



Graven Hill, Bicester



Land Transfer Area 1 Tree Survey Report

Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Limited

Merchants House, Wapping Road, Bristol, BS1 4RW, United Kingdom www.watermangroup.com

October 2016



Client Name: Graven Hill Village Development Company Limited

Document Reference: WIC15119-118-R-2-4-1

Project Number: WIB15119

Quality Assurance – Approval Status

This document has been prepared and checked in accordance with Waterman Group's IMS (BS EN ISO 9001: 2008, BS EN ISO 14001: 2004 and BS OHSAS 18001:2007).

Issue First	Date February 2016	Prepared by Robyn Ablitt Consultant	Checked by Tim Arkell Principal Consultant	Approved by Wendy Wright Associate Director
Second	March 2016	Robyn Ablitt Consultant	Tim Arkell Principal Consultant	Martin Fairlie Technical Director
Third	July 2016	Leon Bryant Consultant	Tim Arkell Principal Consultant	Keith Rowe Technical Director
Fourth (Contract)	July 2016	Tim Arkell Principal Consultant	Tim Arkell Principal Consultant	Keith Rowe Technical Director

Comments



Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd, with all reasonable skill, care and diligence within the terms of the Contract with the client, incorporation of our General Terms and Condition of Business and taking account of the resources devoted to us by agreement with the client.

We disclaim any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the scope of the above.

This report is confidential to the client and we accept no responsibility of whatsoever nature to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at its own risk.



Contents

1.	Introduction1
2.	Fieldwork Observations6
3.	Proposed Development7
4.	Tree Protection8
5.	Summary10
Dra	awings
Dra	wing 1: LTA 1 Tree Survey Sheets 1 to 4, Waterman Drawings WIC15119-118-AA-77-002 to
Dra	wing 2: LTA 1 Tree Retention and Removal Plan Sheets 1 to 4, Waterman Drawings WIC15119-118-AA-77-102 to -105
Dra	wing 3: LTA 1 Tree and Habitat Protection Plan Sheets 1 of 12, Waterman Drawings

Appendices

- A. Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment (extract from BS5837:2012)
- B. Schedule of Existing Trees
- C. Extract from BS5837:2012 Default Specification for Protective Barrier
- D. Extract from BS5837:2012 Examples of Above-Ground Stabilising Systems
- E. Tree Protection Signage (Example)



1. Introduction

- 1.1. This Tree Survey Report has been prepared by Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd (Waterman) on behalf of Graven Hill Village Development Company Limited in support of the proposed redevelopment of Land Transfer Area 1 (LTA1), Site E, MOD Graven Hill, Bicester (hereafter referred to as the 'Development').
- 1.2. A "Preliminary Tree Constraints Survey and Report" covering Site E, at MOD Bicester and dated 29th July 2010, (including the Development area) was previously undertaken by Amenity Tree Care Ltd in July 2010¹ on behalf of Amec, over 5 years ago. That report is contained in a report entitled "Redevelopment of MOD Bicester, Graven Hill: Tree Survey, BIC/OPA/DOC/19, September 2011, by Amec". That report was subsequently submitted and approved in support of the Outline Planning Application for the wider redevelopment the Graven Hill site.
- 1.3. In order to update the baseline arboreal conditions and reflect the revised requirements of BS5837 published in 2012, this updated Tree Survey Report has been prepared by Waterman covering the developable area of LTA1 (only). Graven Hill Wood, which is briefly referred to later in this report, forms part of Land Transfer Area 1, but does not form part of the developable area covered by this report.
- 1.4. This updated Tree Survey Report will be used to verify the tree retention and protection recommendations contained within the **Arboricultural Impact Analysis** for this area prepared by Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd for the Development.
- 1.5. This updated Tree Survey Report sets out the findings of the survey of existing trees and tree groups on and immediately adjacent to the Development area. The above and below ground constraints and opportunities posed by the canopy shape and rooting area of the surveyed trees are described, including the implications of any known planned construction works in the vicinity of these trees, and best practice for retention of trees in this context.

Tree Survey Methodology

- 1.6. This Tree Survey Report is based upon existing topographical information relating to the Site provided by MK Surveys (Project Number 20338/NL/CF/AMG, May 2015) and has been informed by the previous Preliminary Tree Constraints Survey Report prepared by Amenity Tree Care Ltd (2010), and was otherwise prepared in accordance with the principles outlined within BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction Recommendations² (BS5837) (see Appendix A extract).
- 1.7. Fieldwork was undertaken on 28-29 January and 1-2 February 2016, which comprised a non-intrusive, visual survey undertaken at ground level, during which dimensional data and observational information were collected. A Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) tape measure and Leica Disto™ laser distance meter were used in the collection of data presented in this report.
- 1.8. The following suffixes have been used:
 - 'T' suffix = individual trees;
 - 'G' suffix = groups, multiple trees, scrub or other arboreal features;

¹ Amenity Tree Care LTD (29th July 2010). *MOD Bicester – Site E, Preliminary Tree Constraints Survey and Report – Arboricultural Survey and Constraints Report.*

² BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations, 2012, British Standards Institution.



'W' suffix = woodlands; and

'H' suffix = hedgerows.

Where sufficiently consistent, these have been categorised and include information relating to species composition, age and condition ranges as appropriate. Within these features, principal trees have been identified, where appropriate.

Height

1.9. Unless otherwise stated, tree heights are approximate and estimated in metres.

Stem Diameter

- 1.10. The survey included collecting the following information on trees and woody vegetation with a stem diameter over 75mm.
 - The stem diameter of single stemmed trees were measured at 1.5m above ground level and in millimetres.
 - The diameter measurement of multi-stemmed trees were taken as a combined measurement of all the major stems.
 - Where stems fork or swell, the measurement was taken at the narrowest point below the fork or swelling.
 - Where access to the trunk of a tree was not available, an estimation of the stem diameter
 was made and identified by '*' or 'est' on the accompanying schedule of existing trees
 presented in Appendix B.

Crown Spread

1.11. Radial crown spread was measured in metres. These were recorded for each of the four cardinal points as access restrictions allow. Where direct access was not available, the spread was estimated and identified by '*' on the accompanying schedule of existing trees (Appendix B). The canopy shape for surveyed trees depicted on the accompanying Drawing 1 is representative of the canopy spread as measured or estimated during fieldwork on the Site.

Height of Crown Clearance and Canopy

1.12. The height of crown clearance was measured as the height above ground in metres of the first significant branch and the direction of growth. The height of canopy was measured as the height above ground in metres of the main canopy.

Age Class

1.13. The age of each tree is defined as follows:

Young (Y): Within the first 1/4 of useful life expectancy;

• Semi-mature (SM): Within the second 1/4 of useful life expectancy;

• Early Mature (EM): Within the third 1/4 of useful life expectancy;

• Mature (M): Within the fourth 1/4 of useful life expectancy;

• Over Mature (OM): Exceeded normal useful life expectancy; and

Veteran (V): Significantly exceeded normal life expectancy and/or displays

characteristics associated with a veteran tree.



Physiological and Structural Condition

- 1.14. The physiological and structural condition of each tree or tree group is summarised in this report, highlighting features relevant to the assessment process. This includes cultural conditions e.g. context and growing environment which may also be of relevance. Where further specialist inspection was deemed appropriate to ascertain the condition of the tree or other arboreal features, this is also highlighted within the report.
- 1.15. Unless otherwise stated, trees were found to be displaying 'normal' characteristics for their age, species and context.
- 1.16. The physiological condition for each tree is described as Good (G), Fair (F) or Poor (P) or may comprise a range where this relates to grouped features.
- 1.17. Where appropriate, notes on the structural integrity are provided on form, taper, forking habit, storm damage, decay, fungi, pests, etc.
- 1.18. No invasive investigations or climbing inspections were carried out to confirm visual or audible signs of defect or debility and no tissue or soil samples were taken for laboratory analysis.
- 1.19. Where identified, external signs of substantial defects or debility have been recorded.
- 1.20. Where access to a tree was restricted, this is qualified and, an estimation of physiological and structural condition have been made.

Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years

1.21. The Estimated Remaining Contribution (ERC) for each tree is based on species, context and existing physiological and structural condition of the tree. The ERC may affect the Development because the longer the tree is likely to live, the greater the contribution it will make and the greater the need for retention.

Category Grading

- 1.22. Each individual tree was given a Category Grading in accordance with BS5837: 2012 to reflect the overall arboricultural value and retention category. Where sufficiently consistent, grouped features have also been graded. However, such grouped features may still contain trees of a range of potential Category Grading's.
- 1.23. The Category Grading's are defined according to the following criteria, and are further divided into sub-categories based on arboriculture, landscape and/or historic value, as defined within BS5837:2012 (Appendix A):
 - Category Grading A: Trees of high quality and value, (with a suggested remaining life expectancy exceeding 40 years);
 - Category Grading B: Trees of moderate quality and value, (with a suggested remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years);
 - Category Grading C: Trees of low quality and value, (with a suggested remaining life expectancy exceeding 10 years or young/immature trees which may have the potential to attract a higher Grade as they mature); and
 - Category Grading U: Trees which are in such a condition that they are unsuitable for retention in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.



Preliminary Management Recommendations

- 1.24. Any recommendations made for management of the existing tree stock, (for example, tree surgery) are not a 'specification' for tree work. These recommendations are instead intended as a preliminary guide to inform future management of tree stock in the current context which should be formalised as a separate management plan. References to habitat value should be taken as comparative observations compared with a baseline situation with no tree present.
- 1.25. Proposed tree surgery or inspection works should be undertaken by a qualified arboricultural contractor, such as those listed in the Arboricultural Association's Approved Contractors Directory (Ref. www.trees.org.uk). Any work undertaken by the contractor should be in accordance with best practice, such as the European Tree Pruning Guide^{3,} or required by BS3998: 2010 Tree Work Recommendations⁴.

Limitations

- 1.26. All trees were visually inspected from ground level with no climbing, boring or sampling undertaken. All measurements are metric and where qualified, approximate. The comments made were based on the conditions observable factors present at the time of inspection, including weather, seasonality and access.
- 1.27. This report is intended to assist with the planning and management of construction, refurbishment and/or demolition operations under current best practice.
- 1.28. This Tree Survey Report does not constitute a tree risk assessment or tree condition survey. This report is not intended to confirm the safety, (or otherwise) of surveyed trees or tree groups. References to defects or potential safety issues are not exhaustive intended as a guide only to inform the provision of further resources / more detailed investigations.
- 1.29. The person(s) responsible for the management of the trees surveyed within this report are recommended to commission a separate tree condition survey by a suitably qualified and experienced person in order to manage the Health and Safety aspects of trees under their control, and discharge their reasonable Duty of Care under the 'Duty of Care' owed under the Occupiers' Liability Act 1984⁵.

Un-assessable Risks

- 1.30. Owing to the changing nature of trees as living, dynamic features and other Site circumstances, this report and any recommendations made remain valid for a period of 18 months from first issue.
- 1.31. Unless otherwise stated, trees should be re-inspected regularly to satisfy the 'Duty of Care' owed under the Occupiers' Liability Act 1984⁶, or directly proceeding heavy storms (i.e. force 6-7 and above on the Beaufort scale). It is recommended that advice from an ecologist is sought prior to carrying out any works to trees, in order to ensure these are carried out in accordance with, (in particular) the protection afforded to wild birds and bats under The Wildlife and Countryside Act⁷ and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations⁸.

³ European Tree Pruning Guide, 2001, Arboricultural Association

⁴BS3998:2010 'Treework - Recommendations', 2010, BSI

⁵ Occupiers' Liability Acts 1957 and 1984. HMSO

⁶ Occupiers' Liability Acts 1957 and 1984. HMSO

⁷ The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), OPSI

⁸ The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, OPSI



Root Protection Area

1.32. The Root Protection Area (RPA) defines the approximate underground area occupied by the tree roots based on a calculation relating to the girth of the tree, point above ground at which the trunk begins to branch out and the number of stems. BS5837 outlines the calculation of Root Protection Area as follows:

$$RPA(m^2) = \left(\frac{\text{stem diameter (mm)} @ 1.5 \text{ m} \times 12}{1000}\right)^2 \times \pi \text{ (3.142)}$$

- 1.33. Trees with more than one stem below 1.5m above ground level are given an aggregate stem diameter using either of the following two calculations as outlined in BS5837. This diameter is then used in the above calculation to estimate Root Protection Area:
 - a) For trees with two to five stems:

$$\sqrt{\text{(stem diameter 1)}^2 + (stem diameter 2)}^2 \dots + (stem diameter 5)}^2$$

b) For trees with more than five stems:

$$\sqrt{\text{(mean stem diameter)}^2 \text{ x number of stems}}$$

- 1.34. The Root Protection Area of existing tree stock is an important material consideration when considering Site constraints and planning development activities.
- 1.35. Construction activities, materials storage or changes in level should generally be avoided within the Root Protection Area of a tree to be retained. This is because these operations have the potential to damage or kill the tree, the safe retention of which may be a condition of planning permission. This is significant when considering construction in proximity to off-Site / third party land. Special construction techniques, i.e. no-dig construction / permeable surfacing may be considered for light loadings, e.g. pedestrian footpaths etc., within the Root Protection Area.
- 1.36. The Root Protection Area often varies in size to the physical area occupied by the canopy spread (due to particular tree species or management practices to artificially alter the canopy size). This is of particular importance when integrating new development in proximity of existing trees. Similarly, the canopy heights (as identified in the schedule of existing trees in **Appendix B**) should be considered as the usable space below a low branching tree will be severely restricted without specific arboricultural works to raise the canopy (which may not always be appropriate).

It should also be noted that BS5837 states that although Root Protection Areas should be plotted as a circle centred on the base of the stem, pre-existing site conditions or other factors may indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically and so Root Protection Areas may instead be represented as a polygon of equivalent area.



2. Fieldwork Observations

- 2.1. A total of 198No. individual trees, 32No. tree groups, 5No. Woodlands and 8No. Hedgerows are present on or adjacent to the Development area and is shown in LTA1 Tree Survey **Drawings 1 to 4 (ref. WIC15119-118-AA-77-002 to -005).**
- 2.2. Land Transfer Area 1 (LTA1) comprises an agricultural landscape with later C20th development associated with the MOD occupation and use of the site. The existing trees, tree groups, hedgerows and woodlands are reflective of this phased development. Many of the existing hedgerows are likely to be of historic origins with several mature field trees recorded. Many of the existing field hedgerows are gappy, out-grown and generally degraded in quality due to lapsed management and some gazing damage.
- 2.3. The later tree planting within LTA1 is associated with the MOD occupation of the site and includes the planting of groups and avenues of trees associated with roads and boundaries together with some areas of natural regeneration within unoccupied areas. Locally gappy avenues of trees were recoded flanking Anniversary Avenue, Graven Hill Road North and Circular Road and included Red Horse Chestnut (Aesculus x carnea) and Small Leaved Lime (Tilia cordata). The former trees appear to be variably infected by Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut (Pseudomonas syringae pv aesculi) and may continue to deteriorate and have a limited safe, useful life expectancy in this context. Some individual Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) are of particularly gnarled appearance and are likely to be out-grown remnants of boundary hedgerow plants.
- 2.4. Other species recorded within the LTA1 area included Crabs (Malus sp.), and Willows (Salix sp.) Hedgerow boundaries vary in management, with some dense, stock-proof hedges and gappy sections of out-grown woody vegetation. Hedgerows are typically species-poor and dominated by Hawthorn with other native hedgerow species represented in much smaller quantities.
- 2.5. Several pest and pathogen species were recorded on Site. Dutch Elm Disease (*Ophiostoma novo-ulmi*) is present within Elm (*Ulmus*) trees within woodlands W198 and W238 and some hedgerows. Signs of bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut was also recorded within Red Hose Chestnut trees, as noted above. Symptoms of Chalara Dieback of Ash (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) were not recorded within LTA1 at the time of survey. This disease is however known to be present within the region and can reasonably be expected to impact the Ash trees within the Site in the short to medium term.
- 2.6. Graven Hill Wood, which forms part of Land Transfer Area 1, is a mixed plantation woodland on ancient woodland site and includes both native and non-native tree species. Historic records show the wood was felled around 1966 and replanted by around 1970 which would account for the apparent immaturity of the trees within this feature. The conifer woodland comprises mostly Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris) appears to date from the 1970's and was undertaken on former agricultural land.



3. Proposed Development

3.1. The proposed development includes the provision of new infrastructure to support residential, commercial, leisure and educational uses. This will comprise construction of new highways, attenuation pond, drainage swales and ditches, areas of public open space with associated access paths and new tree, woodland, and hedgerow planting undertaken as part of a wider landscape scheme.

Tree Removal & New Tree Planting

- 3.2. Trees to be removed are shown on **Drawings 5 to 8 Waterman LTA 1 Tree Retention and Removal drawing No.'s WIC15119-118-AA-77-102 to -105**.
- 3.3. The proposed Development will require the localised removal of some trees, tree groups and hedgerows to allow construction of the new infrastructure and built form. The overwhelming majority of trees to be removed were Graded as 'C' Category being of low quality and value. These are typically arboreal features of young to early mature ages derived from the current MOD occupation of the site and offering little or no current contribution to the wider public realm.
- 3.4. It is proposed to remove and replace the diseased avenue(s) of Red Horse Chestnut due to their limited longer term contribution. Sections of the avenue(s) of Small Leaved Lime flanking Graven Hill Road North and the Circular Road will be retained and reinforced by the planting of new Lime trees.
- 3.5. Some areas of scrub may be locally cleared to allow for construction/demolition access. Where these fall within areas of suitable open space/habitat creation, natural regeneration will be actively encouraged in combination with new tree planting.
- 3.6. An extensive programme of new tree planting is proposed throughout the public realm including streetscapes, pocket parks, new woodland creation, and new boundary hedgerows which will provide a net gain in long term canopy cover within the Development.



4. Tree Protection

- 4.1. Within LTA1, where existing trees are retained in proximity to demolition and construction works, tree protection will be required in order to manage and minimise any adverse construction impacts upon the existing trees to be retained. This includes both above and below ground impacts and extends to the extent of the Construction Working Area (CWA) required to complete these works. Tree protection proposals are illustrated on Drawings 9 to 19 LTA 1 Tree and Habitat Protection Detail drawings WIB13983-107-AA-74-503 to -514.
- 4.2. The canopy spreads and/or Root Protection Areas of some trees and tree groups adjacent to the southern and north-eastern Site boundary extend into the Site and could be damaged by construction operations, (including the regrading or cultivation of soils within proposed rear garden spaces). These areas should be protected at the extent of Root Protection Area or canopy spread, (whichever is the greater) with temporary protective fencing as per figure 1 and 2 extracts from BS5837 within Appendix C and D. Suitable weather-proofed warning signage should be affixed to all tree protection fencing or the duration of construction and demolition operations. An example is provided within Appendix E.
- 4.3. All temporary fencing should be erected prior to the commencement of any works on Site and remain intact for the duration of construction works. The area enclosed by such fencing shall be regarded as a Construction Exclusion Zone with no access for any construction operations permitted.
- 4.4. The proximity of the proposed buildings and vehicular access drives adjacent to the north-eastern and southern Site boundaries may require construction work within the Root Protection Area and/or canopy spreads of retained trees. These areas will become **Construction Working Areas** (**CWA's**) and subject to control in the form of a **method statement** to prevent damage to the retained trees. The extent of the Construction Working Area should be identified on site prior to the commencement of any works on Site and remain intact for the duration of construction works
- 4.5. In addition to the principals outlined within BS5837, for demolition, it is therefore recommended that the construction works are developed using the following method statement which includes, (but is not limited to);
 - Select site access route(s) and construction plant that can safely access the Construction Working Area given the physical constraints imposed by the canopy heights of the adjacent existing trees to be retained.
 - For construction purposes, systems for the control and suppression of dust, hydrocarbons, cementitious and other phytotoxic elements should be employed within the Construction Working Area to prevent damage to the adjacent trees.
 - Do not store materials or construction plant within the Construction Working Area.
 - In order to minimise damage to shallow tree roots, it is recommended that the depth of any
 excavation work within the Construction Working Area is minimised to reduce the potential to
 expose and/or damage shallow tree roots.
 - Construction work within the Construction Working Area should include the use of temporary ground protection and selection of hand working operations or lighter, tracked plant over heavier, wheeled alternatives where possible to minimise compaction of the tree root zone(s).





5. Summary

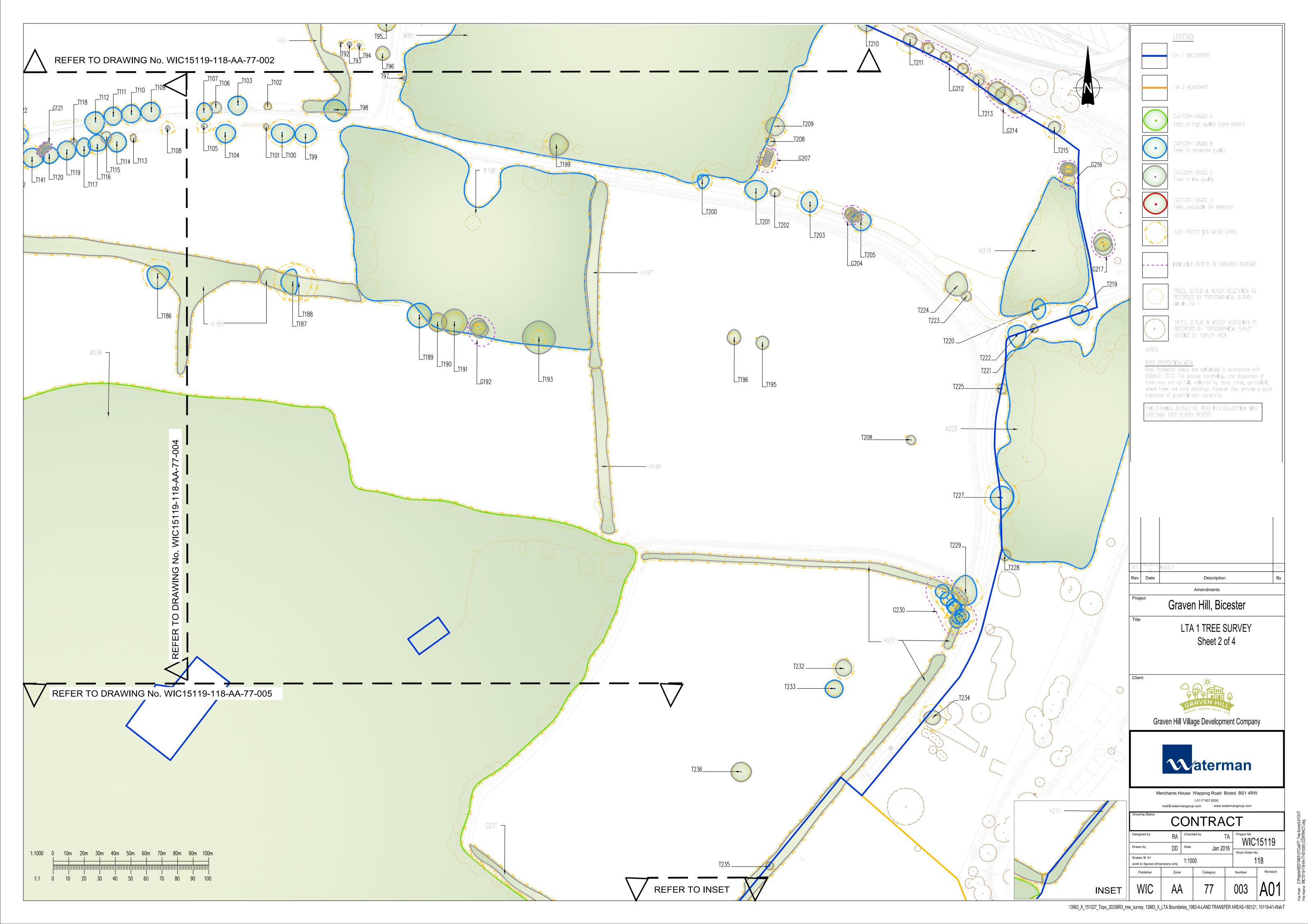
- 5.1. A total of 198No. individual trees, 32No. tree groups, 5No. Woodlands and 8No. Hedgerows are present on or adjacent to the Development area and is shown in LTA1 Tree Survey **Drawings 1 to 4 (ref. WIC15119-118-AA-77-002 to -005).**
- 5.2. LTA1 comprises an agricultural landscape with later C20th development associated with the MOD occupation and use of the site. The existing trees, tree groups, hedgerows and woodlands are reflective of this phased development. Many of the existing field hedgerows are gappy, out-grown and generally degraded in quality due to lapsed management and some grazing damage.
- 5.3. The later tree planting within LTA1 is associated with the MOD occupation of the site and includes the planting of groups and avenues of trees associated with roads and boundaries together with some areas of natural regeneration within unoccupied areas.
- 5.4. Graven Hill Wood is a mixed plantation woodland on ancient woodland site and includes both native and non-native tree species. The conifer woodland comprises mostly Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) appears to date from the 1970's and was undertaken on former agricultural land.
- 5.5. The proposed development includes the provision of new infrastructure to support residential, commercial, leisure and educational uses. This will comprise construction of new highways, attenuation pond, drainage swales and ditches, areas of public open space with associated access paths and new tree, woodland, and hedgerow planting undertaken as part of a wider landscape scheme.
- 5.6. Trees to be removed are shown on **Drawings 5 to 8 Waterman LTA 1 Tree Retention and Removal drawing No.'s WIC15119-118-AA-77-102 to -105**.
- 5.7. The proposed Development will require the localised removal of some trees, tree groups and hedgerows to allow construction of the new infrastructure and built form. The overwhelming majority of trees to be removed were Graded as 'C' Category being of low quality and value. These are typically arboreal features of young to early mature ages derived from the current MOD occupation of the site and offering little or no current contribution to the wider public realm.
- 5.8. An extensive programme of new tree planting is proposed throughout the public realm including streetscapes, pocket parks, new woodland creation, and new boundary hedgerows which will provide a net gain in long term canopy cover within the Development.

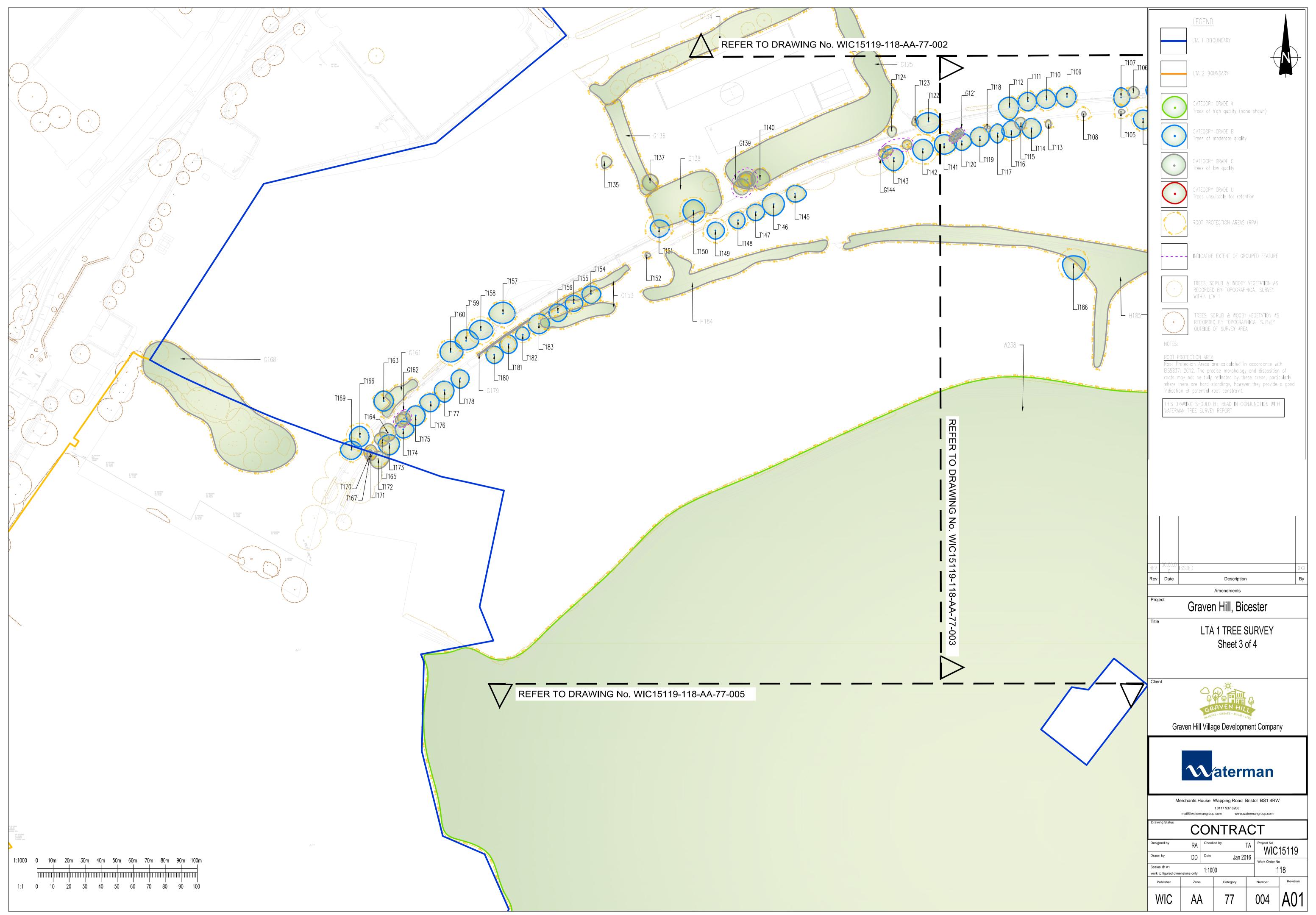


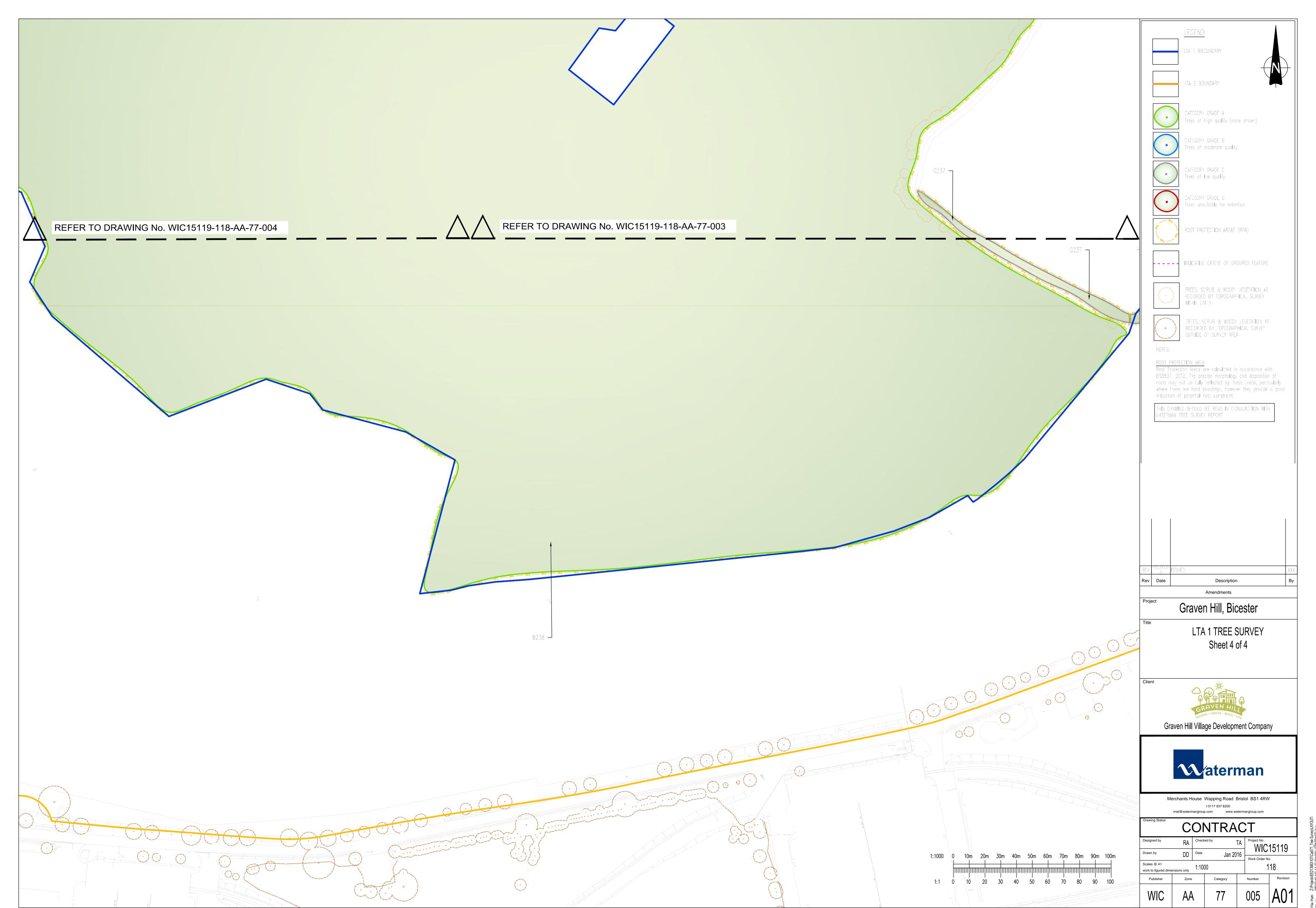
Drawings

Drawing 1: LTA 1 Tree Survey Sheets 1 to 4, Waterman Drawings WIC15119-118-AA-77-002 to -005





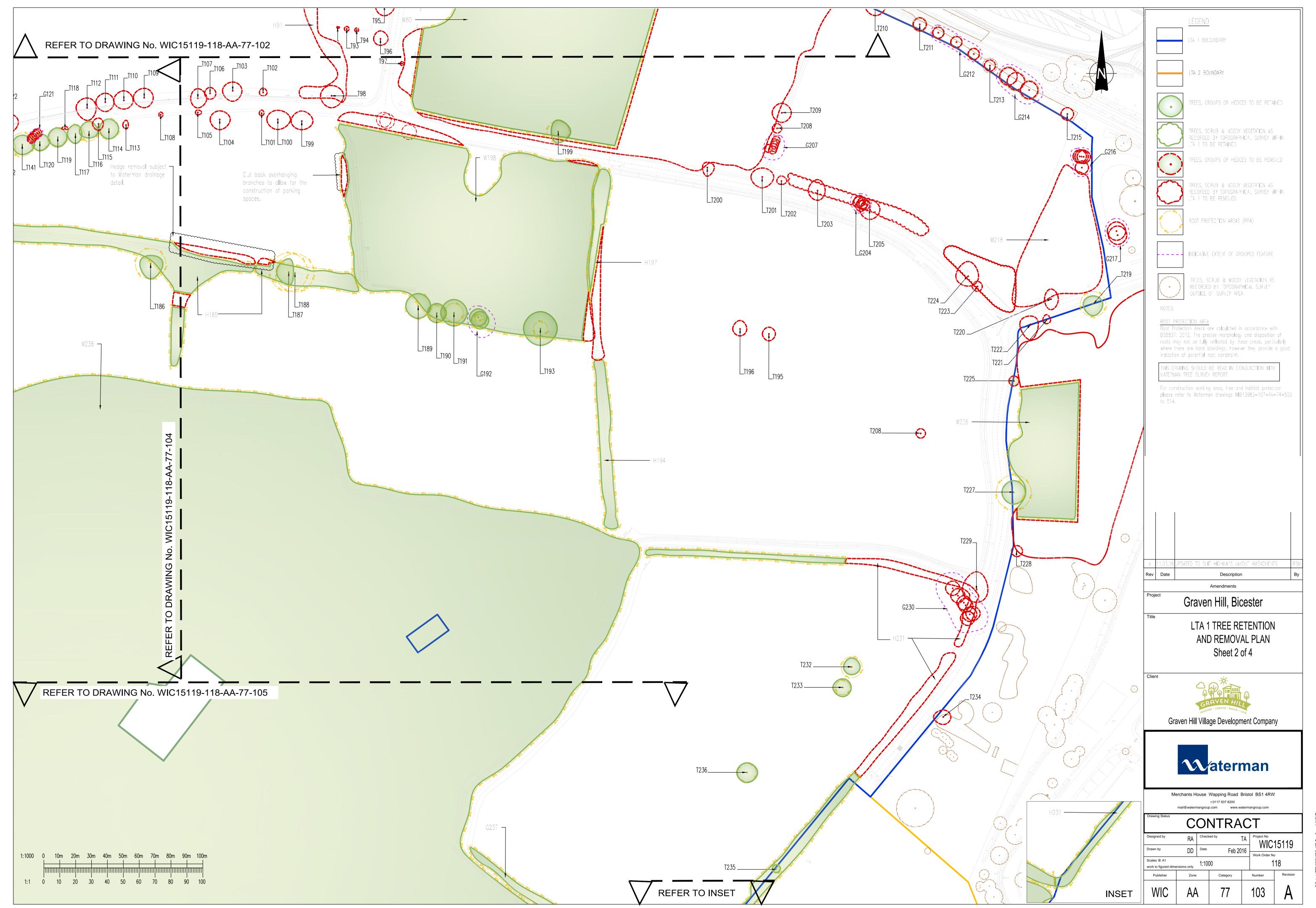


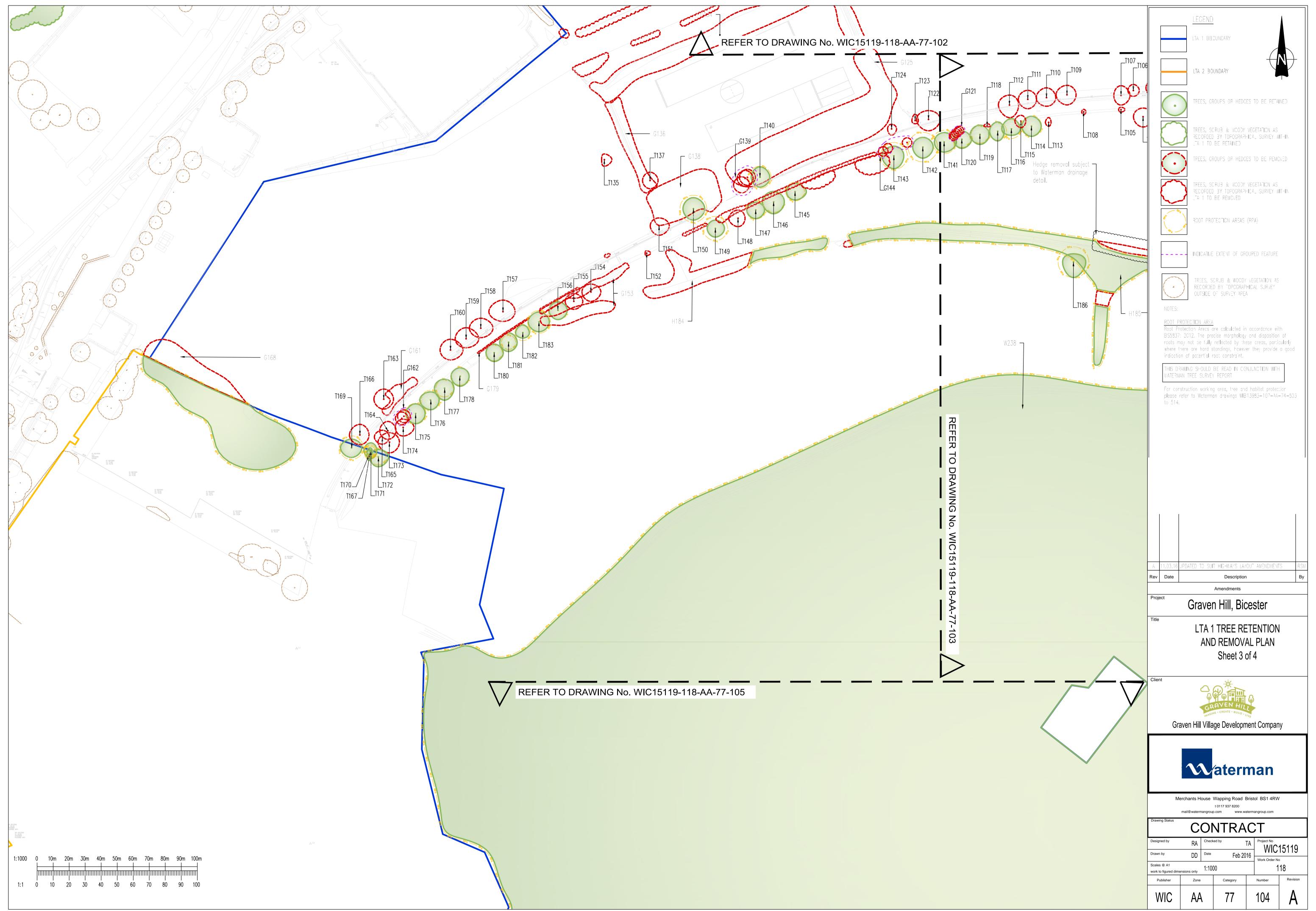


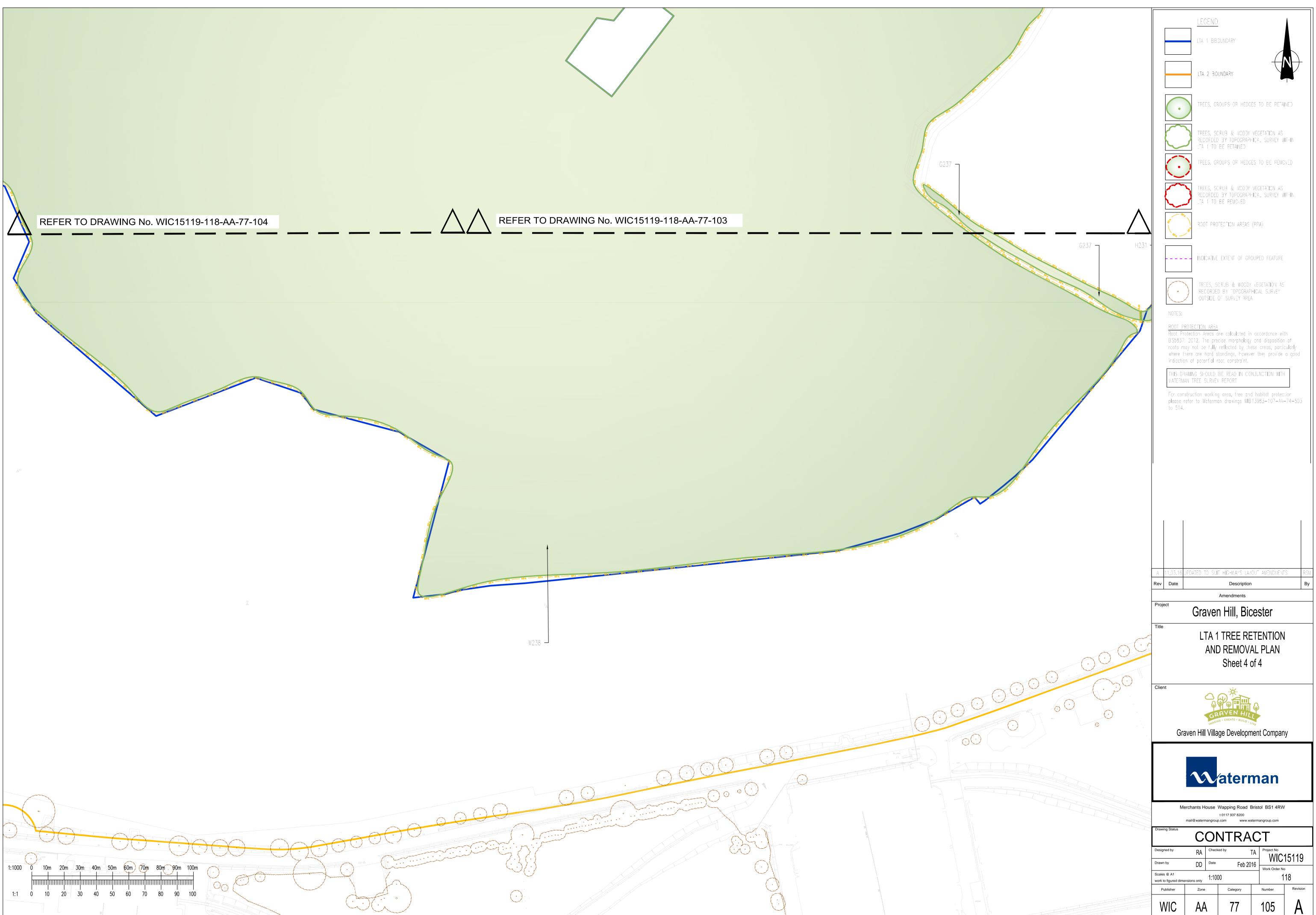


Drawing 2: LTA 1 Tree Retention and Removal Plan Sheets 1 to 4, Waterman Drawings WIC15119-118-AA-77-102 to -105



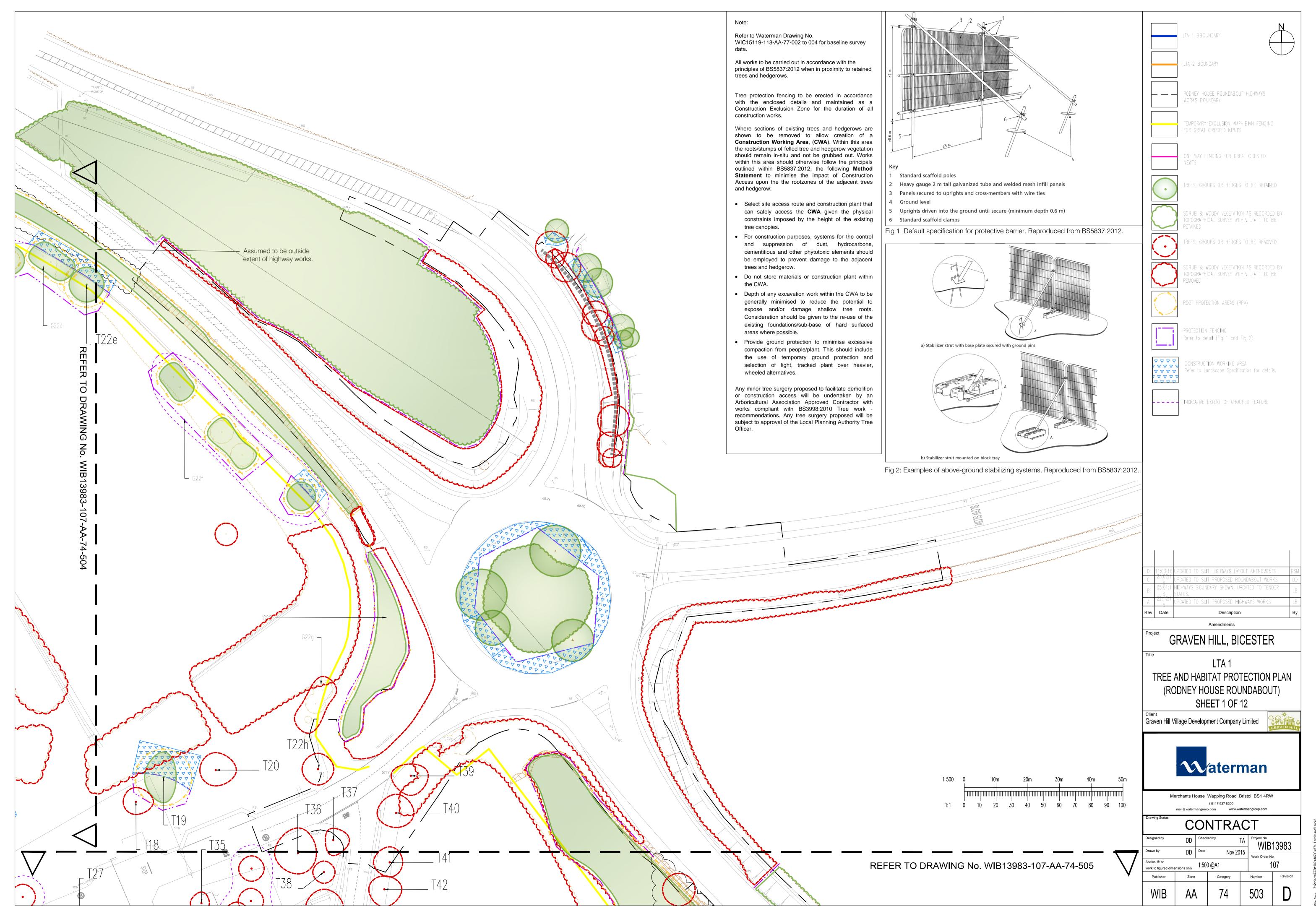


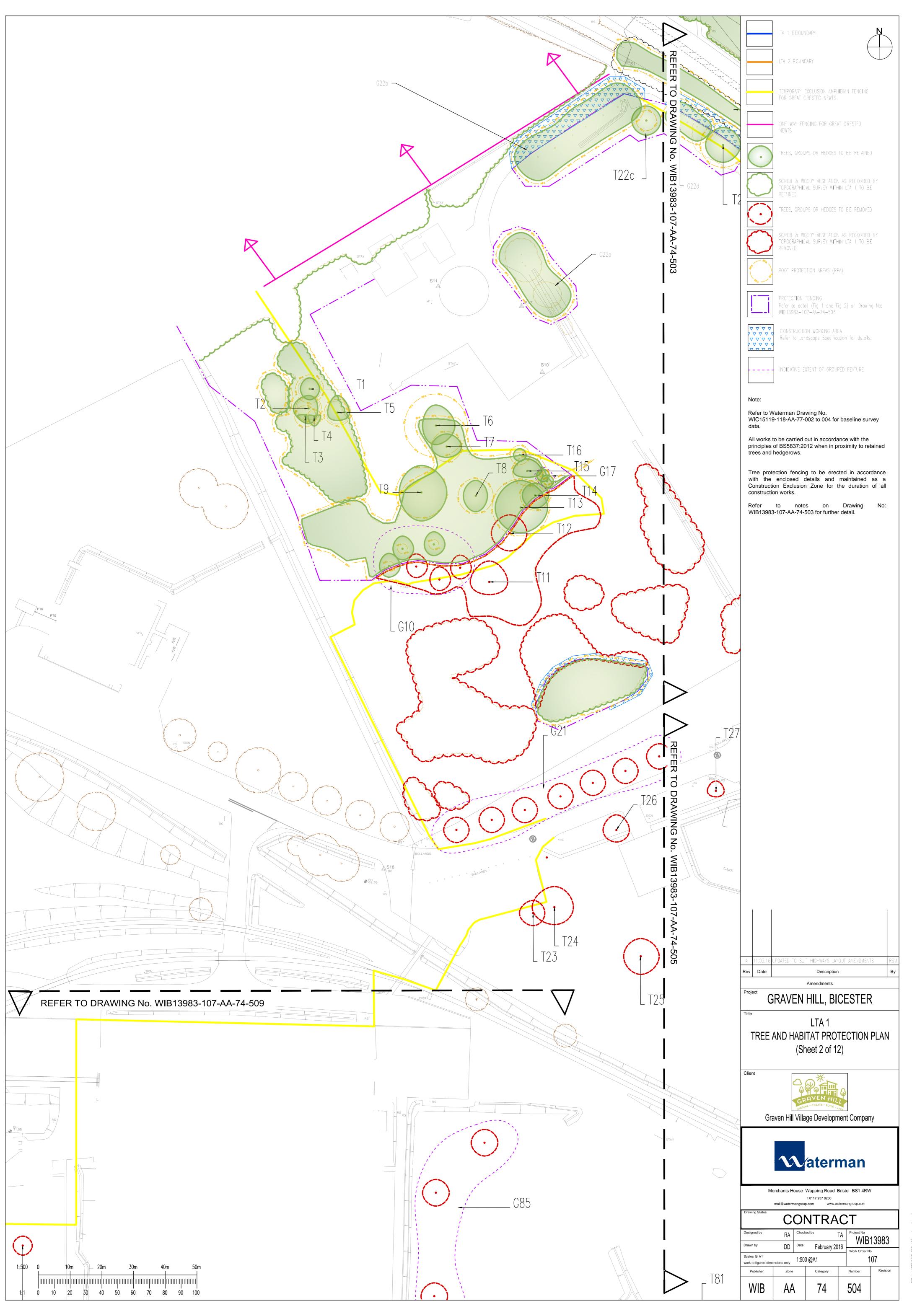






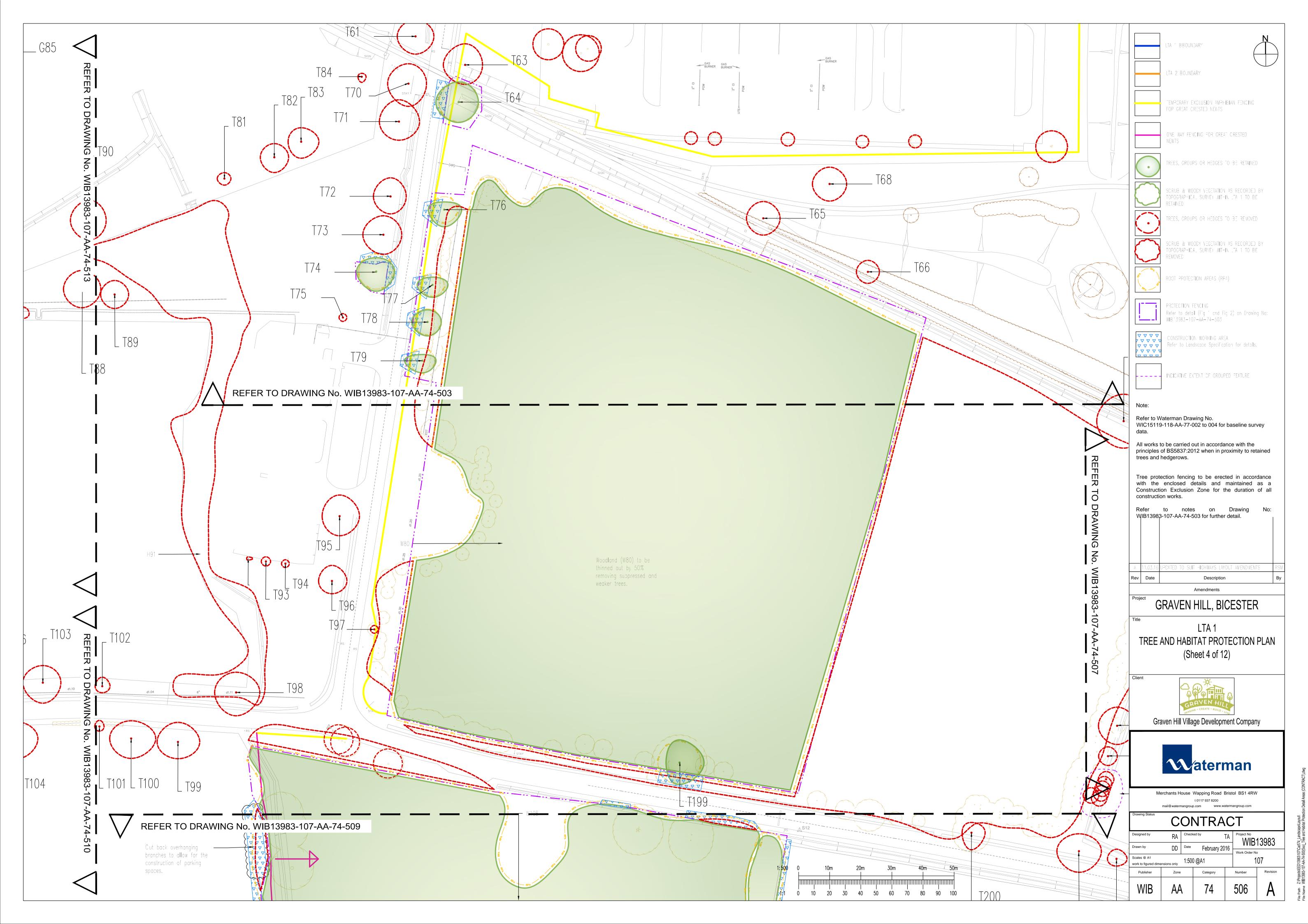
Drawing 3: LTA 1 Tree and Habitat Protection Plan Sheets 1 of 12, Waterman Drawings WIB13983-107-AA-74-503 to -514

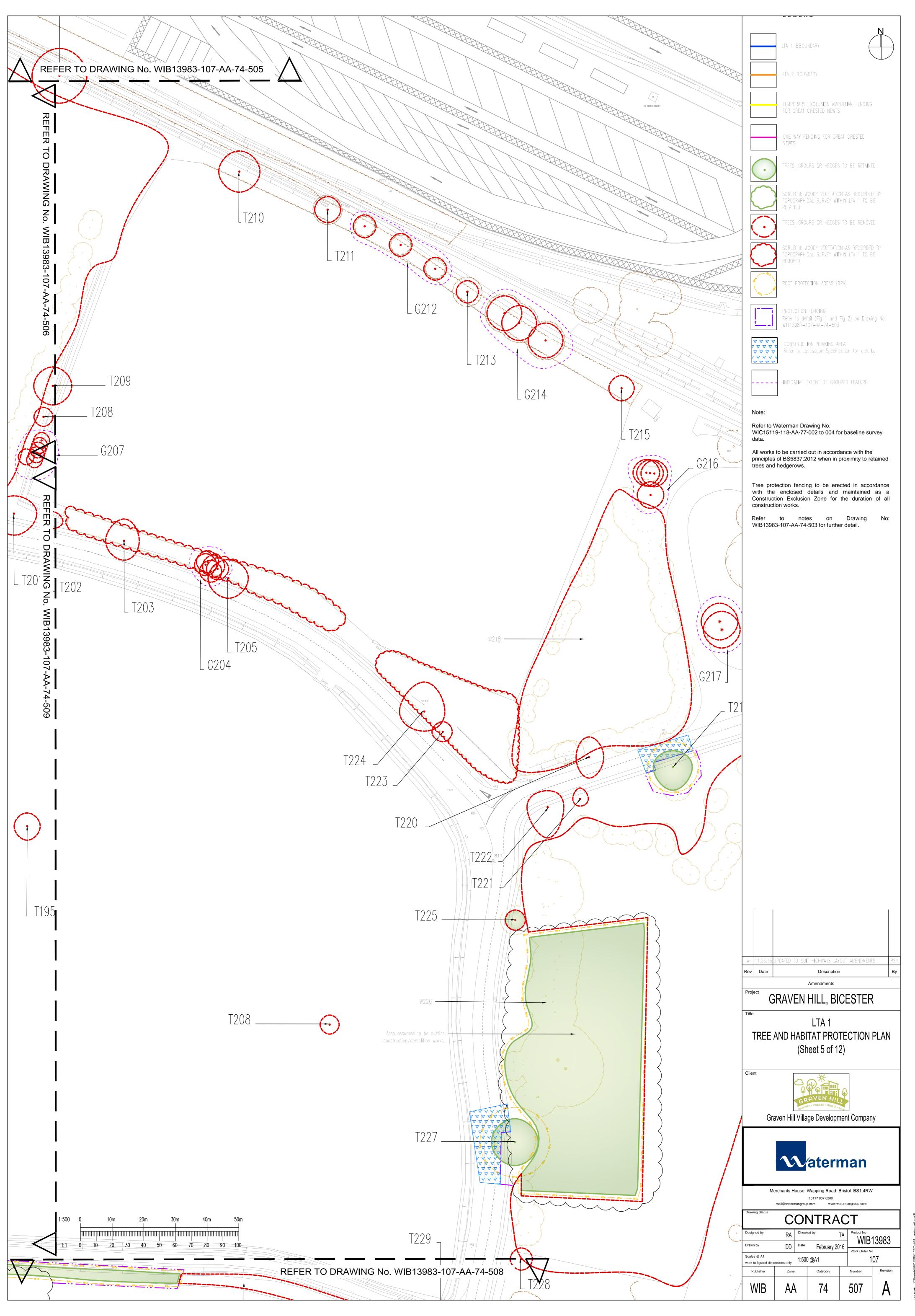


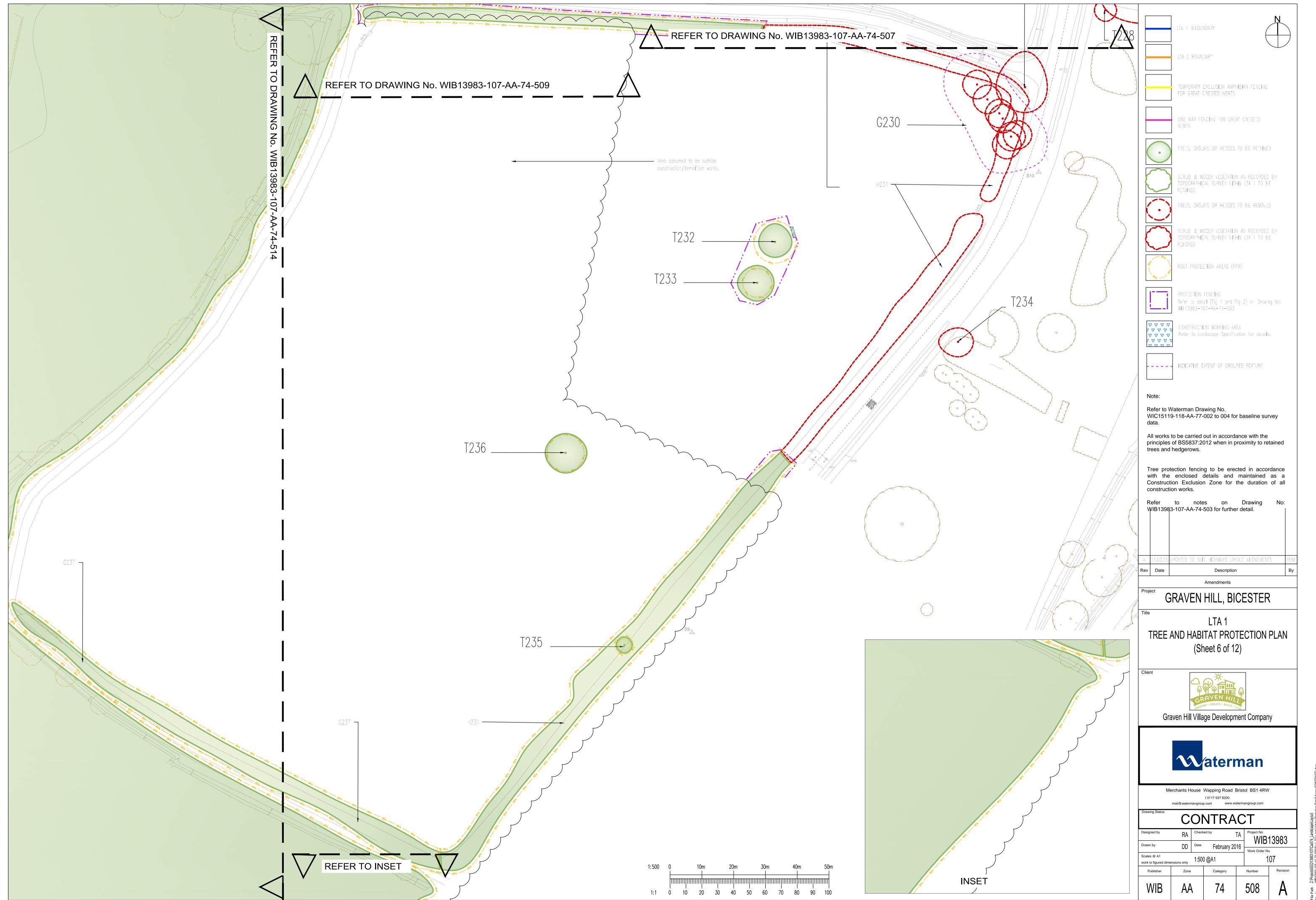


File Path Z./Projects/EED/13983/107/Cad/74_Landscape\Layout\ File Name WIRT3983-47/74A-74-570/fixx\ Tree and Hahital Protection Detail Areas (CONITRACT) dwn

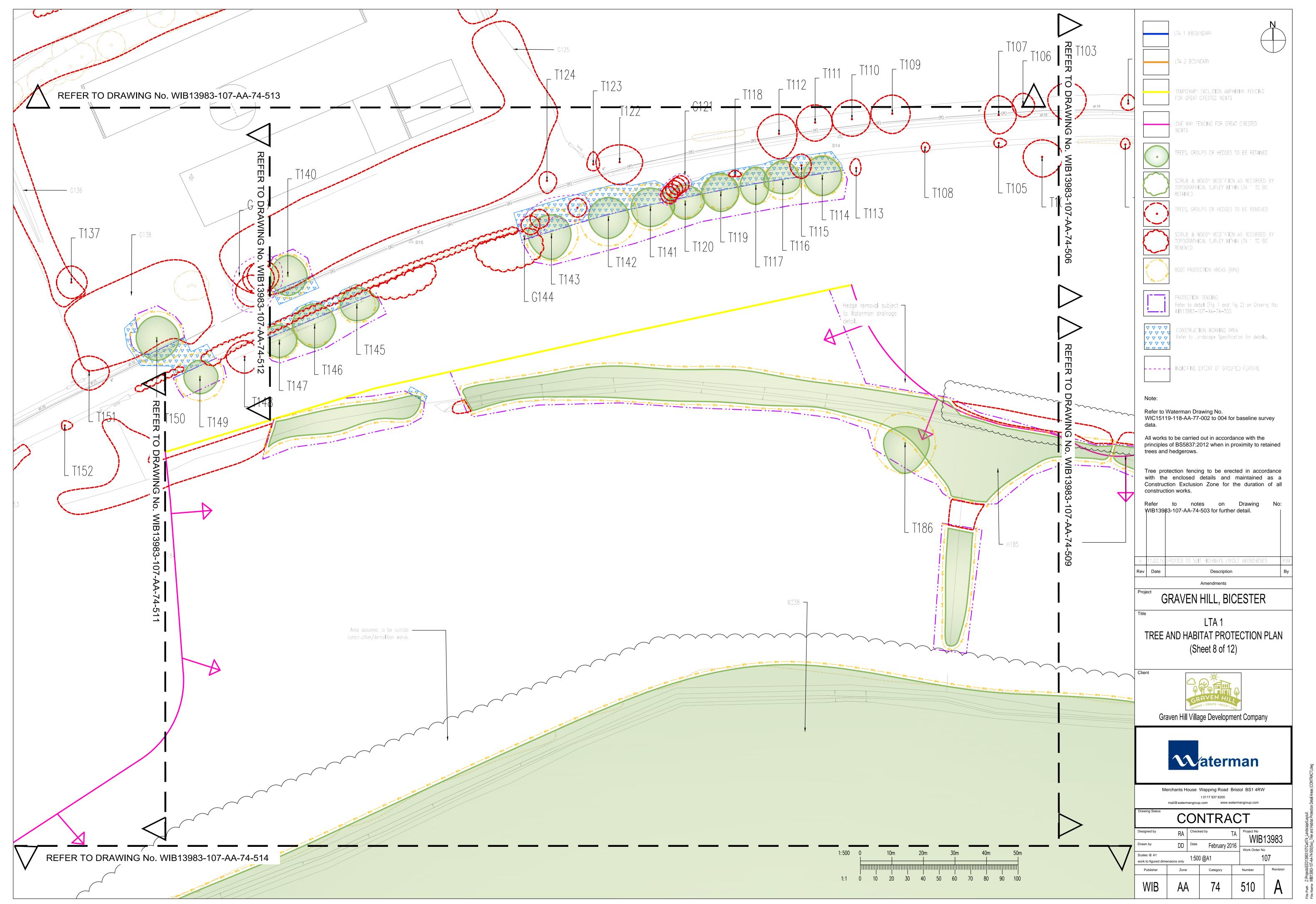


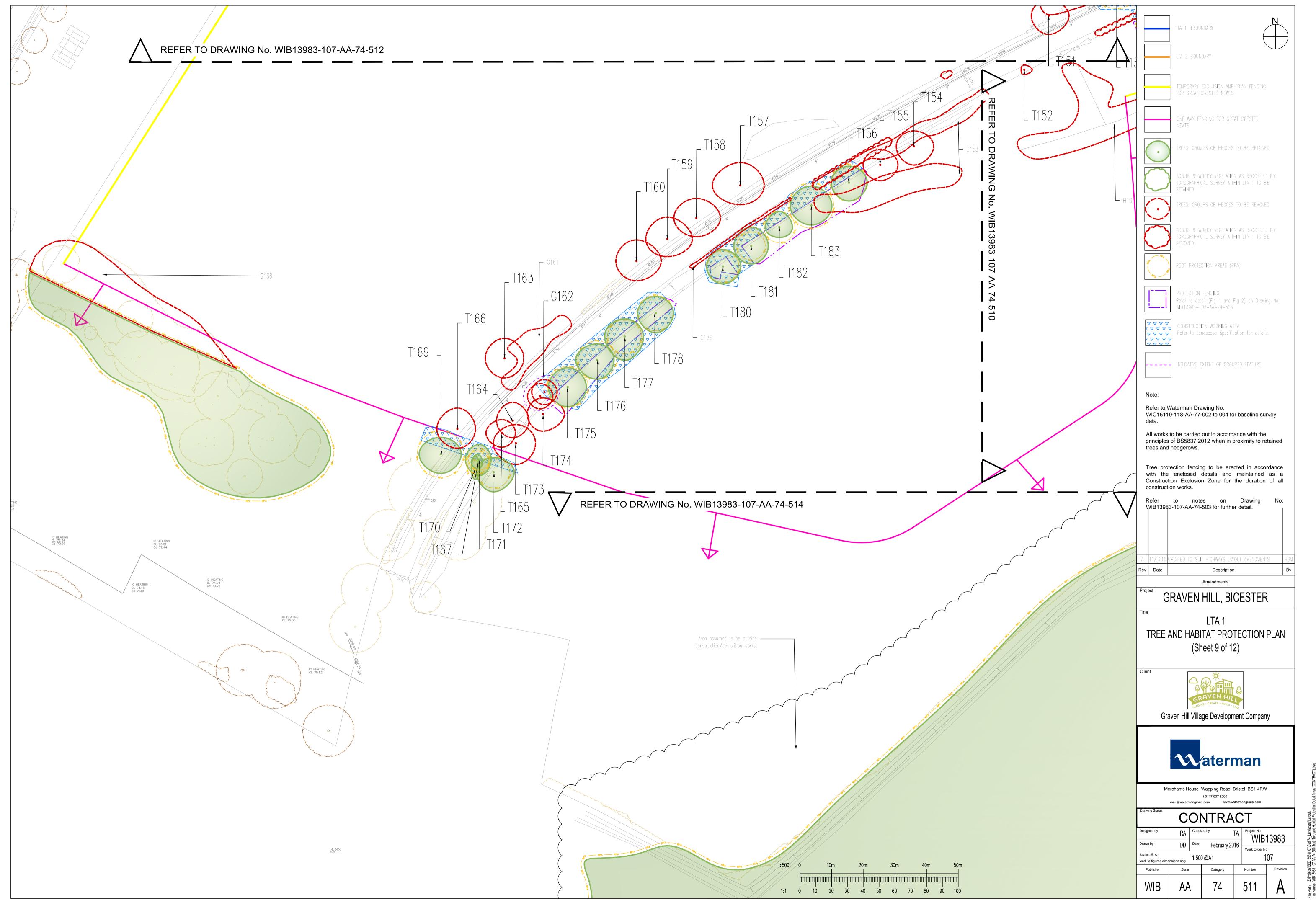


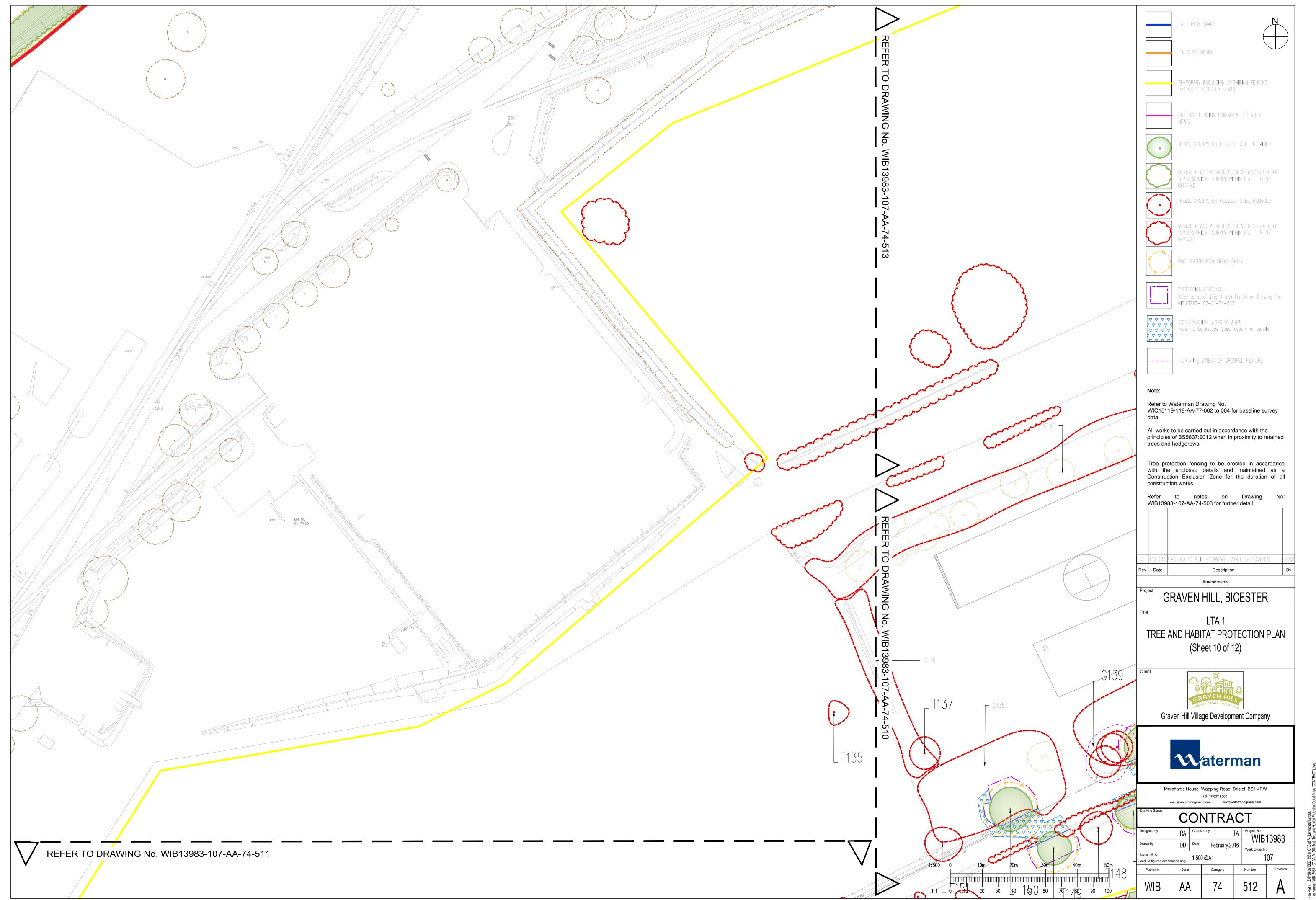


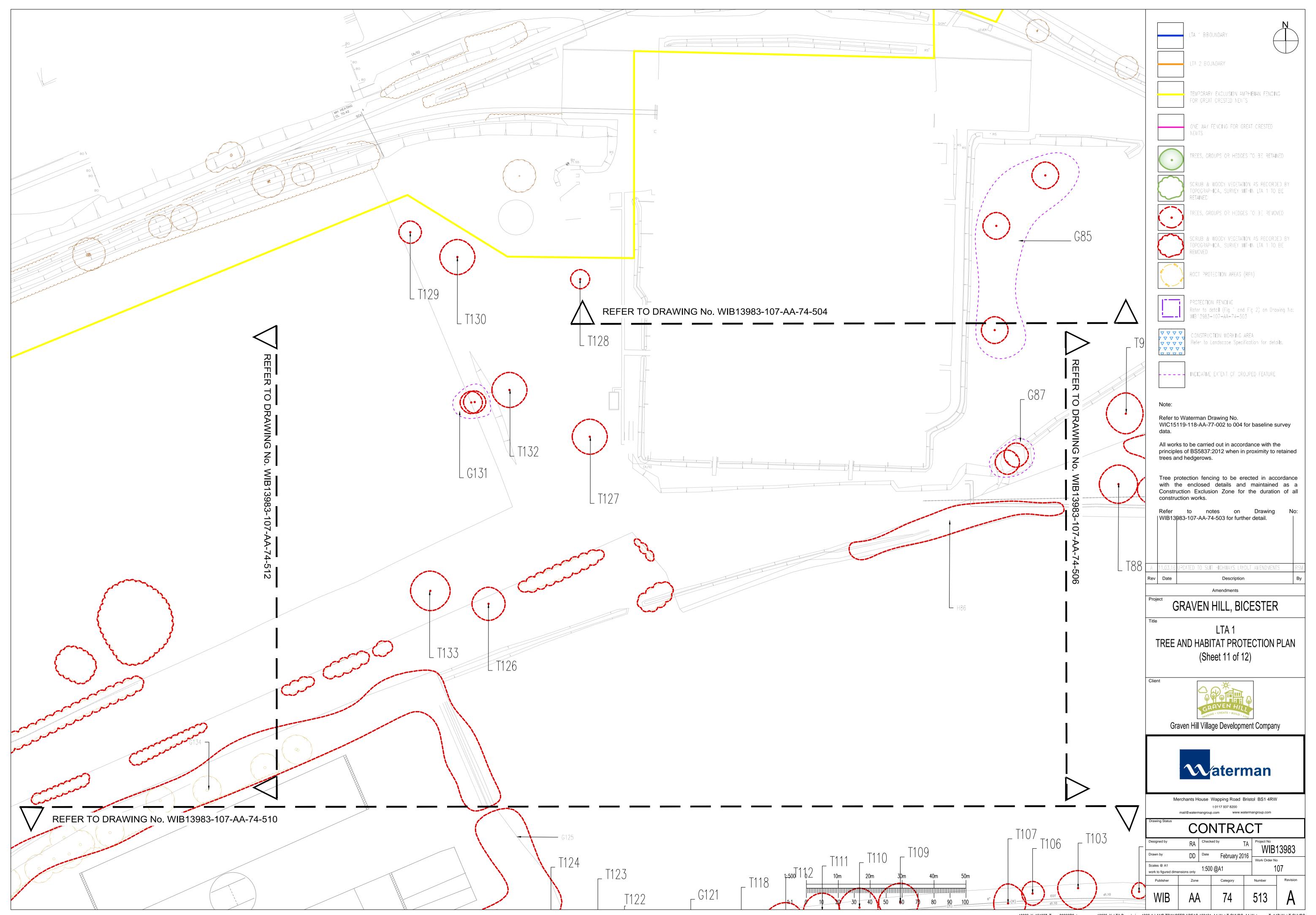




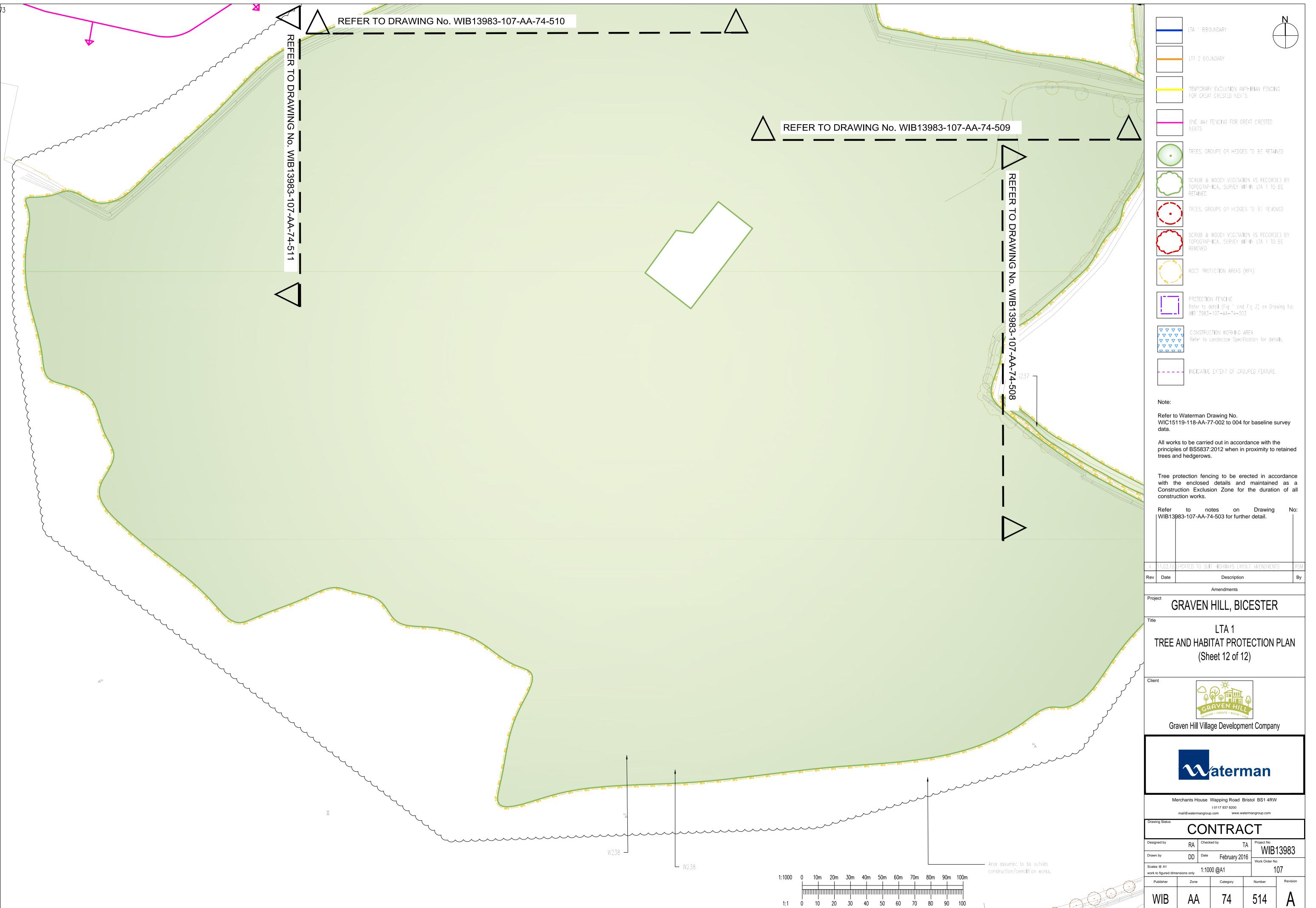








13983_X_151027_Topo_20338R3_tree_survey, 13983_X_LTA Boundaries_1982-A-LAND TRANSFER AREAS-160121, A1-Wat-T-GHVDC, A1-Waterman-T, A1P-Wat-T-GHVDC



13983_X_151027_Topo_20338R3_tree_survey, A1-Wat-T-GHVDC, A1-Waterman-T, A1P-Wat-T-GHVDC, WIC15119-118-AA-77-101(105)

File Parth Z.\Projects\EED13983\107\Cad\74_Landscape\Layou\\ File Name WIB13983-107-AA-74-500(5xv_LTree and Habitat Protection Detail Areas (CON



APPENDICES



A. Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment (extract from BS5837:2012)

TREES FOR REMOVAL												
Category and Definition	Criteria			Identification on Plan								
Category U Those in such a condition that 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 descome unviable after removal of other category trees by pruning); Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant are dead or are showing signs of significance to the homogeneous of better quality. NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential contractions. 	es (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of out, immediate, and irreversible overall decline; an ealth and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very	companion shelter cannot be mitigated d low quality trees suppressing adjacent	DARK RED								
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETEN	ITION											
Category and Definition	riteria - Subcategories Mainly Arboricultural Values 2 Mainly Landscape Values 3 Mainly Cultural Values, includin											
	Criteria - Subcategories											
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy minimum of at least 40 years	Criteria - Subcategories 1 Mainly Arboricultural Values 2 Mainly Landscape Values 3 Mainly Cultural Values, including Conservation											
Category B Trees 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 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 value	MID BLUE								
Category C Trees 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	GREY								



B. Schedule of Existing Trees

Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
				Z	S	ш	*		ပ	₫		0	u ≥ ŭ	- 0	
T1	Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	12.0	370	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.0 (S)	0.5	Fair/ Good	SM	Located within landscaping to west of building. Good buttress root development. Historic pruning wounds to trunk with varying degrees of occlusion. Some deadwood within canopy.	Of minor amenity value to location. Selectively prune out deadwood. Monitor pruning wounds for decay.	40+	C2
T2	Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	14.0	340	4.1	4.8	2.9	4.8	1.7 (NW)	1.0	Fair	SM	Located within landscaping to west of building. Scrub understory around base. Torn branches on E side. In competition with T3 & T4. Nest present within canopy. Historic pruning wounds to canopy with some dogleg branches resulting. Minor buttress root development.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for decay. Remove competing scrub understory.	40+	C2/3
Т3	Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	6.0	280*	0.3*	2.0*	0.3*	2.5*	1.5 (W)	3.0	Poor/ Fair	SM	Located within landscaping to west of building. Dense scrub understory. Dogleg branch in higher canopy. In competition with T2&T4.	Of minor amenity value to location. Remove competing scrub understory.	20+	C2
T4	Norway Spruce Picea abies	10.0	180	0.3	3*	2*	2*	2.0 (S)	3.0*	Poor/ Fair	SM	Located within landscaping to west of building. In competition with T3. Dense ivy growth at base and on lower trunk/branches.	Of minor amenity value to location. Sever ivy and remove from lower 1m of trunk.	20+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ш	0,	z	ဟ	ш	*		ວັ	币		O	Ma Rec	R S	
T5	Pear Pyrus communis	8.0	350	5.4	2.5	3.8	3.1	M/S from 2.0	0.4	Fair	SM- EM	Located within landscaping to west of building. Twisting bark up main trunks. Crossing leaders. Historic pruning wounds to trunks with varying degrees of occlusion. Hanging deadwood within canopy. Rabbit burrows at base of tree. Utilities lines within canopy.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to remove deadwood. Monitor pruning wounds for decay. Consider removal of utilities cable if redundant.	20+	C2
Т6	Willow Salix sp.	8.0	830	6.5	6.0	6.0	4.2	2.0 (N)	0.0	Poor/ Fair	EM- M	Located within landscaping. Good buttress root development however decay occurring at base. Sprawling form. M/S from 0.5m with included bark below. Crossing and fused branches within canopy. Split limbs and hanging deadwood in canopy. Historic pruning wounds on trunk and within canopy with varying degrees of occlusion, some with signs of decay. Epicormic growth on trunk.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to alleviate crossing branches and removed deadwood from canopy. Monitor pruning wounds for decay. Remove epicormics growth from trunk.	20+	C2
Т7	Goat Willow Salix caprea	6.0	M/S (4) 230, 180, 170, 210.	4.0	3.4	4.7	4.7	0.3 Av.	1.0	Fair	SM	Located within landscaping. Minor buttress root development. M/S form with included bark present. Historic pruning wounds at base with no wound wood development. Split bark and rust-coloured staining to bark.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for decay. Identify cause of staining to bark and significance to health of tree.	20+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N Canopy	spread S (m)	ш	*	Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
Т8	Goat Willow Salix caprea	8.0	M/S (3) 210, 350, 210.	4.9	5.0	3.7	3.9	0.3 Av.	1.0	Fair	SM	Located within landscaping adjacent to large concrete slab. Good buttress root development. Exposed shallow surface roots. Boles present on lower trunk with black staining to bole at base. Missing bark on lower stems, likely grazing damage. Bramble growth around base. Historic pruning wounds within canopy.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for decay. Identify cause of staining to bark and significance to health of tree.	20+	C2
Т9	Ash <i>Fraxinus</i> excelsior	15.0+	670	8.5	9.0*	8.0	7.0	2.0 (S)	1.0	Fair/ Good	EM	Located within landscaping. Good buttress root development. Torn limbs on SW side. Hanging deadwood within canopy. Concrete slab present to N.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to remove deadwood from canopy. Monitor for signs of Ash Dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	20+	C2
G10	Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna and Wild Cherry Prunus avium	Av. 7.5	Av. 130		3.0* A	verage		n/a	0.0	Fair	Y- SM	Located within landscaping. Several self-sown specimens. Area appears unmanaged. Bark loss to the base of several trees, likely the result of grazing. Varying degrees of deadwood throughout.	Of general amenity value as a group. Consider selective thinning/general management of group.	40+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		iii	•	Z	S	ш	*	q	Ci	Ph (90	P Ma Re	မ	
T11	Wild Cherry Prunus avium	15.0+	M/S (2) 305, 480	6.6	4.0	5.8	6.0	1.5 (S)	3.0	Poor	SM- EM	Located within landscaping on edge of G10. M/S from base with fork at 0.5m Ht and included bark below. Large linear wound above fork with severe decay. Crossing and fused branches within canopy. Exposed shallow surface roots. Historic pruning wounds and branch stubs present within canopy, some with early signs of decay visible.	Of limited amenity value to location. Monitor decay.	10+	C2
T12	Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata	15.0+	520	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.8	2.0 (S)	1.0	Good	ЕМ	Located in landscaping with large concrete slab paving to south. Good buttress root development with some exposed shallow surface roots. Crossing branches within canopy. M/S from base but fused to 4m. Minor deadwood within canopy. Staining to bark. Utilities line within canopy.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to alleviate crossing branches. Identify cause of staining to bark and significance to health of tree. Consider removal of utilities cable if redundant.	20+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	opread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		Ë	S)	Z	S	Ш	*	id F bl	θIጋ	Phy		Op	Pr Ma Rec	R Co	
T13	Oak Quercus sp.	15.0+	750	8.5*	8.0*	8.5*	8.0*	1.5 (S)	1.0	Fair/ Good	М	Located in landscaping. Deadwood within canopy. Good buttress root development, some exposed shallow surface roots. Fungal growths present on underside of southern branches.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to remove deadwood. Identify fungal growth and significance to health of tree.	40+	C2
T14	Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata	15.0+	390	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.0	0.1 (E)	0.5	Fair/ Good	SM	Located in landscaping. Suckering from base. Grazing damage to buttress roots with some exposed shallow surface roots present. Historic pruning wounds on trunk now occluded. Crossing branches present within canopy. In competition with T13&T15. Utilities line within canopy.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor wounds for decay. Consider formative pruning to alleviate crossing branches. Consider removal of utilities cable if redundant.	40+	C2
T15	Silver Birch Betula pendula	15.0+	390	3.8	2.0	4.5	4.4	2.3 (NE)	2.0	Fair/ Good	SM- EM	Located in landscaping. Dogleg branches within canopy. In competition with T14. Rabbit burrows at base have exposed some shallow surface roots. Linear wounds on E side with good wound wood development. Utilities line in close proximity.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for decay. Consider removal of utilities cable if redundant.	40+	C2
T16	Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	6.0	M/S (10) Av. 80		Av.	2.0		M/S from base	0.0	Fair	SM	Located in landscaping. Scrubby in form. Some crossing branches.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to alleviate crossing branches.	20+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	l Canopy			-	Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
G17	2No. Silver Birch Betula pendula	Av. 12.0	Av. 90	Z	Av.	2.0	8	N/A	1.0	Good	Y	Suspected self-sown specimens. In competition with each other. Linear wounds to both specimens at 3m Ht. on S side with minor wound wood development.	Of limited amenity value to location. Consider removal of one specimen to favour development of other. Monitor wound for decay.	40+	C2
T18	Crab <i>Malus sp.</i>	8.0	300	4.5	4.1	5.5	4.0	2.0 (E)	2.0	Fair	SM	Located within area of mown grass with bare ground around base of trunk. Good buttress root development. Twisting bark indicating wind loading. Historic pruning wounds to trunk with minor wound wood development. Leans to S.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for decay.	20+	C2
T19	Golden Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis	15.0+	740	8.0*	8.0*	4.0*	6.0*	4.0 (S)	3.0	Fair/ Good	М	Located within area of mown grass. Leans to NW. Deadwood within canopy.	Of general amenity value to location.	40+	C2
T20	Alder <i>Alnus sp.</i>	15.0	580	5.5	5.0	6.5	5.0	3.5 (E)	3.0	Poor	SM	Located within area of mown grass. Previous main leader in centre of crown now dead. Further hanging deadwood within canopy. Good buttress root development. Canker on W side of main trunk. Some visible cracks in trunk and decay on main trunk.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to remove deadwood and rebalance canopy. Identify decay on trunk and significance to health of tree.	20+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)		Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ш	•	z o	ш >	<u>о</u> а	๋	F		8 0	Rea Rea	Ľ ŏ	
G21	5 No. Red Horse Chestnut Aesculus x carnea, 1No. Alder Alnus sp., 1No. Cockspur thorn Crataegus crus-galli	Av. 12.0	Horse Chestnut Av. 350 Others Av. 150	Av. 4.0)	n/a	3.0	Fair	SM	Located within area of mown grass. Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>aesculi</i> present. Hawthorn is sparse in form. Alder is M/S from 4m Ht. with included bark below. Good buttress roots and historic pruning wounds within group, some with early signs of decay present.	Of general amenity value to location. Monitor horse chestnuts for decline. Monitor decay within group.	20+	C2
G22	Hawthorn Crataegus Monogyna and Ash Fraxinus excelsior	8.0	Av. 130*	1m Avera	ge	-	-	Fair	SM	Boundary feature adjacent to the A41. Ditch present within. Post and rail fencing present on Site side of group. Outgrown hedgerow planting associated with adjacent A41 highway.	Of general screening and habitat value to Site and adjacent highway. Monitor for symptoms of ash dieback disease <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> .	40+	B2
G22a	2 No. Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) and Goat Willow (Salix caprea) scrub	13.0	390 (Ash)	6.9 Avera	ge	Varies	Varies	Fair/ Good	Y- EM	Informal line of gappy boundary vegetation including 2No. Ash and multi-stemmed shrub willow flanking ditch course.	Of general habitat and screening value as a group. Fell smaller of two Ash to allow remaining ash to develop. Monitor for symptoms of ash dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	20+	C2/3
G22b	6 No. Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> excelsior)	12.0	300-530	Up to 7	5	2.5 Average	Min 0.5 but fine over road	Fair/ Good	EM	Short row of similar aged trees beginning to compete. Historic pruning wounds and wound wood development present.	Of amenity and screening value to location. Monitor for symptoms of ash dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	40+	B2/3



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N Canopy Spread S (m)	Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
T22c	Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> excelsior)	8.0	265	4.6 Average	1.6 (E)	1.0	Fair/ Good	SM?	Planted trees with spreading canopies. Redundant tree stake present. Suckers at base.	Of amenity value to location. Monitor for symptoms of ash dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	40+	C2
G22d	1No. Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), 1No. Field Maple (Acer campestre) and 1No. Oak (Quercus sp.)	8.0	300	4.5 Average	Down to 0.4	0.5	Good	SM	3 No. similar aged trees beginning to compete adjacent to the access road. Occasional large pruning wounds to road side. Redundant stakes and guards present.	Of amenity and habitat potential. Fell middle tree (Maple) to allow adjacent trees to develop and re-balance canopies. Monitor for symptoms of ash dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	40+	C2/3
T22e	Willow (Salix sp.)	15.0	(M/S) 430, 3 x 80, 6 x 200	5.5 Average	1.0 Average	0.5 (4.0 on road- side)	Fair/ Good	М	Multi-stem tree growing adjacent to access road. Debris collecting at trunk junctions. Deadwood present within canopy. Otherwise reasonably balanced.	Of general screening and habitat value.	20+	C2/3
G22f	English Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Scarlet Willow (Salix alba 'Britzensis') and Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) and scrub at SE end.	8.0 Averag e	300 Average	-	Varies	Varies	Fair- Fair/ Good	SM	Trees planted along access road. Occasional redundant tree stakes.	Of general screening and habitat value. Monitor for signs of Ash Dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	20+	C2/3



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ш		Z	တ	ш	>		ਹ	4		Ö		ш ö	
G22g	2 No. Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), 1No. English Oak (Quercus robur)	9.0- 11.0	220		4.3 Av	verage		1.7 Average	1.7 Average	Fair/ Good	SM	Growing adjacent to access road and beginning to compete with each other. Occasional pruning wounds within.	Of general amenity, screening and habitat value / potential. Consider removal of central tree. Monitor for symptoms of ash dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	20+	C2/3
T22h	Oak (Quercus sp.)	11.0	370		5.0 Av	verage		1.5 (N)	1.8	Fair/G ood	SM	Growing adjacent to access road. Occasional pruning wounds and mechanical damage visible with some wound wood and decay.	Of amenity and habitat potential.	20+	C2/3
T23	Crab <i>Malus sp</i> .	6.0	235	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.3	1.4 (S)	2.5	Fair	SM	Located within area of mown grass. Canker on W side of trunk. Historic pruning wounds within canopy. Large historic limb scar on upper side of one main stem with water pocket and decay present.	Of limited amenity value to location. Monitor wound and decay.	10+	C2
T24	Golden Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis	15.0+	650	6.5	5.5	6.0	7.0	2.0 (SE)	2.5	Fair	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development. Limb removal wound on S side exhibiting signs of decay. Included bark below fork at 2m Ht. Several linear scars on limbs. Hanging deadwood within canopy.	Of general amenity value to location. Monitor decay. Consider formative pruning to remove deadwood from canopy.	40+	B2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		Ш	•	z	S	ш	>	Q Q	ວັ	Ph		Op	Ma Ma Re	R 2	
T25	Oak Quercus sp.	15.0+	410	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.4	2.5 (S)	2.5	Good	SM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development. Historic pruning wounds throughout now occluded. Minor deadwood within canopy. Linear cracks on undersides of lower branches.	Of general amenity value to location. Monitor cracks on underside of branches.	40+	B2
T26	Red Horse Chestnut Aesculus x carnea	10.0	395	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.2	1.5 (S)	3.0	Fair	SM	Located within area of mown grass. Linear cracks present on trunk. Exposed shallow surface roots present. Leans to E. Limb removal wound on S side with decay present. Missing bark on limbs to E.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor decay and identify cause of bark loss.	10+	C2
T27	Crab <i>Malus</i> sp.	5.0	170	3.1	1.9	2.6	2.7	1.5 (W)	2.0	Fair	Y - SM	Located within area of mown grass. Historic pruning wounds to trunk with varying degrees of wound wood development.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for decay.	20+	C2
T28	Ash <i>Fraxinus</i> excelsior	12.0	410	4.6	5.2	5.5	6.3	2.0 (W)	2.0	Fair	SM	Located within area of mown grass. Minor buttress root development. Drainage ditch present on W side with exposed severed roots visible. Strimmer damage to exposed shallow surface roots at the base of the trunk. Minor cracks present on underside of branches.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor wounds and exposed roots for decay. Monitor for signs of Ash Dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	20+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ш	0,	z	ဟ	ш	>		ວັ	A O		Op	Pı Ma	R O	
G29	2No. Willow Salix sp.	Av. 2.5	Av. 80		Av.	3.0		n/a	0.0	Fair	Y	Located within area of mown grass. Sprawling form.	Of limited amenity value to location.	10+	C2
T30	Corkscrew Willow <i>Salix</i> <i>babylonica</i> 'Tortuosa'	10.0	325	4.2	4.1	2.7	3.4	1.5 (S)	2.0	Fair	SM	Located within area of mown grass. Minor buttress roots present. Historic pruning wounds to trunk with varying degrees of wound wood development. Minor deadwood present within canopy.	Of general amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for decay.	20+	C2
G31	2No. Corkscrew willow Salix babylonica 'Tortuosa'	Av. 6.0	140, 200		Av.	1.5		n/a	Av. 2.0	Av. Fair	Av. Y	Located within area of mown grass. Main trunk on S specimen leans to W. Crossing branches within canopies.	Of general amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to alleviate crossing branches.	40+	C2
T32	Corkscrew willow Salix babylonica 'Tortuosa'	10.0	325	5.1	4.8	3.9	3.2	1.5 (E)	2.0	Fair	Y- SM	Located within area of mown grass. Dense canopy. Shallow surface roots present. Historic pruning wounds to trunk with minor wound wood development. Minor splitting bark on trunk.	Of general amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for decay.	40+	C2
G33	2 No. Red Horse Chestnut Aesculus x carnea	Av. 6.0	320, 200		Av.	3.0		n/a	Av. 1.5	Av. Fair	Y- SM	Located within area of mown grass. Historic pruning wounds to trunk now occluded. Some exposed shallow surface roots. Branch stubs present on southern specimen.	Of general amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to remove branch stubs and monitor for signs of Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut Pseudomonas syringae pv aesculi.	40+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy				Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
G34	5 No. Small- leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata, 1No. Red Horse Chestnut Aesculus x carnea	Av. 12.0	Av. 410	z	Av.	ш	M	n/a	Av. 2.5	Fair	Y- SM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development. Shallow and partially exposed service pipe runs through group causing raised shallow surface roots of some specimens. Minor crossing branches and fusion within group.	Of general amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to alleviate crossing branches. Monitor Red Horse Chestnut for signs of Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut Pseudomonas syringae pv aesculi.	40+	C2
T35	Alder <i>Alnus sp.</i>	6.0	260	3.5	2.1	2.5	3.5	3.0 (S)	2.0	Poor	SM	Located within area of mown grass adjacent to security hut. Epicormic and suckering growth previously removed from tree. Exposed shallow surface roots. Several cavities within main trunk with early signs of decay.	Of limited amenity value to location.	10+	C2
Т36	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	530	7.9	6.6	5.8	7.4	2.0 (W)	2.0	Fair/ Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development. Historic pruning wounds to trunk with minor wound wood development. Utilities line present within canopy. Generally balanced form.	Of general amenity value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for decay. Consider removal of utilities cable if redundant.	40+	B2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		Ш	•	z	ဟ	ш	*	<u> </u>	ວັ	됩		Ö	Ma Re	R 9	
Т37	Red Horse Chestnut Aesculus x carnea	15.0+	510	3.7	4.9	5.1	2.5	2.0 (E)	2.0	Poor	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Linear wound at base of trunk – likely the result of mechanical damage. Torn limb present on W side with decay. Historic pruning wounds with minimal wound wood development. Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut Pseudomonas syringae pv aesculi and unidentified fungal growths present on trunk.	Of general amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for decay. Identify fungal growth and significance to health of tree. Monitor general health of tree.	10+	C2
T38	Leyland Cyprus Cupressus leylandii	12.0	MS (3) Av. 100		Av.	3.5		0.0	0.0	Fair/ Good	SM	Located within area of mown grass. Balanced form and canopy.	Of general amenity value to location.	40+	C2
T39	Red Horse Chestnut Aesculus x carnea	12.0	MS (2) 385, 365	3.7	6.2	5.5	6.2	M/S from 0.5	1.5	Fair	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Minor buttress root development. Large linear wound on E side of main trunk with some wound wood development. Rust-coloured staining to main trunk and evidence of Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut Pseudomonas syringae pv aesculi present. Further splits within bark throughout the canopy. Buckling of bark noted below lower limbs.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor health and vigour of tree and wounds for signs of decay.	10+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy				Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
T40	Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata	15.0+	440	5.9	4.5	5.6	6.0	2.5 (N)	2.0	Fair/ Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development. Strimmer damage to some shallow exposed surface/buttress roots. Cankers present on trunk. Pruning wounds from removal of epicormic growth from trunk. Minor deadwood within canopy.	Of amenity value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T41	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	12.0	MS (3) 285, 265, 95.	4.9	4.6	4.1	5.1	M/S from 0.5	2.0	Fair	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Minor buttress roots present. Historic pruning wounds to trunk with varying degrees of wound wood development. Multi-stemmed from 0.5m with included bark below forks. Crossing branches within canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for decay. Consider formative pruning to alleviate crossing branches.	40+	B2
T42	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0	445	4.2	5.5	5.5	4.9	1.2 (W)	2.5	Fair/ Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development. Included bark below branch collars. Historic pruning wounds with minor wound wood development. Canopy reduction wounds on W side.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		Ш		Z	ဟ	ш	>	O Q	Ю	Ţ.,		ă ⁰	R M	u ö	
T43	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0	480	4.6	4.9	2.9	4.3	1.5 (W)	2.0	Fair/ Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development. Historic pruning wounds to main trunk with varying degrees of wound wood development. Included bark below branch forks. Rust-coloured staining to bark.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Identify cause of staining to bark and significance to health of tree.	40+	B2
T44	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	12.0	MS (2) 200, 210	4.1	4.3	4.9	2.9	M/S (2) at 0.4	2.0	Fair	EM	Located within area of mown grass. In competition with T43 and T45. Historic pruning wounds to W side with varying degrees of wound wood development. Crossing branches within canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for decay.	40+	B2
T45	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	10.0	310	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2	1.7 (S)	2.0	Fair	SM	Located within area of mown grass. Historic pruning wounds to W side with varying degrees of wound wood development. Crossing branches within canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T46	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	585	6.1*	6.4	6.1*	5.9	2.5 (S)	3.0	Fair/ Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Utilities line within canopy. Historic pruning wounds to trunk with good wound wood development.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay. Consider removal of utilities cable if redundant.	40+	B2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ш	•	Z	S	ш	>	q q	ō	<u>ਦ</u> ਹ		8 0	M. Re	Ψŏ	
T47	Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata	12.0	480	6.1	6.1	6.1	4.4	1.5 (S)	2.5	Fair	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development. Historic pruning wounds to lower trunk now occluded. Canopy reduction wounds to NE side.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T 48	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	540	5.9	5.5	6.2	6.4	3.0 (E)	3.5	Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development. Historic pruning wounds to trunk and canopy reduction wounds on W side with minor wound wood development.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T49	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	610	6.1	5.5	6.3	6.5	3.0 (W)	3.0	Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Hanging deadwood present within canopy. Minor dogleg branches within canopy. Historic canopy reduction wounds on E side. Nest within canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2/3
T50	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	620	5.6	6.1	5.1	4.9	2.5 (S)	2.5	Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development. Branches out from approx. 3m Ht. with included bark below forks. Suckers previously removed from base. Canopy reduction wounds to E and S sides.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for decay and trunk junction for weakness.	40+	B2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	opread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ŭ	•	Z	S	ш	>	jQ p	Cie	H O		9 0	P ₁	8 S	
T51	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	660	6.2	6.1	5.2	7.0	2.5 (S)	3.0	Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Torn limb on E side. Further deadwood throughout canopy. Good buttress root development. Nest within canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Consider formative pruning to remove torn limb and deadwood within canopy.	40+	B2/3
T52	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	620	5.6	6.0	6.1	7.2	2.5 (S)	3.0	Good	ЕМ	Located within area of mown grass. Minor buttress root development. Pruning wounds on trunk and canopy reduction wounds to E side with varying degrees of wound wood development. Hanging deadwood present within canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay. Consider formative pruning to remove deadwood.	40+	B2
T53	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	555	6.4	6.0	5.1	6.8	2.5 (N)	2.5	Good	EM	Located within are of mown grass. Good buttress root development with strimmer damage to exposed shallow surface roots. Dogleg branch within canopy likely the result of historic canopy reduction. Historic pruning wounds on trunk now occluded.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor exposed surface roots for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T54	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	430	5.5	4.3	5.1	5.1	3.0 (N)	3.0	Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development. Leans slightly to N. Canopy listing wounds to E side. Historic pruning wounds to trunk, some now occluded.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wound for decay.	40+	B2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ш		Z	ဟ	Ш	8		Ö	<u>ā</u> "		ō ⁰	R &	<u> </u>	
T55	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	12.0	240	5.4	4.5	3.1	5.1	1.2 (E)	2.5	Good	SM	Located within area of mown grass. In competition with T54 and T56. Historic pruning wounds to trunk, some now occluded. M/S from 1.6m Ht. with included bark below.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for decay.	40+	B2
T56	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	12.0	270	4.1	3.9	1.6	2.6	2.5 (S)	2.0	Good	SM	Located within area of mown grass. Historic pruning wounds to N and W side with varying degrees of occlusion. In competition with T55 and T57.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T57	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	460	6.8	6.2	5.9	6.4	3.0 (S)	2.5	Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Minor deadwood present within canopy. Occluded wounds to N side.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Consider formative pruning to remove deadwood within canopy.	40+	B2
T58	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	10.0	470	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.4	1.5 (S)	2.5	Fair	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development. Hawthorn sapling at base. Branches out at approx. 2.5m Ht. with included bark below. Redundant stake present. Historic occluded pruning wounds on trunk.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Remove redundant tree stake. Consider removal of hawthorn sapling from base to favour development of tree.	40+	B2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	opread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ш		Z	S	ш	>		ប	P.			M M	1 0	
G59	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus, Ash Fraxinus sp., Oak Quercus sp. Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata, bramble Rubus fruticosus and Blackthorn Prunus spinosa	Av. 15.0	Av. 200		Av.	5.3		n/a	Av. 2.5	Av. Fair	Av. SM	Growing as boundary feature separating the Site from the A41. Several specimens on Site side growing within and through chain link boundary fence. Stream within running parallel to group. Some dead specimens (potentially Elm?) within and minor ivy growth to some trees. Limited understory present towards southern extent of group with dense bramble and blackthorn understory/scrub within northern extent.	Of screening, habitat and landscape value as a group to the Site and adjacent land uses. Monitor for symptoms of ash dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	40+	B2
T60	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	420	5.6	4.6	3.6	5.2	2.0 (W)	2.0	Fair	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Leans to E. Good buttress root development. Historic pruning wounds on trunk, some with minor wound wood development. Epicormic growth present on main limbs.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Consider removal of epicormic growth. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T61	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	510	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.9	3.0 (E)	2.0	Fair	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Strimmer/mower damage to exposed shallow surface roots with some completely severed. Occasional pruning wounds throughout. Included bark below branch collars.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	20+	B2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	opread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		Ш	•	z	S	ш	*	<u> </u>	ວັ	됩		go o	Ma Re	R 9	
G62	3No. Willow Salix sp.	Av. 10	Av. 350		Av.	5.0		n/a	Av. 2.5	Av. Fair	Av. SM	Located within area of mown grass. Historic pruning wounds present on trunk with some branch stubs present. Varying degrees of wound wood development. Deadwood present within canopy. Access restrictions limit further inspection.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	20+	C2
Т63	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	515	6.7	6.3	5.6	7.0	2.5 (W)	2.5	Good	ЕМ	Located within area of mown grass. Minor buttress root development. Recent earthworks ~2.5m from base of tree from removal of railway track. Utilities line within canopy. Crossing branches within canopy and historic pruning wounds throughout.	Of general amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for decay and overall health of tree with regards to recent earthworks. Consider removal of utilities cable if redundant.	40+	B2
T64	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	530	6.5	6.4	6.6	7.3	3.0 (S)	3.0	Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass on a bank adjacent to railway line. Cankers present on lower trunk. Good buttress root development. Historic pruning wounds to trunk with minor occlusion.	Of general amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T65	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15.0+	480		Av.	5.4		1.5 (N)	2.0	Fair	EM	Located within landscaping adjacent to railway lines. Bifurcates at 2m Ht. Pruning wounds and limb stubs present on trunk from historic canopy reduction on southern side.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for decay. Consider removal of branch stubs. Monitor for symptoms of ash dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	20+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N Canopy	S (m)	В	W	Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
T66	Silver Birch Betula pendula	15.0+	M/S (2) Av. 345		Av.	3.7		4.0 (S)	3.0	Fair	EM	Located in landscaping adjacent to the railway line. Bifurcates at 0.5m Ht. with included bark below.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor trunk junction for weakness.	40+	C2
T67	Oak Quercus sp.	15.0+	600		Av.	8.65		3.5 (S)	4.0	Good	EM	Located on the edge of woodland group adjacent to railway lines. Historic pruning wounds to trunk now occluded. Good buttress root development. Epicormic growth on trunk. Even canopy.	Of general amenity value to location. Remove epicormic growth from trunk.	40+	B2
T68	Unidentified (No direct access)	15.0+	450*		Av.	5.5*		3.0 (N)	3.0	Fair	SM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development and balanced in form. No direct access.	Of general amenity value to location.	20+	C2
G69	Willow Salix sp.	Av. 6.0	Av. 120		Av.	2.5		n/a	Av. 2.0	Av. Fair	Av. Y	Several multi-stemmed specimens growing along fence boundary. Historic pruning wounds on S sides. In competition with each other with several crossing and fused stems present.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay. Consider formative pruning to remove crossing branches and thin out group.	40+	C2
T70	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	575	6.4	7.3	5.8	6.7	2.0 (E)	2.5	Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development. Included bark below branch collars. Telegraph pole located ~2.5m north of trunk with utilities line within canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value in association with adjacent trees. Consider removal of utilities cable if redundant.	40+	B2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	opread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ŭ	5	Z	S	Ш	*	Di F	ЭIJ	Phy		Op	P ₁	R Cc	
T71	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	505	7.0	6.0	6.6	6.3	2.5 (N)	3.0	Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development. Historic pruning wounds to E, some with wound wood development. Utilities line within canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for decay. Consider removal of utilities cable if redundant.	40+	B2
T72	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	435	6.0	5.6	5.1	5.5	2.5 (W)	3.0	Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Minor buttress root development. Canker on trunk at 1m Ht. Pruning and canopy reduction wounds on E side. Utilities line within canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for decay. Consider removal of utilities cable if redundant.	40+	B2
T73	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	500	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.6	3.0 (W)	3.5	Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Torn branch stub on E side. Further historic pruning wounds throughout with varying degrees of occlusion. Utilities line within canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds. Consider removal of torn branch stub. Consider removal of utilities cable if redundant.	40+	B2
T74	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	470	4.5	6.3	5.9	6.3	2.5 (W)	3.0	Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Suckers previously removed from lower 1m of trunk. Leans to north. Canopy reduction wounds on E side. Utilities line within canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value in association with adjacent trees. Monitor wounds for signs of decay. Consider removal of utilities cable if redundant.	40+	B2
T75	Leyland Cyprus Cupressus leylandii	5.0	M/S (2) Av. 130		Av.	2.5		0.0	0.0	Fair/ Good	SM	Located within are of mown grass. Two main trunks. Utilities covers present on ground to E and S side of tree.	Of minor amenity value to location.	40+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy			1	Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
T76	Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata	10.0	350	2.5	5.5	5.6	5.1	1.5 (E)	2.0	Fair	SM	Located within area of mown grass adjacent to woodland. Good buttress root development. In competition with W80. Torn branches and branch stubs present on W side. Deadwood within canopy.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider removal of torn branches/stubs and deadwood from canopy.	40+	B2
Т77	Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata	15.0+	310	2.5	4.0	4.9	5.0	1.5 (E)	1.5	Good	SM	Located within area of mown grass adjacent to woodland. Leans to N. Canopy lifting wounds present on W side. Epicormic growth on trunk.	Of minor amenity value to location. Remove sucker growth. Monitor pruning wounds for decay.	40+	B2
T78	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	350	3.9	4.5	4.4	5.1	1.5 (W)	2.0	Good	SM	Located within area of mown grass adjacent to woodland. Leant to NE. Pruning and canopy lifting wounds present on W side with minor wound wood development.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T79	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	12.0	330	2.0	3.9	4.4	5.7	2.0 (W)	2.5	Fair	SM	Located within area of mown grass adjacent to woodland. Leans to NE. Unidentified staining and bark loss on trunk. Stubs from historic canopy reduction on S and W sides.	Of minor amenity value to location. Identify cause of staining and bark loss on trunk and significance to health of tree. Consider removal of branch stubs.	40+	B2



Ref. No Species Est. Height			Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	S (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
W80	Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	Av. 14.0	Av. 200	Z	νν. 3.8 (ш (into road	≥	n/a	Av. 5	Av. Fair	Av. SM	Plantation woodland with localised Bramble rubus fruticosus understory. Specimens have been drawn up in competition and are whippy in form. Deadwood present within canopies. No obvious signs of recent management. Several bat boxes hung on western boundary trees.	Of habitat, amenity and landscape value to location as a woodland group.	40+	B2/3
T81	Corkscrew Willow Salix babylonica 'Tortuosa'	12.0	230	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.5 (W)	2.0	Fair	SM	Located within area of mown grass. Minor buttress root development. Large linear wound on N Side approximately 50% occluded. Pruning wounds and deadwood present within canopy.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor wounds for signs of decay.	40+	C2
T82	Corkscrew Willow babylonica 'Tortuosa'	12.0	440	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.5	1.5 (E)	1.5	Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Exposed shallow surface roots with strimmer/mower damage. Historic pruning wounds to lower branches within minor wound wood development.	Of amenity value to location. Monitor wounds and roots for signs of decay.	40+	C2
Т83	Aspen Populus tremula	12.0	415	4.5	5.3	5.7	4.2	2.0 (S)	2.0	Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development. Historic pruning wounds now occluded. Strimmer damage to base.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor wounds for signs of decay.	40+	C2



Ref. No	Species Species (m) Stem Dia.		Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		Ш	0,	Z	ဟ	ш	*	q	ฮั	HA O		Ö	P. Re	မှု ပိ	
T84	Corkscrew Willow Salix babylonica 'Tortuosa'	5.0	150	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.5 (E)	0.5	Fair	Y	Located within area of mown grass. Minor buttress root development. Torn limb scar and further hanging deadwood within canopy. Strimmer damage to base and heavy lichen growth throughout.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to remove deadwood. Monitor wounds for signs of decay.	20+	C2
G85	3No. Corkscrew Willow Salix babylonica 'Tortuosa'	Av. 12	Av. 330		Av.	4.2		n/a	Av. 1.5*	Fair	SM	Located within area of mown grass. Minor buttress root development. Historic pruning wounds throughout now mostly occluded. Cracked bark in canopies. Epicormic growth and woodpecker damage to trunks.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds and woodpecker holes for signs of decay.	40+	C2
H86	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa and Bramble	2.5	n/a	Av. V	Vidth of	hedgero	ow 6.0	n/a	0.0	Poor/ Fair	Y- EM	Forms boundary feature on edge of field. Dense and unmanaged in form. Ditch located within.	Of minor screening and habitat value to location.	40+	C2
G87	2No. Crab <i>Malus</i> sp.	Av. 5	Av. 200		Av. 3.8		n/a	0.0	Fair	EM	Located on edge of drainage pond. Very scrubby in form with crossing branches throughout.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to tidy group and allow direct light to reach pond.	20+	C2	
Т88	Oak Quercus sp.	15.0+	M/S (3) 580*, 450*, 420*.		Av.	6.0*		2.0 (N)	0.5	Good	EM	Located within unmanaged landscaping on edge of field. Deadwood and crossing branches within canopy. Access restrictions limit further inspection.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to raise canopy.	40+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ŭ	5	Z	ဟ	Ш	*		CIE	Phy		Op	P ₁ Ma Re	R Co	
Т89	Oak Quercus sp.	15.0+	450*		Av.	4.5*		1.0 (N)	0.5	Good	EM	Located within unmanaged landscaping on edge of field. Balanced form. Access restrictions limit further inspection.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to raise canopy.	40+	C2
Т90	Aspen <i>Populus</i> tremula	15.0+	440	6.5	6.3	5.4	6.1	1.5 (E)	1.0	Fair	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development. Minor strimmer/mower damage to base. Historic pruning wounds to lower canopy.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds and roots for signs of decay.	40+	C2
H91	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus</i> <i>monogyna</i> and Bramble	2.0	n/a		Av. Width 6.0			n/a	0.0	Poor/ Fair	Y- EM	Forms boundary feature on edge of field. Dense and unmanaged in form with ditch within. Predominantly comprises bramble. Stile within providing access to car park of theatre.	Of screening and habitat value to location.	40+	C2
T92	Unidentified sp.	4.5	M/S (8) Av. 45	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.0 (W)	2.5	Poor	Y	Located within area of mown grassland. Leans to W with canopy biased to W side also. Included bark at base of trunk. Split bark throughout.	Of minor amenity value to location.	20+	C2
Т93	Leyland Cyprus Cupressus leylandii	6.0	280		Av.	3.0		0.0	0.0	Good	SM	Located within area of mown grass. Leans to W but has balanced form.	Of minor amenity value to location.	40+	C2
T94	Leyland Cyprus Cupressus leylandii	5.0	260		Av. 2.5		n/a	0.5	Good	SM	Located within area of mown grass. Leans to W but has rebalanced form.	Of minor amenity value to location.	40+	C2	



Ref. No Species		Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		Ш	•	z	S	ш	*	<u>Б</u>	ฮั	Ph		g O	Ma Rec	ж 2	
Т95	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	460	6.8	6.3	6.4	5.6	2.5 (S)	3.0	Fair/ Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development. Historic pruning wounds to S, N and E sides with varying wound wood development. Crossing branches and utilities line within canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay. Consider removal of utilities cable if redundant.	40+	B2
T96	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	10.0	280	5.0	4.1	4.8	4.3	2.5 (N)	2.5	Fair	SM	Located within area of mown grass. Good buttress root development. Leans to W. Historic pruning wounds to trunk now occluded. Cankers on trunk and utilities line within canopy.	Of general amenity value to location. Consider removal of utilities cable if redundant.	40+	B2
Т97	Crab <i>Malus sp.</i>	5.0	160	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.0	1.5 (W)	2.0	Fair	SM	Located on edge of woodland group. Limb removal wound on E side at 1.6m Ht. leaving a single main leader. Minor wound wood development. Scrubby in form.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wound for signs of decay.	20+	C2
Т98	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	585	6.5*	7.5	7.6	6.9	2.0 (S)	1.5	Fair	EM	Located within landscaping. Good buttress root development. Raised ground levels around base of trunk. Suckers at base. Canopy reduction wounds on S side and further historic pruning wounds to trunk with varying degrees of occlusion.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for decay.	40+	B2



Ref. No Species		Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ш	•	Z	S	ш	*	O q	ō	ਜੂ <u> </u>		8 0	P. M.	Ľ ŏ	
Т99	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	645	6.3	5.4	7.0	6.7	3.0 (N)	2.0	Fair	М	Located within field grazed by cattle. Good buttress root development. Torn branch stubs in lower canopy likely the result of cattle grazing. Further deadwood and crossing branches within canopy. Compaction at base associated with cattle trampling.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Consider tidying of branch stubs and removal of deadwood within canopy.	40+	B2
T100	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	710	5.7	6.4	7.9	6.9	2.5 (E)	2.0	Fair	М	Located within field grazed by cattle. Historic canopy reduction wounds to S side. Torn branch stubs in lower canopy likely the result of cattle grazing. Compaction at base associated with cattle trampling.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Consider tidying of branch stubs.	40+	B2
T101	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5.0	M/S (6) Av. 70	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.5	Fair	Y	Located within field grazed by cattle. Multi-stemmed form. Crossing and fused branches within canopy. Potential outgrown hedge plant.	Of minor amenity value to location.	20+	C2
T102	Crab <i>Malus sp.</i>	5.0	150	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.3	0.5 (W)	0.5	Fair	SM	Located within landscaping adjacent to access road. Several dead branches within canopy and torn limbs on N side adjacent to road.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider removal of deadwood and branches from canopy. Monitor torn limbs for signs of decay.	10+	C2



Ref. No Species		Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N Canopy Spread S (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.	
		ш		Z	တ	ш	>		ច	I I		ō	R ⊠	₩ Ö	
T103	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	500	5.5	6.6	5.8	6.4	2.5 (E)	1.5	Fair	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Suckering growth present at base. Historic pruning wounds to S side now almost occluded. Deadwood present within canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Remove suckers from base.	40+	B2
T104	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	605	5.4	6.4	6.6	6.0	2.5 (N)	1.5	Fair	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Good buttress root development. Historic pruning wounds to canopy and trunk with minor wound wood development. Exposed shallow surface roots to N. Hanging deadwood within canopy. Suckers previously removed from base.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Consider formative pruning to remove hanging deadwood. Remove suckering growth. Monitor pruning wounds for decay.	40+	B2
T105	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa	5.0	M/S (4) Av. 180	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.5	0.5 (W)	0.5	Fair	EM	Located within landscaping strip at edge of access road. Potential out-grown hedgerow plant. Multi-stemmed in form from 0.3m Ht. Scrubby in form. Canopy reduction wounds on N side.	Of minor amenity value to location.	20+	C2
T106	Crab <i>Malus sp.</i>	6.0	315	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.0 (N)	0.5	Fair	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Weeping and scrubby in form. Epicormic growth present on trunk.	Of minor amenity value to location. Remove epicormic growth.	20+	C2



Ref. No Species		Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ш	o,	Z	တ	Ш	>	Di F bl	່ວັ	Phy		Op	Pr Ma Rec	R Co	
T107	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	410*	6.1	6.0	5.6	4.9	3.0 (W)	1.0	Fair	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Large suckers present at base. Historic pruning wounds on S side. Compaction at base of tree associated with cattle trampling.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T108	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa	5.0	M/S (3) Av. 200	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.5 (E)	0.5	Fair	EM	Located within landscaping strip at edge of access road, potential out-grown hedgerow plant. Crossing and fused branches within canopy. Torn branches on S side likely the result of grazing by cattle.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider tidying of torn branches and formative pruning to alleviate crossing branches.	20+	C2
T109	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	560	5.9*	6.3	5.7	6.8	2.0 (N)	0.5	Fair	EM	Located within strip of landscaping adjacent to access road. Good buttress root development. Suckers at base. Pruning and canopy reduction wounds on S side with varying degrees of wound wood development.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T110	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	570	6.1*	5.4	5.8	6.4	2.0 (E)	0.5	Fair	EM	Located within strip of landscaping adjacent to access road. Three large suckers on NW side.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees.	40+	B2
T111	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	540	5.6*	5.9	5.5	5.9	2.0 (E)	1.0	Fair	ЕМ	Located within strip of landscaping adjacent to access road. Three large suckers at base.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Remove suckers from base.	40+	B2



Ref. No			Stem Dia. (mm) R Canopy Spread S (m)				Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.	
T112	Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata	15.0+	550	6.2*	7.9	5.7	6.9	1.5 (W)	0.5	Fair	EM	Located within strip of landscaping adjacent to access road. One large and several smaller suckers at base. Two young hawthorn specimens growing in close proximity to trunk.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Remove suckers from base. Consider removal of competing hawthorn specimens to favour development of tree.	40+	B2
T113	Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5.0	M/S (5) Av. 90	3.0	2.5	1.5	2.0	0.2 (S)	0.3	Fair	SM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Scrubby in form.	Of minor amenity value to location.	20+	C2
T114	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	535	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.9	2.5 (N)	2.0	Good	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Good buttress root development. Pruning and canopy lifting wounds throughout canopy with further torn branches and hanging deadwood. Suckers previously removed from base. Compaction at base of tree from cattle trampling.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Consider formative pruning to tidy torn branches and remove deadwood.	40+	B2
T115	Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	8.0	M/S (5) Av. 140	3.6	4.6	3.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	Fair	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle at the top of a drainage ditch. Crossing and fused branches within canopy.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to alleviate crossing branches.	20+	C2



Ref. No Species		Est. Height (m)	Est. Height (m) Stem Dia. (mm)		N Canopy Spread S (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
T116	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i>	15.0+	495	6.5*	7.0	5.5	6.0	2.5 (S)	2.5	Good	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Suckers previously removed from base. Historic canopy reduction wounds to	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent	40+	B2
	cordata	10.0		0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.5 (0)	2.0	Coou	Livi	lower canopy. Compaction at base of tree from cattle trampling.	trees. Monitor wounds for signs of decay.	40	52
T117	Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata	15.0+	465	5.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	2.5 (W)	3.0	Fair	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Suckers previously removed from base. Historic canopy reduction wounds to lower canopy. Compaction at base of tree from cattle trampling.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T118	Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5.0	M/S (6) Av. 90	1.5	0.5	2.0	2.0	0.3 (W)	0.0	Fair	EM	Located in strip of landscaping adjacent to access road. Previously flailed to ~1.7m Ht. with good regrowth.	Of minor amenity value to location.	20+	C2
T119	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	455	5.9*	6.2	5.7	6.1	2.0 (E)	2.0	Good	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Good buttress root development. Suckering growth previously removed from base. Historic pruning and canopy lifting wounds on S side. Compaction at base of tree from cattle trampling.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	opread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		Ш́	•	Z	S	ш	>	jQ pi	Cie	H O		90 0	Ma Rec	S O	
T120	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	430	5.1	5.7	6.1	4.9	2.0 (E)	1.5	Good	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Good buttress root development. Suckering growth previously removed from base. Historic pruning and canopy lifting wounds on S side. Compaction at base of tree from cattle trampling.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T121	5No. Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Av. 5.0	Av. 120		Av.	2.7		n/a	0.0	Av. Fair	Av. EM	Located within field grazed by cattle adjacent to and within drainage ditch. One specimen has been uprooted, presumably via storm damage. Deadwood within group, generally scrubby in form. Compaction at base of trees from cattle trampling.	Of minor amenity value to location.	20+	C2
T122	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	670	5.5*	701	7.3	7.5	3.0 (E)	1.5	Fair	М	Located within strip of landscaping adjacent to access road. Suckering growth presence at base. Historic pruning wounds on S side with varying degrees of wound wood development. Nest within canopy.	Of general landscape, amenity and habitat value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T123	Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	4.0	M/S (3) Av. 70	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.3 (S)	0.3	Fair	Y	Located within strip of soft landscaping adjacent to access road. Potential outgrown hedgerow plant. Bark loss at base likely the result of grazing by rabbits.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor bark loss for signs of decay.	20+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		Ш	•	z	ဟ	ш	*	<u> </u>	ວັ	됩		g S	Ma Re	R S	
T124	Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	3.5	290	2.9	4.0	3.1	2.5	0.3 (S)	0.5	Fair	SMT 125	Located in soft landscaping adjacent to G125. Potential out-grown hedgerow plant. Numerous rabbit burrows at base of trunk. Epicormic growth present on trunk.	Of minor amenity value to location. Remove epicormic growth.	20+	C2
G125	Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna, Elm Ulmus sp., Bramble Rubus fruticosus Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus and Norway Maple Acer platanoides	Av. 6	Av. 90		Av.	2.5		1.5 (E)	2.0	Poor/ Fair	EM	Located as boundary feature of a car park. Scrubby and relatively unmanaged in form, dominated by bramble. A ditch is present within. Some historic removal of specimens just above ground level with stumps remaining.	Of minor screening and amenity value to location.	40+	C2
T126	Oak Quercus sp.	12.0	M/S (2) Av. 450		Av.	5.2		0.5	1.0	Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Bifurcates at 0.5m Ht. woodpecker holes and damage to trunk. Deadwood within lower canopy. Limbs on N side now leaning on adjacent chain link fence.	Of general minor value to location. Monitor cavities for signs of decay.	40+	C2
T127	Corkscrew Willow Salix babylonica 'Tortuosa'	12.0	495		Av.	4.0		1.0 (E)	2.0	Fair	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Historic pruning wounds throughout.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N Canopy Spread	(E)	ш >	Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
T128	Corkscrew Willow Salix babylonica 'Tortuosa'	10.0	235	•	Av. 3.0		1.0 (E)	2.0	Fair	SM	Located within area of mown grass. Minor buttress root development. Missing bark in several areas on trunk.	Of minor amenity value to location. Identify cause of bark loss to trunk and significance to health of the tree.	20+	C2
T129	Corkscrew Willow Salix babylonica 'Tortuosa'	5.0	M/S (8) Av. 110		Av. 3.5		0.0	0.0	Fair	EM	Located within landscaping on edge of field. Balanced form.	Of minor amenity value to location.	20+	C2
T130	Golden Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis	10.0	M/S (2) Av. 550		Av. 5.5		1.0 (N)	1.0	Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Bifurcates at 1.2m Ht. Historic pruning wounds with minor wound wood development. Minor deadwood within canopy.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	C2
G131	2 No. Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Av. 4.5	Av. 100		Av. 3.5		0.0	0.0	Fair	EM	Located within a strip of landscaping. Scrubby in form and a potential out-grown hedgerow plant. Crossing and fused branches within canopy.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to alleviate crossing branches.	20+	C2
T132	Golden Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis	10.0	490		Av. 5.5		1.0 (N)	1.0	Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Historic pruning wounds now occluded. Root girdling occurring.	Of minor amenity value to location.	20+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N Canopy	Spread S (m)	ш	W	Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
T133	Oak Quercus sp.	8.0	510		Av.	6.2		0.5 (E)	0.5	Fair	EM	Located within area of mown grass. Several historic pruning wounds on lower trunk. Low branching canopy at ~1m Ht. some occasional crossing branches and deadwood within canopy.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to alleviate crossing branches.	40+	C2
G134	Silver Birch Betula pendula, Cherry Prunus sp., Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus, Willow Salix sp., Aspen Populus tremula.	Av. 14	Av. 350		Av.	4.5		n/a	Av. 2.0	Av. Fair	Av. SM	Located as boundary feature of car park. Scrubby and neglected from with materials stored beneath and within. Several m/s specimens. Several dead trees within. Insect galls present on willows.	Of minor screening and amenity value to location.	40+	C2
T135	Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	6.0	M/S (3) 185, 270, 295.	3.6	4.1	4.7	1.7	1.5 (E)	2.0	Poor/ Fair	ЕМ	Located within field grazed by cattle. Minor buttress root development with root girdling occurring. Deadwood and torn branches within canopy. Black staining to bark. Crossing branches and woodpecker holes within canopy. Exposed heartwood with signs of decay and sap leeching from bark.	Of minor amenity and habitat value. Monitor overall health and identify cause of staining to bark.	10+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ш		Z	S	Ш	8		၁	곱		ō	T Z Ž	– 0	
G136	Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna and Bramble Rubus fruticosus											Located on edge of car park as boundary feature. Scrubby and gappy in form.	Of minor screening and amenity value to location.	20+	C2
T137	Golden Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis	6.0	M/S (3) 320, 240, 220.	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.7	0.3 (N)	0.0	Fair/ Poor	SM	Located in landscaping on the edge of the car park. Torn and split limbs in canopy. Very scrubby in appearance. Deadwood within canopy and insect galls present on stems.	Of minor amenity value to location. Identify insect galls and significance to health of tree.	10+	C2
G138	Aspen Populus tremula and Silver Birch Betula pendula	Av. 8.0	Av. 200		Av.	3.5		n/a	Av. 1.5	Fair	SM	Located on edge of car park adjacent to entrance. Trees on E side have canopy reduction wounds on E side.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for decay.	40+	C2
G139	Cherry Prunus sp., Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna and Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata	15.0+	Av. 250		Av.	5.0		n/a	Av. 0.5	Poor	SM	Located on edge of G125 and car park. Pruning wounds present on branches adjacent to the car park entrance. Deadwood within canopy and one dead specimen within.	Of minor amenity value to location.	20+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy				Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
T140	Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata	15.0+	580*	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.5	0.0	0.5	Poor	EM	Located in landscaping on edge of G125 and car park. Extreme sucker growth on lower 2m of trunk with some now constituting branches. Historic pruning and canopy reduction wounds on S side. Hanging deadwood and birds nest within canopy.	Of minor amenity and habitat value to location.	20+	C2/3
T141	Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata	15.0+	610	5.9	6.3	7.7	6.1	2.0 (S)	1.5	Good	М	Located within field grazed by cattle. Good buttress root development. Pruning wounds throughout and canopy reduction wounds to N and S sides. Suckers previously removed from base. Beginning to compete with T142	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T142	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	670	6.1	6.7	6.5	6.3	2.0 (W)	1.5	Good	М	Located within field grazed by cattle. Good buttress root development. Pruning wounds throughout and canopy reduction wounds to N and S sides. Suckers previously removed from base. Beginning to compete with T141 and T143.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
				Z	ဟ	ш	>		Ö	ā		ō		- 5	
T143	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	700	6.1	8.0	6.2	7.5	3.0 (S)	2.0	Good	М	Located within field grazed by cattle. Good buttress root development. Pruning wounds throughout and canopy reduction wounds to N and S sides. Suckers previously removed from base. Beginning to compete with T142.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
G144	2No. Oak Quercus sp. and 1No. Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5.0	Av. 150		Av.	3.0		1.5	0.5	Good	Y	Located in strip of landscaping adjacent to access road. Lack of recent management has resulted in broken and torn limbs.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to tidy torn branch stubs.	40+	C2
T145	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	485	5.1	5.2	7.1	5.3	2.5 (N)	2.0	Good	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle on the edge of a drainage ditch. Good buttress root development. Canopy reduction wounds on all sides. Exposed shallow surface roots on ditch side and from soil erosion by cattle. Deadwood within canopy and bat box affixed to trunk on S side.	Of general habitat, landscape and amenity value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor exposed surface roots and pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2/3



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ш	•	Z	ဟ	ш	>	<u>а</u>	ซื	- H		8 0	P. Re	^L ŏ	
T146	Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata	15.0+	550	6.5	7.4	6.7	7.1	2.0 (S)	2.0	Good	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle on edge of drainage ditch. Slightly curved trunk. Good buttress root development but with exposed buttress roots adjacent to ditch from soil erosion by cattle. Included bark below fork. Canopy reduction wounds throughout with some dogleg branches within canopy. Bark loss on S side of trunk from historic grazing damage.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor wounds for signs of decay and identify cause of bark loss on trunk.	40+	B2
T147	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	450	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.6	2.0 (N)	1.5	Good	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle on edge of drainage ditch. Good buttress root development. Historic pruning wounds to all sides with some deadwood in canopy. Bat box located on S side of trunk.	Of general habitat, amenity and landscape value and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2/3
T148	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	490	5.1	5.2	4.4	5.8	2.0 (S)	1.5	Good	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle on edge of drainage ditch. Good buttress root development but with exposed buttress roots adjacent to ditch from soil erosion by cattle. Minor torn branches and deadwood within canopy. Historic pruning wounds throughout.	Of general amenity and landscape value and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	opread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ш	65	Z	S	ш	>		ວັບ	Phy		Op	P ₁	R Cc	
T149	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	630	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.1	2.0 (E)	1.5	Good	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle on edge of drainage ditch. Torn limbs on S side. Historic canopy reduction wounds throughout.	Of general amenity and landscape value and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T150	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	700*	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.5	3.0 (W)	1.5	Good	M	Located on edge of car park within landscaping. Suckers present at base. Crossing branches within canopy and historic pruning wounds to S side. Deadwood within canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Consider formative pruning to remove crossing branches and deadwood. Monitor wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T151	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	710	4.9	5.9	6.4	5.5	2.0 (S)	0.0	Fair	M	Located in strip adjacent to road and field boundary. Good buttress root development. Bifurcates at 7m Ht. Torn branches on S side.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Consider formative pruning to tidy torn branches.	40+	B2
T152	Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5.0	M/S (2) 110, 170.	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.0	0.3 (N)	0.5	Poor	SM	Located within landscaping on edge of access road. Scrubby in form and historically flailed on N side. Crossing branches within canopy.	Of minor amenity and value to location. Consider formative pruning to alleviate crossing branches.	20+	C2
G153	Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	6.0	Av. 190		Av.	2.5		n/a	1.0	Poor	SM	Located on edge of field grazed by cattle. Several specimens damages and uprooted by wind. Some specimens have been historically topped.	Of minor amenity value to location.	20+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ш.		Z	S	Ш	>		ပ	₫			<u> </u>	– o	
T154	Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata	15.0+	555	4.9	5.9	6.2	5.6	2.0 (E)	1.5	Fair	ЕМ	Located within field grazed by cattle. Good buttress root development. Deadwood within canopy and some dogleg branches from previous canopy reduction activities. Linear wound on S side of trunk with minor wound wood development. Further historic pruning wounds within canopy showing signs of decay.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor decaying wounds and further wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T155	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	12.0	520	4.9	5.0	5.6	5.4	2.0 (W)	2.0	Fair	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Thin lower canopy development. Torn limbs stubs and linear wound present on S side of trunk with minor wounds wood development.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T156	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	475	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.6	2.0 (N)	2.0	Good	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Good buttress root development. Suckering growth previously removed from base. In competition with adjacent G153. Deadwood present within lower canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ш		Z	ဟ	ш	>		ਹ	<u>ā</u> ,			R ⊠ R	E Ó	
T157	Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata	15.0+	695	7.2	6.1	7.5	8.8	2.0 (N)	2.0	Good	М	Located within field grazed by cattle. Good buttress root development. Dogleg branches within canopy. Canopy reduction wounds within lower canopy with some hanging deadwood and limbs present.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T158	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	700	6.2	5.9	7.6	7.1	2.0 (E)	2.0	Good	М	Located within field grazed by cattle. Good buttress root development. Linear wound and historic pruning wounds on N side of trunk. Birds nest present within canopy.	Of general habitat, amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2/3
T159	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	600	6.9	5.6	7.9	6.8	2.0 (W)	1.5	Good	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Good buttress root development. Deadwood present within canopy. Historic canopy reduction and torn limbs on all sides.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees.	40+	B2
T160	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	670	6.7	6.2	7.8	6.5	2.5 (S)	1.5	Good	М	Located within field grazed by cattle. Linear wounds on NE side of trunk with signs of decay. Good buttress root development. Hanging deadwood within canopy and canopy reduction wounds within lower canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor decay of linear wound and further wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N Canopy	s (m)	ш	*	Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
G161	9No. Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Av. 6.0	Av. 120		Av.	3.0		n/a	0.5	Fair	SM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Scrubby in form. Potential former out-grown hedge plants. Crossing and fused branches within. Soil erosion and evidence of trampling by cattle at base. Some bark loss in places from grazing damage.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider formative pruning to alleviate crossing branches.	20+	C2
G162	2No. Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Av. 12.0	Av. 255	4.2	4.5	4.3	5.0	n/a	Av. 4.0	Good	SM	Located in landscaping to north of boundary fence on edge of access road. Previously flailed at 1.8m Ht and now outgrown. Torn limbs present. In competition with adjacent trees and whippy in form as a result. Minor occlusion on historic pruning wounds.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay. Monitor for signs of Ash Dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	20+	C2
T163	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	12.0	560	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	2.0 (N)	1.75	Fair	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Good buttress root development. Deadwood and torn limbs present within lower canopy. Historic pruning wounds to lower limbs with some wound wood development.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay. Consider formative pruning to tidy torn branch stubs and remove deadwood.	40+	B2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	opread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		Ш		z	ဟ	ш	>	<u> </u>	ວັ	A O		Ö	Ma Re	R 9	
T164	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	14.0	M/S (2) 255, 230.	5.8	5.1	4.9	5.2	2.0 (W)	0.3	Good	SM	Located in landscaping to north of boundary fence on edge of access road. Two main leaders, fused from 0.7m Ht. Historic pruning wound to trunk. Suckering growth at base with further epicormic growth on trunk.	Of minor amenity value to location. Remove suckers and epicormic growth.	40+	C2
T165	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	14.0	255	4.2	4.5	4.3	5.0	3.5 (W)	4.0	Good	SM	Located in landscaping to north of boundary fence on edge of access road. Suckering growth at base. Historic pruning wounds on trunk now occluded. Canopy in competition with T173 and biased to the N as a result.	Of minor amenity value to location. Remove suckers at base. Monitor for signs of Ash Dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	40+	C2
T166	Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata	15.0+	715	6.6	6.1	5.9	6.5	2.5 (E)	2.0	Good	М	Located within field grazed by cattle. Good buttress root development. Historic pruning wounds to main limb on S side. Dogleg branches within canopy from historic pruning activities and torn limbs present on S side.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T167	Ash <i>Fraxinus</i> excelsior	15.0+	M/S (4) 170, 140 (3)	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	5.0 (S)	7.0	Good	SM	Located in landscaping to north of boundary fence on edge of access road. One co- dominant stem previously removed at base. Minor epicormic growth. Whippy in form with small canopies.	Of minor amenity value to location. Remove epicormic growth. Monitor stump for signs of decay. Monitor for signs of Ash Dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	40+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N Canopy	spread S (m)	Е	*	Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
G168	Oak Quercus sp., Ash Fraxinus excelsior, Willow Salix sp. and Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Av. 10.0	Av. 250		Av.	4.0		n/a	Av. 1.0	Fair	SM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Relatively unmanaged in form. Scattered trees with hawthorn throughout and relatively scrubby in places.	Of general habitat, landscape and screening value to location.	40+	C2/3
T169	Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata	15.0+	615	5.3	6.1	6.5	6.8	3.0 (E)	2.5	Good	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Good buttress root development. Canopy lifting wounds on S side to 6m Ht. Further historic pruning wounds on trunk now occluded. Minor deadwood and torn branches within canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T170	Ash <i>Fraxinus</i> excelsior	15.0+	210	4.0	3.5	1.5	1.2	3.0 (S)	4.0	Good	Υ	Located in landscaping to north of boundary fence on edge of access road. Previous co-dominant stem removed at base. New suckering growth at base. Pruning wounds on N side with signs of decay.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor decay of wound and remove suckering growth. Monitor for signs of Ash Dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	40+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
T171	Ash <i>Fraxinus</i> excelsior	14.0	M/S 4 x	4.7	ග 5.1	3.8	4.3	3.0 (W)	3.0	Fair	Y- SM	Located in landscaping to north of boundary fence on edge of access road. Young hawthorn specimen growing at base. One stem has minor	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider removal of competing hawthorn to favour development of ash. Monitor for signs of Ash Dieback	40+	C2
												canopy development and is whippy in form. Deadwood within canopy. Located within field grazed by cattle adjacent to drainage ditch. Minor buttress root	disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus. Of general amenity and		
T172	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	420	4.6	6.2	6.5	5.4	1.5 (E)	1.5	Fair	EM	development. Some exposed shallow surface roots on N side near ditch resulting from soil erosion and trampling by cattle. Occasional pruning wounds on trunk and deadwood within canopy.	landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor exposed roots and pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T173	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	480	5.9	6.7	6.2	7.1	2.5 (N)	2.0	Fair/ Good	EM	Located in landscaping to north of boundary fence on edge of access road. Historic pruning wounds on N side with some branch stubs remaining showing signs of decay. Good buttress root development. In competition with adjacent trees. Hanging deadwood within canopy. Canopy thinner than adjacent trees.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor decaying branch stubs and canopy density.	20+	B2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	opread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
				Z	S	Ш	*		Ö	ā		ō		- 3	
T174	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	535	5.1	5.4	6.8	4.9	2.0 (E)	2.5	Fair	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle adjacent to drainage ditch. Good buttress root development. Canopy reduction wounds to several main limbs on S side with varying degrees of wound wood development. Torn branches and deadwood within canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T175	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	12.0	540	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.1	2.5 (E)	1.5	Fair	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle adjacent to drainage ditch. Historic pruning wounds and limb removal wounds on trunk now occluded. Some branch stubs remain.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees.	40+	B2
T176	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	12.0	505	5.1	6.3	5.4	6.7	2.0 (E)	1.0	Fair/ Good	SM- EM	Located within field grazed by cattle adjacent to drainage ditch. Good buttress root development. Historic canopy reduction and torn limbs on S side. Suckers previously removed from base but further epicormic growth present on trunk. Deadwood within canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Remove epicormic growth. Monitor pruning wounds for decay.	40+	B2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ű	_O	Z	ဟ	ш	M	id F bl	Cie	Phy		g ö	Ma Rec	R	
T177	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	12.0	450	5.6	7.5	5.8	6.3	2.0 (N)	1.5	Fair	SM- EM	Located within field grazed by cattle adjacent to drainage ditch. Good buttress root development. Suckers previously removed below 0.3m Ht on trunk. Deadwood present within lower canopy with several limbs torn from N side.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T178	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	12.0	465	5.3	6.2	5.6	5.7	2.5 (W)	1.5	Good	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle adjacent to drainage ditch. Suckering growth previously removed from lower 0.75m of trunk. Historic pruning wounds to canopy and deadwood within.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
G179	Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5.0	Av. 90		Av.	2.5		n/a	0.5 Av.	Fair	Y- SM	Located to north of boundary fence adjacent to access road. Historically flailed at~1.5m Ht now outgrown.	Of minor amenity and screening value to location.	20+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	opread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
T180	Small-leaved Lime Tilia cordata	12.0	420	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.1	2.0 (W)	1.0	Fair	SM- EM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Large suckering growth present at base with some suckers now dead. Good buttress root development. Some exposed shallow surface roots on N side near ditch resulting from soil erosion and trampling by cattle. Canker on S side of	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor exposed roots and torn branches for signs of decay. Identify cause of bark loss to trunk. Monitor canker	20+	B2
T181	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	10.0	370	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.5	2.0 (W)	1.5	Good	SM	trunk. Deadwood and torn branches within canopy. Bark loss to trunk. Located within field grazed by cattle. Good buttress root development. Canker present at base of trunk on E side. Damage to shallow surface roots on N side near ditch resulting from soil erosion and trampling by cattle.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor exposed roots for signs of decay. Monitor canker development.	40+	B2
T182	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	10.0	410	4.9	3.3	4.1	4.5	1.5 (E)	1.0	Fair/ Good	SM- EM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Suckering growth present at base. Historic canopy reduction wounds on all sides. Nest within canopy.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay and remove suckers from base.	40+	B2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ш		Z	S	Ш	>		ပ	<u> </u>			m ≥ &	- 0	
T183	Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia</i> cordata	15.0+	475	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.6	2.0 (N)	2.0	Good	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Bifurcates at 1.2m Ht with included bark below. Linear scars present on S side of trunk, one with good wound wood development and one hollow with evidence of use by birds. Deadwood present within canopy. Suckering growth present at base.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location and in association with adjacent trees. Monitor wounds for signs of decay. Remove suckers from base.	40+	B2
H184	Common hawthorn Crataegus monogyna, Blackthorn Prunus spinosa, Ash Fraxinus excelsior	2.0	n/a	n/a	Averag	e 5.0m v	vide	n/a	0.0	Poor/ Fair	М	Located within field grazed by cattle, possibly a historic boundary hedge. Gappy in places, unmanaged form and not stock proof. Wire boundary fence within. Some ivy growth within. Contains nests.	Of general landscape and habitat value. Consider relaying and filling disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	40+	C2/3
H185	Common hawthorn Crataegus monogyna, Blackthorn Prunus spinosa and Bramble Rubus fruticosus	8.0	n/a	n/a	Averag	e 5.0m v	vide	n/a	0.0	Fair	М	Located within field grazed by cattle, possibly a historic boundary hedge. Largely unmanaged Ditch within. Bark damage to some specimens within group.	Of general landscape and habitat value. Identify cause of bark damage.	40+	C2/3



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		Ш		z	S	ш	>		ວັ	A O		go o	Ma Ma Re	₩ 8	
T186	Oak Quercus sp.	15.0+	800	5.2	9.6	7.7	6.8	2.0 (N)	2.0	Good	М	Field tree located within field grazed by cattle. Previous codominant stem severed at trunk junction. Wound on N side with no wound wood development. Historic pruning wounds present in canopy.	Of amenity and landscape value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2/3
T187	Oak Quercus sp.	15.0+	1000*	8.4	8.1	3.0	7.6	4.0 (S)	4.5	Good	М	Field tree located within H185. Good buttress root development. Deadwood within canopy and minor decay on branches. Minor torn limbs on E side. Woodpecker holes present throughout.	Of amenity and landscape value to location. Monitor decay on branches.	40+	B2/3
T188	Oak Quercus sp.	5.0 (remia- ning trunk)	1000*	6.0	0* (rema	aining lin	nb)	7.0 S (remain- ing limb)	6.0	Poor	М	Located within H185. Canopy has been torn out by recent storm damage and is lying as deadwood around the tree. One live branch still attached to trunk.	Of habitat value as deadwood.	20+	C2/3
T189	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15.0+	M/S (11) Av. 200		Av.	7.8		0.0 (MS)	Av. 1.5	Fair	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle adjacent to W198. Outgrown coppice with some crossing branches. Deadwood within canopy at top of crown. Exposed shallow surface roots resulting from soil erosion by cattle. Hawthorn sapling at base on SE side now crossing stems.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location. Monitor exposed surface roots for signs of decay. Monitor for symptoms of Ash Dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	40+	B2/3



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N Canopy Spread S (m)	Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
T190	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15.0+	400*	Av. 6.0	4.0 (S)	3.0	Fair	SM	Located on edge of W198. Leans to S with canopy also biased to S from competition with adjacent trees. Minor deadwood within canopy.	Of minor amenity value to location.	40+	C2
T191	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15.0+	M/S (5) Av. 220	Av. 8.3	0.0	1.0	Fair	EM	Located on edge of W198. Hawthorn growing in close proximity to base of tree and has fused branches around an ash limb.	Of minor amenity value to location. Carefully remove hawthorn from around ash to favour development of ash. Monitor for symptoms of Ash Dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	40+	C2
G192	2No. Ash Fraxinus excelsior and 1No. Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Av. 15.0	Av. 220	Av. 8.3	n/a	0.0	Fair	EM	Located on edge of W198. Hawthorn is dense and competing in form and located at base of ash trees.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider removal of hawthorn to favour development of ash trees. Monitor ash for symptoms of Ash Dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	40+	C2
T193	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	12.0	M/S (5) Av. 370	Av. 10.6	2.0 (S)	1.0	Fair	EM	Located on edge of W198. Historic pruning wounds to limbs on S side. Epicormic growth and deadwood throughout.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor for symptoms of Ash Dieback disease <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> .	40+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		Ш	•,	Z	ဟ	ш	>	q	ŏ	됩		Ö	P Må Re	[™] ŏ	
H194	Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna, Ash Fraxinus excelsior and Willow Salix sp.	Hedge Av. 1.5 Trees Av. 10.0	Av. 40		Av. 5	.5 wide		n/a	0.0	Av. Fair	Av. SM	Located as field boundary feature. Managed and flailed to ~1.8m Ht. Ditch within. Willow on E side of hedge is an ivy clad outgrown pollard with large linear wound on trunk from 0.5m Ht. to 2.5m Ht.	Of general screening, habitat and landscape value to Site. Monitor ash for symptoms of Ash Dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	40+	C2
T195	Ash <i>Fraxinus</i> excelsior	8.0	Trunk 260 Suckers Av. 110	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.1	0.3 (N)	0.5	Fair	Y- SM	Located within field. Dead main leader in centre of crown. Large amount of suckering growth and competing hawthorn at base. Deadwood present within canopy.	Of minor amenity value. Monitor for signs of Ash Dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	20+	C2
T196	Ash <i>Fraxinus</i> excelsior	10.0	280	5.3	4.4	4.2	4.6	2.0 (E)	1.0	Fair	SM	Located within field. Suckering growth and competing hawthorn specimen at base. Deadwood within canopy.	Of minor amenity value to location. Consider removal of hawthorn to favour development of Ash. Monitor for signs of Ash Dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	40+	C2
H197	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna, Blackthorn Prunus spinosa and unidentified specimen.	Av. 6.0	Av. 210		Av. 6.0	Om wide		n/a	1.0	Fair	SM	Located as boundary features on edge of field occasionally grazed by cattle. Ditch located within. In competition with T198.	Of landscape and habitat value.	40+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		iii	•	Z	ဟ	ш	X	_ q	ö	Ph		Ö	Mg Re	[™] ŏ	
W198	Red Oak Quercus rubra, Oak Quercus sp., Elm Ulmus sp., Ash Fraxinus excelsior and Cherry Prunus	Av. 12.0	Av. 250		n	/a		n/a	Av. 2.0	Fair	SM/ EM	Broad-leaved plantation woodland group with scrubby edges comprising bramble. Deadwood within. Nesting birds present. Signs of Dutch Elm Disease (DED) Ophiostoma novo-ulmi including bark loss and evidence of beetle damage within.	Of general habitat, landscape and amenity value. Monitor DED. Monitor ash for signs of Ash Dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	40+	B2/3
T199	Oak Quercus sp.	15.0+	575	7.3	7.0	7.9	4.3	3.0 (E)	3.0	Fair	EM	Located on edge of woodland group. Bifurcates at 1.4m Ht. with a linear fault in the bark below. In competition with adjacent trees.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor trunk junction for weakness.	40+	C2
T200	Golden Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis	12.0	540	3.3	5.5	4.4	3.0	2.5 (S)	2.5	Fair	EM	Located on edge of woodland group. Bifurcates at 3m Ht. Outgrown pollard. Epicormic growth to trunk and some historic pruning wounds with wound wood development. Utilities line within canopy.	Of general amenity value to location. Remove epicormic growth and monitor pruning wounds for decay. Consider removal of utilities cable if redundant.	40+	B2
T201	Golden Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis	15.0+	630	5.6	6.8	7.2	7.1	3.0 (S)	2.5	Good	М	Located adjacent to edge of field and woodland group. Historic limb removal wounds with minor wound wood development. Utilities line within canopy.	Of general amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for decay. Consider removal of utilities cable if redundant.	40+	B2
T202	Unidentified species	5.0	220	3.1	2.3	3.4	2.9	1.5 (S)	2.0	Fair	Y	Located within area of mown grass on edge of access road. Historically flailed on S side.	Of minor amenity value to location.	20+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
	· ·	Ë	Ø	z	ဟ	ш	8	Di P	Cle	Phy		Ö	Pr Ma Rec	g o	
T203	Golden Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis	15.0+	675	6.9	6.1	4.8	5.8	3.0 (E)	1.5	Good	M	Located within area of mown grass on edge of access road. Historic pruning wounds and limb removal on S side. Epicormic growth to trunk.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay. Remove epicormic growth.	40+	B2
G204	5No. Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Av. 12.0	Av. 240		Av.	3.5		n/a	Av. 2.0	Good	SM	Located within H206. Wippy in form due to competition with adjacent specimens. Historic pruning wounds to S side. Several torn limbs and deadwood within canopy.	Of general amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay. Monitor ash for signs of Ash Dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus	40+	C2
T205	Golden Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis	12.0	600	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.4	2.5 (W)	1.5	Good	EM	Located in landscaping on edge of access road and within H206. Historic pruning wounds on S side with resultant dogleg branches. Minor buttress root development. Leans to NE with some epicormic growth.	Of general amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
H206	Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna, Blackthorn Prunus spinosa, Cherry Prunus sp., Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus and Bramble Rubus fruticosus	Av. 4.0	Av. 40		Av. 3.0	Om wide		n/a	Av. 0.3	Fair	Y- EM	Located as boundary feature on edge of access road and field. Ditch within. Signs of management on S side adjacent to road. Scrubby and gappy in places.	Of minor amenity and screening value to location as a boundary feature. Consider relaying and filling in gaps.	40+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	S (m)	Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
G207	Alder <i>Alnus sp.</i> (6)	Av. 8.0	Av. 150	Av. 2.5	n/a	Av. 0.5	Fair	Y	Self-sown specimens located at top of drainage ditch adjacent to woodland group. Whippy in form as a result of competition with each other. Historic pruning wounds within.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay. Consider thinning out to favour greater development of a smaller number of species.	40+	C2
T208	Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	8.0	M/S (3) 180, 155, 120.	Av. 3.0	0.5 (N)	0.3	Fair	SM- EM	Located on bank of drainage ditch adjacent to woodland group. Scrubby in form with crossing branches in canopy.	Of minor amenity value to location.	20+	C2
T209	Golden Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis	15.0	605	Av. 6.0	1.5 (E)	1.0	Fair	ЕМ	Located on bank of drainage ditch adjacent to woodland group. Minor buttress root development. Canopy biased to E side due to competition from W80. Historic pruning wounds in canopy with no wound wood development. Minor deadwood within.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay and consider formative pruning to remove deadwood from canopy.	40+	C2
T210	Golden Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis	12.0	620	Av. 6.5	2.0 (W)	0.5	Fair	М	Located in corner of field adjacent to railway line and woodland at the top of drainage ditch. New fencing posts located ~1m S&W of trunk. Torn limb scars and historic pruning wounds on trunk with varying degrees of wound wood development. Crossing branches within canopy and lifted bark to S buttress roots.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor wounds for signs of decay. Consider formative pruning to alleviate crossing branches.	40+	C2



Ref. No		Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)		Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ű	0)	z o	ш >		ວັ	Phy		Op	Ma Rec	R	
T211	Golden Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis	8.0	700	Av. 4	Av. 4.1		0.5	Fair	EM	Located within landscaping between field and railway line. Historic pollard with major regrowth. Historic pruning wounds on N side with no wound wood development.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	C2
G212	2No. Common Hawthorn <i>Crataegus</i> <i>monogyna</i> and 1No. Alder <i>Alnus</i>	Av. 8.0	Av. 250	Av. 3	3.6	n/a	Av. 0.5	Fair	SM	Located within landscaping between field and railway line. Scrubby in form. Historic pruning and canopy reduction wounds on N side.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	20+	C2
T213	Golden Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis	10.0	520*	Av. 3	3.5	1.5 (S)	1.0	Fair	EM	Located within landscaping between field and railway line. Outgrown pollard with no wound wood development on some pollard wounds. Epicormic growth on trunk.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor wounds for signs of decay.	40+	C2
G214	3No. Oak Quercus sp.	12.0	Av. 480	Av. §	5.5	Varies	Av. 1.0	Fair	EM	Located within landscaping between field and railway line. Historic pruning wound on N side, some with epicormic regrowth. Relatively balanced form.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	C2
T215	Golden Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis	8.0	580*	Av. 5	5.5	2.5 (S)	1.0	Fair	EM	Located in landscaping between field and railway line. Outgrown pollard with minimal wound wood development to pollard wounds. Bramble growth around base of trunk.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	20+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N Canopy Spread	<u></u>	*	Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
G216	Crab <i>Malus sp.</i> and Common Hawthorn <i>Crataegus</i> <i>monogyna</i>	6.0	Av. 200	A	v. 4.2		n/a	Av. 2.0	Av. Fair	Av. SM	Located within area of mown grass on edge of woodland. Potential outgrown hedge plants. Scrubby in form. Historic pruning wounds throughout with some wound wood development. Good buttress root development, some with evidence of strimmer damage.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor wounds for signs of decay.	40+	C2
G217	2No. Goat Willow Salix caprea	10.0	Av. 170	P	vv. 5.8		n/a	Av. 2.0	Fair	SM	Located within area of mown grass. M/S from base. Exposed shallow surface roots with mower damage. Canopies in competition with each other. Historic pruning wounds within with varying degrees of wound wood development.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for decay.	40+	C2
W218	Scots pine <i>Pinus</i> sylvestris	Av. 12.0	Av. 180	F	vv. 5.1		n/a	Av. 3.0	Fair	SM	Plantation woodland block. Drawn up and whippy in form due to competition. Tall ruderal vegetation understory with deadwood throughout.	Of general habitat, amenity and landscape value to location as a woodland group.	40+	B2/3



Ref. No		Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
T219	Goat Willow Salix caprea	20.0+	665	5.2	7.3	6.1	6.2	2.5 (S)	2.5	Fair/ Good	M	Located within area of mown grass on edge of woodland group. Exposed shallow surface roots with mower damage. Historic limb removal wounds on N side. Woodpecker holes and cavities within. Birds nest in canopy.	Of general habitat, amenity and landscape value to location. Monitor wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2/3
T220	Golden Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis	15.0+	620	6.4	6.6	4.6	4.1	3.0 (W)	2.0	Good	EM	Located within area of mown grass on edge of woodland group. One large buttress root with strimmer/mower damage. Historic pruning wounds on trunk with varying degrees of wound wood development. Woodpecker holes throughout.	Of general amenity, landscape and habitat value to location. Monitor wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2/3
T221	Crab <i>Malus sp.</i>	6.0	145	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.5 (N)	2.0	Fair	SM	Located within area of mown grass on edge of woodland group. Leans to E. Linear wound on lower trunk likely the result of mechanical damage. Exposed shallow surface roots with strimmer/mower damage. Split trunk on W side with an open cavity.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor wounds for signs of decay.	<10	C2



Ref. No Species	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		Ш		z	တ	ш	*	<u> </u>	ວັ	Ph		Ö	Me Re-	R 22	
T222	Golden Weeping Willow <i>Salix x</i> sepulcralis	20+	680	5.2	9.7	5.1	6.5	6.0 (S)	3.5	Fair/ Good	М	Located within area of mown grass on edge of woodland group. Shallow surface roots now causing deflection to adjacent macadam surface to N. Utilities/drain covers located ~1.7m W of trunk. Woodpecker holes present.	Of general amenity, landscape and habitat value to location. Monitor macadam surface for further signs of deflection.	40+	B2
T223	Crab <i>Malus sp.</i>	6.0	250	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.4	1.5 (E)	2.0	Fair	EM	Located within soft landscaping on edge of access road. Epicormic growth previously removed from trunk. Historic pruning wounds on S side. Scrubby form.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	20+	C2
T224	Golden Weeping Willow <i>Salix x</i> sepulcralis	14.0	730	9.3	6.2	6.5	7.8	2.5 (S)	2.0	Good	М	Located within soft landscaping on edge of access road. Historic pruning wounds on S side within minimal wound wood development.	Of general amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T225	Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	8.0	315		Av.	3.2		1.5 (W)	2.0	Fair	EM	Located within area of mown grass on the edge of W226. Historic linear wound from ground to 1.7m Ht. now occluded. Historic pruning wounds and split limbs within canopy. Minor buttress root development.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor wounds and split limbs for signs of decay.	20+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	S (m)	Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
W226	Scots Pine <i>Pinus</i> sylvestris	8.0	315	Av. 3.2	1.5 (W)	2.0	Fair	EM	Plantation woodland, predominantly comprising Scots Pine with some broadleaved species on the woodland edges. Most are drawn up and whippy in form as a result of competition. Deadwood within.	Of general amenity, landscape and habitat value. Monitor ash for symptoms of Ash Dieback disease <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> .	40+	B2/3
T227	White Willow Salix alba	20+	915	Av. 7.4	5.0 (S)	6.0	Fair	М	Located on edge of mown grass and causing deflection to adjacent macadam path. Epicormic growth on trunk recently removed from lower 2m of trunk. Linear wound on W side with some wound wood development, likely the result of mechanical damage. Leans to N with some deadwood in canopy.	Of general amenity value to location. Monitor wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
T228	Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5.0	M/S, 3x 210	3.5 Av.	M/S from base	1.2	Fair	SM	Located in corner of field grazed by cattle. Scrubby in form with soil erosion and compaction around base of trunk.	Of minor amenity value to location.	20+	C2



Ref. No	Species	Species Est. Height (m) Stem Dia. (mm)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	opread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
T229	White Willow Salix alba	15.0+	M/S (2) 520, 710.	11.7	8.0	7.0	9.1	0.5 (N)	3.0	Fair	M	Located in area of mown grass on corner of field. M/S from 0.6m Ht. with included bark below. Canopy reduction wounds on E side. Previous co-dominant stem removed at base with stump remaining. Rabbit burrow at base of trunk junction.	Of general landscape and amenity value to location. Monitor trunk junction for weakness and pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	B2
G230	7No. Willow Salix sp.	Av. 15.0	Av. 610		Av.	4.5		n/a	Av. 4.0	Av. Fair	SM- EM	Located in the corner of field grazed by cattle. Deadwood present within canopies. Drawn up in competition with each other. Hawthorn hedge below.	Of general amenity and landscape value to location. Consider thinning out to favour development of fewer specimens.	40+	B2
H231	Ash Fraxinus excelsior, Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus, Crab Malus sp., Elder Sambucus sp. and Bramble.	Av. 6.0	Av. 90		Av. 4.0m wide			0.0	0.0	Fair	ЕМ	Boundary hedge with strip of tall ruderal vegetation on field side. Varying degrees of management. Several specimens growing through and within chicken and barb wire fencing. Some specimens ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> clad. Deadwood and birds nests throughout. Some sections managed to 2m Ht.	Of landscape, amenity and habitat value as a boundary feature. Monitor ash for symptoms of Ash Dieback disease <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> .	40+	C2/3



Ref. No	Ref. No Species	Est. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		ü	0,	Z	ဟ	ш	>	q	ō	H)		Ö	Ρ Re	မိုပိ	
T232	Oak Quercus sp.	10.0	550	5.8	4.8	5.3	5.1	1.5 (W)	2.0	Fair	EM	Located in centre of field grazed by cattle. Good buttress root development. Upper canopy is dominated by deadwood. Historic pruning and limb removal wounds on lower trunk with some branch stubs present.	Of minor amenity and landscape value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay and identify cause of deadwood.	20+	C2
T233	Ash <i>Fraxinus</i> excelsior	12.0	330	5.5	5.7	5.3	6.1	2.5 (E)	3.0	Fair	SM	Located in centre of field grazed by cattle. Hawthorn sapling present at base. Large sucker from 0.3m Ht on trunk.	Of minor amenity and landscape value to location. Consider removal of hawthorn at base to favour development of ash. Monitor for symptoms of Ash Dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	40+	B2
T234	Oak Quercus sp.	12.0	M/S (2) Av. 500	4.4	4.7	4.8	6.1	1.0 (N)	2.5	Fair	EM- M	Located on edge of field grazed by cattle. Bifurcates at 1.2m Ht. Several limbs removed on E side with minor wound wood development. Deadwood present within lower canopy. Manhole/utilities covers located 1.5m SE of trunk.	Of minor amenity value to location. Monitor pruning wounds for signs of decay.	40+	C2
T235	Spruce <i>Pica sp.</i>	10.0	240	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0 (W)	2.5	Fair	SM	Located within H231. M/S from 2.5m Ht. Balanced form.	Of general amenity value to location.	40+	C2



Ref. No Species	t. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	Spread (m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.	
_	. ,	Est.	S	z	ဟ	ш	>	ig a a	Cie	Phy C		op:	Ma Rec	R. Co	
T236	Oak Quercus sp.	12.0	485	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.4	2.0 (N)	1.5	Fair	EM	Located within field grazed by cattle. Large stones and concrete slabs at base of tree which are beginning to impede growth. Exposed shallow surface roots and crossing branches within canopy. Epicormic growth on trunk.	Of minor amenity and landscape value to location. Monitor trunk for further deflection.	20+	C2
G237	Ash Fraxinus excelsior, Common Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna and Bramble Rubus fruticosus	Av. 8.0	Av. 230		Av. 3.5			n/a	Av. 1.5	Fair	SM	Located as boundary feature of field adjacent to W239. Potential outgrown boundary hedge. Trunks of M/S Ash specimens twisting together. Drainage ditch within. Bramble understory.	Monitor for symptoms of Ash Dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.	40+	C2



Ref. No	Ref. No Species	it. Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy	(m)			Direction of First sig. branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Age	Observations and Conditions	Preliminary Management Recommenda tions	Est. Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Cat.
		Est.	S	z	ဟ	ш	>	io a io	ပြီ	Phy		o o	Pr Ma Rec	Co	
W238	Scots pine Pinus sylvestris, Ash Fraxinus sp, Oak Quercus sp. and Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus.	Av. 15.0	Av. 250		Av.	4.0		n/a	n/a	Poor/ Fair	SM/ EM	Broadleaved and evergreen woodland. Scrubby understories in places. Nominal active management. Rust-coloured staining to bark of several specimens including sycamores. Evidence of Dutch Elm Disease (DED) Ophiostoma novo-ulmi within Elm trees. Several ivy clad trees, standing dead trees and a large amount of deadwood on the ground. Several boundary trees growing through and within barb wire boundary fence. Numerous specimens with bat roosting potential.	Of general amenity, habitat and landscape value. Monitor occurrence of DED within group. Monitor ash for signs of Ash Dieback disease Hymenoscyphus fraxineus. Consider managing for conservation and habitat value.	40+	A2/3



Notes

- All trees subject to full arboricultural inspection for safety, with respect of both existing and proposed site uses/users (targets).
- Any management recommendations in this report subject to protection status of trees (e.g. TPO
 or Conservation Area etc.) and Local Planning Authority approval.
- Any management recommendations in this report subject to presence of nesting birds or protected species (e.g. Bats)
- Any tree surgery recommendations contained within this report to be undertaken in accordance with BS3998(2010) Tree work – Recommendations (BS3998)
- Fieldwork survey information subject to seasonal/access constraints.
- N/A Measurement not accessible.
- '*' or 'Est' Indicates estimated position of tree (not indicated on topographical survey) or value based upon average of remaining measurements or visual estimate.
- This schedule should be read in conjunction with Drawings 1, 2 and 3 (ref. WIC15119-118-AA-77-002, -003 and -004 respectively).



C. Extract from BS5837:2012 - Default Specification for Protective Barrier

Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



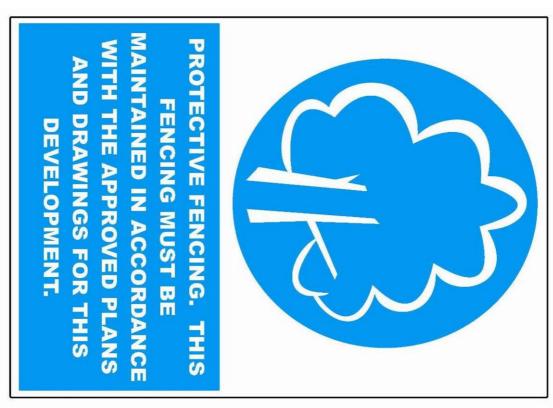
D. Extract from BS5837:2012 – Examples of Above-Ground Stabilising Systems

a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



E. Tree Protection Signage (Example)







UK and Ireland Office Locations

