ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

Prepared for

MILL PARK GARDENS

MILDENHALL

SUFFOLK

Prepared by

Eastern Tree Surgery Limited

Regent Farm, 7 Heath Road, Swaffham Prior, Cambridge

Date

May 2023

Index

Prepared by Michael Downs
Tech.Cert (Arbor.A), PTI (LANTRA)

Approved by Chris Cole
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Dated
05/06/2023

1.0 Instructions

1.1 Instructed by : Mia Cinque
Encore Estate Management
2 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB2 1JP

to inspect trees at : Mill Park Gardens Housing Estate
Mildenhall
Suffolk

1.2 To carry out an inspection of the trees to assess the physiological and structural condition of the trees, to identify whether the trees are dangerous or potentially dangerous, and to make recommendations for remedial works that may be deemed necessary to alleviate or remove any problems that may exist.

1.3 To minimise the level of risk to the general public, and minimise liability of the tree owner by helping to reasonably discharge their responsibility under common law (duty of care) and statute law (Occupiers Liability Act 1957 and 1984) to ensure that their trees do not pose an unreasonable threat to persons either on their property, persons on adjacent property and persons on adjacent public highways, footpaths or bridal ways.

1.4 Inspection date 15th May 2023.

1.5 Inspected by Mr Michael Downs Tech.Cert(Arbor.A), PTI (LANTRA).

2.0 Limitations

2.1 The trees were subject to a Level 2 inspection from ground level, using the Visual Tree Assessment method ((VTA) – (Mattheck, C and Breloer, H. The Body Language of Trees, London. 1994 (pp118ff))). This method of inspection seeks to evaluate both the physiological and structural condition of the tree by assessing the presence of buds, the condition of the foliage and bark, the presence of fungal activity and external signs of decay (where trees are not covered with ivy etc.), physical damage and growth related defects.

2.2 All trees standing within the site boundaries of Mill Park Gardens have been inspected in accordance with our instructions (see Appendices, paragraph 8.6 Tree Location Plans).

2.3 No other trees adjacent to the housing estate have been assessed or inspected as part of this report.

3.0 Disclaimers

3.1 This report has been prepared for, and can only be used for the purposes as stated in paragraph 1.0 Instructions. It is for the sole use of the above named client and refers only to the trees mentioned herein. Use by any other person, to apply its contents for any purpose other than those for which it was originally intended, will render the report invalid for that purpose.

3.2 The report takes into account the site as laid out at the time of inspection. Any additional structures, alterations or extensions to buildings, altering of soil levels, trenching, trimming or felling of adjacent trees, without consultation, could render the report on the surveyed trees void.

3.3 Where accessible, the bases of the trees were inspected. However, the trees on the south banks of the river could not be accessed, including tree ID Number 30, growing adjacent to Mill Street on the south east corner of the Mill. In these cases the trees which were visible were recorded and management provided where obvious from the available view point.

3.4 No tree should ever be regarded as completely safe or free from risk. Trees are dynamic, living organisms subject to change and the physical and environmental conditions that surround them.

4.0 Site Description

4.1 The extents of the site were defined by the client on a supplied Ordnance Survey map which covered the area to receive the survey (see Appendices, paragraph 8.6 Tree Location Plans). The site contains new housing and the renovation of a Mill to residential properties. The majority of the tree stock is concentrated along the sites north, south and west boundaries as part of larger tree and shrub groups growing along the river bank and wooded area along the west boundary. The tree stock present includes newly planted trees and linear groups of middle-aged to mature tree stock which in the majority of cases predate the development. The more mature trees provide softening and intermittent screening functions for views into and out of the site.

4.2 The majority of trees are generally not accessible by members of the public through the provision of fencing, or they are growing within areas of disused land along the sites north and west boundaries. Whilst access to their bases is often restricted, the trees are all within falling distance of areas of housing, footpaths, roads and parking areas.

5.0 Findings and observations

5.1 General

5.1.1 The inspection was carried out during the summer months, and as such all deciduous trees were in leaf. This is a good time to assess the physiological condition of a tree, as the size, density and colour of the leaves present on a tree are good indicative factors of its general health. However, it is not the most ideal time to assess the structural condition of large trees, as dense foliage can sometimes hide obvious structural defects high up within the crown. This is especially relevant for the crack willow trees growing along the river corridor.

5.1.2 In general the inspected trees appeared to be in fair to good physiological health, and should continue to be so for many years to come. The trees range in age from young to mature, are in varying states of structural and physiological condition, and contain varying amounts of dead wood. The presence of dead wood is quite normal for trees where they are growing in close proximity to each other, as there can be a lack of light available due to the close spacing between trees. Whilst dead wood is not necessarily indicative of any general ill health or decline, it has been recommended for removal where deemed appropriate by the arboriculturist.

5.1.3 There were no signs of fruiting bodies or fungal activity at the time of the inspection. It should be noted that the newly planted tree stock requires management intervention, including the clearing of vegetation from planting pits to reduce competition for nutrients and water, and the replacement of any dead trees. All newly planted tree stock would benefit from increased irrigation during prolonged periods of dry weather.

5.1.4 All recommended works have been given a priority rating (see Appendices, paragraphs 8.4 Survey Information Key and 8.5 Tree Survey Schedule). Priority ratings have been judged by the expected public usage of the area in which each tree stands. A tree given a low priority rating may actually be in a poor condition, but stand in an area deemed to be of low public usage. Each tree has been assessed on its individual condition and location.

5.2 Ash dieback disease

5.2.1 Ash trees in the United Kingdom are currently under serious threat from a new invasive disease commonly known as ash dieback (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus). It is known to affect many species of ash but with differing intensities. The most severely affected species are common ash (Fraxinus excelsior), weeping ash (Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula') and narrow-leaved ash (Fraxinus angustifolia).

5.2.2 It is thought that the most likely pathway for this disease to have entered the UK is via importation of infected live plant material, most notably large tree stock from European nurseries. The disease has decimated the numbers of ash trees throughout Europe, with some countries reporting losses of 60 – 90% of their ash trees. It is estimated that the

disease has the potential to affect a large proportion of trees within the UK, the most recent estimate is 50% of the entire tree population.

5.2.3 The disease causes defoliation, dieback throughout the crown, and can lead to the death of the affected tree. Some trees show very few symptoms after infection, and may act as unidentified carriers. Young trees are particularly vulnerable and can succumb to the disease very rapidly, while larger mature trees may take 10 years or more to succumb. There is no cure for the disease at this time, although some larger trees may continue to survive despite infection.

5.2.4 The disease is spread via airborne spores, and it is therefore very difficult to control once it has entered an environment. Spore production occurs on infected fallen leaf litter in the growing season after infection, and it is thought that trees are likely to need a high dose of infected spores for them to also become infected. Spore transmission by routes other than wind, such as on clothing, footwear, animals or birds are considered to be low risk, but cannot be completely ruled out as feasible possibilities.

5.2.5 There are a number of visual symptoms associated with the disease, with leaf wilting and discolouration occurring within the first few months of summer following infection. General crown dieback and stem lesions usually start to occur in the following growing season. There is currently no evidence from within the UK or Europe that the disease can spread to other tree species, or that it is harmful to the health of humans or animals.

5.2.6 There have been prohibitions placed on the importation of ash trees, as well as seeds and cuttings, and restrictions on plant movements. It is hoped that this will slow the spread of the disease throughout the UK, as spores are only produced between June and October, and are thought to progress at up to 30km per year. Recent climatic conditions have resulted in the disease spreading more rapidly throughout the UK than was initially hoped. Work continues to find resistant individual trees from which to develop resistant tree stock for the future.

5.2.7 There are only a few ash trees present on the site, all had the early stages of this disease at the time of the inspection. The features used for identification in this case were in the form of affected foliage and dead branch ends.

5.3 Ivy covered trees

5.3.1 Some of the trees were covered by ivy. Ivy is not a parasitic climber and it therefore does not directly affect the health of the tree on which it grows until covering becomes very extensive. However, it can add considerable weight and sail effect to trees, but more importantly it can hide evidence of serious fungal activity, cavities, cracks and other structural defects that would otherwise be visible.

5.3.2 Although ivy can provide a useful habitat for a variety of wildlife, where the safety of the public is involved, it is often prudent to remove, or kill by severance, the ivy from all trees

adjacent to footpaths or highways as part of routine arboricultural management. This way a more thorough safety investigation can be carried out.

5.3.3 This course of action has been recommended for some trees to enable unhindered future tree condition assessments.

5.3.4 It should be noted that where trees are extensively covered by ivy it has only been possible to inspect the general health of the tree, and faults that may exist beneath the ivy therefore remain undiscovered.

5.4 Drought stress damage

5.4.1 Reduced rainfall in recent years has had a significant effect on many tree species. Low rainfall in spring and summer causes stress on the trees systems and the effects can be observed for many years thereafter. This can sometimes result in tree death several years after the event.

5.4.2 Drought damage was noticed on many of the trees on the site. Numerous other health defects are also attributed to drought, such as thinner crown foliage, and this was observed on many of the trees surveyed. Given the climatic trend globally, it is unlikely that this situation will change.

5.5 Mulching

5.5.1 This is now recognised as being a beneficial treatment around the base of trees to help reduce the impact of drought by reducing evaporation. It also improves the soil conditions by soil organisms drawing in the organic matter as it decays. This is now common practice at Kew Gardens and elsewhere where tree health is considered important.

5.5.2 Mulch is primarily made of organic matter and can come in a variety of forms. Mulch is most commonly made of tree bark, wood chips, pine straw, moss, grass clippings or leaves. Other substances like newspaper, manure, compost or rubber are also popular. This is spread over the soil to emulate the woodland floor; this would usually be at a depth of around 100mm. The wood chip arising from tree works is ideal for this purpose.

5.5.3 Mulch should be laid directly onto the soil surface, in some cases the mulch is often laid over the top of a landscape fabric. Whilst the use of such a fabric can reduce weeds, it will also reduce the rate of water penetration, reduce the rate of gaseous exchange to the roots, and does not allow the decomposing mulch to be readily taken into the soil, by soil organisms. As such, the health of trees may be affected, mulch alone will reduce weeding. I would recommend that such fabric is not used to ensure growing conditions are good as possible given the stress of climate change on the trees.

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Generally the trees that were inspected appeared to be in a good physiological and structural condition. Where it is felt that remedial works are necessary to make individual trees safer, these recommendations have been laid out in the enclosed tables (see Appendices, paragraphs 8.4 Survey Information Key and 8.5 Tree Survey Schedule). Tree positions have been plotted using a GPS data capture device, and are identified on the tree location plans (paragraph 8.6 Tree Location Plans).

6.2 The only trees that have been identified for remedial works are those that are dangerous or contain dead wood of a significant size, likely to cause serious injury if it were to fall onto people, vehicles or properties below. Further management recommendations have been made to improve the long term vitality of trees or where the trees are infringing upon on footpaths or other areas of public access.

6.3 It is recommended that ivy is severed wherever it appears on large trees that stand adjacent to frequently accessed areas so that any existing defects can be identified and future investigations can be more thorough.

7.0 Recommendations

7.1 It is recommended that all remedial works identified during this inspection are carried out as per the enclosed tree survey schedule (see Appendices, paragraphs 8.4 Survey Information Key and 8.5 Tree Survey Schedule).

7.2 It is recommended that all trees are subject to regular informal inspections from ground level throughout each year by estate owners or by appropriate employees. All trees should be subject to regular formal inspections, carried out by a qualified arboriculturist from ground level, every 2 - 3 years to assess their physiological and structural condition, and to identify any need for subsequent remedial works.

7.3 Tree canopies should be inspected by aerial inspection at any time that remedial works are carried out within the canopy, or at any time that a ground level inspection identifies potential issues that warrant further investigation.

7.4 Before any works are carried out to any of these trees, relevant planning permissions should be sought from the local planning authority. Some or all of the trees on the site may be covered under a Tree Preservation Order regulation of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, and consent to carry out certain works may be necessary. Trees may be covered by Conservation Area protection, in which case the local authority will require 6 weeks notification of intent to carry out works. If wilful or avoidable damage should occur to any protected tree, the owner of the property, as well as the contractor responsible, may be held liable for prosecution by the local authority.

7.5 Any tree surgery works implemented should be carried out by fully qualified, approved and fully insured contractors, and should be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 - Tree work Recommendations and European Tree Pruning Guide 1999.

7.6 Owners of trees have a duty of responsibility to maintain their trees so as to make them safe or to abate any likely nuisance.

8.0 Appendices

8.1 Indemnity

Professional indemnity held to £2,000,000.

8.2 References

BS3998:2010 - Tree work Recommendations
BS5837:2012 - Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations
European Tree Pruning Guide 1999
The Body Language of Trees – Claus Mattheck and Helge Breloer
Manual of Wood Decays in Trees – C Mattheck and K Weber
Mushrooms and other fungi of Great Britain and Europe – Roger Philips
Fungal Strategies of Wood Decay in Trees – F.W.M.R. Schwarze, J. Engels and C. Mattheck
Trees of Britain and Northern Europe – A Mitchell
Trees – A J Coombes

8.3 Contact Details

Client – Encore Estate Management			
2 Hills Road Cambridge CB2 1JP	Contact Mia Cinque	Telephone Email	[redacted]

Local Planning Authority – Forest Heath District Council			
Forest Heath DC College Heath Road Mildenhall IP28 7EY	Contact -	Telephone Email	01638 719000 planning.help@westsuffolk.gov.uk

Arboricultural Consultant – Eastern Tree Surgery Limited			
Regent Farm 7 Heath Road Swaffham Prior Cambridge CB25 0LA	Contact Mr Michael Downs	Telephone Email	[redacted]

8.4 Survey Information Key

8.4.1 Trees have been given an Easting and Northing co-ordinate, in accordance with geo-references. Tree locations have been identified and plotted using a handheld GPS data capture device. Positions should be accurate to within a few metres.

8.4.2 Trees have been given an individual ID Number in accordance with the GPS data.

8.4.3 Common and scientific names have been used to identify tree genus.

8.4.4 Age category – this is an estimate of the age category of the tree;

- Newly planted (NP) - a tree still within its first 3 years from planting.
- Young (Y) - a tree within the first one third of typical life expectancy for its species.
- Middle aged (MA) - a tree within the second third of typical life expectancy for its species.
- Mature (M) - a tree within the final one third of typical life expectancy for its species.
- Over mature (OM) - a tree in a state of natural decline due to old age.
- Veteran (V) - a tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

8.4.5 Physiological Condition – this is an indication of the physiological condition of the tree;

- Good - a tree with little or no obvious physiological defects; leaf density and colour is typical for the species, bud, flower and fruit production are good, there are no signs of dieback at any point throughout the crown.
- Fair - a tree with moderate physiological defects; leaf density is less than typical for the species, leaf cover is chlorotic, bud, flower or fruit production are deficient, there are signs of minor dieback within the crown, there is a moderate degree of deadwood within the crown.
- Poor - a tree with major or multiple physiological defects; evidence of extensive crown thinning, bud, flower or fruit production is poor or missing, there are signs of advanced dieback throughout the crown, there is extensive or major deadwood throughout the crown.
- Dead - a tree that has died due to either old age, drought, disease, pest infestation, physical damage to the main stem or rooting system, or a combination of these factors.

8.4.6 Structural Condition – this is an indication of the structural condition of the tree (i.e. the presence of any fungal activity (decay), cracks in the main stem or scaffold limbs, major dead wood at risk of failure, root disfunction or any other physical defect that may lead to collapse of limbs or entire tree).

Good - a tree with little or no obvious structural defects throughout the crown and stem.

- Fair - a tree with moderate structural defects; these would be described within the survey table and be specific to the site and the tree species.
- Poor - a tree with major or multiple structural defects; these would be described within the survey table and be specific to the site and the tree species.

8.4.7 Priority – this is an indication of recommended timescales for remedial works;

- Low - within 12 months of receipt of this report.
- Moderate - within 6 months of receipt of this report.
- High - within 3 months of receipt of this report.
- Urgent - as soon as reasonably practical after receipt of this report.

8.5 Tree Survey Schedule

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
1	Crack Willow	Salix fragilis	M	18	650 (Estimated)	Good	Fair - Main stem bifurcates at base and both of these stems bifurcate again between 1m and 2m, all unions have partial wound wood along edges suggesting historic cracking, currently they appear sound. Previously reduced. No significant targets are within falling distance with limited access around tree.	No attention necessary.	
2	Crack Willow	Salix fragilis	M	18	500 (Estimated)	Good	Good - 4 stems from base. Unions appear sound. Moderate ivy on western stems. Previously reduced. Smallest stem is dead.	Remove dead stem or retain as habitat due to lack of significant targets.	Low
3	Crack Willow	Salix fragilis	M	18	700 (Estimated)	Good	6 stems from base. Unions appear sound. Previously reduced. Smallest stem dead.	Remove dead stem or retain as habitat due to lack of significant targets.	Low
4	Crack Willow	Salix fragilis	M	18	650 (Estimated)	Good	Main stem bifurcates at base. Further bifurcations at 1m and 2m on main stems. Unions appear sound. Minor dead wood in crown. Previously reduced.	No attention necessary.	
5	Box Elder	Acer negundo	MA	14	250 (Estimated)	Good	Main stem bifurcates at 1.5m high. Union appears sound. Slight lean towards east, crown suppressed by adjacent Willows.	No attention necessary.	
6	Crack Willow	Salix fragilis	Y	6	100 (Estimated)	Good	Good – leaning away from group due to suppression.	No attention necessary.	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
7	Himalayan Birch variety	Betula utilis 'Snow Queen'	NP	2	n/a	Good	Good.	Mulch.	Low
9	Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	Y	6	178	Good	Fair – Lean towards north cause by suppression from adjacent larger trees.	No attention necessary.	
10	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	18	650 (Estimated)	Fair – Some die-back associated with Ash Die-back disease.	Fair - Growing directly on edge of river. Main stem trifurcates at 700mm high, unions appear sound. Ivy on western stem. Moderate deadwood in crown, not overhanging publicly accessible area.	No attention necessary.	
11	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	16	300 x 3 (Estimated)	Fair – Some die-back associated with Ash Die-back disease.	Growing directly on edge of river. Main stem trifurcates at 700mm high, unions appear sound. Minor deadwood in crown.	No attention necessary.	
12	River Birch	Betula nigra	Y	5	120	Good	Good – Branch ends close to adjacent roof.	Crown reduce to clear roof by approximately 1m.	Low
13	Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia	Y	3	80	Fair – Possible drought damage.	Evidence of minor crown thinning throughout crown.	No attention necessary.	
14	Himalayan Birch	Betula utilis var.jacquemontii	Y	6	110	Good	Good.	No attention necessary.	
15	Birch	Betula utilis var.jacquemontii	Y	6	75	Good	Good – Low branches above parking spaces on either side.	Crown lift to 2.5m above ground level (AGL) 2.5m.	Low

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
16	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	MA	16	410	Good	Good.	No attention necessary. Check ownership as boundary line is not clear in this area.	
17	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	MA	17	440	Good	Good - Crown suppressed to east side.	No attention necessary. Check ownership as boundary line is not clear in this area.	
18	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	MA	18	345	Good	Good.	No attention necessary. Check ownership as boundary line is not clear in this area.	
19	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Y	16	240	Good	Good.	No attention necessary. Check ownership as boundary line is not clear in this area.	
20	Sycamore (Group)	Acer pseudoplatanus	Y	15	185 (Largest tree in group)	Good	Good.	No attention necessary. Check ownership as boundary line is not clear in this area.	
21	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	MA	16	345	Fair – Suppressed by adjacent larger trees.	Fair – Asymmetry to west due to suppression.	No attention necessary. Check ownership as boundary line is not clear in this area.	
22	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	M	18	430 x 2	Good	Good – Bifurcates at base. Evidence that buttress root growth previously caused direct damage to wall to north east. Wall repaired. Minor dead wood in crown.	No attention necessary.	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
23	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	MA	17	300	Good	Good - Crown suppressed to south.	No attention necessary. Check ownership as boundary line is not clear in this area.	
24	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	MA	16	340	Good	Fair - Wound on main stem at 400mm high. Damage to bark on main stem exposing sap wood. Wound accounts for approximately 20% of stem circumference. Not considered significant at time of inspection. Ivy at base of main stem.	No attention necessary.	
25	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	MA	16	375	Good	Good.	No attention necessary.	
26	Walnut	Juglans nigra	MA	13	440	Good	Good – Old pruning wounds on stem. Branches growing on the east side of the tree close to adjacent buildings.	No attention necessary.	
27	Mountain Ash	Sorbus domestica	Y	3	< 100	Good	Good – Minor dead wood.	Mulch.	Low
28	Mountain Ash	Sorbus domestica	Y	3	< 100	Good	Good.	Mulch.	Low
29	Mountain Ash	Sorbus domestica	Y	3	< 100	Good	Good – Minor dead wood.	Mulch.	Low
30	Crack Willow	Salix fragilis	M	18	400 (Estimated)	Good	No direct access to tree. Multi-stem form. Previously reduced.	No attention necessary.	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
31	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	22	400, 500 (Estimated)	Fair – Poor (Likely to be Ash Die-back disease)	No direct access to tree. Growing directly on edge of river. Co-dominant stems from base. Stem to east in fair condition, stem to west is 90% dead and above garden area, river and possibly within falling distance of third-party property.	Remove large stem to west.	Moderate
32	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	MA	10	350	Fair	No direct access to tree. Evidence of pollarding or stem breakage at 4m high. Re-growth has poor attachment. Within falling distance of adjacent garden area although likely direction of fall to be across river.	Remove regrowth to pollard point.	Low
33	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	MA	17	400 (Estimated)	Good	No direct access to tree. Appeared Good.	No attention necessary.	
34	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	MA	14	350 (Estimated)	Good	No direct access to tree. Appeared Good.	No attention necessary.	
35	Whitebeam	Sorbus aria 'Lutescens'	Y	4	100	Good	Good.	No attention necessary.	
36	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Y	10	200 (Estimated)	Appeared Good	No direct access to tree. Appeared Good. Growing through crown of T31	No attention necessary.	
37	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Y	10	200 (Estimated)	Appeared Good.	No direct access to tree -Appeared Good.	No attention necessary.	

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
38	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	MA	10	200 (Estimated)	Appeared Good.	No direct access to tree -Appeared Good.	No attention necessary.	
39	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	MA	10	200 (Estimated)	Appeared Good.	No direct access to tree -Appeared Good.	No attention necessary.	
40	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	MA	10	200 (Estimated)	Appeared Fair.	No direct access to tree -Appeared Good.	No attention necessary.	
41	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	MA	12	350 (Estimated)	Appeared Good.	No direct access to tree -Appeared Good.	No attention necessary.	
42	Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia	MA	5	150 (Estimated)	Fair	No direct access to tree -Appeared Good.	No attention necessary.	
43	Goat Willow	Salix caprea	Y	3	n/a	Good	Good	No attention necessary.	
44	Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia	Y	4	n/a	Fair – Limited access due to dense shrub growth	Fair – Limited access due to dense shrub growth.	No attention necessary.	
45	Goat Willow	Salix caprea	Y	2.5	<100	Good	Fair – Leaning with numerous stakes, crown kept clipped.	Replace current stakes and try to pull in to an upright position. (There is a risk of further root damage).	Low

ID Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Age	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Priority
46	Crack Willow	Salix fragilis	MA	15	n/a	Poor – major die-back	No direct access to tree. Poor when viewed from across river, upper crown had major die-back. Tree within falling distance of third-party properties on opposite side of river. Also risk of blocking river.	Examine base of tree to check for causation of die-back, likely to require removal.	Moderate
47	Ash Pollard	Fraxinus excelsior	MA	5	200 (Estimated)	Appeared Good.	No direct access to tree -Appeared Good.	No attention necessary.	

8.6 Tree Location Plans