



Sheet 2

Reasons for the proposed works are listed and numbered below

1. High Target Area The tree directly overhangs a main road, a gas/electrical access station and a regularly used private garden, resulting in a high level of potential occupancy beneath the canopy.
2. Multiple Co-dominant Stems The tree divides into several large scaffold stems at approximately 2.5–3m above ground level, creating a structurally complex form with increased potential for union failure.
3. Poorly Formed Structural Unions The primary unions exhibit signs of included bark and weak attachments, which are widely recognised structural defects that significantly reduce the load-bearing strength of the unions.
4. Evidence of Cavities and Decay Large cavities are present within the principal stems, particularly those extending over the highway, indicating advanced internal decay and loss of structural integrity.
5. Bark Delamination Significant bark delamination is present on the main stem and extending into the scaffold unions, suggesting underlying dysfunction and the likelihood of further internal decay within critical structural areas.
6. Compression and Fibre Buckling Visible buckling of the wood fibres at the main union indicates mechanical stress and structural fatigue, suggesting the tree is struggling to support its current canopy structure.
7. Decay Located at Critical Load-Bearing Points The defects and decay are located at the primary unions from which the main scaffold stems arise, meaning that failure could result in the loss of large structural sections of the crown.
8. Limited Viable Management Options Due to the location and extent of the defects within the main structural unions, there are no reasonably practicable arboricultural management options that would adequately mitigate the risk while retaining the tree.
9. Risk to Public Safety and Infrastructure In the event of structural failure, there is a significant risk of damage to vehicles, pedestrians, nearby infrastructure and private property.
10. Duty of Care Given the tree's compromised structural condition and its location over a high-use area, removal is considered the most appropriate action to fulfil the landowner's duty of care and eliminate the foreseeable risk of harm.
11. Defects Located in the Primary Structural Framework The defects identified are not limited to peripheral branches but occur within the main structural unions that support the entire crown. Defects at this level significantly increase the likelihood of large-scale structural failure.
12. Limited Effectiveness of Pruning While crown reduction could theoretically reduce loading, the structural defects present at the main unions would remain. Pruning alone would therefore not adequately mitigate the underlying risk.



13. Ongoing Deterioration Likely The presence of cavities, bark delamination and evidence of decay suggests the tree is in a state of physiological decline. Structural condition is therefore expected to deteriorate further over time.

14. Exposure to Environmental Loading Due to its size and exposed position adjacent to a main road corridor, the tree is subject to regular wind loading. Weak unions and internal decay increase the likelihood of failure during adverse weather conditions.

15. (Oak) The works to this tree are to lift to statutory clearances and to also reduce 1 extended limb over the garden to reduce extra wind loading and pull this back to the main canopy.

Summary

The reasons and surveyors report, are all credible reasons, to justify the works, in their own right and all far out way the any loss of any visual amenity.