent public highway. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T53 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 10 | Multi | 0.4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Middle aged | Poor | Multi-stemmed specimen that has previously suffered structural failure in the past. Evidence of basal decay. This specimen represents a hazard in relation to adjacent public highway. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T54 | Oak (*Quercus robur*) | 7 | Single | 0.16 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | Young | Poor | Tree of poor form that has been severely pruned in relation to overhead cables. This specimen is unsuitable for retention. | Remove. | <10 | U |
| T55 | Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) | 17 | Multi | 0.6 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 1 | Middle aged | Poor | Tree of poor form that has been heavily pruned in relation to adjacent overhead cables. Remaining stems are now at risk of failure. | Remove. | <10 | U |

| Tree No. | Species | Height(m) | Single/Multi Stemmed | Stem Diameter(m) | Branch Spread(m) | | | | Height of Crown(m) | Age | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Prel. Man. Recommendations | Est. Remaining Contribution | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| G56 | Group of:<br>Elm<br>(*Ulmus* spp.),<br>Hawthorn<br>(*Crataegus monogyna*),<br>Blackthorn<br>(*Prunus spinosa*),<br>Elder<br>(*Sambucus nigra*) | 4 | Single and multi | 0.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Young | Fair to poor | Scrubby specimens forming gappy hedgerow. Some Elm are infected with Dutch Elm Disease. | Remove infected trees. Monitor remaining trees for health. | 10-20 | C |
| T57 | Oak<br>(*Quercus robur*) | 15 | Single | 0.34 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Middle aged | Fair | Tree of variable form with crown more heavily developed on eastern side due to suppression by more dominant specimen to the west. | Monitor for stability. | 20-40 | B |
| T58 | Oak<br>(*Quercus robur*) | 15 | Single | 0.82 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 2 | Mature | Fair | Notable hedgerow tree of reasonable form. Dense vegetation and ivy colonisation at base of main stem prevents full inspection. Some poor quality pruning in lower crown in relation to overhead cables. TPO tree. | Prune to remove unstable deadwood of diameter >50mm. Monitor for health. | >40 | B |
| T59 | Oak<br>(*Quercus robur*) | 8 | Single | 0.52 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | Middle aged | Fair to poor | Tree of variable form that has been significantly pruned in lower crown in relation to adjacent overhead cables. A tree of declining vigour. TPO tree. | Monitor for health. | 10-20 | C |
| G60 | Group of 2:<br>Ash<br>(*Fraxinus excelsior*) | 12 | Single | 0.27 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Middle aged | Poor | Trees of reasonable form that are infected with Ash Dieback Disease. | Remove. | <10 | U |

| Tree No. | Species | Height(m) | Single/Multi Stemmed | Stem Diameter(m) | Branch Spread(m) | | | | Height of Crown(m) | Age | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Prel. Man. Recommendations | Est. Remaining Contribution | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| G61 | Group of:<br>Field Maple (*Acer campestre*),<br>Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*),<br>Crack Willow (*Salix caprea*) | Up to 20 | Single and multi | 0.5 (avg.) | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | Middle aged | Fair | Linear offsite feature. Some Crack Willow are leaning excessively to the east over the site and may represent a significant hazard. | Remove any dangerous specimens of Crack Willow. | 20-40 | B |
| G62 | Group of:<br>Wild Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*),<br>Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*),<br>Dogwood (*Cornus sanquinea*) | 4 | Single and multi | 0.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Young | Fair | Scrubby specimens forming gappy hedgerow. | No action required at this time. | 20-40 | C |