

SITE: The Common, Whaplode Drove
 INSPECTION DATE: 24/07/2018
 CLIENT: Mr Glen Bruce

Ref: 723/18d

SECTION 2: SCHEDULE of INSPECTED TREES, GROUPS & HEDGELINES

Ref	Common name	Ht	Stem Dia/s	Crown spread (where relevant to development)				Crown clrnce & 1 st branch	Life stage	Description of: Physiological and Structural condition and general comment	Preliminary recommendations and work priority	Est. remaining contribution	Qual Cat.	RPA in M2 or rad
		mtr	mm	N	E	S	W	m ht						
TREES – REFERENCE: T														
1	Hornbeam	9	220	3.2	4.0	3.3	4.3	1.5 3.3S	2	A developing tree; basal scarring shows internal decay.	Nil	10-20	C1,2	22
2	Common Horse Chestnut	10	180 235	4.3	4.7	2.3	4.9	4#	2	Stem scarring to W; wetwood exudation from included bark at fork and weak union c.0.1m agl. Evidence of leaf miner. Vulnerable to Bleeding Canker.	Nil	10-20	C1,2	40
3	Common Ash	14	275	4.2	4.4	3.9	5.5	1 4N	2	A suppressed tree, vulnerable to dieback.	Nil	10-20	C1,2	35
4	Poplar	19#	370	2.3	1.4	2.0	3.5	6	2	A suppressed tree but with narrow crown in the upper canopy. Sinuous stem form.	Nil	20-40	B2	62
5	Poplar	25#	460	5.4	7.6	3.0	1.1	6	2	A slightly suppressed but vigorous tree. Larval (possibly hornet moth/Clearwing) exit holes at base not judged significant currently.	Nil	20-40	B1,2	96
7	Weeping Willow	14	420# 400#	8.5	5.5	2.9	9.0	1.8 5SE	3	A character tree, 2 stems of 3 remain. A substantial cavity present c.1.2m agl to SE, Vertical crack c.1.5m agl in stem to N suggests it is likely fail.	Fell OR Reduce stem to point 1m distal of fork c.5m agl and N stem to point 1m distal of fork c.2.5m agl. – As soon as practical (move vehicle from beneath crown)	10-20	C1,2 ,3	153

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8	Crimson Maple	2	55	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.7 1.3	1	A recently planted tree; developing well.	Nil	>40	C1	2
9	Norway Maple	5	70 65	2.5	2.6	1.1	0.9	1.2 1.6	1	A developing young tree. Minor stem scarring.	Nil	>40	C1	5
10	Poplar	23	300# 380#	6.4	3.1	6.4	7.4	0 5	2	Twin stemmed tree with adjacent smaller Willow. Cavity present to S, c.1.2m agl not yet judged significant.	Nil	10-20	C1	106
11	Hawthorn	7	100	1.9	2.4	3.3	1.9	1 7S	2	A developing but suppressed tree.	Nil	20-40	C1	5
12	Holly	8	160	2.0	2.5	2.9	1.4	1.6 5	2	A developing tree. Suppressed to N by T14.	Nil	20-40	B1,2	12
13	Birch	14	330	5.9	4.0 #	4.0 #	4.7	2 5	2	An attractive tree, valued by the owner, leans c.5 degrees to N. Touching chimney.	Prune to clear structure by minimum 1.0m.	20-40	B1,2	50
14	Tree of Heaven	14	325	3.6	??	??	5.4	1.8 5.4	2	Tree of good form, though with substantial vertical scar which will increasingly develop intenral decay. (Woodpecker hole present).	Nil	10-20	C1,2	48

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15	Hawthorn	7	95 75	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.6	1 3	2	A developing tree in the understorey, adds structure.	Nil	20-40	C1	7
16	Lawsons Cypress	8	240	2.8	1.8	1.7	2.5	1.5 3	2	A suppressed tree, forks to multiple stems c.20-3m agl.	Nil	10-20	C1,2	26
17	Birch	15	320	3.8	1.9	4.6	3.7	1.6 4	3	Attractive mature tree, dense Ivy to stem.	Sever Ivy and reinspect.	20-40	B1,2	47
18	Poplar	20	390	6.5	2.5	1.2	5.6	3 8S	2	A suppressed tree, with scarring to stem and multiple preliminary Woodpecker holes.	Nil	10-20	C1	69
19	Leyland Cypress	16	325	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.3 4	2	A vigorous early mature tree with the potential to mature to 30m height. Increasingly incongruous in this situation.	Nil	10-20	C1	48
20	Leyland Cypress	16	370	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.6	1.2 4	2	A vigorous early mature tree with the potential to mature to 30m height. Increasingly incongruous in this situation. Suppressing Oak T21.	Remove to benefit Oak T21. Within 12 months	<10	U	0
21	English Oak	16	395	4.8	6.7	7.1	8.1	1.8 5W	1	An early mature tree of broad crown but increasingly suppressed by T20.	Nil	>40	A1,2	71
22	Poplar	28	670	9.7	3.2	3.8	7.0	9 9S	3	One of 3 similar trees with a lean of c.5 degrees to NE, suppressing Oak T21 and Cypress T20. Occasional deadwood to c.12 cms diameter.	Nil	10-20	C1,2	204

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23	Poplar	28	440	9.2	2.6	4.3	1.3	4 7S	3	One of 3 similar trees with a lean of c.5 degrees to NE, suppressing Oak T21 and Cypress T20. Occasional deadwood to c.12 cms diameter.	Nil	10-20	C1,2	88
24	Poplar	28	650	7.9	11.2	9.1	2.2	8 4.7S	3	One of 3 similar trees with a lean of c.5 degrees to NE, suppressing Oak T21 and Cypress T20. Occasional deadwood to c.12 cms diameter.	Nil	10-20	C1,2	192
25	Common Ash	13	175	2.5	5.8	3.9	4.5	1 4	1	A developing tree, suppressed overhead by Crack Willow to N, and vulnerable to dieback.	Nil	10-20	C1	14
26	Hawthorn	7	150	3.4	2.8	1.4	3.3	1.5 3.5S	2	Early mature tree, adds diversity of structure.	Nil	20-40	B1	11

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GROUPS – REFERENCE: G

1	Broadleaves	23	To 500 max	As plan (approx)	1 7S	2	A mixed group, predominantly Poplar, Willow (possibly including Osier) and 2 suppressed Birch. Some scarring to S side, not yet judged significant structurally. The group generally leans towards light to S. Dense Ivy on tree to E.	Reduce all Poplar/Willow by c.7m to leave 14m height to improve stability.	20-40	B1,2	6 rad
2	Lawson Cypress	11 max	260 max	As plan (approx)	1.8 4	2	A screening group of 4 trees, but they obscure the broadleaves beyond.	Nil	10-20	C1	3.2 rad
3	Poplar	27	460 max	As plan (approx)	1.8	2	A group of 3 trees and 1 substantially decayed but live stump. Larval exit holes at base	Nil	20-40	B1,2	5.6 rad

HEDGELINES – REFERENCE: H

1	Privet + Elder	2-5	A dense hedge of varying size								
2	Cherry laurel	1.8	A developing young hedge/screen								

GENERAL NOTES

- All Ash are potentially vulnerable to Ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) which is increasingly colonising and in many cases killing Ash throughout the UK ; many Ash seen within the groups of younger trees are already showing extensive dieback, likely to be due to infection by the disease

Glossary of terms used in a tree schedule relating to a BS 5837 (2012) report:

- a** **No/ref** – Tree number or reference as shown on our plans, and referred to in the schedule of inspected trees.
- b** **Species** – common english name (scientific names shown for less common species).
- c** **Height** – approximate total height to the nearest half metre for trees up to 10m and to the nearest whole metre for those over 10m.
- d** **Stem diameter** – measured in millimetres (rounded to the nearest 10mm and accounting for Ivy if present), multiple stems are shown individually up to 5 stems, and as an average for greater numbers.
- e** **Crown radius** – at the four cardinal compass points where relevant to development, measured to the nearest 0.1 metres up to 10 metres, rounded to the nearest metre beyond that size.
- f** **Existing height above ground level of:**
- 1) Canopy: to inform ground clearance, crown/stem ratio and shading
 - 2) First significant branch and direction of growth (e.g. 2.4 – N) – shown as N/A if no significant branch is present (eg in finely branched conifers. Direction of growth may not be indicated if multiple branches are present (eg at the crown junction)
- g** **Life stage** – shown as:
- 1: Young (<1/3 expected safe useful lifespan)
 - 2: Early mature (1/3 – 2/3)
 - 3: Mature (>2/3)
 - 4: Overmature
 - 5: Dead
- h** **General observations:** A description of significant and relevant physiological and structural factors. **nb detailed description and recommendations for remedial work are only given for trees within ownership**
- i** **Preliminary management recommendations** (including a recommended timescale for works where appropriate).
- j** **Estimated remaining useful contribution** in years (<10, up to 20 years, up to 40 years, more than 40 years).

k Recommended quality category as:

U – Less than 10 years useful life expectancy, including after removal of neighbouring trees, with serious irremediable defects, overall decline or poor general health – **crown shown red on plans**

A – Those of high quality & value, in such a condition as to make a useful contribution of at least 40 years – **crown shown light green on the TCP**

B – Those of moderate quality and value and with a minimum of 20 useful years remaining – **crown shown mid blue on the TCP**

C – Those of low quality and value and with a minimum of 10 useful years remaining, or young trees with a stem dia <150mm – **crown shown grey on the TCP**

N – Uncategorised: usually those outside of ownership – **crown shown black on plans**

Each of the trees in categories A, B and C will also qualify under at least one of sub categories 1 (mainly arboricultural values), 2 (mainly landscape values), or 3 (mainly cultural values including conservation).

l Minimum Root Protection Area (RPA) – in square metres (to a maximum 707 m²) representing an area equal to 12 x stem (or equivalent for multiple stems) diameter. This is suggested as the minimum protected root area that the trees need to thrive, although the final shape of this area may vary according to site constraints and individual tree characteristics.

The default position is that structures will be located outside of tree RPA's; where there is an overriding justification for construction within the RPA there will be a need to demonstrate that the trees can remain viable.

The RPA will be indicated on the **Tree Constraints** and **Arboricultural Impact Plan(s)**, and represents an area of total exclusion (unless ground protection or specialist building techniques are proposed) to be demarcated on site by robust fencing.

END

Prepared by:

Mark Hudson NDF MICFor MArborA

2018