

M54 to M6 Link Road TR010054 Volume 6 6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices Appendix 7.1 Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report

Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

January 2020



Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

M54 to M6 Link Road

Development Consent Order 202[]

6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices Appendix 7.1: Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report

Regulation Number	Regulation 5(2)(a)	
Planning Inspectorate Scheme	TR010054	
Reference		
Application Document Reference	6.3	
Author	M54 to M6 Link Road Project Team and	
	Highways England	

Version	Date	Status of Version
1	January 2020	DCO Application



Table of contents

Cha	pter	Pages
1.	Introduction	1
1.1.	Background	1
1.2.	Trees and the planning process	1
1.3.	Methodology	3
1.4.	Survey work	4
2.	General Arboricultural Principles	5
2.1.	General principles	5
2.2.	Below ground constraints	5
2.3.	Soils	6
2.4.	Above ground constraints	6
2.5.	Trees and risks in the context of development	6
2.6.	Trees and wildlife	7
2.7.	Tree works	7
3.	Field work observations	8
3.1.	The Scheme	8
3.2.	The trees	8
3.3.	Statutory and non-statutory designations	9
4.	The Scheme	11
5.	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	12
5.1.	The purpose	12
5.2.	Trees to be removed	12
5.3.	Tree works	15
5.4.	Incursions within the RPA or Canopy Spread	15
5.5.	The future impact of retained trees	15
5.6.	Tree protection	16
5.7.	Site organisation, storage and use of materials, plants and machinery	16
5.8.	Tree planting	17
5.9.	Services	17
6.	Conclusions	18
6.2.	Issues to be addressed by an Arboricultural Method Statement:	18



7.	References	19
List	of Tables	
	e 1: BS 5837:2012 Tree Categorisation processe 2: BS 5837 colour coding of tree categories	
	e 3: Summary of Removals to Facilitate The Scheme	
List	of Annex	
Anne Anne	ex A: Tree Constraints Plan ex B: Tree Survey Schedule ex C: Tree Protection Plans ex D: Tree Preservation Order Plans	
Anne	ex D. Tree Preservation Order Plans	



1. Introduction

1.1. Background

- 1.1.1. Highways England are developing a link road between the M54 and M6 to provide a link between Junction 1 of the M54, M6 North and the A460 to Cannock. The M54 to M6 Link Road (herein referred to as 'the Scheme') aims to reduce congestion on local / regional routes, particularly the A449 and A460 and deliver improved transport links to encourage the development of the surrounding area.
- 1.1.2. This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) Report identifies the likely direct and indirect impacts of the Scheme along with suitable mitigation measures, as appropriate. The Tree Protection Plan (included within Annex D) identifies trees to be removed and how retained trees are to be successfully protected.

1.2. Trees and the planning process

1.2.1. The National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPSNN) (Department for Transport, 2014) (Ref 1) which applies to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP) states the following with regard to ancient woodland and veteran trees:

"Ancient woodland is a valuable biodiversity resource both for its diversity of species and for its longevity as woodland. Once lost it cannot be recreated. The Secretary of State should not grant development consent for any development that would result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the national need for and benefits of the development, in that location, clearly outweigh the loss. Aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland are also particularly valuable for biodiversity and their loss should be avoided. Where such trees would be affected by development proposals, the applicant should set out proposals for their conservation or, where their loss is unavoidable, the reasons for this".

- 1.2.2. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 2) seeks to ensure that new development is sustainable and underlines the importance of Green Infrastructure, of which trees form an integral part. This encompasses recognition of the importance of trees in relation to the management of air, soil and water quality along with other associated ecosystem services and climate change adaption. The NPPF also seeks to achieve the protection and enhancement of landscapes and a net gain in biodiversity. Finally, it specifically identifies veteran and ancient trees and woodland as a highly valuable and irreplaceable habitat.
- 1.2.3. Local planning authorities (LPA) in the UK have a statutory duty to consider both the protection and planting of trees when considering planning applications. The potential impact of development on all trees (including those not protected by a Tree Preservation Order or other statutory designation) is therefore a material consideration.

Planning Inspectorate Scheme Ref: TR010054 Application Document Ref: TR010054/APP/6.3



- 1.2.4. 'BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design demolition and construction Recommendations (BS5837)' (Ref 3) provides a framework which sets out how trees should be considered in this context and also explicitly applies to development where planning consent is not required.
- 1.2.5. BS5837 recommends that a tree survey is undertaken to identify the quality and benefits of trees and the spatial constraints associated with them. This is then used to produce a Tree Constraints Plan showing the above and below ground constraints associated with trees. This drawing is used to inform the design process and to allow the retention of good quality trees where appropriate.
- 1.2.6. An AIA is then developed to identify the likely direct and indirect impacts of the Proposed Development, and a Tree Protection Plan is prepared to identify trees to be removed or retained and to illustrate how retained trees are to be protected. An Arboricultural Method Statement is often required as a condition of planning consent to detail how sensitive operations are to be achieved in close proximity to retained trees. These elements are the minimum normally required for a planning application and are intended to ensure both a sustainable and harmonious relationship between trees and a new development.

Local policy context

- 1.2.7. The relevant South Staffordshire Council policies form part of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document (SCC, 2012) (Ref 4). Core Policy 2: Protecting and Enhancing the Natural and Historic Environment includes the following policies relating to trees:
 - Policy EQ1: Protecting, Enhancing and Expanding Natural Assets
 - a) "7.10 The Policy seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment including the protection of trees, woodlands and hedgerows and is consistent with the NPPF.
 - b) 7.11 Development should be supported on sites where it can be demonstrated that satisfactory mitigation measures for species and habitats can be created. The natural environment such as trees should also be integrated into the built environment for health and wellbeing, amenity and biodiversity benefits and climate change mitigation.
 - c) 7.12 The Policy covers all aspects of biological and geological interest and provides direct support for the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan. Within South Staffordshire, areas of native woodland and lowland heathland and hedgerows are identified as priority habitats and the Council will work with its partners in the restoration and creation of these habitats"
 - EQ4: Protecting and Enhancing the Character and Appearance of the Landscape.
 - d) "...Trees, veteran trees, woodland, ancient woodland and hedgerows should be protected from damage and retained unless it can be demonstrated that removal is necessary and appropriate mitigation can be achieved...."



1.3. Methodology

- 1.3.1. The tree survey has been based on provided topographical surveys which collectively cover the Scheme.
- 1.3.2. The survey was otherwise conducted in accordance with the requirements of BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction Recommendations (BS5837) (Ref 3).
- 1.3.3. Arboricultural features (trees, tree groups, woodland and hedgerows) have been evaluated in accordance with the criteria within 'Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment' of BS5837. In doing so, the arboricultural feature is initially classified by its quality and value (in a non-fiscal sense) as U, A, B or C followed by one or more of the sub-categories 1, 2, and/or 3 (arboricultural, landscape, and conservation or cultural value respectively). It should be noted that each subcategory has equal weight.

Table 1: BS 5837:2012 Tree Categorisation process

Category	Definition
U	Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years
A	Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
В	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
С	Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm
1	Arboricultural value
2	Landscape value
3	Conservation or cultural value

- 1.3.4. Where further inspection is deemed appropriate to ascertain the condition of the tree or other arboreal features, this has been identified within the preliminary management recommendations.
- 1.3.5. Where trees are off-site or otherwise inaccessible and tree and accurate data cannot be measured estimated dimensions may be recorded, these are identified with a '#' suffixed.
- 1.3.6. Average dimensions or dimensional ranges have occasionally been used, where appropriate, to best describe features.
- 1.3.7. A Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) illustrating the position of arboricultural features and their above and below ground spatial constraints is included as Annex A of this report, which corresponds with the Tree Survey Schedule presented in Annex B.



1.3.8. The arboricultural features illustrated by the TCP are presented in line with '*Table 2: Identification of tree categories*' of BS 5837, reproduced below.

Table 2: BS 5837 colour coding of tree categories

Category	Colour	RGB Code
U	Dark red	127-000-000
А	Light green	000-255-000
В	Mid blue	000-000-255
С	Grey	091-091-091

- 1.3.9. The Root Protection Area (RPA) of the tree is described in Section 3.7 of BS 5837 as the 'minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority'.
- 1.3.10. This is illustrated as circle centred on the base of the tree, calculated as per Section 4.6 of BS 5837. Where there are pre-existing site conditions or other factors which indicate that root distribution of the tree is likely to have occurred asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area is shown with the shape of the RPA reflecting a soundly based arboricultural assessment of likely root distribution. Section 4.6.3 of BS 5837 states that:

"any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot should take account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

- a) the morphology and disposition of the roots, when influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures and underground apparatus);
- b) topography and drainage;
- c) the soil type and structure;
- d) the likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age, condition and past management."
- 1.3.11. Where the RPA of trees have been adjusted these will be clearly illustrated on the TCP as being non-circular.

1.4. Survey work

- 1.4.1. The fieldwork was undertaken during July, August and November 2019 during which dimensional data and observational information were collected. A diameter tape measure was used to measure stem diameters where feasible.
- 1.4.2. The fieldwork informing this report has comprised a preliminary, non-intrusive, visual survey undertaken from ground level with the specific intention of evaluating the quality and benefits of trees within and directly adjacent to the Scheme boundary.
- 1.4.3. The fieldwork was limited to areas where it was safe to survey and access was granted.



2. General Arboricultural Principles

2.1. General principles

- 2.1.1. Trees are dynamic living organisms which provide essential benefits to society and the wider environment. Any proposed development with the potential to impact on trees must take into consideration the value of trees on site and the impact of any proposed activity along with any potential future conflicts on the site. Suitable measures to safeguard retained trees or mitigate the loss of trees (to be removed) will need to be fully considered and may be subject to a condition of planning consent.
- 2.1.2. Tree branches and roots frequently grow across site boundaries and off-site trees can pose a significant constraint and should be carefully considered when assessing the developable space within a site.

2.2. Below ground constraints

- 2.2.1. Below ground tree roots and the soil environment in which they grow need to be protected if the tree is to be retained. Trees grow in association with fungi and other soil organisms which are of key importance to tree health. Roots are essential for anchorage, the uptake of water and nutrients, and the storage of energy (carbohydrates) for the future growth and function of the tree.
- 2.2.2. Roots can be damaged by physical severance or wounding (e.g. following excavation of the soil) which can lead to the development of decay and a decline in vitality and/or instability. Raising the soil level can bury tree roots at a depth where suitable conditions for growth are less available. Toxic materials discharged into the soil (such as cement-based aggregates, fuel and chemicals) can lead to root death and dysfunction. Soils can be compacted to levels inhospitable to tree growth with even a single pass of machinery, regular pedestrian traffic or the storage of plant and materials. Relieving compaction can be problematic and may require costly remedial works. Changes in drainage/water levels can also have significant long-term impacts for tree health.
- 2.2.3. The effects of these incursions may take many years to manifest, with a resulting decline in amenity value and potentially the death or failure of the tree. It should be noted that older trees are particularly sensitive to damage and changes in conditions.
- 2.2.4. The RPA is a notional area considered to be the minimum zone that must be protected to avoid any adverse impacts on retained trees. This area is deemed to be particularly important for tree stability, growth, function and health. However, roots may extend far greater distances, with the distribution of the root system relating directly to the availability of suitable conditions for growth (namely oxygen, water and nutrients). It is generally accepted that tree roots are predominantly located in the upper 1000 mm of soil; however, roots may develop at deeper levels where conditions allow.
- 2.2.5. RPAs are calculated as per BS5837: 2012 Annexe C, D and Section 4.6 in the BS 5837 2012 Document (Ref 3).



- 2.2.6. The RPA of the existing tree stock is an important material consideration when considering site constraints and planning development activities. The RPA of significant trees within and adjacent to the Scheme boundary are shown on the Tree Constraints Plans included as Annex A. This drawing is used to inform the design process and to allow the retention of good quality trees where appropriate.
- 2.2.7. The default position must be that all development, including any associated services would occur outside the RPAs of retained trees. Where this is unavoidable, it may be appropriate to use special measures to install structures, services or surfacing within RPAs which allow the protection of roots and soil structure which are essential for tree growth and keep any incursion to a minimum.
- 2.2.8. Further steps to improve or increase the useable rooting area available to the tree may also be required.

2.3. Soils

- 2.3.1. On shrinkable clay soil, tree growth can lead to the differential movement of structures as moisture is removed from the soil during the growing season. Soils must be carefully assessed, and any foundations must be installed following the recommendations of National House Building Council (NHBC) Standards Chapter 4.2: Building Near Trees (2018) (Ref 5) to avoid potential future damage. Where trees which predate existing structures are to be removed, this can result in heave as the soils are re-wet.
- 2.3.2. The advice of a suitably qualified engineer must be obtained to inform any potential issue of heave. Specific advice in relation to this issue is beyond the scope of this report.

2.4. Above ground constraints

2.4.1. Tree stems and branches can restrict available space on site. Damage or wounding (including excessive pruning) can significantly reduce the amenity contribution of the tree and may lead to the development of dysfunction and decay, with significant long-term implications for tree health. The future impact of existing trees should be carefully considered, including individual species characteristics (such as potential future size, fruit fall, shade etc.) and how the tree would interact with any proposed development and future land use. Annual tree growth can lead to direct damage if stems/branches (or roots) come into physical contact with structures and this must also be taken into consideration.

2.5. Trees and risks in the context of development

- 2.5.1. Tree owners/ managers have a legal duty to prevent foreseeable harm. It is generally accepted that this duty can be fulfilled by undertaking proactive inspections of significant trees to identify obvious defects and by taking appropriate remedial action or gaining further advice as appropriate. Further guidance is available from the National Tree Safety Group (Ref 6).
- 2.5.2. The tree survey carried out as the basis of this report is primarily for planning purposes, focusing on the quality and benefits of the trees and is not specifically designed to assess the safety of trees. However, when obvious issues have been identified recommendations have been included in the Tree Survey Schedule.



2.5.3. The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015) (Ref 7) states that developers and contractors have responsibilities for health and safety as a result of their actions. Should trees be left in an unstable or hazardous condition the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) could seek to prosecute those responsible along with the potential for further Civil claims for damages.

2.6. Trees and wildlife

2.6.1. Full consideration must be given to the presence of species protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 - as amended) (Ref 8), the Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000) (Ref 9) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017 as amended) (Ref 10). In particular the presence of bats and nesting birds. It is recommended that wherever possible, significant tree and/ or hedge works take place outside of the typical bird nesting season of March to September.

2.7. Tree works

2.7.1. Any tree surgery recommendations contained within this report are to be undertaken in accordance with BS3998: 2010 Tree work – Recommendations (BS3998) (Ref 11) by suitably qualified and insured contractors. Significant pruning works are best undertaken when trees are dormant or outside periods of high functional activity to reduce the overall impact on energy available to the tree for growth and processes. In general, the optimum period for works is between November to February and July to August (subject to the presence of protected species) when the tree is less active and better placed to respond to wounding and a reduction in leaf area.



3. Field work observations

3.1. The Scheme

- 3.1.1. The Scheme boundary is shown on the Tree Constraints Plans (drawing number HE514465-ACM-ELS-M54_SW_PR_Z-DR-AB-0001 to 0022) included within Annex A of this report.
- 3.1.2. The Scheme is located within the county of Staffordshire between the national and regional routes, the M54, M6 and A460. The Scheme is located within the administrative boundary of local authorities Staffordshire County Council (SCC), South Staffordshire Council (SSC) and the City of Wolverhampton Council (CWC). The Scheme would be located in a predominantly rural area consisting mainly of mixed agricultural land and scattered woodland. South of Hilton Lane is an area of historic parkland associated with Hilton Hall.

3.2. The trees

- 3.2.1. The survey identified 527 features (as detailed further in Table 3 of this report) consisting of 362 individual trees, 146 groups, 12 woodland groups and seven hedgerows. The majority of the individual trees are early-mature to mature in age although over-mature and veteran trees were also included.
- 3.2.2. The trees have been categorised as follows; 12 individual trees and one woodland were identified as Category A and 209 individual trees, 52 groups and ten woodland groups have been categorised as Category B. Seven groups and 51 individual trees have been categorised as Category U, whilst 90 individual trees, 87 groups, a woodland group and seven hedges have been categorised as Category C.
- 3.2.3. The tree population is a mix of woodland groups, shelterbelts, hedgerows with individual trees, parkland trees and occasional ornamental planting.
- 3.2.4. The majority of the tree population consists of native deciduous species including; common alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), aspen (*Populus tremula*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), downy birch (*Betula pubescens*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), damson (*Prunus domestica*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), English elm (*Ulmus procera*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), lime (*Tilia sp.*), common line (*Tilia x europaea*), small-leaved lime (*Tilia cordata*), common oak (*Quercus robur*), sessile oak (*Quercus procera*), while poplar (*Salix alba*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), whitebeam (*Sorbus aria*), willow (*Salix sp.*), crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), goat willow (*Salix caprea*) and white willow (*Salix alba*).
- 3.2.5. Evergreen species including holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and yew (*Taxus baccata*) are also present with a high percentage of yew in some of the woodland areas.
- 3.2.6. Other less frequent and none native species identified within the tree population include blue Atlas cedar (*Cedrus atlantica* f. *glauca*), western red cedar (Th*uja plicata*), Lawson cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), Leylandii (*x*



- Cupressocyparis leylandii), Indian horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum), Norway maple (Acer platanoides), cherry plum (Prunus cerasifera) and red oak (Quercus rubra).
- 3.2.7. Within the tree population seven groups and 51 individual trees have been categorised as Category U the majority of which have been identified for removal due to their condition and the danger they pose to highways, access tracks and property. It is recommended that the work to these trees is actioned as soon as possible and within the timescales identified with the Tree Survey Schedule (Annex B) which provides further details of the trees surveyed and the recommended works which should be carried out regardless of any development proposals.

3.3. Statutory and non-statutory designations

- 3.3.1. Full planning consent is an exemption from the need to apply for consent for works to trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), the need to give notice of the intention to undertake works within a Conservation Area and the need to apply for a Felling Licence with the Forestry Commission (to fell more than 5 m³ per calendar quarter).
- 3.3.2. Prior to any tree works, outside of that identified as part of full planning consent, the status of trees to be removed or pruned must be verified with the LPA and the Forestry Commission as appropriate.

Statutory designations

- 3.3.3. As the Scheme covers a large area and three planning authorities. The SSC website (Ref 12), CWC website, Designated Heritage Assets (Ref 13) and Tree Preservation Orders (Ref 14) were checked on 24/06/2019 to establish if there were any known TPO or Conservation Area designations within or adjacent to the Scheme boundary. No TPOs or Conservation Area designations were identified by SSC or CWC which could affect trees within or immediately adjacent to the Scheme boundary. SCC were also contacted on 24/06/2019 to establish if there were any known TPO or Conservation Area designations within or adjacent to the Scheme. The response received on 19/08/2019 stated that four TPO documents cover trees within the Scheme boundary referenced as; 3/1957, 56/1981, 101/1992 and 283/2018. Copies of the TPOs were obtained and the information, including woodland orders, individual trees and groups, is collated onto plans presented in Annex C.
- 3.3.4. The Hedgerow Regulations (1997) (Ref 15) protect agricultural or countryside hedgerows which meet the requirements of an 'important hedgerow'. These include a minimum length of 20 m (or meets another hedge at each end) and a minimum age of at least 30 years. A wide range of other ecological and archaeological/heritage features can constitute an important hedgerow and further advice from a qualified ecologist is recommended in advance of any planned works which could impact established hedgerows on or bordering agricultural or countryside land. Important hedgerows have been surveyed as reported in Chapter 8 Biodiversity [TR010054/APP/6.1] and shown in Figure 8.3 [TR010054/APP/6.2]. Prior to the



removal or destruction of a protected hedgerow an application must be made to the LPA. Full planning consent is an exemption to this requirement.

Non-statutory designations

- 3.3.5. Following a review of Magic Map (Ref 16) the Scheme boundary includes one area of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) identified on the ancient woodland Inventory and within this survey as woodland group W516. Ecological surveys have identified one other confirmed area of ancient woodland with all other areas of woodland within the Scheme boundary confirmed as not ancient woodland. Ancient woodland is considered to be an irreplaceable habitat and relates to the undisturbed nature of the soil as well as the trees and other flora and fauna within the woodland. Whilst this is also a non-statutory designation, ancient woodland, together with aged or veteran trees, is afforded a high priority in the planning process and any loss or damage will not be permitted unless there are wholly exceptional circumstances and a suitable mitigation strategy is in place (Ref 2).
- 3.3.6. Standing advice from Natural England and the Forestry Commission sets out that a minimum buffer of 15 m is typically required between ancient woodland and any new development and also that the RPA of veteran trees is calculated as 15 x stem diameter at 1.5m (as opposed to 12 x stem diameter applied to non-veteran trees).
- 3.3.7. The current quality of ancient woodland should not be considered in favour of development, as it can typically be improved over time.
- 3.3.8. In addition to the two areas of ASNW identified, the Scheme boundary also includes areas which are included on the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitat Inventory as Deciduous Woodland. Although also a non-statutory designation, this has the potential to be a material consideration in the planning process.



4. The Scheme

- 4.1.1. The Scheme would provide a strategic link between the M54 Junction 1 and M6 Junction 11. From south to north the main components of the Scheme are:
 - Replacement of the existing M54 Junction 1 with free flow slip roads between the new link road and the M54. This would allow the freeflow of traffic between the M54 and the new link road in both directions and maintain connectivity with the existing local road network, via three new roundabouts.
 - Construction of a new dual carriageway between M54 Junction 1 and the M6
 Junction 11. The alignment of the carriageway would be located to the east of
 the existing A460 and the villages of Featherstone, Hilton and Shareshill and
 west of Hilton Hall.
 - Dark Lane would be stopped-up between the final property and the junction with Hilton Lane.
 - The realignment of Hilton Lane on a bridge over the mainline of the Scheme.
 The bridge would be reconstructed on a similar alignment and would provide sufficient clearance for the new road.
 - Provision of an accommodation bridge and access track across the mainline of the Scheme to retain access to severed land to the east of the Scheme. The route of the new link road would then continue north to the east of Brookfield Farm to link into the M6 Junction 11.
 - Enlargement of the M6 Junction 11 signalised roundabout to accommodate a connection to the new link road and realign existing connections with the A460 and M6. Two replacement bridges would be required over the M6 to provide an increase in capacity from two lanes to four lanes of traffic on the roundabout. This work would raise the height of the junction by approximately 1.5 m.
- 4.1.2. For a more detailed scheme description refer to Chapter 2: The Scheme of the Environmental Statement [TR010054/APP/6.1].



5. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

5.1. The purpose

- 5.1.1. This impact assessment sets out the likely principal direct and indirect impacts of the Scheme on the trees on or immediately adjacent to the Scheme boundary and suitable mitigation measures to allow for the successful retention of significant trees or to compensate for trees to be removed, where appropriate.
- 5.1.2. A brief summary of the potential tree removals related to the Scheme are detailed within the table below and are shown on the Tree Protection Plans at Annex C.

Table 3: Summary of removals to facilitate the Scheme

Impact	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Tree features to be removed to facilitate the Scheme	0	· •	33 trees, 35 groups, 1 hedge, 8 partial groups & 1 partial hedge	51 trees & 7 groups
Total	0	103	78	58

5.2. Trees to be removed

- 5.2.1. For the purpose of assessing the potential tree impacts, the Scheme has been broken down in to sections which are:
 - Section one: from the M54 to the existing farm access across the entrance to Lower Pool;
 - Section two: across the ponds within Hilton Park up to Hilton Lane;
 - Section three: across Hilton Lane and agricultural land adjacent to Brookfield Farm up towards Brookfield Farm Site of Biological Importance (SBI) and the fishing lakes to the south of M6 junction 11;
 - Section four: the area around the link into the existing M6 Junction 11 and the new junction layout.
- 5.2.2. The potential impact on the trees within each section is discussed below.

Section one

- 5.2.3. Section one begins at the M54 where the new link road leaves the M54 and it is proposed to create a double roundabout to the north-east of the existing junction. New junctions are proposed to replace the existing field access tracks and link to the A460 Cannock Road. Passing over the centre of the double roundabout the new link road would extend across arable farm land running northwards towards the fishing lakes south-west of Hilton Hall.
- 5.2.4. The position of the new link road and the new double roundabout junction would require the removal of a number of tree features including nine individual trees, six groups, two partial groups and a partial woodland categorised as B. These consist of goat willow, white willow, alder, sycamore, oak, ash and silver birch. Consisting mostly of willow a number of these trees surround an existing pond (west of Tower House Farm) which would be lost. The most significant trees however, are



- considered to be those within W1, G4 and G36 which include a number of oaks. In order to reduce the overall impact of the removal of such trees some sections of W1 and G36 would be retained.
- 5.2.5. The Scheme incorporates the realignment of Watercourse 2 an existing channel at the southern end of the woodland group W512 which is locally referred to as 'Lower Belt'. Realignment of the watercourse would impact on and require the removal of two main Category B trees, T42 and T44 as well as the removal of other trees within W512.
- 5.2.6. Within this area the realignment of the A460 Cannock Road to link into the new roundabouts would significantly impact the main woodland group, Lower Belt, (W512) which currently runs to the east of the A460. It would necessitate the removal of 22 individually surveyed Category B trees as well as other B and C Category trees included within W512. The majority of the removals consist of mature oak and lime with the occasional mature sycamore and beech.
- 5.2.7. The removal of a significant number of moderate quality Category B trees within this southern section of the Scheme would impact on the local tree population as a whole. The trees that currently provide screening towards the houses along the A460 and beyond will be reviewed for possible retention during the detail design stage.
- 5.2.8. Other groups and trees to be removed in this area are of low quality ('C' category) and can be easily mitigated for.
- 5.2.9. The Scheme continues north, north-east towards the proposed eastern dumbbell roundabout. Within this section there is little potential for impact on the tree population. Only one tree, T54, which is a Category B fully mature sycamore, is to be removed to accommodate this section of the Scheme the works avoids all other trees. However, a construction compound is proposed on land between the proposed road and A460 Cannock Road to the south of Dark Lane. In this area Category B group (G76) and a number of individual Category B trees (T64, T65, T67, T68, T70, T71 & T73) are located. Although these trees stand within the compound area, they would be retained and protected during the works within this area.

Section Two

- 5.2.10. Crossing through Lower Pool SBI, the Scheme would require the removal of a significant area of tree cover. These are mostly identified within woodland groups to the west and north of the pond known as Lower Pool and backing onto Dark Lane. The main Category B groups and woodland groups to be removed are W96, G184 W212 and G234 although significant sections of W138, W159, G232 and G265 are also to be removed. Within the woodlands and groups a number of valuable trees were individually surveyed which would also be removed. These Category B trees are T84, T88, T91, T95, T100, T107, T140, T239 and T237.
- 5.2.11. Although the Scheme necessitates a large swathe of woodland to be removed in this section the placement of the Scheme was considered at length in relation to ecological, arboricultural and cultural heritage constraints. The Scheme placement was chosen to avoid the more valuable tree features to the east of the track running



through this area. As such nine Category A trees including seven potential veteran trees (T137, T178, T182, T211, T214, T221 & T227) would be retained. In addition, the retention of some prominent trees including T226, a particularly large overmature ash, and T198 a fully mature cedar together with W216, G185 and part of G232 and many Category B individuals is also assured.

Section Three

- 5.2.12. Working northwards the Scheme continues across agricultural fields towards the buildings of Brookfield Farm. No trees would be impacted upon until the Scheme reaches a treed area around a pond adjacent to the outdoor equestrian arena. Here the Scheme would require the removal of a mix of tree features of moderate through to very low value. The moderate value (Category B) trees which would be removed include eight individual trees and three groups. Consisting mostly of willow and alder with the occasional semi-mature oak the overall value of these trees is much less than other areas within the Scheme boundary.
- 5.2.13. The majority of the tree removals here are Category C and Category U individuals and groups. Again, the removal of 'C' category vegetation would have a limited impact on the tree population overall and can be easily mitigated. Trees to the east of the Scheme would be retained reducing the overall impact of the removals on the local amenity.

Section Four

- 5.2.14. The Scheme continues north-east towards the M6 Junction 11. Before reaching the existing junction, the Scheme would cross a significant woodland, W342 to the east of a fishing lake. W342 is identified as Brookfield Farm SBI and part of this woodland is also classified as ASNW. It is a mature woodland predominantly consisting of common alder, due to its boggy nature, but also including a mix of native deciduous species particularly along the northern boundary. No particular trees of individual value were noted within the section of woodland proposed to be removed. The Scheme placement requires the removal of the western extent of the woodland whilst avoiding the lake and allowing for the retention of the remainder of the woodland, as well as other notable groups including the majority of G370 and G346.
- 5.2.15. The construction of the Scheme in this area would require the removal of three individual trees, one group and one part group and part of a woodland all of which are Category B. In addition, a Category C group and a Category U individual tree and group would also be removed.

Section Five

- 5.2.16. The final area of consideration is the realignment of Junction 11 of the M6. The changes to the road layout into and around the junction would necessitate the removal of a number of significant tree groups. However, it should be noted that many of these were planted to complement the existing junction layout. Such groups include G348, G375, G379, G398, G419, G447 and G448. Although the removal of these groups is not ideal similar mitigation planting can be established following completion of the construction of the Scheme.
- 5.2.17. Realignment of Mill Lane, to the west of the main junction, would require the removal of a number of significant trees including nine individual Category B trees and two



Category B groups as well as a number of Category C groups and individuals. The majority of the Category B trees that would be removed are early-mature to mature oak. Two early mature birch would also be removed. It should be noted that a significant number of mature oak and other Category B trees directly to the west of Mill Lane would be retained ensuring the presence of valuable tree cover within this immediate area.

5.3. Tree works

- 5.3.1. Exact tree removals and other works to retained trees required as part of the Scheme will be finalised during detailed design. However, assumed tree removals are indicated in the Tree Survey Schedule together with works to trees identified inline with good arboricultural practice. Some work has been identified as urgent and should be carried out as soon as possible on safety grounds.
- 5.3.2. All tree work is to follow the principles of BS3998 and must be carried out by suitably qualified and insured contractors. The Arboricultural Association provides a list of contractors who meet these requirements which can be found at www.trees.org.uk.
- 5.3.3. Should the requirement for additional tree works be identified, this will be discussed with an arboriculturist and no works will be undertaken without the consent of the LPA.
- 5.3.4. All tree works recommended as a result of the preliminary tree survey which considered trees in the context of the current use of the Scheme boundary and adjacent area (these works are included as preliminary management recommendations in the Tree Schedule in Annex B of this report) should be actioned within the recommended timescales.

5.4. Incursions within the RPA or Canopy Spread

- 5.4.1. There are potentially some areas where the Scheme may encroach within the RPAs and/or the canopy spread of trees to be retained. However, where this occurs for the most part there is existing highway surfacing. As such the roots are already subject to hard surfacing which has likely been disturbed in the past. In terms of canopy spread it should also be the case that they are at or exceed highway requirements for clearance and therefore will not pose an additional constraint.
- 5.4.2. W516 (a designated ancient woodland) is located close to the south of the western spur. The proposed earthworks extend into the 15 m buffer zone around this irreplaceable feature. This incursion has been deemed unavoidable during the design process and compensation measures proposed are set out in Section 8.8.3 of the Environmental Statement Chapter 8: Biodiversity [TR010054/APP/6.1]. In relation to the specific trees in this area, the proposals will not incur within their RPA or canopy extent which can be protected with fencing and therefore they will not have any significant impact on tree health or amenity.

5.5. The future impact of retained trees

5.5.1. Due to the scale and nature of the Scheme it is unlikely that any of the trees shown to be retained will have any future impact on its intended use.



- 5.5.2. However, retained trees will require periodic inspection to assess their structural condition and safety particularly in relation to safeguarding the highway.
- 5.5.3. The removal of deadwood or other remedial works to address significant defects may be required in some areas. This will be the responsibility of the tree owner and may in some areas represent an increase in responsibility from the current situation.

5.6. Tree protection

5.6.1. Retained trees are vulnerable to damage from construction activities which can include physical damage to stems and branches following impacts with plant, root severance following trenching, root death or dysfunction following damage to soil structure, (caused by the movement of people or machinery on unsurfaced ground) or via the spillage of materials toxic to tree health. The default position is that the RPA and canopy spread of trees to be retained will form an effective Construction Exclusion Zone, secured with robust fencing where no access will be permitted. Where access is necessary within this area special measures, such as the use of ground protection and arboricultural supervision, are generally required. Positions of Tree Protection Fencing are shown on the Tree Protection Plans at Annex C.

5.7. Site organisation, storage and use of materials, plants and machinery

- 5.7.1. All construction site facilities including site huts, staff, contractor parking and areas for storage will be located outside of the RPA or crown spread of retained trees, including those not specifically covered in this report. Space is likely to be constrained within the Scheme boundary and will need to be carefully considered. The Construction Exclusion Zones identified on the Tree Protection Plan shown in Annex C must be fully respected and their location and significance is to be highlighted to all site staff and contractors during the formal site briefings.
- 5.7.2. The use, mixing and washing of materials can lead to run off or inadvertent spillage into tree root zones. Many substances often used on construction sites can be toxic to tree roots (such as concrete, fuels, salts, builders' sand and herbicides) and can result in the death of tree roots and beneficial soil organisms and can have a significant impact on the future health and appearance of the tree.
- 5.7.3. The storage of materials and arising's can result in an effective raised soil level. This buries tree roots at depths where air and water are less available and can lead to the decline or death of the tree.
- 5.7.4. For these reasons the storage of materials and any washing, mixing or refuelling will take place in agreed allocated areas at least 5 m from the edge of the RPA of retained trees.
- 5.7.5. Any slope effect must be considered and where there is a potential for run off, heavy duty polythene sheeting and sandbags must be in place as bunding to prevent toxic materials reaching RPAs.
- 5.7.6. Care is required where high sided vehicles, long reach machinery and plant with jibs, booms and counterweights are to operate with in proximity to retained trees. A banksman will be used where the movement of plant or long reach machinery occurs within 5m of any part of a retained tree to ensure no damage is sustained.



5.8. Tree planting

- 5.8.1. Existing areas of unsurfaced ground must be protected during the construction phases if they are to be re-used for new planting. Protection can be achieved using fit for purpose ground protection measures as set out in BS5837:2012 Section 6.2.3 or by creating a fenced exclusion zone. Where protection is not feasible, soil amelioration or replacement works will be required to ensure suitable growing conditions for new trees to fully establish.
- 5.8.2. Where new trees are to be planted, the minimum planting distances detailed in Annexe A, Table A.1 of BS5837:2012 must be adhered to, to prevent direct damage to services and structures from future tree growth.
- 5.8.3. New tree planting should be implemented in accordance with the guidance set out in BS8545: 2014 Trees: from nursery to establishment in the landscape Recommendations (Ref 18).

5.9. Services

- 5.9.1. Where existing services become redundant within the RPA of a retained tree, the default position must be that they be decommissioned and left in situ. Where this is not feasible the following principles are to be observed.
- 5.9.2. Existing services are to be removed by winching out from an access/inspection chamber located outside of an RPA. It may be acceptable to fill redundant pipe work with an inert material or undertake pipe bursting where necessary within the RPA of retained trees.
- 5.9.3. Excavation to install services has the potential to result in unacceptable root severance which could result in instability, dysfunction or the death of trees. Repeated incursions are particularly damaging and must be avoided by bundling services wherever possible.
- 5.9.4. The default position will therefore be that all services be routed outside of the RPA of retained trees. The following general principles will apply and where services must be routed within the RPA of a retained tree this process will be subject to a detailed method statement with approval from the Planning Authority. The principles of the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Volume 4 (Ref 19) guidance must be adhered to.
- 5.9.5. All services must be bundled as far as possible and installed within RPAs using hand/compressed air excavation (e.g. for shallow service runs) or trenchless techniques such as impact moling (thrust boring) with all access pits and inspection chambers being located outside of the RPA. The route must run as far from the main stem of a retained tree as possible and must be at a minimum depth so that the upper 1 m of the soil profile is undisturbed. The depth of the run may need to be adjusted to account for soil type and species variation and this must be determined subject to the advice of an arboriculturist.
- 5.9.6. This operation must take place as specified in a Method Statement. Any water pipes must be constructed so as to be resistant to ingress by tree roots (both existing trees, and newly planted trees) which could include the use of root barriers where appropriate.



6. Conclusions

- 6.1.1. The Scheme would require the removal of 151 trees, 62 groups, three woodlands, one hedge, 17 partial groups, four partial woodland groups and one partial hedge; this includes 67 trees, 20 groups, three woodlands, nine partial groups and four partial woodland groups classed as moderate quality (Category B) whilst the rest are categorised as Category C or Category U.
- 6.1.2. Tree removals are required due to a direct conflict with the Scheme and are essentially unavoidable if the proposed design is to be achieved. Consideration was given to alternative Scheme designs with the current design believed to have a lesser impact in terms of tree constraints.
- 6.1.3. Tree loss will be mitigated with the planting of new trees as part of a comprehensive landscaping scheme which represents an opportunity to enhance the diversity and resilience of the local tree stock.
- 6.1.4. Tree work, required regardless of the Scheme, has been identified for a number of trees, most notably dead and/or dangerous trees within close proximity of existing highways and property. These works are listed in the Tree Schedule in preliminary work recommendations and should be actioned within the specified timescales. Following these works there is potential for increased proactive management of the tree cover within the Scheme boundary and adjacent areas (especially within woodland areas).
- 6.1.5. Soil structure for areas of new tree planting where the ground is currently unsurfaced will either be protected using ground protection or fenced exclusion zones; or the soil structure will be ameliorated or replaced following the completion of construction works with the Scheme boundary.

6.2. Issues to be addressed by an Arboricultural Method Statement:

- conditions of planning consent;
- pre-commencement meeting and site briefing;
- order and phasing of operations;
- tree works;
- tree protection fencing;
- ground protection;
- site storage and facilities;
- movement of people, plant and materials;
- enabling works;
- installation of new surfacing;
- installation of new services and/or diversion of existing services;
- hard landscaping;
- soft Landscaping and;
- removal of tree protection measures.



7. References

Ref 1	Department for Transport (2014) National Policy Statement for National Networks
Ref 2	Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2019. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). MHCLG
Ref 3	British Standards Institution (BSI), BS5837:2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. BSI
Ref 4	South Staffordshire Council, (2012) Core Strategy Development Plan Document
Ref 5	National House Building Council (NHBC) Standards, (2018). Chapter 4.2: Building Near Trees
Ref 6	National Tree Safety Group (NTSG), 2011. Common sense risk management of trees. Forestry Commission.
Ref 7	Health and Safety Executive, (2015) Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015.
Ref 8	HMSO, (1981). The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981.
	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69
Ref 9	HMSO, (2000). The Countryside and Rights of Way Act.
	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents
Ref 10	HMSO, (2017). The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made
Ref 11	British Standards Institution (BSI), BS3998:2010. Tree work –
	Recommendations. BSI
Ref 12	https://www.sstaffs.gov.uk/planning/conservation-areas.cfm
Ref 13	http://wolverhampton.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=191e e3ccb73f4a4a831a563fa5d8c9db
Ref 14	https://wolverhampton.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=748 3cec7b9384e2f90a7076b446eb7be
Ref 15	The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. HMSO (1997).
	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made
Ref 16	Defra - Magic on the Map. Available online at
	https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx
Ref 17	Natural England and the Forestry Commission
	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-
	surveys-licences
Ref 18	British Standards Institution (BSI), BS8545:2014. Trees: from nursery to
	independence in the landscape – Recommendations. BSI
Ref 19	National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Volume 4, Issue 2, (2007). NJUG
	Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees.

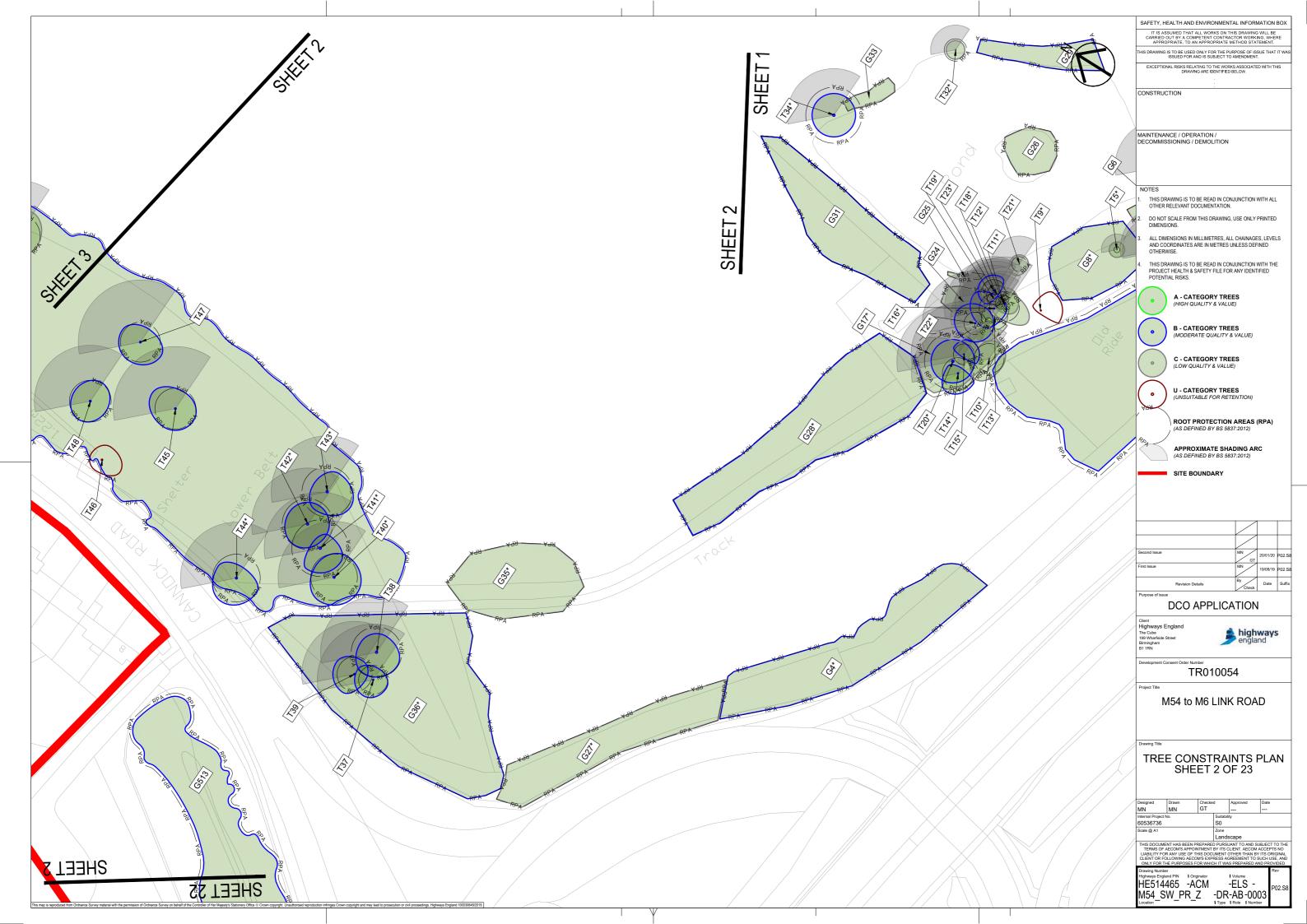


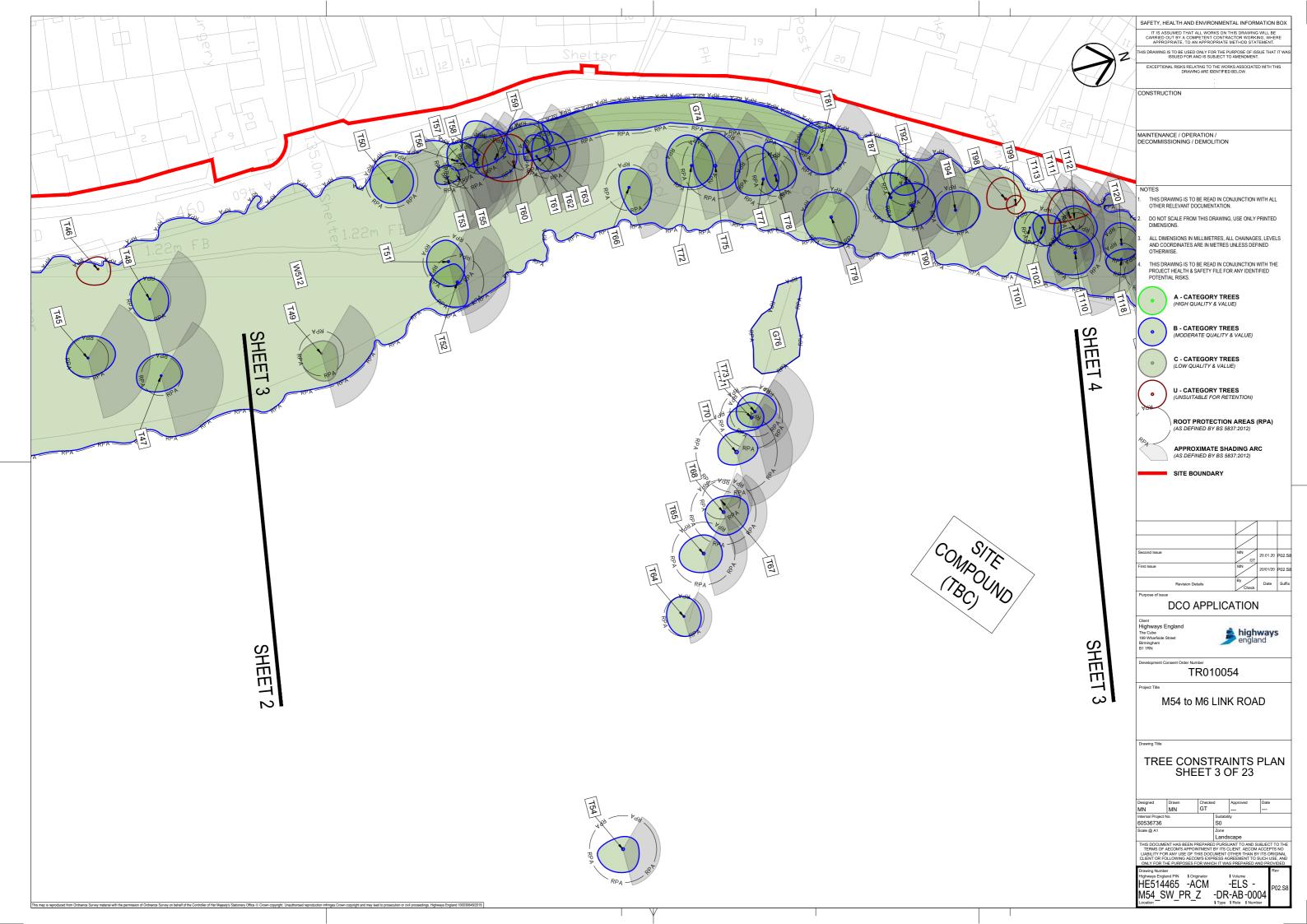
Annex A: Tree Constraints Plans (Key plan and Sheets 1 to 21

Planning Inspectorate Scheme Ref: TR010054 Application Document Ref: TR010054/APP/6.3

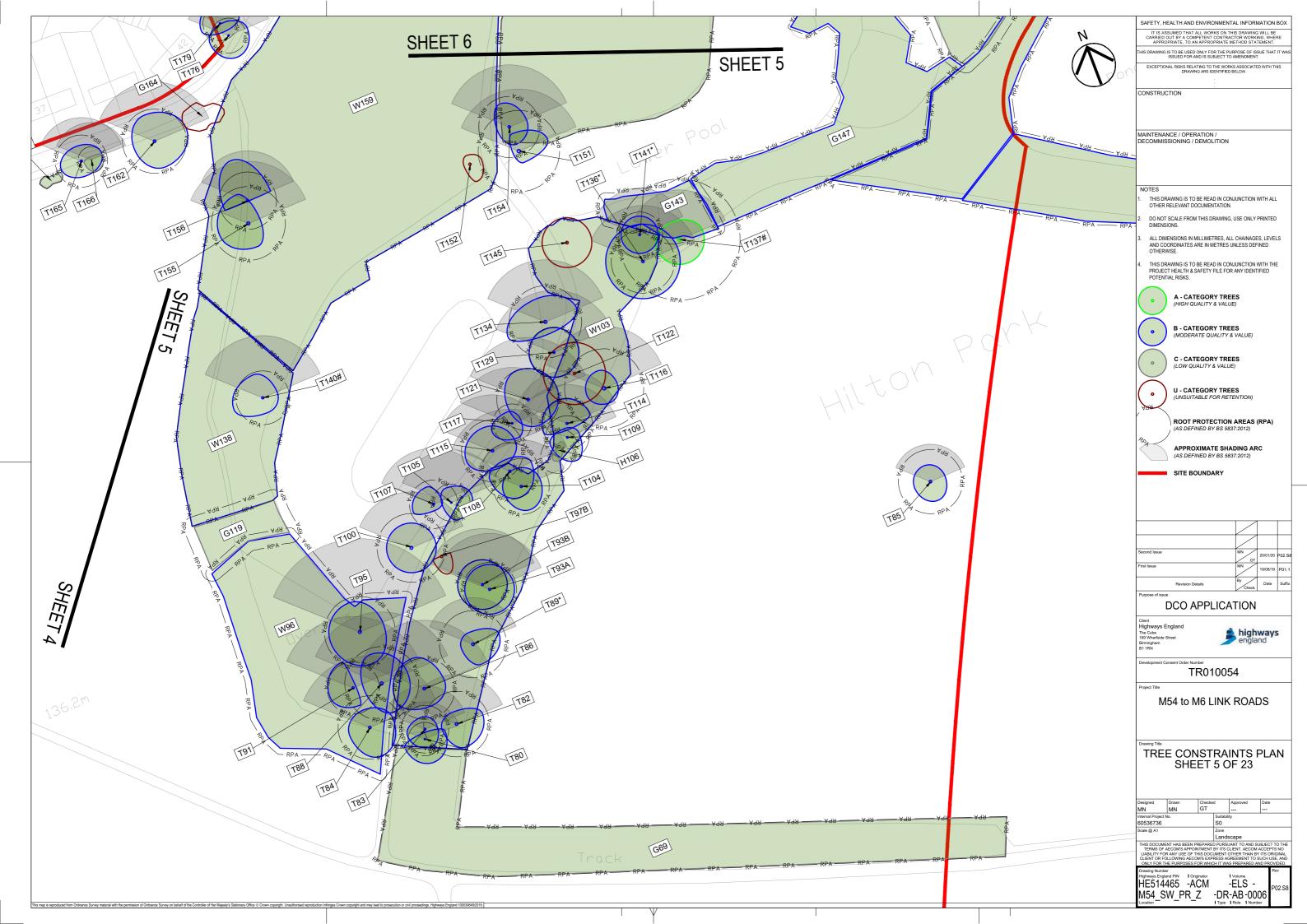




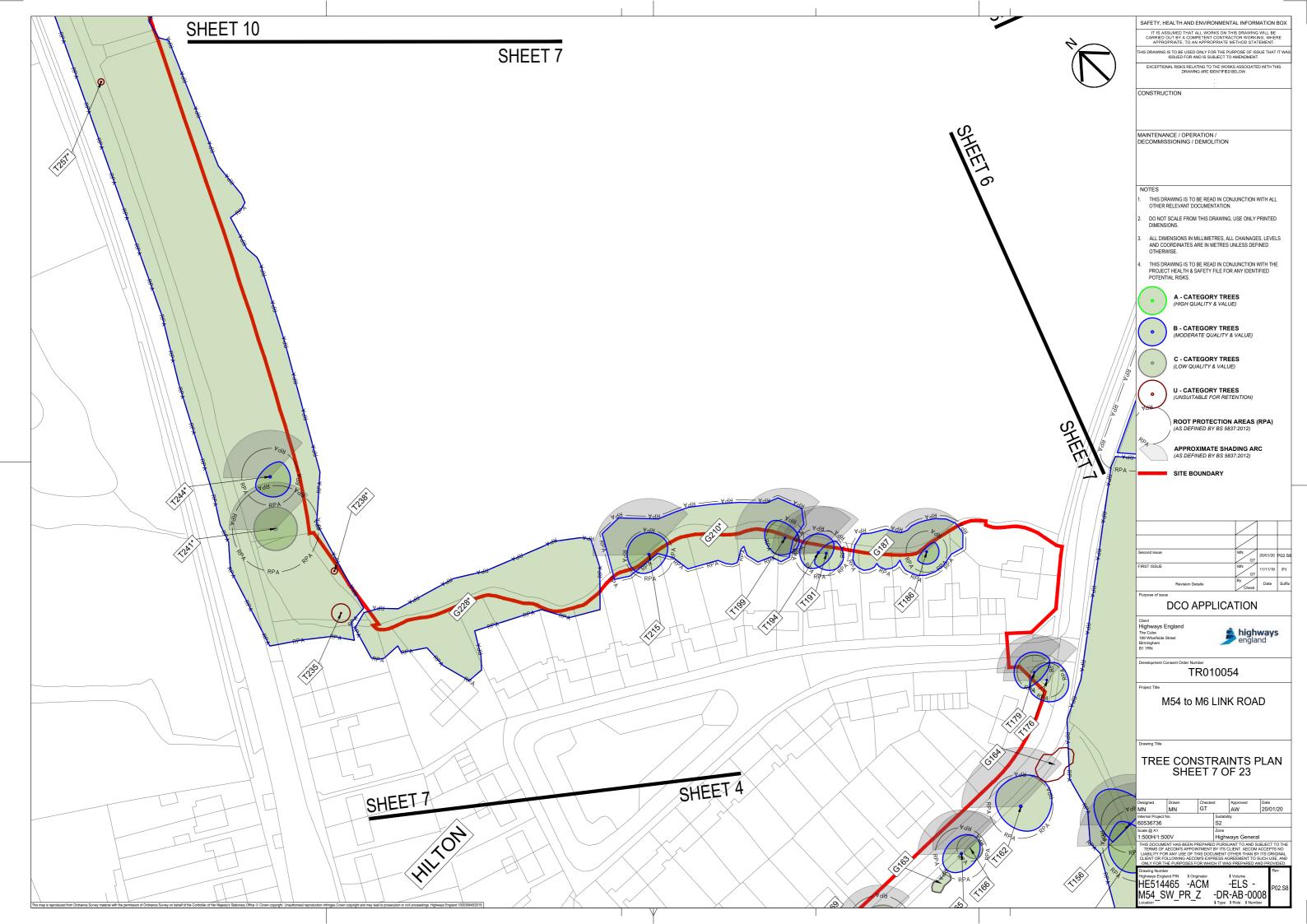


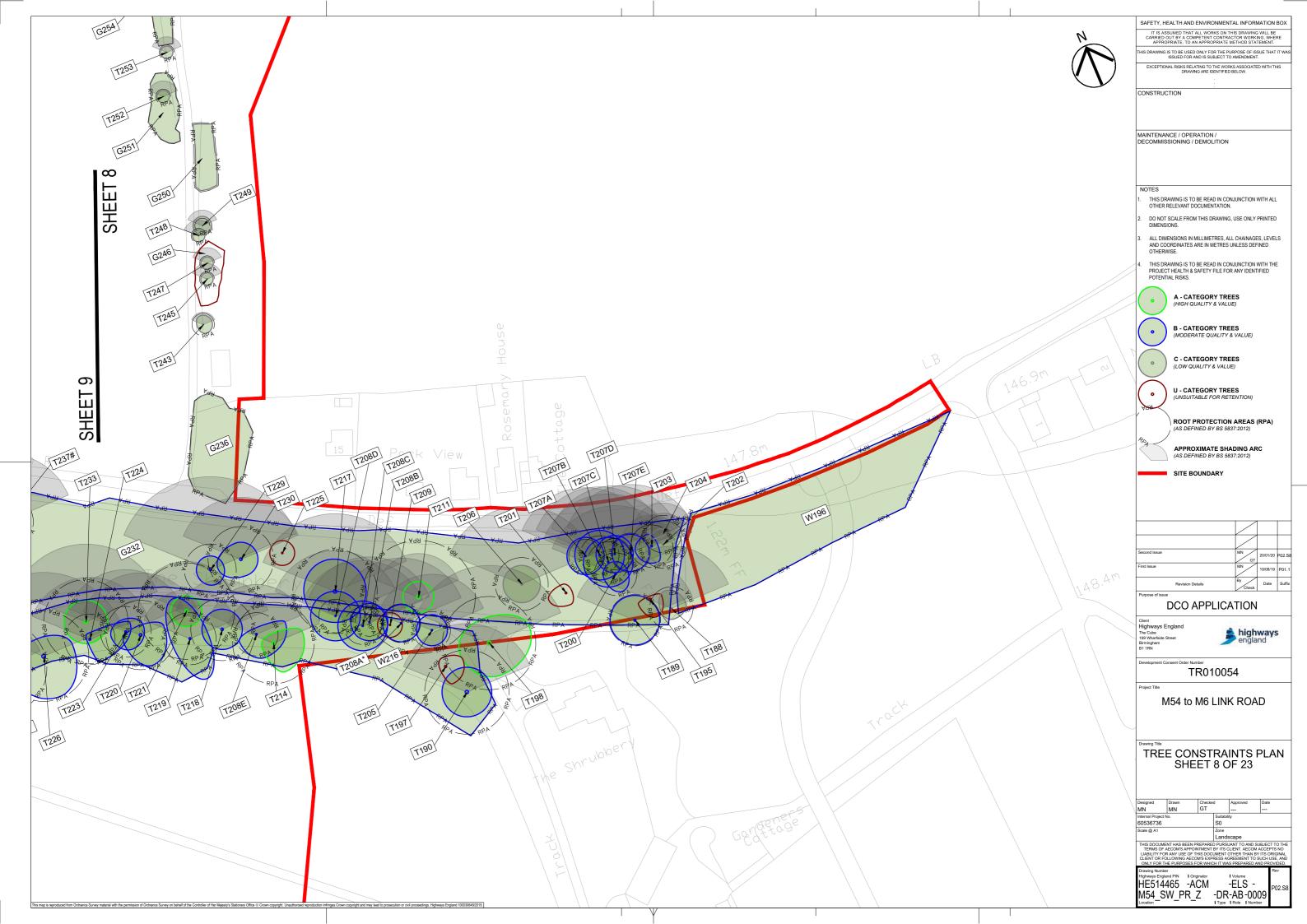


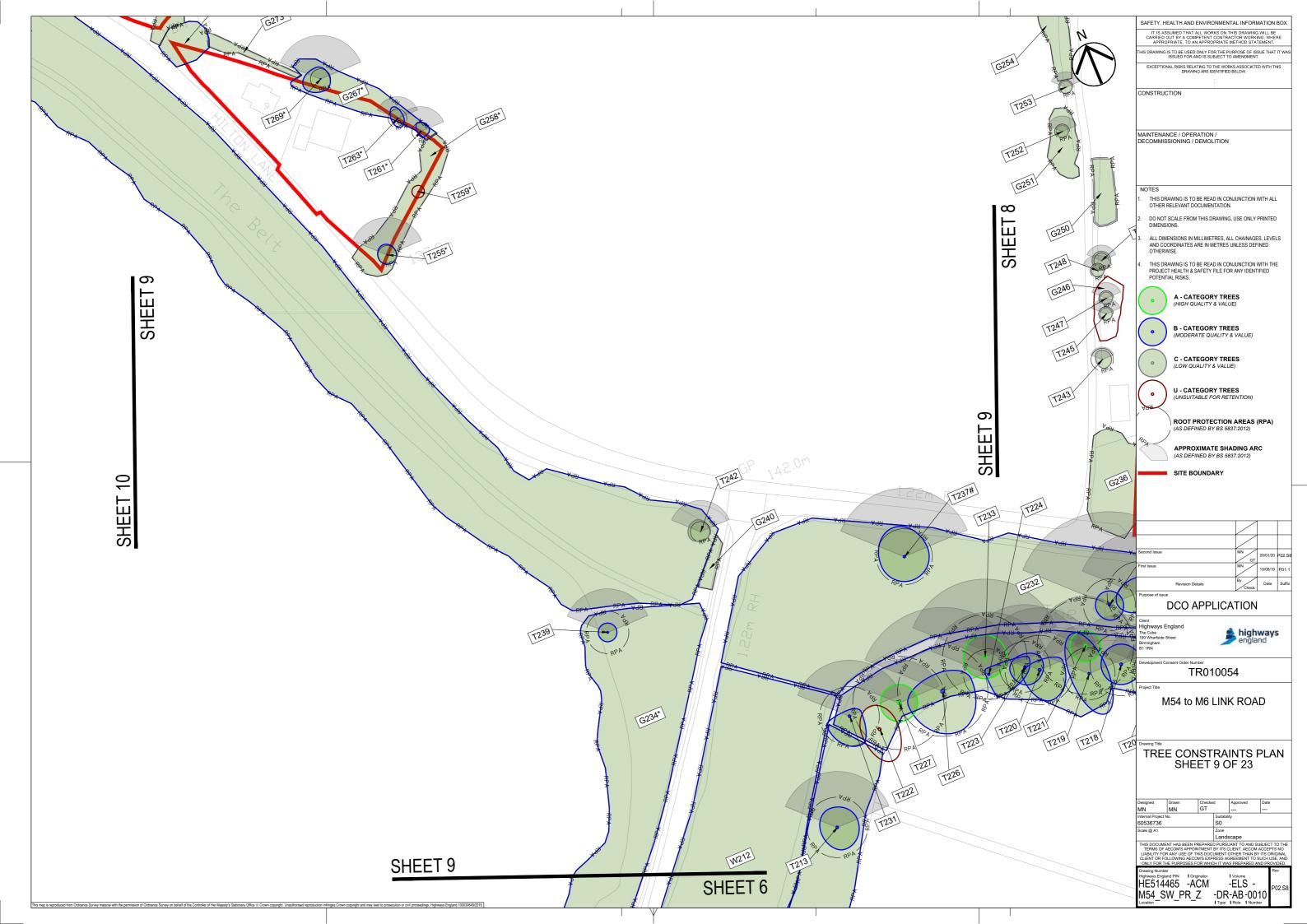


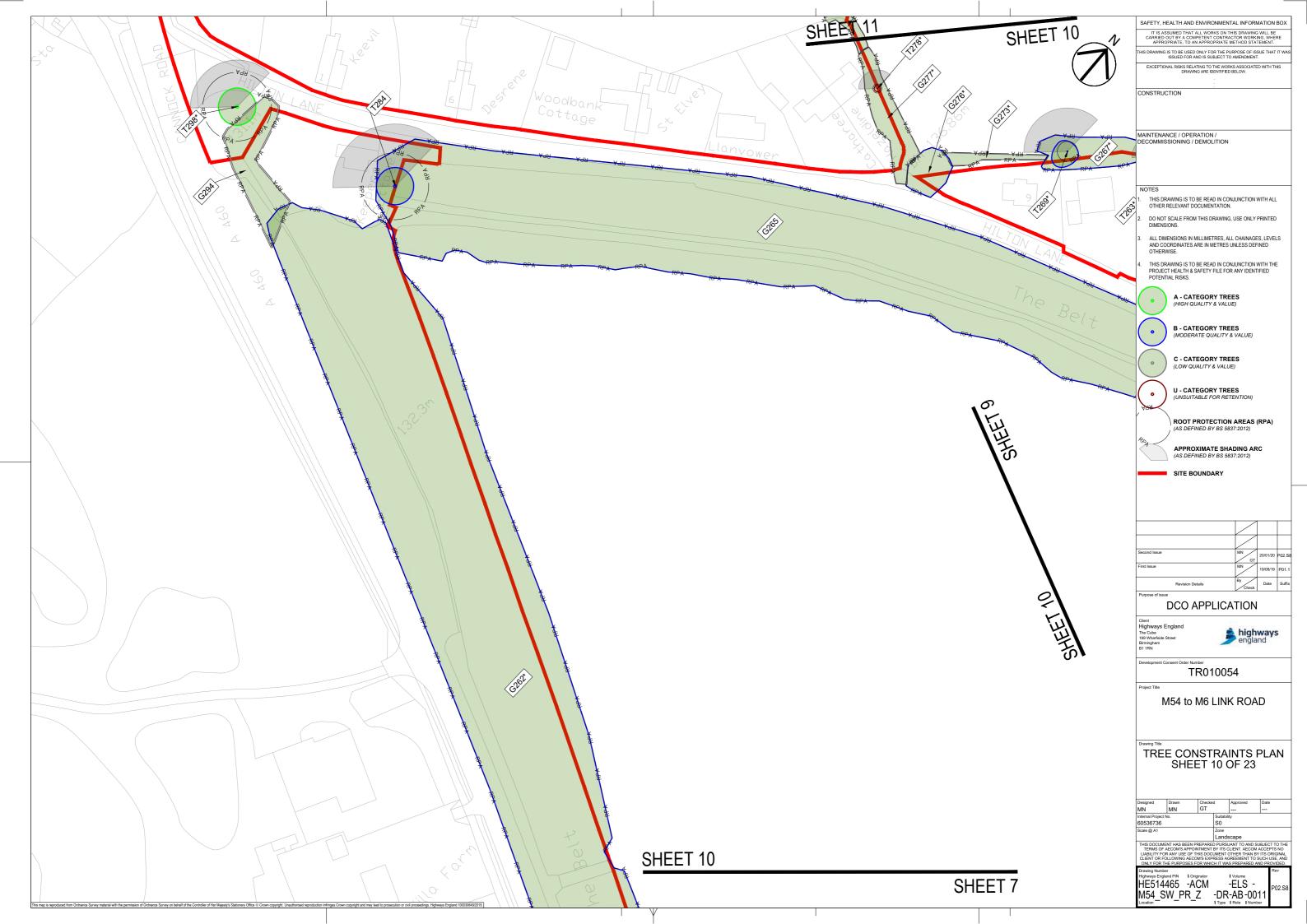


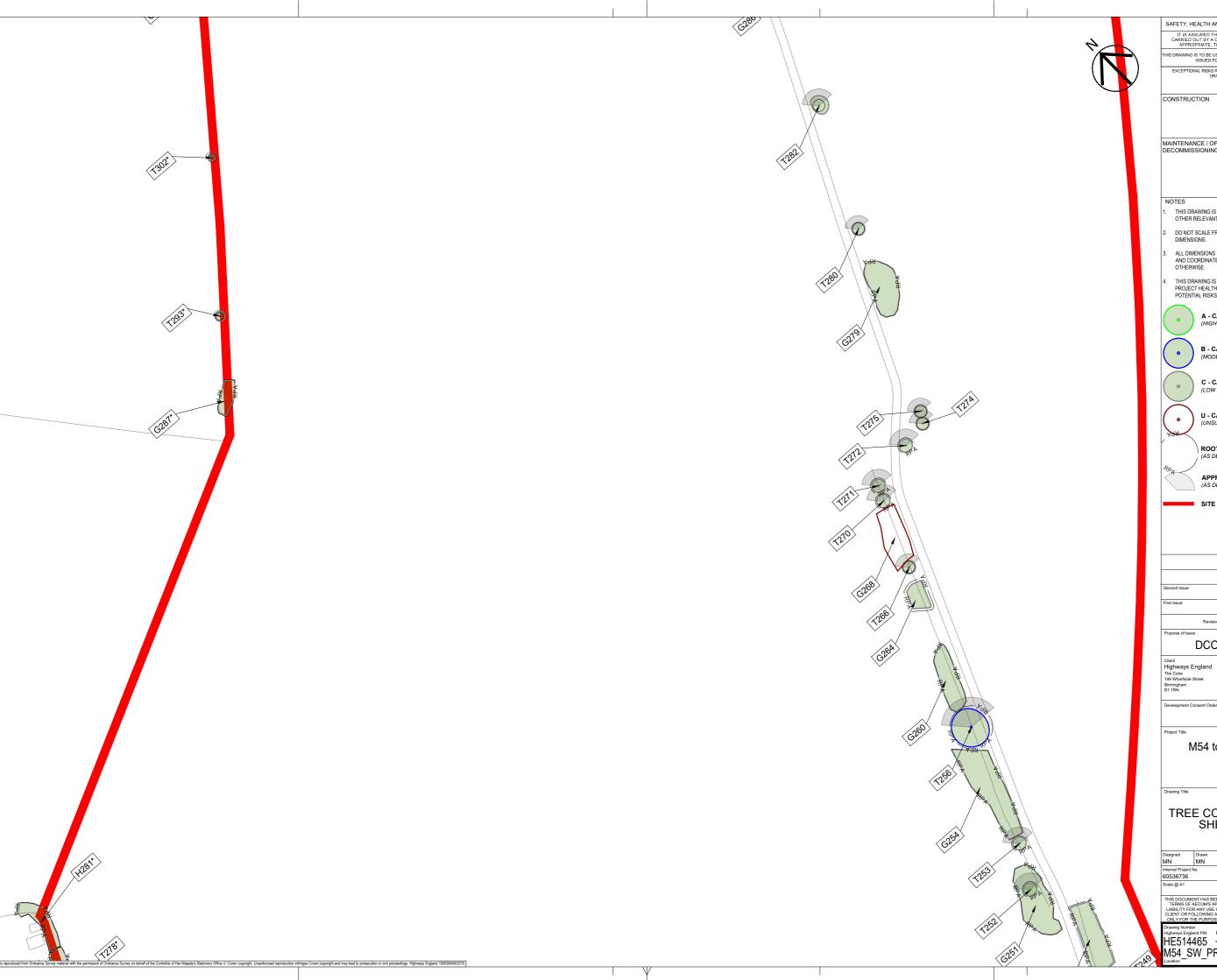












SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION BOX

S DRAWING IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ISSUE THAT IT WA ISSUED FOR AND IS SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT.

MAINTENANCE / OPERATION / DECOMMISSIONING / DEMOLITION

- THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTATION.
- ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES, ALL CHAINAGES, LEVELS AND COORDINATES ARE IN METRES UNLESS DEFINED OTHERWISE.
- THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PROJECT HEALTH & SAFETY FILE FOR ANY IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL RISKS.



B - CATEGORY TREES (MODERATE QUALITY & VALUE)

C - CATEGORY TREES (LOW QUALITY & VALUE)

U - CATEGORY TREES (UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION)

ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPA) (AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012)

APPROXIMATE SHADING ARC (AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012)

SITE BOUNDARY

Date Suffix

DCO APPLICATION

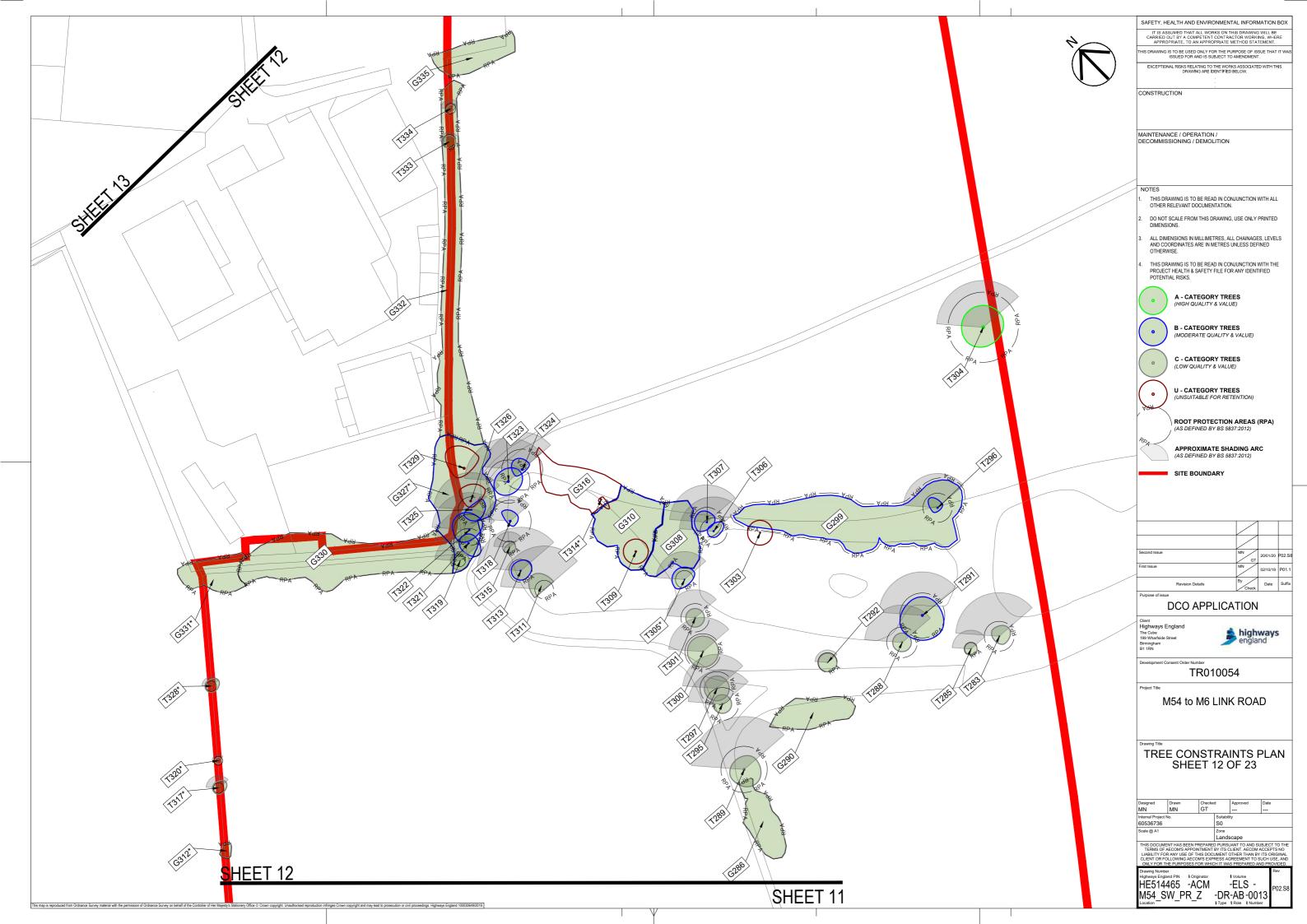


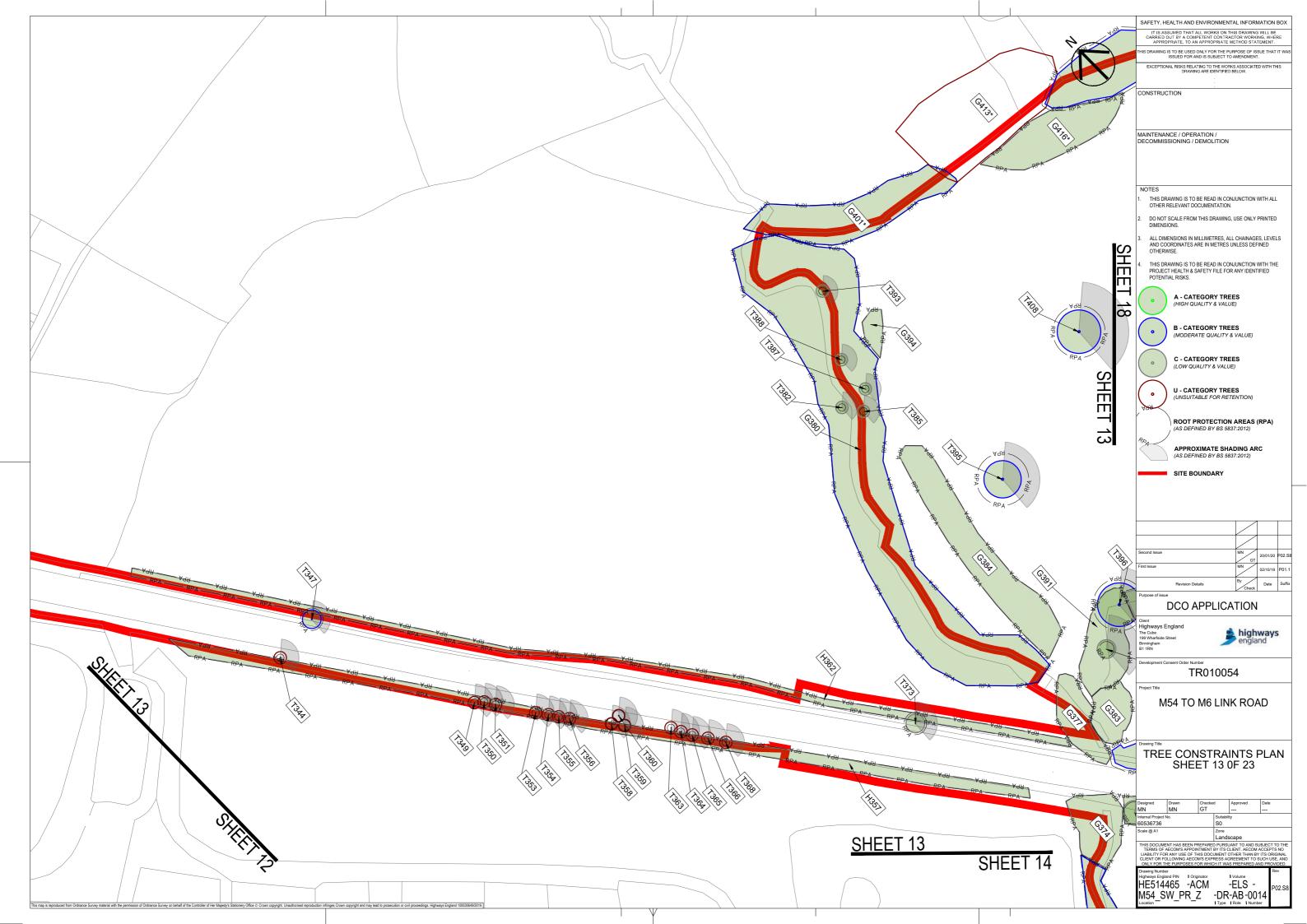
TR010054

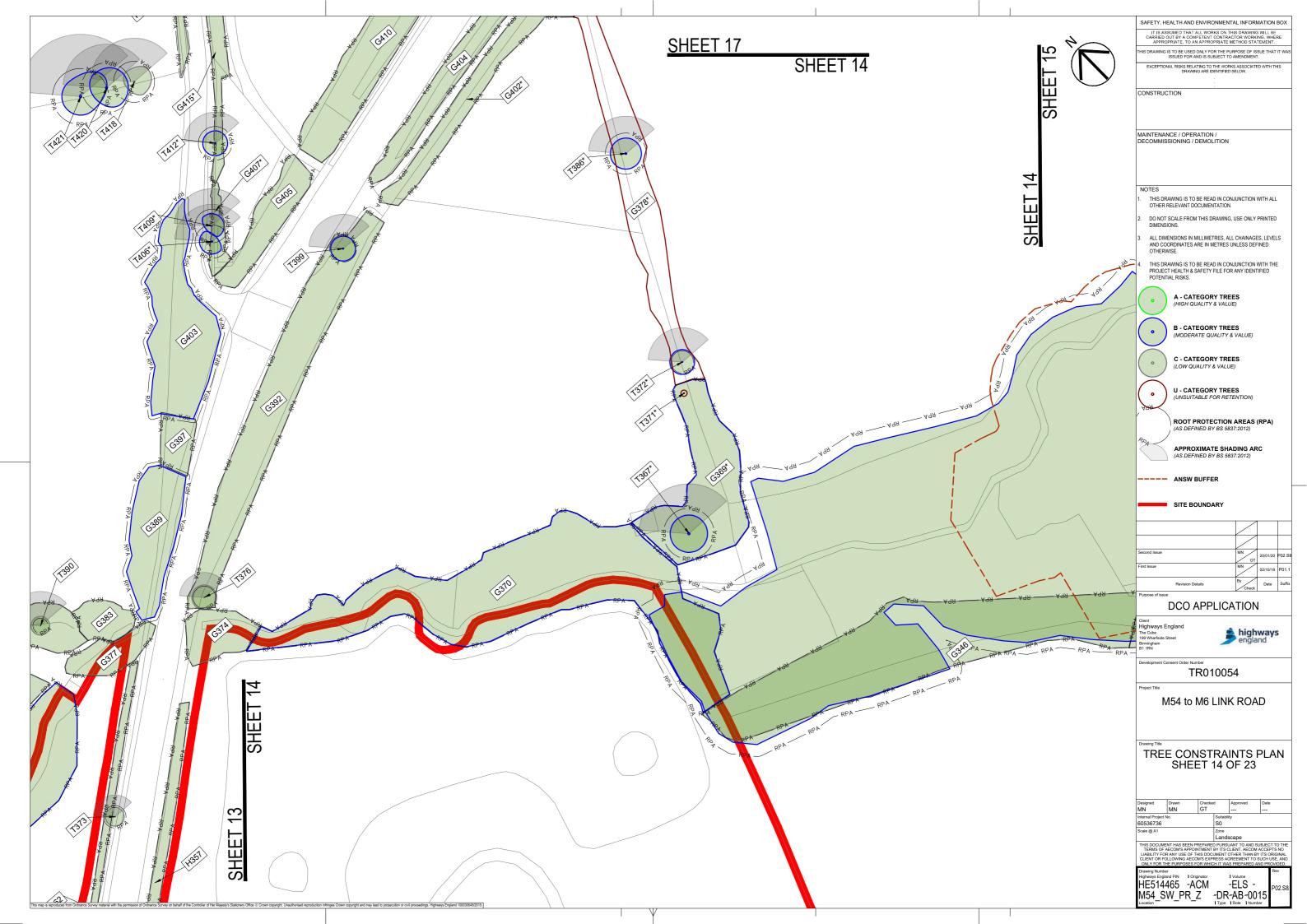
M54 to M6 LINK ROAD

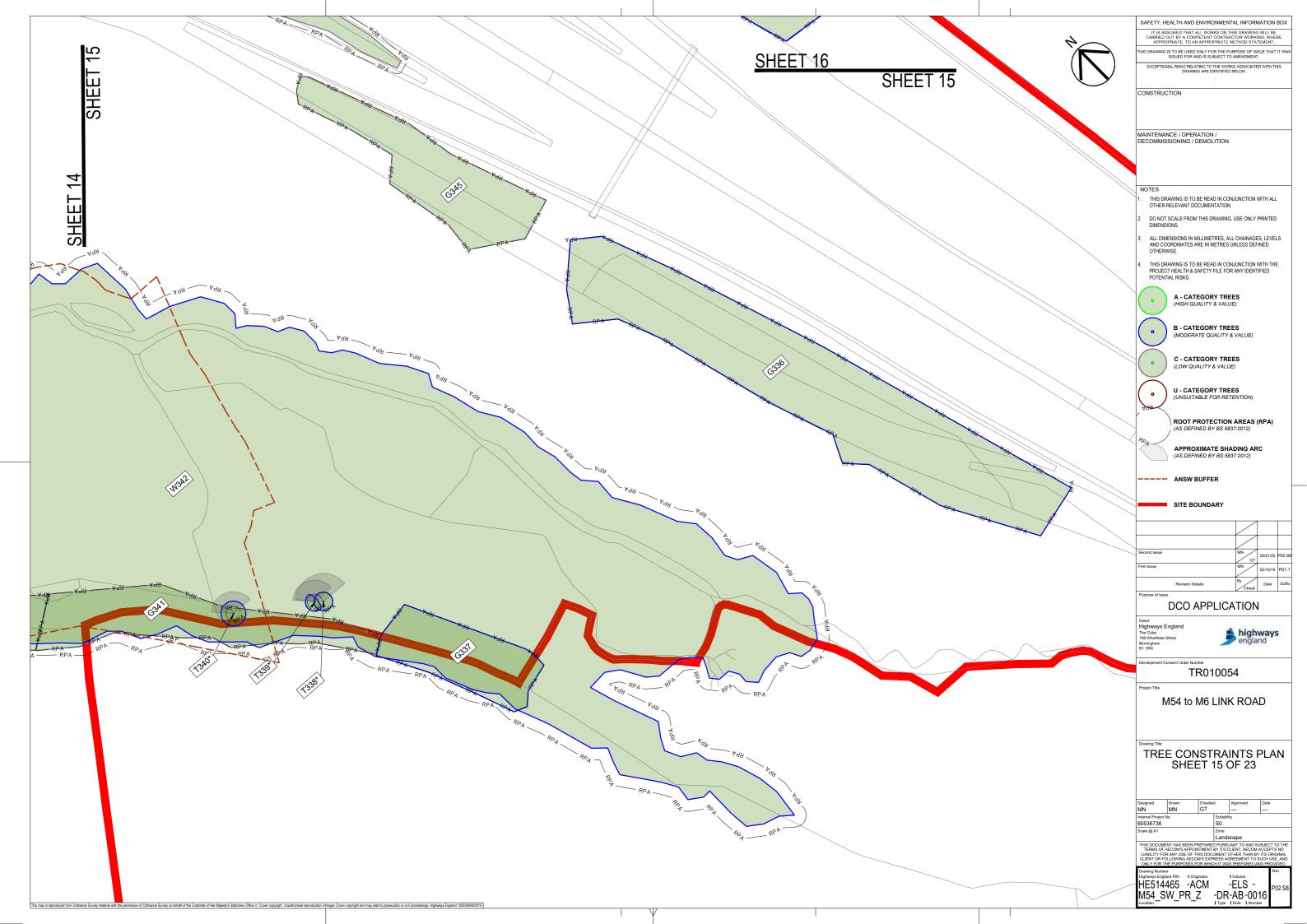
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN SHEET 11 OF 23

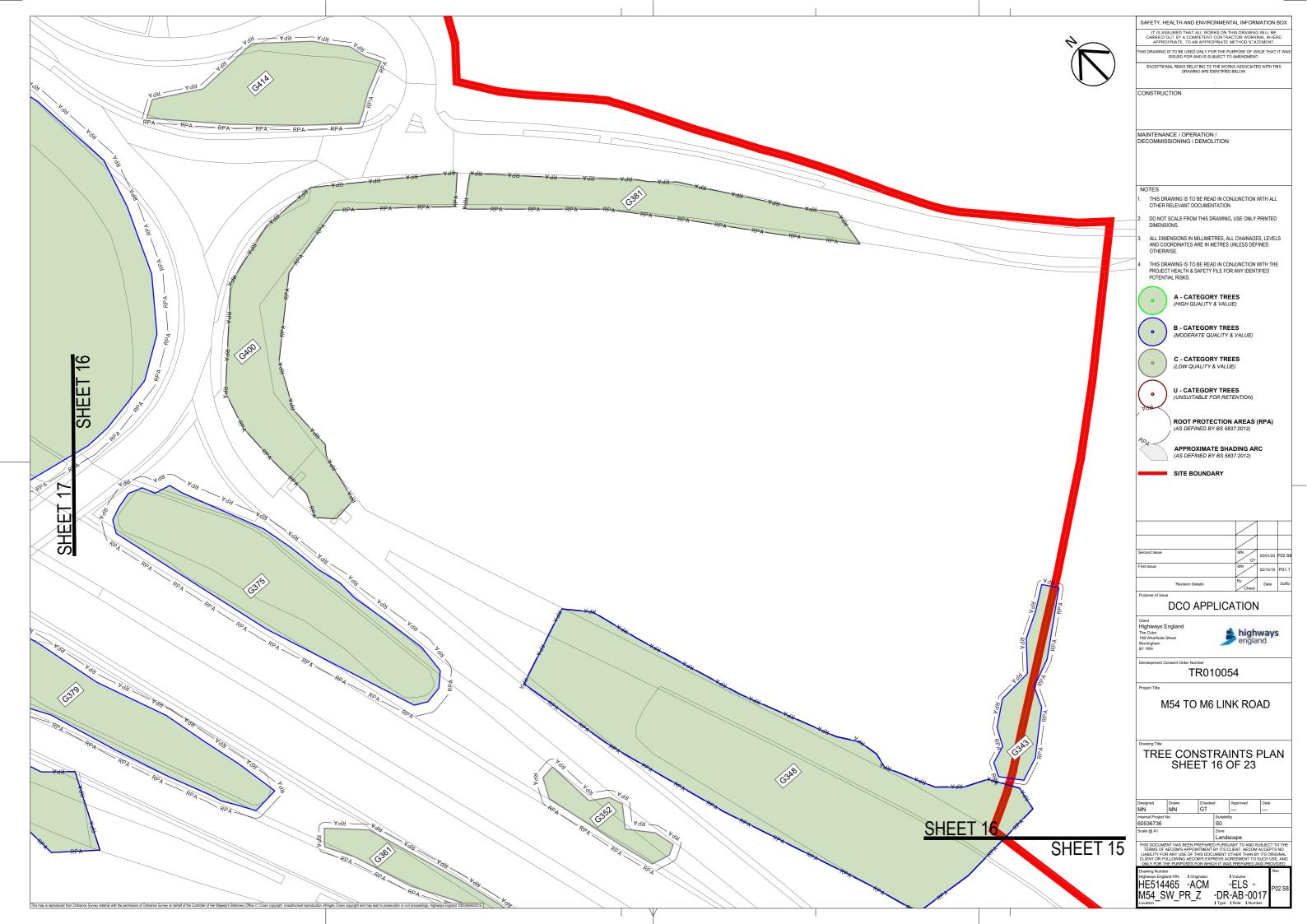
MN MN	MN	GT	ıd	Approved	Date
,		Suitability S0			
Scale @ A1		Zone Landscape			
					OUR IFOT TO THE

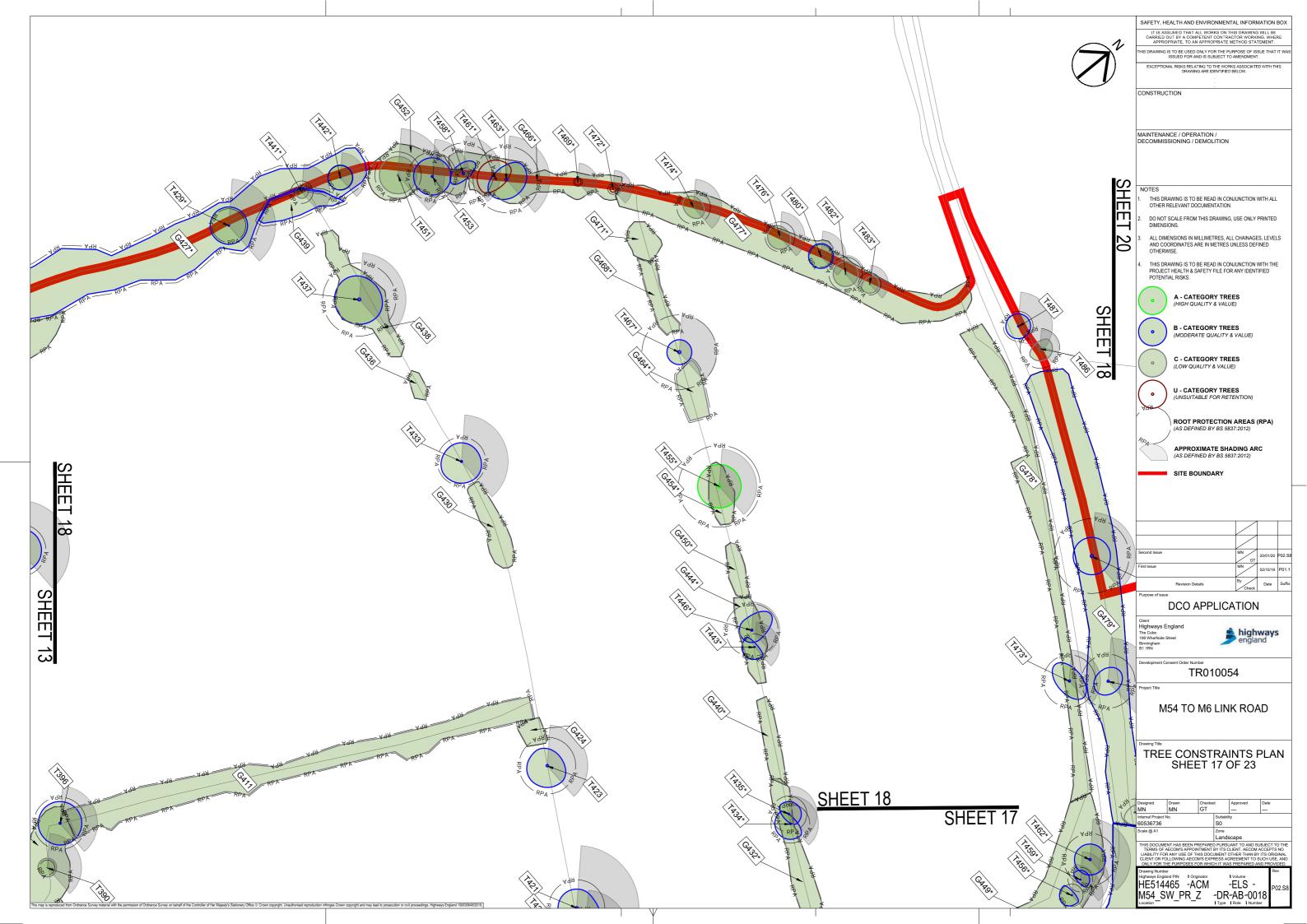


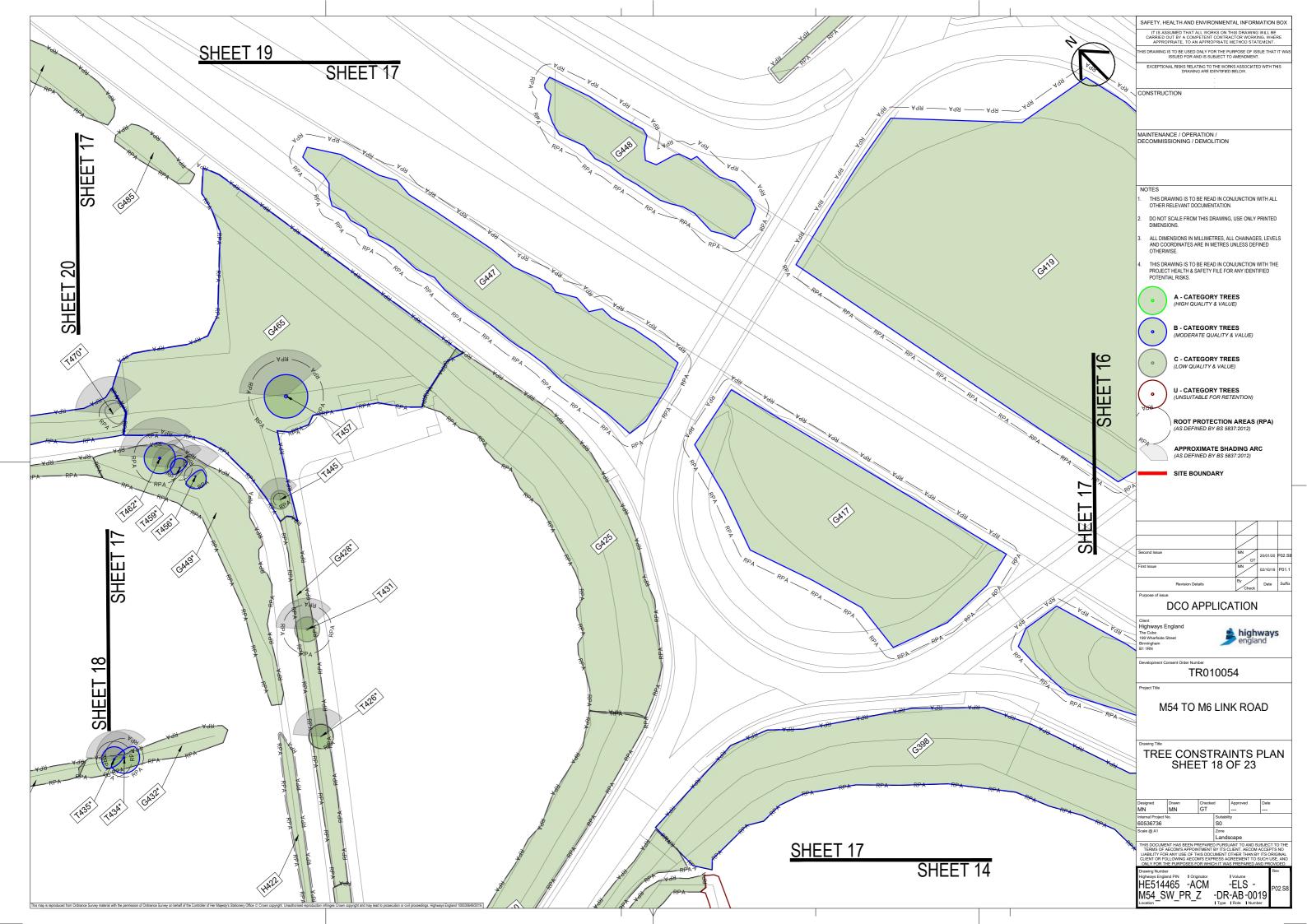


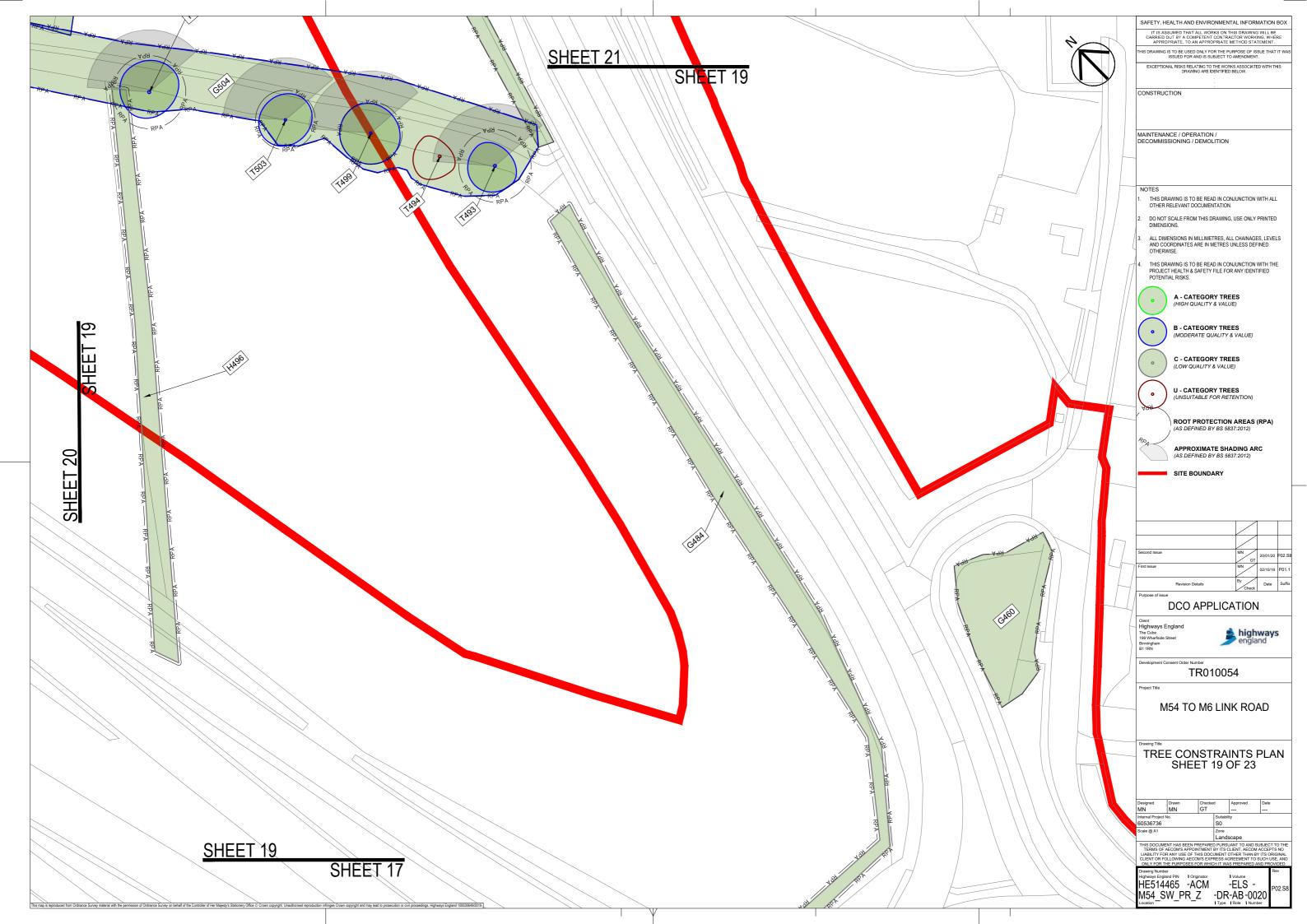


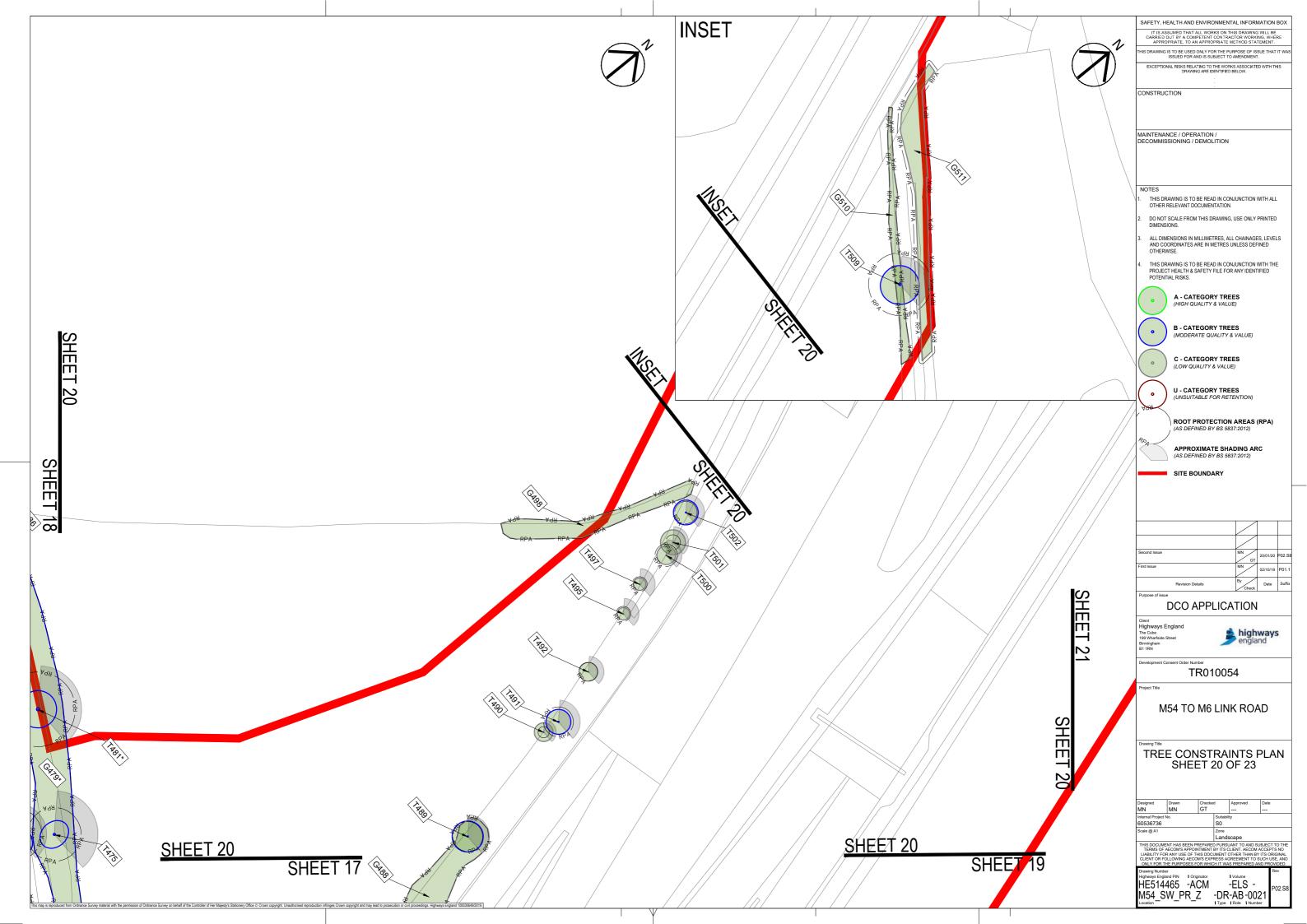


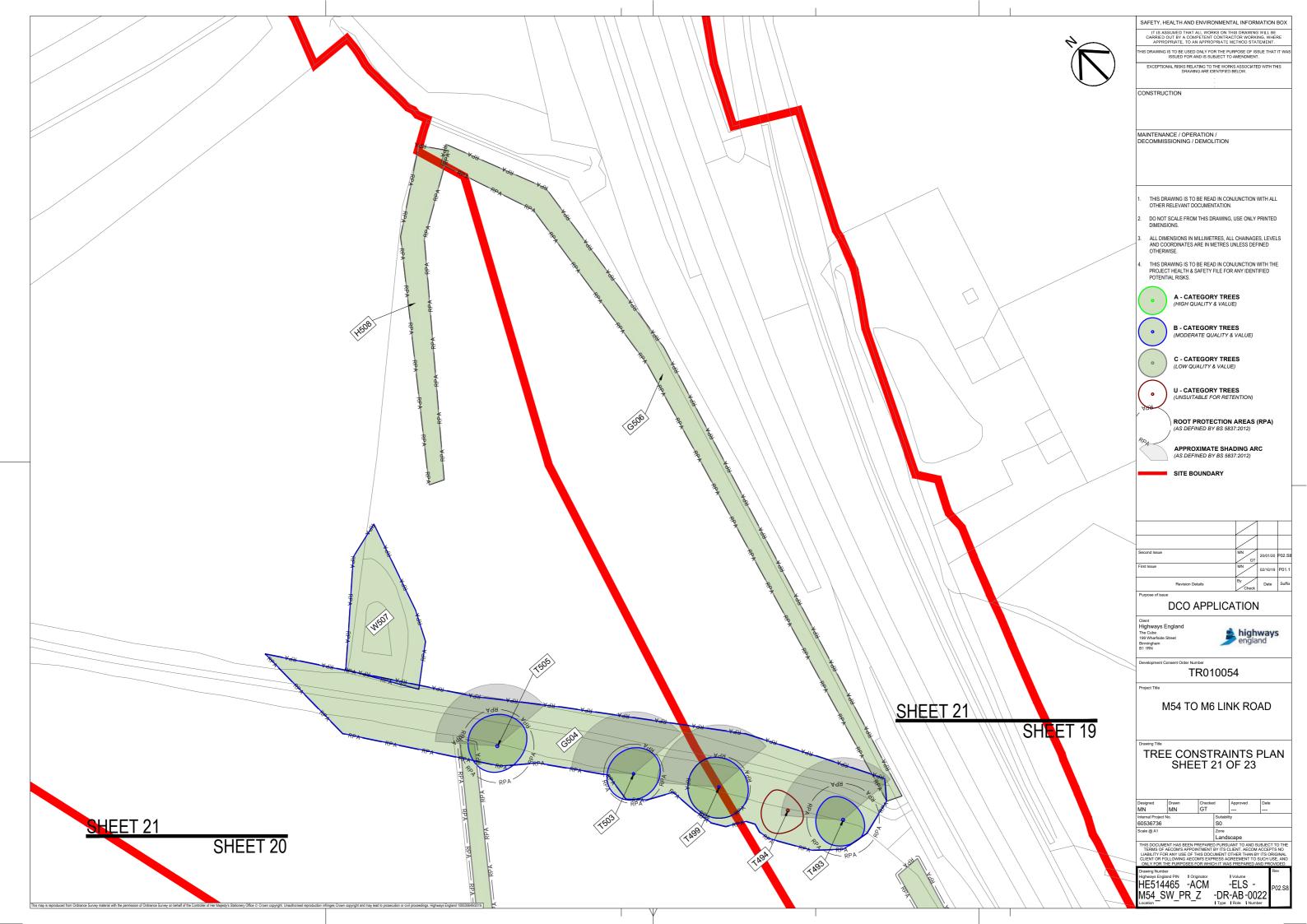


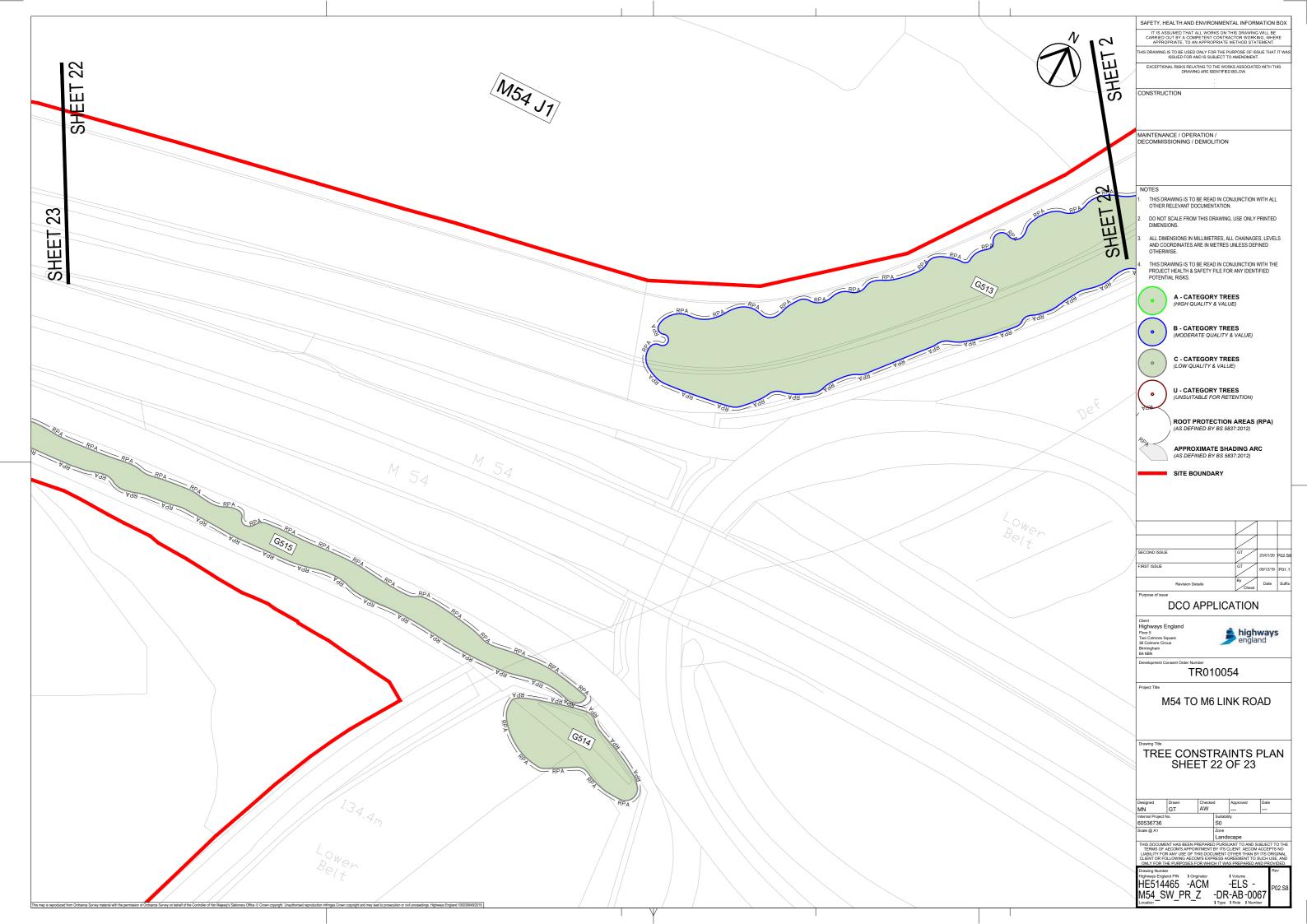
















Annex B: Tree Survey Schedule

Ref. No	Species	Height	leter	Cano	ppy sp	read (n	n)	ficant	earance	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	l on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Bodiu
Ret. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate ti Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
W1*	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), White Willow (Salix alba), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	17	450	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Woodland group, predominantly ash and alder. no access to bases. Dense understory of brambles and nettles. Screening from road.		Remove area as shown on the TPP.	20+	B1,2	92	5.41
T2*	White Willow (Salix alba)	14	350	2	6	9	2	6.0/\$	4	Poor	М	Fair	No access to base. Significant dieback with large deadwood. currently overhanging a moderate usage private road and grassland.	Coppice (< 3 months)	Fell	10+	C2	55	4.18
T3*	White Willow (Salix alba)	12	250	1	5	2	6	2.0/\$	1	Poor	ЕМ	Fair	No access to base. Significant dieback of main stem with large deadwood. currently overhanging an unmanaged grassland area.	Coppice (< 3 months)	Fell	10+	C2	28	2.99
G4*	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	15	400#	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good	No access to bases. Surveyed at a distance from private road.		Remove area as shown on the TPP.	20+	B2	72	4.79
T5*	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	5	80	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0/E	1.7	Fair	Y	Fair	No access to base.		Fell	10+	C2	3	0.98
G6	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), White Willow (Salix alba)	14	200	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Edge of pond		Fell	10+	C2	18	2.39
T7*	White Willow (Salix alba)	15	220,230,18 0,200,150	6	6	6	8	1.0/W		Good	EM	Good	Edge of pond		Fell	20+	B2	89	5.32



Dof No.	Species	Height	eter	Cano	opy sp	read (r	n)	ficant lirection	learance	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	l on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Bodin
Ref. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cle	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Work Facilitate t Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
G8*	White Willow (Salix alba)	16	350	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	ЕМ-М	Good - Fair	Bases not visible. Moderate deadwood. located in a low access area.		Fell	20+	B2	55	4.18
T9*	White Willow (Salix alba)	15	360	3	7	7	1	3.0/E	7	Dead	М	Dead	No access to base. Dead tree overhanging moderately used road.	Fell (< 1 month)	Fell	<10	U2	59	4.33
T10*	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	10	300,200,18	5	5	6	8	3.0/W	0	Fair	EM	Fair	No access to base. Three stem from base. Several partial branch failures.	Remove partially failed branches. (< 3 months)	Fell	10+	C2	73	4.82
T11*	White Willow (Salix alba)	16	400	4	9	5	4	3.0/S	2	Fair	М	Fair	No access to base. Moderately sparse canopy. Central upper canopy dieback overhanging unmanaged grassland.	Remove dead wood Low access area. (When funds allow)	Fell	10+	C2	72	4.79
T12*	White Willow (Salix alba)	10	200	4	5	5	3	3.0/S	2.5	Fair	SM	Fair	No access to base. Minor dieback in upper canopy.		Fell	10+	C2	18	2.39
T13*	White Willow (Salix alba)	14	350	4	5	0.1	9	5.0/W	3	Fair	ЕМ	Fair	No access to base. Suppressed form from adjacent tree.		Fell	10+	C2	55	4.18
T14*	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	15	420	4	6	2	7	2.0/\$	0.5	Good	М	Fair	Two stems from 1.5m with tight compression fork union. With natural bracing.		Fell	20+	B2	80	5.05
T15*	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	17	280	4	5	5	1	9.0/NE	7	Good	ЕМ	Good	No access to base		Fell	20+	B2	35	3.34
T16*	White Willow (Salix alba)	16	400	8	4	4	7	8.0/N	7	Good	М	Good	No access to base.		Fell	20+	B2	72	4.79



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	opy sp	read (n	n)	ficant direction	learance	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	ks to the nent s	g on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works Facilitate th Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
G17*	Goat Willow (Salix caprea), White Willow (Salix alba), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	12	190	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Limited access to bases.		Fell	10+	C2	16	2.26
T18*	White Willow (Salix alba)	11	270	6	1	5	0.1	3.5/S	2	Good	SM	Fair	No access to base.		Fell	10+	C2	33	3.24
T19*	White Willow (Salix alba)	11	180	5	0.1	4	1	8.0/N	6	Good	SM	Fair	No access to base.		Fell	10+	C2	15	2.18
T20*	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	18	270,250, 100,250, 250,280, 400,350	7	7	7	7	3.0/NE	2	Good	М	Good	No access to bases. 8 stems from base.		Fell	20+	B2	261	9.11
T21*	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	9	200	3	3	3	4	1.7/SE	2	Good	SM	Good	Base not visible		Fell	20+	C1	18	2.39
T22*	Willow (Salix sp.)	17	300	7	6	6	6	7.0/E		Good	EM	Good			Fell	20+	B2	41	3.61
T23*	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	11	300	5	2	5	5	2.5/S	0	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Codominant stems from 2.5m. Union not visible. Upright form.		Fell	20+	B2	41	3.61
G24	Birch (Betula sp.), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Willow (Salix sp.), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	12	230	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Min deadwood , dense under storey of brambles and nettles		Fell	20+	C2	24	2.76
G25	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	15	200	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good			Fell	10+	C2	18	2.39
G26	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Aspen (Populus tremula), Silver Birch (Betula pendula), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	250	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	No access to bases. on island		Fell	10+	C2	28	2.99



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	opy sp	read (ı	m)	ficant direction	earance	ical		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J Op (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Rei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works (Facilitate the Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
G27*	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	200	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	No access to bases. Surveyed at a distance from private road. Predominantly an unmanaged hawthorn hedge with several self-set young ash. Provides screening from road.		Fell	10+	C2	18	2.39
G28*	Goat Willow (Salix caprea), White Willow (Salix alba), Aspen (Populus tremula), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	15	350	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	No access to bases. Located adjacent to a stream/ditch.		Fell	20+	B2	55	4.18
G29	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	10	250	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good	By edge of pond		Fell	20+	B2	28	2.99
G30	Aspen (Populus tremula), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	260	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Mostly Aspen		Fell	20+	B2	31	3.14
G31	Aspen (Populus tremula), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	260	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Mostly Aspen		Fell	20+	B2	31	3.14
T32*	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	8	200,200,10	3	3	3	3	1.5/\$	0	Fair	SM	Fair	Edge of pond. moderately sparse		Fell	10+	C2	27	2.93
G33	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	5	80	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	Υ	Good	On the edge of pond		Fell	10+	C2	3	0.98
T34*	White Willow (Salix alba)	15	275,280,20 0,330,300, 270,220,25 0	7	7	7	7	1.5/S	2	Good	EM	Good	On the edge of the pond		Fell	20+	B2	255	9.01
G35*	Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	7	200	See	Plan	·		n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	No access to bases.		Fell	10+	C2	18	2.39



Ref. No	Species		Height	Diameter	Cano	ppy sp	read (r	n)	ficant direction	learance	ical		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
ivei. Mo	Common Name (S name)	Scientific	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Dian (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cle	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works to Facilitate the Development Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
G36*	Silver Birch pendula), Commo (Quercus robur), I (Crataegus monogy	Hawthorn	17	375	See I	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Predominantly unmanaged oak woodland.		Remove area as shown on the TPP.	20+	B2	64	4.51
T37	Common Oak robur)	(Quercus	18	390	6	5	4	6	8.0/N	9	Good	EM	Good	Moderate deadwood but in a low access woodland.			20+	B2	69	4.69
T38	Common Oak robur)	(Quercus	18	680	6	8	6	8	8.0/S	8	Good	М	Good	Moderate deadwood but in a low access woodland.			20+	B1,2	209	8.16
T39	Common Oak robur)	(Quercus	17	470	7	4	5	7	5.0/NW	4	Good	EM	Good	Moderate deadwood but in a low access woodland.			20+	B2	100	5.64
T40*	Common Oak robur)	(Quercus	18	625	7	9	8	9	8.0/SW	8	Good	М	Good	Large deadwood but in a low access woodland. Adjacent to ditch.			20+	B1,2	177	7.51
T41*	Common Oak robur)	(Quercus	18	760	3	8	5	8	8.0/W	5	Good	М	Good	Large deadwood but in a low access woodland. Stem diameter measured at 1.2m. Two stems from 1.7m with good union.			20+	B1,2	261	9.11
T42*	Common Oak robur)	(Quercus	18	680	7	7	7	8	9.0/NW	12	Fair	М	Good	Large deadwood but in a low access woodland.		Fell	20+	B1,2	209	8.16
T43*	Common Oak robur)	(Quercus	18	675	5	9	7	7	10.0/SE	6	Good	М	Good	Large deadwood but in a low access woodland.			20+	B1,2	206	8.10



Ref. No	Species	Height	leter	Cano	ppy sp	read (r	m)	ficant lirection	earance	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ant			RPA	RPA Radiu
Rei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate the Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T44*	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	640	7	8	4	9	5.0/W	0.5	Good	M	Good	On the edge of the woodland.		Fell	20+	B1,2	185	7.67
T45	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	550	9	7	6	7	12.0/W	10	Good	М	Good	Two stems from 9m with good union.			20+	B1,2	137	6.60
T46	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	480	4	7	5	4	7.0/E	1.5	Poor	М	Poor	On the edge of the woodland. No access to base. Significant dieback of canopy.			<10	U2	104	5.75
T47	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	535	7	8	5	7	10.0/W	7	Good	М	Good	Moderate deadwood but within low access woodland. Two stems from 7m with good union.			20+	B1,2	130	6.43
T48	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	560	6	6	7	7	8.0/E	7	Fair	М	Fair	Moderate deadwood but within low access woodland. Moderate dieback in upper canopy. Within a low access woodland.			20+	B2	142	6.72
T49	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	600	5	7	9	4	4.0/E	0.5	Poor	М	Poor	Large deadwood, with moderate dieback and sparsity. located on the edge of a low access woodland adjacent to a low use arable field. Large basal hollowing to north side with minimal wound wood development.			10+	C2	163	7.20
T50	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	700	7	7	7	7	5.0/N	0	Good	М	Good	Two stems from 4m, good union.			20+	B1,2	222	8.41
T51	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	680	5	7	8	7	12.0/N	1	Good	M	Good	Two stems from 8m, good union.			20+	B2	209	8.16



Def No	Species	Height	eter	Cano	opy sp	read (r	n)	iicant Iirection	learance	cal		Condition	Ohaamatiana	y int ndations	s to the ent	on (vrs)		RPA	RPA
Ref. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cle	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works (Facilitate the Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
T52	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	710	3	9	8	6	4.0/SE	1	Good	M	Good	Moderate deadwood, located on edge of low access woodland adjacent to arable field.			20+	B2	228	8.52
T53	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	340	4	4	2	4	15.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2	52	4.07
T54	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	12	900	5	8.5	7.5	4	1.5/E	0	Good	ОМ	Good	Epicormic growth. Thick main stem forked at 3.5m. No major visible defects.	No action.	Fell	40+	B1	366	10.79
T55	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	320	3	3	3	3	8.0/N	0	Fair	EM	Fair	Significant upper canopy dieback with large deadwood, located within low access woodland			<10	C2	46	3.83
T56	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	425,350	7	3	3	6	5.0/NW	1	Good	М	Good	Two stems from the base, good union			20+	B2	137	6.60
T57	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	380,415	7	4	3	5	9.0/N	7	Fair	М	Fair	Twin stem at 1.3m with ok union. Eastern stem has severe necrotic bark on lower stem and has significant upper canopy dieback with large deadwood. located within low access woodland			10+	C1,2	143	6.75
T58	Lime (Tilia sp.)	16	515	9	5	4	11	7.0/E	0	Good	EM	Good	Located in low access woodland, over hanging road and footpath			20+	B2	120	6.18
T59	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	505	7	7	6	10	3.0/W	5	Good	М	Good				20+	B1,2	115	6.05



Ref. No	Species	Height	ıeter	Cano	ppy spi	read (n	n)	ficant lirection	earance	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	l on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Bodiu
Kei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works teacilitate the Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
T60	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	710	6	10	6	9	12.0/NW	12	Fair	M	Poor	Large cavity on southern stem from 0.3m to 2m. Decayed, cavity at base of wound extends 0.5m down, cavity above wound extends at least 2m up. Significant wound wood (gate posts) min swelling around wound. Sound test showed significant hollowing of stem two stems from 2 metres with good union. SW stem has a large wound on the northern side starting 1m above union and extending 1.5m up the stem, limited visibility due to ivy but with moderate wound wood development Large deadwood present	Create monolith	Create monolith at 8m. (<1 month)	<10	U2	228	8.52
T61	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	630	9	6	2	9	8.0/W	3	Good	М	Good				20+	B1,2	180	7.57
T62	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	480	5	4	1	7	14.0/NW	15	Good	М	Good				20+	B2	104	5.75
T63	Lime (Tilia sp.)	18	450,400	7	5	5	8	7.0/S	0	Good	M	Good	2 stems from base with fair union		Fell	20+	B1,2	179	7.55
T64	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	540	5.5	5.5	6.5	6.5	1.5/E	0	Good	М	Good	Single stem with an even canopy. Low spreading crown. Minor deadwood.	No action.		40+	B1	132	6.48
T65	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	840	6	8	6	6	3.0/E	0.5	Good	М	Good - Fair	Thick single stem forking at 2m into two large limbs. Some stubs and deadwood throughout. Good even canopy working as an individual tree.	No action.		40+	B1	319	10.08



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	ppy spr	read (n	n)	ficant direction	earance	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	ry ent endations	s to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Noi. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate th Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T66	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	620	7	3	9	6	7.0/E	2	Fair	M	Fair	Located within low access woodland, multiple recent large limb failures including one large hung up branch	Remove hung up branches (< 12 months)	Fell	20+	B2	174	7.44
T67	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	10	510	6.5	0	3	0		0.5	Good	М	Good - Fair	Single stem with ivy. Slightly one-sided. No major visible defects.	No action.		20+	C1	118	6.13
T68	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	870	8	6	7.5	5	4.0/E	0.5	Good	М	Good - Fair	Thick single stem. Forked at 4m producing 4 large limbs. Significant dieback to SW stem. Column of decay from ground level to 2m on SW of stem with good woundwood. Some significant deadwood throughout.	Deadwoo d if target.		40+	B1	342	10.43
G69	Cypress (Chamaecyparis sp.), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	100	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	SM-EM	Fair			Remove section as shown on the TPP,	20+	C2	5	1.26
T70	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	1090	7	6	4	6.5	0.5/E , 0.5/N , 0.5/S , 0.5/W	0.5	Good	ОМ	Good - Fair	Thick bole forked at 4m producing 2 large limbs. Some ripped wounds and significant stubs. Dense lower canopy. Ash under canopy.	No action,		40+	B1,2	538	13.09
T71	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	20	380,370,37 0,370,370	4	8	4	5		0	Good	М	Fair	Small multi-stemmed lime under canopy of little value. Multi-stemmed at base with tight unions and included bark between stems. Ivy around base Appears to have lost 1-2 stems towards the west with good woundwood.	No action.		20+	B1,2	313	9.98



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	opy sp	read (n	n)	ficant direction	earance	ical		Condition	Observations	ry ent endations	s to he ent	l On (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T72	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	650	7	8	7	10	12.0/\$	1	Good	М	Good	Large basal wound north side of tree with good wound wood development sounded normal. large deadwood but within low access woodland		Fell	20+	B1,2	191	7.80
T73	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	670	7	6	5	6	3.5/NE , 3.5/SW	1	Good	М	Fair	Thick stem with dense ivy. Forked at 3m. Canopy biased to north.	No action.		20+	B1	203	8.04
G74	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	16	340	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Limited access to bases		Fell	20+	B2	52	4.07
T75	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	885	8	7	8	11	6.0/SW	7	Good	М	Good	Large deadwood but within low access woodland. large wound on eastern side at base of stem with good wound wood development, sounded normal smaller basal wound between buttresses on northern side. white fruiting bodies present (representative of chicken of the woods).		Fell	20+	B1,2	354	10.61
G76	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	15	500	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	М	Fair	A row of three single stemmed oak with a small haw and elder along line of ditch.			40+	B1,2	113	6.00
T77	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	680	5	9	5	11	7.0/W	14	Good	М	Good	Large deadwood but located within low access woodland		Fell	20+	B1,2	209	8.16
T78	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	560	7	3	5	11	6.0/W	11	Fair	М	Good	Sparse canopy		Fell	20+	B2	142	6.72



Ref. No	Species	Height	ıeter	Cano	py sp	read (r	n)	ficant direction	earance	ical		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	l On (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Kei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated I	Stem Diamete (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cle	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommend	Tree Works Facilitate tl Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T79	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	19	750	8	9	10	8	14.0/W	5	Good	M	Good			Fell	20+	B1,2	255	9.01
T80	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	450	2	8	7	7	3.0/S , 3.0/W	1.5	Good	EM	Fair	Single stem with canopy starting at 2m. Slightly one-sided to south due to adjacent yew.	No action.		40+	B1	92	5.41
T81	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	500,330,34 0	8	7	8	9	7.0/W	2	Good	М	Good	Three stems from base. Fair unions.		Fell	20+	B1,2	215	8.27
T82	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	880	4	8	9	5	3.0/SE	1.5	Good	М	Fair	East bias canopy. Thick bole. Significant limb at 3m to SE. Epicormic shoots throughout crown. Minor stubs and deadwood.	No action.		40+	B1	350	10.55
T83	Yew (Taxus baccata)	14	640	4	6	4	6	2.0/N , 2.0/S , 2.0/W	0.5	Good	М	Fair	Thick single stem with low canopy. Forked at 1m with included bark but otherwise of good shape and form with no major visible defects.	No action.		40+	B1	185	7.67
T84	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	23	850	6	10	8	7	3.0/E	2	Good	М	Good	Thick bole with south bias canopy. Small oak with 420mm DBH directly at base but deformed under the first branch.	No action.	Fell	40+	B1	327	10.20
T85	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	860	5.5	6.5	5	5.5	2.5/S	1.5	Good	ОМ	Fair - Poor	Thick single stem with bark wounds due to grazing. Some deadwood and stubs. Large section of original canopy lost in distant past. Remaining upper crown one-sided. Vigorous epicormic shoots throughout crown.			20+	B1	335	10.33
T86	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	22	820	10.5	6	7	10	6.0/SW	0.5	Good	М	Fair	Thick single stem with slightly twisted form with predominantly high canopy starting at 6m. Broad, even canopy. No major visible defects.	No action.		40+	B1	304	9.84



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	ppy sp	read (ı	n)	ficant direction	earance	ical		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	ks to the nent s	Job (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated I	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cle	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate tl Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T87	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	19	650	8	7	8	8	8.0/W	3	Good	М	Good	Large deadwood but within low access woodland.		Fell	20+	B1,2	191	7.80
T88	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	23	990	10	10	9	6		0.5	Good	M	Good	Thick single bole with large even canopy from 4m. Wide spreading but upright form. Deadwood in some placed. No major visible defects.	No action.	Fell	40+	B1	443	11.87
T89*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	900	4	7	9	4	4.0/E	1.5	Good	ОМ	Fair	Branch collar wound on main stem to south at 4m above ground level with woundwood to one side. Deadwood.			20+	B1	366	10.79
T90	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	19	640	8	8	7	7	9.0/E	1.5	Good	М	Good	Large deadwood but within low access woodland.		Fell	20+	B1,2	185	7.67
T91	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	23	700	9	6	1	8	8.0/E , 8.0/N , 8.0/S , 8.0/W	8	Good	М	Good	Drawn up with a high canopy formed of upright limbs. Some deadwood and stubs.	No action.	Fell	40+	B1	222	8.41
T92	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	19	600	6	5	4	7	7.0/W	4	Good	М	Good	Large deadwood but within low access woodland.		Fell	20+	B1,2	163	7.20
G93A	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	720	8	8	8	8	1.0/S	0.5	Good	М	Fair	Two single stemmed trees forming one crown. Reasonable shape and form. No major visible defects.			20+	B1,2	235	8.65
G93B	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	670	8	8	8	8	1.0/\$	0.5	Good	М	Fair	Two single stemmed trees forming one crown. Reasonable shape and form. Some signs of dieback in upper canopy with deadwood. No other major visible defects.			20+	B1,2	203	8.04



Ref. No	Species	Height	leter	Cano	opy sp	read (r	n)	ficant direction	earance	ical		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	l on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
T94	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	19	625	8	6	7	6	7.0/N	1.5	Good	M	Good			Fell	20+	B1,2	177	7.51
T95	Sessile Oak (Quercus petraea)	30	950	10	11	8	10	5.0/SW	7	Good	М	Good	Thick single stem. Very upright and uneven form. Minor deadwood and stubs. No major visible defects.	No action.	Fell	40+	B1	408	11.40
W96	Yew (Taxus baccata), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Silver Birch (Betula pendula), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	30	500	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	ЕМ-М	Fair	Consisting mainly of large yew with little understory.		Fell	40+	B2	113	6.00
T97	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	16	790	0.2	6	3	3	5.0/S	3	Fair	M	Poor	Single stem. Snapped out at 7m with significant ripped wound leaving one limb to the south forming its crown. This is weakly attached and likely to fail.	Remove limb to leave 7m stick.		<10	U1	282	9.47
T98	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	500,400	5	6	3	7	2.0/N	1.5	Fair	M	Poor	Kretzschmaria deusta found at base of stem between buttresses on north, east and west sides. Extent of decay unknown.	Fell (< 1 month)	Fell	<10	U2	186	7.69
T99	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	350,400	3	3	3	3		0	Poor	EM	Poor	Ivy covered. Dead western stem. Significant dieback of canopy.		Fell	<10	U2	128	6.38
T100	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	920	8	8	8	8	5.0/E , 5.0/N , 5.0/S , 5.0/W	3	Fair	М	Fair	Single stemmed tree of upright form. Deadwood and stubs. Signs of maintenance. Minor dieback. Low vigour.		Fell	20+	B1	383	11.04



Ref. No	Species	Height	ıeter	Cano	opy spi	read (n	n)	ficant direction	earance	[cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	l on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works Facilitate th Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
T101	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	20	400	5	5	5	5	15.0/S		Good	M	Good			Fell	20+	B1,2	72	4.79
T102	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	20	500	6	3	6	4	0.5/N	0	Good	М	Good			Fell	20+	B1,2	113	6.00
W103	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	25	450	See	Plan	1	1	n/a	n/a	Fair	SM-M	Fair				40+	B1,2	92	5.41
T104	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	750	6	8	6.5	6	6.0/E	1.5	Good	М	Fair	Single stem with slight lean. Epicormic shoots and large burr on stem. Major deadwood and stubs.			40+	B1	255	9.01
T105	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	500	5	6	7	3	8.0/E , 8.0/N , 8.0/S , 8.0/W	3	Fair	М	Fair	Single stem with high crown. Deadwood and stubs. No major visible defects.			20+	B1	113	6.00
H106	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii)	21	490	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good				20+	C2	109	5.89
T107	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	650	6	2	3	7	4.0/W	3	Fair	М	Fair	Single stem. Slightly one-sided crown. Deadwood and stubs.		Fell	20+	B1	191	7.80
T108	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	20	760	4	9	7.5	7	5.0/S	3	Good	М	Fair	Thick, single stem. Canopy slightly biased to the E. Forked at 7m. Some deadwood and stubs. No major visible defects.			40+	B1,2	261	9.11



Ref. No	Species	Height	Diameter	Cano	opy sp	read (ı	m)	ficant	learance	ical		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J (vrs)	-	RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated I	Stem Diam (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cle	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommend	Tree Works Facilitate the Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T109	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	580	3	8	4	6	6.0/E , 6.0/N , 6.0/S , 6.0/W	1.5	Good	М	Fair	Single stem with slight lean to south. Forked upper crown. Minor deadwood. No major visible defects.			40+	B1	152	6.96
T110	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	21	690	6	9	7	7	6.0/W	15	Good	М	Good	Large deadwood but within a low use woodland.		Fell	20+	B1,2	215	8.27
T111	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	275,290,24 0,235,250	7	7	1	9	5.0/W	0	Fair	EM	Poor	White mycelium with black bootlaces underneath the bark around the base of the stem. Typical of honey fungus.		Fell	<10	U2	151	6.93
T112	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	185,220	5	2	2	4	4.0/W	0	Fair	SM	Fair	Moderate dieback of upper canopy.	Remove dead wood (< 3 months)	Fell	10+	C2	37	3.43
T113	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	22	480	7	7	5	8	10.0/N	0	Good	M	Good			Fell	20+	B1,2	104	5.75
T114	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	680	8	2	8	8	6.0/E , 6.0/N , 6.0/S , 6.0/W	1.5	Good	M	Fair	Single stem forked at 4m. Deadwood and stubs. Sparse canopy with prolific epicormic shoots along branches.			20+	B1	209	8.16
T115	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	830	8	6	8	9	8.0/E , 8.0/N , 8.0/S , 8.0/W	2	Good	М	Good	Single stem with a slight lean. Deadwood and stubs.			40+	B1	312	9.96



5 / 11	Species	Height	eter	Cano	opy sp	read (n	n)	icant	earance	cal		Condition		/ nt idations	s to he int	on (vrs)		RPA	RPA
Ref. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate th Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
T116	Common Oak (Quercus robur)		1060	6	5	4.5	6	3.5/E	1.5	Good	ОМ	Poor	Large single stem. High, even canopy. Large cavity opening at 2-3m and similar cavity opening at 5m revealing hollow centre to stem. Notable woundwood. Stubbed original leader.			20+	B1,3	508	12.72
T117	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	520	4	5	3	7	6.0/E , 6.0/N , 6.0/S , 6.0/W	2	Fair	М	Fair	Single stemmed. Deadwood throughout.			20+	B1	122	6.23
T118	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	22	430	6	5	5	3	15.0/N	0	Good	М	Good	Basal suckering limiting visibility of base.		Fell	20+	B1,2	84	5.17
G119	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Downy Birch (Betula pubescens)	14	450	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Poor	EM	Poor			Fell	10+	C1	92	5.41
T120	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	21	460	6	6	5	7	15.0/N	0	Good	М	Good	Basal suckering limiting visibility of base.		Fell	20+	B1,2	96	5.53
T121	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	840	10	9	10	7	6.0/E , 6.0/N , 6.0/S , 6.0/W	3	Good	М	Good	Large stem forked at 4m. Wide spreading crown. Deadwood throughout. No other major visible defects.			40+	B1	319	10.08
T122	White Poplar (Populus alba)	25	770	10	10	10	10		0.5	Good	М	Poor	Single stem with slight lean to NE. High canopy. 2 cankerous wounds on main stem at 4 & 5m. Large, ripped out wound at 8m to N. Potential to fail.		Top at 8m	<10	U1	268	9.24
T123	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	445	2	2	4	3	7.0/E	5	Good	М	Good	Previous main stem failure at 8m. Moderate regrowth, with moderate wound wood development.		Fell	10+	C2,3	90	5.35



Def No	Species	Height	eter	Cano	opy sp	read (ı	m)	iicant Iirection	earance	cal		Condition	Observations	y int ndations	s to he ant	on (vrs)		RPA	RPA
Ref. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate tl Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
T124	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	24	560	6	6	6	8	12.0/SW	8	Good	M	Good	Large deadwood but located within a low access woodland. Large basal stem wound on north east side. Good wound wood development and sounded normal.			20+	B1,2	142	6.72
T125	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	585	4	7	8	3	4.0/E	3	Good	М	Good	Large deadwood but located within a low access woodland. Adjacent to ditch.			20+	B1,2	155	7.02
G126	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	8	250	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	SM-M	Fair				20+	B2	28	2.99
T127	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	24	520	7	4	8	4	6.0/NE	3	Good	М	Good	Moderate deadwood but located within a low access woodland. Large basal stem wound on north east side. Good wound wood development and sounded normal.			20+	B1,2	122	6.23
T128	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	535	8	4	8	3	2.0/E	3	Good	М	Good	Moderate deadwood but located within a low access woodland. Adjacent to ditch.			20+	B1,2	130	6.43
T129	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	680	8	8	8	8	6.0/E , 6.0/N , 6.0/S , 6.0/W	3	Good	М	Good	Single stemmed. High canopy with SE bias. Some deadwood. No other major visible defects. Small oak adjacent with woodpecker hole at 7m but sheltered.			40+	B1	209	8.16
T130	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	410	6	3	2	4	14.0/N	7	Good	М	Good	Moderate deadwood but located within a low access woodland.		Fell	20+	B2	76	4.92
T131	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	390	5	3	1	4	14.0/E	1.5	Good	М	Good	Clear liquid exudate exiting stem at 0.4m on west side. Small basal stem wound on south side. Good wound wood and sounded normal.		Fell	20+	B2	69	4.69



D.C.N.	Species	Height	eter	Cano	py sp	read (r	n)	icant	learance	cal		Condition		/ int idations	s to he ant	in (vrs)		RPA	RPA
Ref. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cle	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
T132	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	400	5	1	4	4	12.0/W	2	Good	М	Good	Moderate deadwood but located within a low access woodland. Previous stem wound on west side at 0.2m up to 0.5m. Good wound wood development.		Fell	20+	B2	72	4.79
T133	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	470	1	4	7	0.2	4.0/E	0	Good	М	Fair	One-sided to the east. Bent over canopy beneath adjacent tree. Adjacent to ditch. No major visible defects.	No action.		20+	B1,2	100	5.64
T134	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	970	8	4	11	13	6.0/E , 6.0/N , 6.0/S , 6.0/W	3	Good	М	Good	Forked at 3m. Large stem. Reasonable shape and form. Some stubs and deadwood. Wide spreading to west.			40+	B1	426	11.64
T135	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	440	3	8	9	2	7.0/E	0	Poor	М	Poor	Single stemmed. Dieback to main leader with significant deadwood.			<10	U1	88	5.29
T136*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	850	12	12	12	12	2.5/E , 2.5/N , 2.5/S , 2.5/W	1.5	Good	ОМ	Fair	Thick, single stem surrounded by dense undergrowth. Stubbed leader in upper crown. Deadwood and stubs throughout but no major visible defects.			40+	B1,2	327	10.20
T137*	Small-leaved Lime (Tilia cordata)	16	1300	6	8	8	8	2.0/E , 2.0/N , 2.0/S , 2.0/W	0	Fair	V	Fair	Huge bole covered in dense epicormic growth. One main leader visible from 4m. NE leader with column of decay but good woundwood. Southern leader with similar decay pattern and good woundwood. Additional stems forming current crown Not possible to fully assess.			40+	A1,3	1195	19.5
W138	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	24	300	See I	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM-M	Fair			Remove section as shown on TPP.	40+	B2	41	3.61
T139	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	27	720	3	8.5	3	9	6.0/W	1	Good	М	Fair	Twisted stem. Old secondary leader stubbed at base to north side. One sided canopy to west. Deadwood throughout.	No action.		40+	B2	235	8.65



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	ppy spi	read (n	n)	ficant direction	y Clearance (m)	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Non No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cl height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommend	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
T140*	Downy Birch (Betula pubescens)	20	500,520	8	5	5	10	6.0/E , 6.0/N , 6.0/S , 6.0/W	5	Fair	ОМ	Good	Thick, twin-stemmed crown from a short bole with large spreading canopy. Significant epicormic growth on stem and lower canopy.	No action.	Fell	20+	B1	235	8.65
T141*	Yew (Taxus baccata)	15	610	6	6	6	6		0.5	Good	М	Fair	Single stem with large, even canopy. Some deadwood.	White on bark at base?		40+	B1	168	7.31
T142	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	15	1370	9	10	9.5	9	3.0/SE	2.5	Good	ОМ	Good	Thick single stem forked at 2.5m with 5 large limbs. Dense, evenly spread canopy. Minor deadwood and fungus on south side. Cavity at base to west with good woundwood. Seam on south side from base to 2.5m in height.	No action.		40+	B1,3	849	16.44
G143	Downy Birch (Betula pubescens), Silver Birch (Betula pendula), Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Lime (Tilia sp.)	16	500	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	ЕМ-М	Fair				20+	B2	113	6.00
T144	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	620	2	4	1	9	7.0/W	0	Good	М	Fair	One-sided and bent over to the west. Minor deadwood.	No action.	Fell	40+	B2	174	7.44
T145	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	850	8	8	8	8		6	Poor	ОМ	Poor	Large, upright stem. Forked at 3.5m. Major deadwood and stubs. Originally 3 main leaders, one lost leaving wound with tear down stem. Remaining two upright leaders forming current crown. Dieback. Limited live canopy.		Fell or monolith	<10	U1	327	10.20
T146	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	17	670	4	5	0.5	10	7.0/W	0	Poor	М	Poor	Canopy biased to west. Cavity at 0.6-1m above ground level with Ustulina fungus around base. Signs of dieback on east side. Potential to collapse into the road.		Fell	<10	U1	203	8.04



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	opy sp	read (n	n)	ficant direction	learance	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	s to the ent	g on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminar Manageme Recomme	Tree Works Facilitate th Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
G147	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Downy Birch (Betula pubescens), Crack Willow (Salix fragilis), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	20	400	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	ЕМ-М	Fair				20+	B2	72	4.79
T148	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	620	4	5	9	2	2.5/E	0	Good	М	Good	Located at the edge of the ditch. One-sided canopy to the east. Reasonable shape and form. No major visible defects.	No action.		40+	B1,2	174	7.44
T149	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	28	380	6	5	3	4	20.0/S	20	Good	М	Fair Poor	Poor height to stem ratio with a very high canopy. No value as an individual.	No action.		20+	C1,2	65	4.55
W150	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	20	400	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Fair				20+	C1	72	4.79
T151	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	1090	6	4	10	2	8.0/E , 8.0/N , 8.0/S , 8.0/W	6	Good	М	Fair	Single stemmed. Forked at 3.5m. Decaying rib up northern stem recently exposed due to collapse of adjacent tree. Deadwood and stubs throughout.	secondar y stem by		40+	B1	538	13.09
T152	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	30	770	3	6	4	2		8	Fair	EM	Poor	2 stems both with significant decay from ground level extending 2-3m. One stem with horizontal crack visible. Potential to fail, exposed due to adjacent tree removal.	1 week.	Fell	<10	U1	268	9.24
G153	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	460	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Poor	ЕМ-М	Poor		Owner to fell (Asap)	Fell	<10	U1	96	5.53



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	opy spi	read (n	n)	ificant direction	learance	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	ry ent indations	s to the ent	g on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural		Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate th Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
T154	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	20	820	8	6	6	4		6	Good	М	Fair	Large single stem slightly leaning to the north. Limited canopy to the west. Presumably due to adjacent tree collapse. No major visible defects.			20+	B1	304	9.84
T155	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	20	550,610,47 0,290	10	8	4	10	4.0/N , 4.0/W , 4.0/NW	3	Fair	M	Good	Unusual multiple stemmed line along ditch. The central stems with included bark to 12m. One sided canopy to west and significant deadwood and hanging branches.	Remove deadwoo d and hanging branches if access.		20+	B1	443	11.87
T156	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	16	770	14	0.2	8	8	2.0/N	2	Fair	ОМ	Fair	Thick single stemmed tree. NW biased canopy. Growing out of bank of ditch, leaning and very one-sided. Forked at 2m along stem with 4 main limbs 3 which are crossing. Some deadwood.	No action.		20+	B1	268	9.24
T157	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	160	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.0/E , 2.0/N , 2.0/S , 2.0/W	0.5	Good	SM	Good		No action.		40+	C1	12	1.95
G158	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Silver Birch (Betula pendula), Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	20	300	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	Y-M	Fair				20+	C1,2	41	3.61
W159	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Downy Birch (Betula pubescens), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	30	300	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM-M	Good			Fell	40+	B1,2	41	3.61
T160	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	800	7	7	6	4	6.0/E , 6.0/N , 6.0/S , 6.0/W	20	Good	М	Fair	Thick stem with dense, mature ivy into dense crown. Canopy biased to the west.		Fell	20+	B1,2	290	9.61



Dof No	Species	Height	eter	Cano	ppy sp	read (r	n)	ficant lirection	earance	cal		Condition	Obconvetions	y ent ndations	s to the ent	l on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Bodiu
Ref. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cle	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
G161	Birch (Betula sp.), Birch (Betula sp.), Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Birch (Betula sp.)	20	400	See	Plan	1		n/a	n/a	Good	EM-M	Fair				20+	B2	72	4.79
T162	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	19	860	9	9	11	7	3.5/E	0.5	Good	ОМ	Fair	Thick bole forking at 4m into 4 large limbs. Good shape and form. No major visible defects.	No action.		20+	B1	335	10.33
G163	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	4	100	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Fair				40+	C1,2	5	1.26
G164	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	8	250	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Poor	SM-M	Poor				<10	U1	28	2.99
T165	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	14	700	5	5	7	7	6.0/E , 6.0/N , 6.0/S , 6.0/W	0.5	Good	М	Good	Epicormic shoots covering single stem.	No action.		40+	B1	222	8.41
T166	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	12	350	1	4	4	2.5	1.0/E	0.5	Good	М	Fair	Single stemmed but one-sided due to lime. Forked at 1.6m with some crossing branches.	No action,		20+	C1	55	4.18
T167	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	3	90	2	1	2.5	2		0.5	Good	Y	Good		No action.		40+	C1	4	1.13
T168	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	510	0.2	10	0.2	2	6.0/S	4	Poor	М	Poor	Single stemmed. Forked at 3m. Central leader dead and live leader extending to south. Decay at base with potential to fail.	reduce live limb		<10	U1	118	6.13



Def No	Species	Height	eter	Cano	ppy sp	read (r	n)	ficant lirection	earance	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	on (vrs)		RPA	RPA
Ref. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated I	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cle	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Managemen Recommend	Tree Works Facilitate tl Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
T169	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	890	7	10	8	7.5		1.5	Fair	М	Poor	Thick single stem with north biased canopy. Thick bole with suckers at base. Lost original leader, leaving decaying stub.	No action.		10+	C1	358	10.67
G170	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Damson (Prunus domestica)	4	90	See I	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	Y-SM	Fair				20+	C2	4	1.13
T171	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	980,810	9	9	8.5	7.5		1.5	Good	М	Fair	Thick twin-stemmed tree with canopy starting at 4m. Twin-stemmed from a very short bole with one stem forked again at 3.5m. Some deadwood but no major visible defects.	No action.		40+	B1	731	15.25
T172	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	20	1090	7	7	6	6	6.0/E , 6.0/N , 6.0/S , 6.0/W	4	Good	М	Fair	Thick single stem with canopy starting at 5m. Thick bole with old pruning wounds. Sucker shoots around base. No major visible defects.	No action.		20+	B1	538	13.09
T173	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	5	100,100,10 0,60	3	2.5	2.5	2.5		0	Good	Y	Fair	Epicormic growth. Multi- stemmed form from base. Dense canopy to ground level. Small plum adjacent of limited individual value.	No action.		40+	C1	15	2.18
T174	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	300	2	2	4.5	4		0	Good	SM	Fair	Low branch producing wide spreading crown. Poorly crown reduced in the past leaving vigorous shoots around old pruning wounds.	No action.		40+	C1	41	3.61
G175A	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	20	730	See	Plan			8.0/E , 8.0/N , 8.0/S , 8.0/W	6	Good	М	Fair	3 single stemmed mature trees forming group. Deadwood and stubs. No major visible defects.			40+	B1	241	8.76
G175B	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	20	640	See	Plan			8.0/E , 8.0/N , 8.0/S , 8.0/W	6	Good	М	Fair	3 single stemmed mature trees forming group. Deadwood and stubs. No major visible defects.			40+	B1	185	7.67



Ref. No	Species	Height	leter	Cano	ppy spi	read (m	n)	ficant direction	earance	ical		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmel Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
G175C	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	20	710	See I	Plan			8.0/E , 8.0/N , 8.0/S , 8.0/W	6	Good	М	Fair	3 single stemmed mature trees forming group. Deadwood and stubs. No major visible defects.			40+	B1	228	8.52
T176	London plane (Platanus x acerifolia)	14	470	4.5	7.5	6.5	6.5	3.5/\$	0.5	Good	EM	Fair	Single stem forking at 2m into 4 limbs, not large. Canopy biased to south due to adjacent maple. Bark wound on stem at 1m with woundwood developing.	No action.		20+	B1	100	5.64
G177	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	400	See I	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM-M	Fair				40+	B1,2	72	4.79
T178	Small-leaved Lime (Tilia cordata)	17	1310	8	7	6.5	7	2.0/E , 2.0/N , 2.0/S , 2.0/W	1	Good	V	Good	Open growth tree with a thick bole with fluting around base. Doesn't have a prominent leader with a number of stems forming its upper crown. Some major deadwood.			40+	A1,2, 3	1213	19.65
T179	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	12	460	6.5	3	6.5	6.5	3.0/E , 3.0/N , 3.0/S , 3.0/W	0.5	Good	EM	Fair	Single stem. Low canopy over highway and adjacent property.	No action.		20+	B1	96	5.53
T180	Willow (Salix sp.)	17	500	6	6	6	6		1	Dead	М	Dead	Dead tree within woodland group.	Remove canopy to leave stick		<10	U1	113	6.00
T181	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	650	6	6	6	6	8.0/E , 8.0/N , 8.0/S , 8.0/W	6	Fair	М	Fair	Single stemmed. Forked at 5m. Drawn upright form. Minor deadwood. No major visible defects.			20+	B1	191	7.80



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	opy sp	read (n	n)	ificant direction	learance	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	e on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural		Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works teacilitate the Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
T182	Small-leaved Lime (Tilia cordata)	17	1210	7	7	7	6.5	2.0/E , 2.0/N , 2.0/S , 2.0/W	1	Good	V	Good	Open grown tree with a thick bole and some epicormic shoots around base. Some bark wounds to buttresses but good woundwood. Appears to have been pollarded between 4-6m although densely swamped with epicormic shoots at this point. One prominent leader above this point. Typical minor deadwood. Frequented by a pair of buzzards, possible nest.			40+	A1,2,	1035	18.35
T183	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	730	3	8	8	8	5.0/E	6	Fair	М	Fair	Single stemmed with significant branch to the east at 5m. Otherwise generally high canopy. One-sided to the SE. Major deadwood. No major visible defects.			20+	B1	241	8.76
G184	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Other	30	790	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	ЕМ-М	Good	Dominated by more significant oak although quite a poor species mix with dense rhododendron understory.		Fell	40+	B1,2	282	9.47
G185	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Downy Birch (Betula pubescens), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Holly (Ilex aquifolium)		300	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM-V	Fair				40+	B1,2	41	3.61
T186	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	550	1	4	4	4	0.1/S	2	Fair	М	Fair	Dieback of eastern lower canopy. Deadwood present. Indicative of group. Minor canopy sparseness Collectively of moderate value.	dead		20+	B2	137	6.60



Ref. No	Species	Height	ıeter	Cano	opy spr	ead (n	n)	ficant direction	earance	ical		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works t Facilitate the Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
G187	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), (Corylus avellana)	12	500	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	No access to bases due to ditch. Minor canopy sparseness of sycamores. Hazel understory	Remove dead wood Deadwoo d within sycamore canopies. (< 1 month)		20+	B2	113	6.00
T188	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	20	580	6	3.5	5	3.5		0.5	Fair	М	Fair	One main tree with 3 additional stems each with decay but good woundwood.			10+	C1	152	6.96
T189	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	690	8	8	8	8	6.0/W	4	Good	М	Good	Large, upright single stemmed tree. Slight south bias canopy. Good shape and form. Minor deadwood Stem adjacent of 380mm DBH very one sided and growing in to crown.			40+	B1	215	8.27
T190	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	22	1130	8	8	8	8	5.0/SE	4	Fair	М	Fair	Thick, sound bole. Some small limb loss leaving stubs. Canopy consisting of densely clustered foliage in small patches. No major visible defects.			20+	B1	578	13.56
T191	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	15	600	2	6	5	5	6.0/SE	3	Fair	М	Fair	No access to base. Dieback of eastern lower canopy. Deadwood present. Indicative of group. Minor canopy sparseness Collectively of moderate value.	dead wood (< 1		20+	B1,2	163	7.20
T192	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	720	6	8	8	6	5.0/NE	4	Good	М	Good	Large, single stem. Good shape and form. Major deadwood. No major visible defects.			40+	B1	235	8.65



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	ppy spi	read (n	n)	ficant direction	earance	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	ry ent endations	s to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T193	Yew (Taxus baccata)	10	580	3	4	4	3	2.0/E , 2.0/N , 2.0/S , 2.0/W	0	Good	M	Good	Straight, single stem with a generally even canopy. Some competition from surrounding trees.			40+	B1	152	6.96
T194	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	15	650	6	4	6	6	5.0/NE	3	Fair	М	Fair	No access to base. Dieback of eastern lower canopy. Deadwood present. Indicative of group. Minor canopy sparseness Collectively of moderate value.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month)		20+	B1,2	191	7.80
T195	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	20	520,520	1	6	4	4		0.5	Poor	М	Poor	Thick twin-stemmed tree from base. One stem has lost its canopy whilst the other is intact. Both almost dead although some live epicormic growth on lower stem. Potential failure.	Fell within 1 month.		<10	U1	245	8.83
W196	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	30	450	See I	Plan	'		n/a	n/a	Good	SM-M	Good				40+	B1,2	92	5.41
T197	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	770	3	6	6	2	8.0/E , 8.0/N , 8.0/S , 8.0/W	3	Fair	М	Poor	Main stem hollow to original fork at 3m where codominant stem has been lost leaving one leader to the southeast. Poorly weighted with the potential to fail.	Fell	Fell	<10	U1	268	9.24
T198	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	25	1320	8	11	14	10	5.0/SE	4	Good	М	Good	Really good shape and form with typical deadwood but no major visible defects.			40+	A1,2	788	15.84
T199	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	500	7	5	4	6	8.0/N	8	Fair	М	Fair	No access to base. Third party tree. Asymmetrical canopy east, likely past pruning. Crown vitality normal.			20+	B1,2	113	6.00



Ref. No	Species	Height	Diameter	Cano	opy spi	read (n	n)	ficant direction	y Clearance (m)	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	g ion (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Non No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Dian (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy C height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	OBSCI VALISHIS	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmel Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T200	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	22	570	4	6	4	4	6.0/N	6	Good	M	Good	Single stemmed with high canopy. No major visible defects.			40+	B1	147	6.84
T201	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	18	600	3	4	2	6		6	Fair	ОМ	Poor	Single stemmed. Lost the majority of its crown at 2.5m with severely decaying main stem. New stem from 2m up to current height weakly attached with high potential to fail.	Fell on safety grounds.		<10	U1	163	7.20
T202	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	10	460,440	5	6	6	6	8.0/E , 8.0/N , 8.0/S , 8.0/W	2	Good	М	Fair	Large twin-stemmed tree from base. One stem forked again at 2m. Decay to base and buttress on SW side although the remaining buttresses appear sound. Minor deadwood.			10+	C1	183	7.63
T203	Yew (Taxus baccata)	10	570	4	5.5	2	5.5	2.0/E , 2.0/N , 2.0/S , 2.0/W	1	Good	М	Good	Single stemmed. Forked at 2m. Slightly one-sided but overall of good shape and form.			40+	B1	147	6.84
T204	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	10	320,230,31 0	6	0.5	4	4	8.0/E , 8.0/N , 8.0/S , 8.0/W	0.5	Good	М	Fair	Multi-stemmed from ground level. Canopy leaning towards the north. Some minor bark wounds.			20+	C1	114	6.02
T205	Sweet Chestnut (Castanea sativa)	18	500	5	5	5	5	8.0/E , 8.0/N , 8.0/S , 8.0/W	3	Good	EM	Fair	Single stemmed tree of reasonable shape and form. Significant but typical deadwood. No major visible defects.			40+	B1	113	6.00
T206	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	25	710	6	6	6	6	8.0/E , 8.0/N , 8.0/S , 8.0/W	1	Fair	М	Fair Poor	Single stemmed with high, even canopy. Decay at base between buttresses but good woundwood evident. Forked at 6m approx. No obvious defects in upper crown.			10+	C1	18	2.39



Ref. No	Species			Height	neter	Cano	opy spr	ead (n	n)	ficant direction	earance	ical		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
ivei. No	Common name)	Name ((Scientific	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate th Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T207A	Common robur)	Oak	(Quercus	22	450	6	6	6	6		1	Good	M	Good	Single stemmed trees mostly upright with high canopies although some one-sided and bent over towards the road. Some deadwood and stubs but no major visible defects.			40+	B1,2	92	5.41
T207B	Common robur)	Oak	(Quercus	22	520	8	8	8	8		1	Good	M	Fair	Single stemmed trees mostly upright with high canopies although some one-sided and bent over towards the road. Some deadwood and stubs but no major visible defects.			40+	B1,2	122	6.23
T207C	Common robur)	Oak	(Quercus	22	550	8	8	8	8		1	Good	М	Fair	Single stemmed trees mostly upright with high canopies although some one-sided and bent over towards the road. Some deadwood and stubs but no major visible defects.			40+	B1,2	137	6.60
T207D	Common robur)	Oak	(Quercus	22	420	6	6	6	6		1	Good	М	Fair	Single stemmed trees mostly upright with high canopies although some one-sided and bent over towards the road. Some deadwood and stubs but no major visible defects.			40+	B1,2	80	5.05
T207E	Common robur)	Oak	(Quercus	22	530	6	6	6	6	6.0/N	1	Good	М	Fair	Single stemmed trees mostly upright with high canopies although some one-sided and bent over towards the road. Some deadwood and stubs but no major visible defects.			40+	B1,2	127	6.36
T208A*	Common robur)	Oak	(Quercus	21	520	6	6	6	6	6.0/N	6	Good	EM	Good	Single stemmed. Good shape and form. Some deadwood but no major visible defects.			40+	B1,2	122	6.23
T208B	Common robur)	Oak	(Quercus	21	380	6	6	6	6	6.0/N	4	Good	ЕМ	Good	Single stemmed. Good shape and form. Some deadwood but no major visible defects.			40+	B1,2	65	4.55



Ref. No	Species	Height	ıeter	Cano	ppy spi	read (n	n)	ficant direction	earance	ical		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T208C	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	21	500	8	8	8	8	6.0/N	4	Good	EM	Good	Single stemmed. Good shape and form. Some deadwood but no major visible defects.			40+	B1,2	113	6.00
T208D	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	21	450	8	8	8	8	6.0/N	4	Good	EM	Good	Single stemmed. Good shape and form. Some deadwood but no major visible defects.			40+	B1,2	92	5.41
T208E	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	580	2	8	10	6	6.0/E	4	Fair	EM	Poor	Single stemmed. Dieback of original leader with dead branches and column of dead bark to ground level. Reduced canopy with deadwood and stubs.			20+	B1,2	152	6.96
T209	Sweet Chestnut (Castanea sativa)	18	500	4	4	4	4		4	Dead	EM	Dead	Dead.	Fell		<10	U1	113	6.00
G210*	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hazel (Corylus avellana)	14	400	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	No access to bases. Crown vitality normal. Ditch east. Screening benefit. Collectively of moderate value.			20+	B2	72	4.79
T211	Sweet Chestnut (Castanea sativa)	14	1210	5	5	5	5	5.0/N	1	Fair	V	Fair - Poor	Veteran characteristics including epicormic growth and burrs and starting to retrench. Dieback of leader with column of dead bark running back to base with very little woundwood. Possibly struck by lightning. Significant deadwood throughout.	deadwoo d to make		40+	АЗ	1035	18.15
W212	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	30	300	See	Plan		,	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-M	Good			Fell	40+	B1,2	41	3.61



Ref. No	Species	Height	ıeter	Cano	opy spr	read (n	n)	ficant direction	earance	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	l On (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmel Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T213	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	18	810	6.5	7.5	7	5.5	6.0/E , 6.0/N , 6.0/S , 6.0/W	6	Fair	М	Fair	Large, clear and straight single stem with a large, even canopy. Deadwood and stubs and some signs of dieback in upper crown but not possible to fully survey. Good shape and form.			20+	B1	297	9.72
T214	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	870	3	10	10	4	3.0/E , 3.0/N , 3.0/S , 3.0/W	0.5	Good	V	Good	Thick bole located on the edge of the ditch with epicormic growth and burr development. Forked at 3m with twisted branch structure forming a relatively low and wide spreading crown. Typical deadwood and stubs.			40+	A1,2, 3	535	13.05
T215	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	650	7	5	7	7	6.0/E	3	Fair	М	Fair	No access to base, ditch east. Minor canopy sparseness, Minor deadwood present, Tear out wounds present with woundwood present, minor wood dysfunction visible at site of woundwood Moderate value.			20+	B2	191	7.80
W216	Yew (Taxus baccata), Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	10	250	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM-V	Fair				40+	B1,2, 3	28	2.99
T217	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	25	1130	10.5	10	10	10	6.0/E , 6.0/N , 6.0/S , 6.0/W	1	Good	ОМ	Fair	Thick bole forked into 2 main sections at 2m with 300mm of included bark to the west but none to the east. Unusually formed low limbs to east. Structurally benefitting from surrounding trees.			40+	B1,2	578	13.56
T218	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	16	840	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	4.0/\$	1	Good	М	Good	Single stem with even canopy. Reasonable shape and form. Not fully surveyed due to undergrowth. Some deadwood but no major visible defects.			40+	B1	319	10.08



Ref. No	Species	Height	Diameter	Cano	ppy sp	read (r	n)	ficant direction	learance	ical		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J Op (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Dian (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cle	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T219	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	16	700	14	14	6	6	4.0/S	1	Fair	М	Fair	Growing out of the edge of the ditch. One-sided canopy to the south. Dense ivy in canopy. Low spreading crown. Deadwood and stubs. Not fully surveyed due to ivy.			40+	B1	222	8.41
T220	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	930	3	10. 5	8	6	4.0/S	2	Good	ОМ	Good	Large, single stem with slightly twisted form. Full canopy with some deadwood and stubs. Epicormic growth on lower stem. No major visible defects.			40+	B1	391	11.16
T221	Sweet Chestnut (Castanea sativa)	16	1030	5	5	5	5	2.5/W	1	Fair	V	Fair - Poor	Dieback of original leader with bark loss to base around a third of the stem. Vigorous younger branch from 2.5m to west. Deadwood and stubs in upper canopy.			40+	A3	750	15.45
T222	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	18	870	8	11	6	6		2	Poor	OM	Poor	Thick single stem leaning to the SE with fungal fruiting bodies extending up NW side from 0.5m - 4m minimum. Likely stem failure. Lost southern section leaving decaying stub.	Fell		<10	U1,3	342	10.43
T223	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	680	4	6	6	5	8.0/W	2	Good	М	Good	Large, single stem with an upright form. High canopy. Some deadwood and stubs. No major visible defects.			40+	B1	209	8.16
T224	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	680	2	8	14	1	6.0/S	2	Good	М	Good	Single stem with high canopy biased to the SE. Major stubs and deadwood. No major visible defects. Not fully surveyed.			40+	B1	209	8.16
T225	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	20	530	4	4	4	4		4	Fair	М	Poor	Significant decay at base and buttresses with lean towards the main road.	Fell within 1 week on safety grounds.		<10	U1	127	6.36



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	opy spi	read (n	n)	ficant direction	learance	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
IXCI. IVO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Objectivations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
T226	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	27	1210	6	14	10	12	4.0/S	2	Fair	OM	Fair	Huge bole with large primary limbs at 3.5m to the south. Inonotus hispidus fungal fruiting body on main stem with sunken patch extending above at woodpecker hole. Typical deadwood and stubs with minor branch loss throughout Worthy of retention due to significant size.	Managem ent options to be		20+	B1,3	662	14.52
T227	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	14	1000	6	6	6	6		2	Fair	V	Poor	Original stem is severely decaying with virtually no canopy although new suckers are establishing and forming its current crown. High ecological value.			40+	АЗ	706	15
G228*	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	400	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-EM	Good - Dead	No access to bases. Crown vitality normal. Ditch east. Screening benefit. Collectively of moderate value. Alder dominant with ash and sycamore forming climax overstory in patchy areas. Hawthorn and elder present as understory Two dead semi mature stems present.	Fell dead stems. (< 3 months)		20+	B2	72	4.79
T229	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	30	370,230,47 0,270	4.5	5	4.5	4.5	6.0/E , 6.0/N , 6.0/S , 6.0/W	2	Good	М	Fair	Two main stems from base, both forked again. Both with tight unions and included bark with secondary stems. Minor deadwood throughout. Smaller lime behind forming one canopy.			40+	B1	219	8.35
T230	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	20	880	5.5	5.5	5.5	8	4.0/W	3	Good	М	Fair	Single stem with even canopy. Generally small limbs. Some stubs and deadwood but no major visible defects. Dead, birch stem to south. No canopy. Some ecological value.			20+	B1	350	10.55



Dof No	Species	Height	eter	Cano	ppy sp	read (r	m)	ficant lirection	earance	cal		Condition	Ohaamatiana	y int ndations	s to the ent	on (vrs)		RPA	RPA
Ref. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
T231	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	800	2	10	4	8	6.0/W	2	Fair	ОМ	Fair	Bent stem from 1m towards west. Twisted canopy. Stem to north have been stubbed. Deadwood.			40+	B1	290	9.61
G232	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Yew (Taxus baccata), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	25	400	See I	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM-M	Good			Fell	40+	B1,2	72	4.79
T233	Sweet Chestnut (Castanea sativa)	25	1130	7	7	7	7	8.0/W	2	Good	ОМ	Good	Single stem with high canopy. Reasonable shape and form. No major visible defects. Some deadwood and stubs. Not fully surveyed due to dense holly.			40+	A1	578	13.56
G234*	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	15	400	See I	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Mixed wooded group of collective moderate quality. Hawthorn understory roadside.		Fell	20+	B1,2	72	4.79
T235	Red Oak (Quercus rubra)	9	400	3	3	3	3	4.0/E	3	Poor	М	Poor	No access to base, ditch east. Topped.			<10	U2	72	4.79
G236	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	200	7	See I	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	EM	Fair				10+	C2	0	0.00
T237#	Atlantic Cedar (Blue) (Cedrus libani atlantica 'Glauca')	22	750	10	8	8	8		8	Fair	M	Fair	Single stemmed. Good shape and form. Appears to have sparse canopy. Slight deadwood in lower crown. One snapped and hanging branch in upper crown.	deadwoo d and hanging	Fell	20+	B1	255	9.01



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	ppy sp	read (r	n)	ficant direction	earance	ical		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J On (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate the Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T238*	Other	10	350	1	1	1	1		0	Dead	EM	Dead	Dead.	Fell (< 1 month)		<10	U2	55	4.18
T239	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	470,320	3	3	3	3	0.1/S	2.5	Fair	ЕМ	Fair	Codominant stem, upright form, cracking of bark with woundwood formation underneath Collectively of moderate value.		Fell	20+	B2	146	6.82
G240	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	7	100	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good			Fell	20+	C2	5	1.26
T241*	Indian Horse Chestnut (Aesculus indica)	15	600,690,62 0,350	7	7	7	7	2.0/S	2	Good	М	Poor	4 stems arising from stool. Smallest stem completely girdled with severe decay. Sounding test undertaken on remaining stems. Wood density normal. Wounds with good woundwood formation Habitat value.	Fell girdled stem. (Asap)		10+	C2	608	13.91
T242	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	270	4	3	3	4	4.0/W	4	Fair	ЕМ	Fair			Fell	20+	C2	33	3.24
T243	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	300	3	3	3	2	1.0/N	1	Good	М	Fair				10+	C1	41	3.61
T244*	Other	15	765	3	7	6	6	4.0/S	0	Good	EM	Good	Asymmetrical canopy likely due to now felled neighbour. Major deadwood throughout canopy. Minor crown sparseness - Collective moderate value.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month)		20+	B1,2	265	9.18



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	ppy sp	read (r	n)	ficant direction	learance	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works to Facilitate the Development Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (vrs)	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T245	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	200	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Good	М	Fair				10+	C1	18	2.39
G246	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	7	120	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair - Poor	SM	Fair - Poor		Fell dead elm within group.		<10	U2	7	1.49
T247	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	200	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Good	М	Fair				10+	C1	18	2.39
T248	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	200	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Good	М	Fair				10+	C1	18	2.39
T249	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	200	3	3	3	3	1.0/N	1	Good	М	Fair				10+	C1	18	2.39
G250	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	200	See	 Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	М	Good				10+	C2	18	2.39
G251	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	7	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair - Poor	SM	Fair - Poor				<10	C2	10	1.78
T252	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	200	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Good	М	Fair				10+	C1	18	2.39



Ref. No	Species	Height	leter	Cano	opy sp	read (ı	n)	ficant	earance	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	l on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Rei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works to Facilitate the Development Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
T253	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)		200	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Good	М	Fair				10+	C1	18	2.39
G254	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	7	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	SM	Fair				<10	C2	10	1.78
T255*	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	12	250	3.5	3	3	3	3.0/S	0.5	Good	EM	Good	No access to base due to ivy. Crown vitality normal. Collectively of moderate			20+	B2	28	2.99
T256	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	540	6	6	5	6	1.0/W	1	Good	EM	Good	Minor dead wood (<50mm diameter)			40+	B2	132	6.48
T257*	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	12	420	1	1	1	1		0	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead stem roadside. Obscured by ivy.	Fell (< 1 month)		<10	U2	80	5.05
G258*	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Other		180	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	No access to base due to brambles, crown vitality normal.			10+	C2	15	2.18
T259*	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	6	150	2	2	2	2		0	Dead	SM	Dead	No access to base due to brambles.	Fell (< 1 month)		<10	U2	10	1.78
G260	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	EM	Fair				10+	C2	10	1.78



Ref. No	Species	Height	ıeter	Cano	opy sp	read (ı	m)	ficant direction	earance	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	is to the ent	l on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Kei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cle	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Managemen Recommend	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T261*	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	8	235	3	2	3	1	1.0/N	0.1	Good	SM	Good	Good screen for farmland.			20+	B2	25	2.82
G262*	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	15	400	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Crown vitality normal. Moderate value. Good species diversity. Minor contact damage to some stems with good woundwood formation.			20+	B1,2	72	4.79
T263*	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	7	250	4	3	2	2	2.0/N	0.1	Good	EM	Good	Good screen for farmland. Codominant stem at 2m with overlapping canopy.			20+	B2	28	2.99
G264	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	EM	Fair				10+	C2	10	1.78
G265	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	15	400	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-M	Good - Dead	Dead wood >100mm diameter - Several dead trees within falling distance of the road require felling.	Fell Dead trees within falling distance of road. (< 1 month)	section of group as shown on TPP.	40+	B2,3	72	4.79
T266	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	150	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Fair	M	Fair				10+	C1	10	1.78
G267*	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Elm (Ulmus sp.), Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	14	250	See	 Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	No access to base due to brambles, crown vitality normal. Predominantly semimature field margin. Good screen to farmland. Ivy throughout group Potential habitat features from pruning wounds and mature ivy.			20+	B2	28	2.99



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	ppy spi	read (n	n)	ficant direction	earance	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works teacilitate the Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
G268	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	6	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	SM	Fair				<10	U2	10	1.78
T269*	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	270	4	4	3	6	2.0/N	1.6	Fair	EM	Fair	Good screen for farmland. Minor canopy dieback. Western lower and middle canopy missing. No view of stem or secondary branches due to ivy and brambles. Minor dieback typical of species Canopy asymmetry likely from past pruning or tear out. Collectively of moderate value.			20+	B2	33	3.24
T270	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	200	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Fair	М	Fair				10+	C1	18	2.39
T271	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	200	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Fair	М	Fair				10+	C1	18	2.39
T272	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	200	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Fair	М	Fair				10+	C1	18	2.39
G273*	Other, Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Elm (Ulmus sp.), Other	4	100	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y	Good - Fair	No access to base due to brambles, crown vitality normal. Young, likely coppiced hedgerow, unmanaged.			10+	C2	5	1.26
T274	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	150	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Fair	М	Fair				10+	C1	10	1.78



Def No	Species	Height	eter	Cano	ppy sp	read (ı	m)	ficant lirection	earance	cal		Condition	Observations	y int ndations	s to the ent	on (vrs)		RPA	RPA
Ref. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate the Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
T275	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)		150	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Fair	М	Fair				10+	C1	10	1.78
G276*	Other, Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Elm (Ulmus sp), Other	12	250	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	No access to base due to brambles, crown vitality normal. Predominantly semimature field margin. Good screen to farmland. Ivy throughout group. High future potential.			20+	B2	28	2.99
G277*	Damson (Prunus domestica), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Elm (Ulmus sp), Other	10	200	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	No access to base due to brambles, crown vitality normal. elm and plum understory with sycamore overstory. Good screen to house.			10+	C2	18	2.39
T278*	Elm (Ulmus sp)	6	120	1	1	1	1		0	Dead	Y	Dead		Fell (< 1 month)		<10	U2	7	1.49
G279	Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	6	150	See	l Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair				10+	C2	10	1.78
T280	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	150	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Fair	М	Fair			Fell	10+	C1	10	1.78
H281*	Western Red Cedar (Thuja plicata)	3	120	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y	Good - Fair	No access to base due to brambles. Managed hedge.			10+	C2	7	1.49
T282	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	5	150	3	3	3	2	1.0/N	1	Good	М	Good			Fell	10+	C1	10	1.78



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	opy sp	read (n	n)	ficant direction	learance	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works t Facilitate the Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
T283	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	14	400	3	3	4	2	7.0/N	6	Good	EM	Fair				20+	C1	72	4.79
T284	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	20	900	6	6	6	6	6.0/W	10	Good	М	Fair	Dead wood >100mm diameter			20+	B2	366	10.79
T285	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	180	2	2	2	2	2.0/E	2	Good	SM	Good				20+	C1	15	2.18
G286	Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	6	200	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair			Fell	10+	C2	18	2.39
G287*	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	100	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	Y	Fair	Two hawthorn bushes, likely self-sown within brambles.			10+	C2	5	1.26
T288	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	12	410	3	3	3	3	4.0/W	2	Good	SM	Fair	Minor dead wood (<50mm diameter)			20+	C1	76	4.92
T289	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	620	4	6	5	5	5.0/E	4	Fair	М	Fair	Minor dead wood (<50mm diameter)		Fell	10+	C1	174	7.44
G290	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	5	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good			Remove section of group as shown on TPP.	10+	C2	10	1.78



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	py spi	read (n	n)	ficant direction	earance	ical		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	ks to the nent s	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
NGI. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works to Facilitate the Development Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T291	Weeping Willow (Salix x sepulcralis 'Chrysocoma')	14	510,320	6	8	6	8	3.0/\$	2	Good	М	Fair	Minor dead wood (<50mm diameter) Hanger in crown			20+	B2	164	7.22
T292	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	4	260	3	3	3	3	1.0/S	2	Good	SM	Good				20+	C1	31	3.14
T293*	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	100	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		1	Good	Y	Good				10+	C1	5	1.26
G294	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	10	200	See I	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	SM	Poor				20+	C2	18	2.39
T295	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	11	440	3	3	3	3	3.0/E	2	Fair	ЕМ	Fair	Stem cavity with good wound wood		Fell	10+	C1	88	5.29
T296	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	11	390	4	1	2	2	5.0/N	3	Good	ЕМ	Good				20+	B1,2	69	4.69
T297	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	11	450	4	4	4	4	3.0/E	2	Fair	ЕМ	Fair	Bark wound with poor wound wood		Fell	10+	C1	92	5.41



Ref. No	Species	Height	leter	Cano	ppy sp	read (r	n)	ficant lirection	learance	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	l on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Rei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cle	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommend	Tree Work Facilitate t Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T298*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	920	6	6	6	6	3.0/\$	0	Good	M	Good	Major deadwood over derelict land. Lower canopy north likely previously pruned for road sight line. Canopy west pruned over telegraph pole Remove deadwood if working space is required. Good habitat value High potential value.	Remove dead wood Remove deadwoo d. (< 1 month)		40+	A2	383	11.04
G299	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	12	400	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Group of alders on pond bank. Middle of group scots pine dominant No access to bases due to ground vegetation and pond. Crown vitality normal.			20+	B1,2	72	4.79
T300	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	480	5	5	5	5	3.0/E	2	Poor	EM	Poor	Dead wood >100mm diameter Extensive crown dieback		Fell	<10	C1	104	5.75
T301	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	9	380	3	3	3	3	2.0/W	2	Fair	SM	Fair	Minor dead wood (<50mm diameter)		Fell	10+	C1	65	4.55
T302*	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	100	1	1	1	1		0.1	Good	Y	Good	Self-sown on fenceline.			10+	C1	5	1.26
T303	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	8	340	4	4	4	4		0.1	Poor	EM	Poor	On river bank. Viewed from opposite side of pond. Stem obscured by lower branches No access to base due to undergrowth and pond bankCrown vitality poor.	(When funds allow)		<10	U2	52	4.07
T304	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	940	7	6	7	7	2.0/E	1	Good	М	Good				40+	A2	400	11.28



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	opy sp	read (n	n)	ficant direction	learance	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Non No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Work Facilitate t Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
T305*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	240	4	2	4	4	4.0/W	3	Good	SM	Good	No access to base, viewed from pond edge south. Crown vitality normal Moderate collective value as pond edge.	Fell		20+	B2	26	2.88
T306	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	11	360	2	2	4	2	2.0/E	0.1	Good	EM	Good	On river bank. Viewed from opposite side of pond. Stem obscured by lower branches No access to base due to undergrowth and pond bankCrown vitality good. Compression fork visible with interlocking canopy and upright form.	(When funds allow)		20+	B1,2	59	4.33
T307	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	12	400	4	2	3	4	4.0/N	1	Good	EM	Good	On river bank. Viewed from opposite side of pond. Stem obscured by lower branches No access to base due to undergrowth and pond bankCrown vitality good. Compression fork visible with interlocking canopy and upright form.	(When funds allow)		20+	B1,2	72	4.79
G308	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra)	12	350	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Group of alders on pond bank. oak and hawthorn mix on outskirts of alder group. No access to base due to understory vegetation. Crown vitalities normal.		Fell	20+	B1,2	55	4.18
T309	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	14	350,300	4	4	4	4		0.1	Poor	EM	Fair	Multi stemmed, on river bank. Viewed from opposite side of pond. Stem obscured by lower branches No access to base due to undergrowth and pond bankCrown vitality poor, significant crown sparseness.	(When	Fell	<10	U1	96	5.53
G310	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	12	350	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Group of alders on pond bank. No access to base due to understory vegetation. Crown vitalities normal.		Fell	20+	B1,2	55	4.18



Ref. No	Species	Height	eter	Cano	ppy sp	read (r	n)	ficant direction	earance	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	l on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Rei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	(m) Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Conditio	Observations	Preliminary Managemen Recommenc	Tree Work Facilitate t Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T311	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	14	250	6	0	4	4	0.1/N	0.1	Good	SM	Fair	Multi stemmed, on river bank. Viewed from opposite side of pond. Stem obscured by lower branches. DBH indicative of size No access to base due to undergrowth and pond bankCrown vitality normal.		Fell	20+	C1	28	2.99
G312*	Damson (Prunus domestica),	s 2	130	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	Y	Fair	Two young plum trees, self-sown on field margin edge.			10+	C2	8	1.60
T313	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	s 14	190,240	3	3	4	3	2.0/E	1	Good	SM	Good	Multi stemmed, on river bank No access to base due to undergrowth and pond bankCrown vitality normal.		Fell	20+	B1	42	3.66
T314*	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	s 12	350	0.5	4	1	1	0.5/S	0.5	Poor	ЕМ	Fair	No access to base, viewed from pond edge south. Crown vitality poor. Minor canopy flush of lower limb south at 0.5m Moderate collective value as pond edge.	Fell if working area required. (When funds allow)	Fell	<10	U2	55	4.18
T315	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	s 5	120,130	1	2	2	2	2.0/E	1	Good	Y	Good	Multi stemmed, on river bank No access to base due to undergrowth and pond bankCrown vitality normal.		Fell	10+	C1	14	2.11



D. C.N.	Species	Height	eter	Cano	ppy spr	read (n	m)	icant lirection	earance	cal		Condition		/ int idations	s to he ant	on (vrs)		RPA	RPA
Ref. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works to Facilitate the Development Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
G316	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa),	10	200	See I	Plan			n/a	n/a	Dead	SM	Dead		Fell if working area required. Standing deadwoo d habitat value. (When funds allow)	Fell	<10	U2	18	2.39
T317*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	4	140	2	2	3	2	0.8/E	0.5	Good	Y	Good	Self-sown on fenceline.			10+	C1	9	1.69
T318	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	8	390,350,20 0	4	2	3	1	2.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good	Multi stemmed, on river bank No access to base due to undergrowth and pond bankCrown vitality normal.		Fell	20+	B1	142	6.72
T319	White Willow (Salix alba)	8	150	3	3	3	3		0.1	Good	SM	Fair	Tear out of apical dominant limb hung up in canopy No access to base due to undergrowth. Crown vitality normal.	hung up	Fell	10+	C2	10	1.78
T320*	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	120	1	1	1	1		0.1	Good	Y	Good	Self-sown on fenceline.			10+	C1	7	1.49



Ref. No	Species	Height	eter	Cano	ppy sp	read (r	m)	ficant direction	learance	[ca]		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	l On (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Kei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cle	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate the Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T321	White Willow (Salix alba)	11	400	3	5	3	3	3.0/E	3	Good	EM	Fair	Large wound to base south with good woundwood formation and adaptive growth.		Fell	20+	B1,2	72	4.79
T322	White Willow (Salix alba)	12	420	6	3	5	5	7.0/N	8	Good	EM	Good	Slight lean, likely due to neighbouring competition for light. Collective screening value.		Fell	20+	B1,2	80	5.05
T323	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	14	400,380,18 0	4	4	5	5	3.0/E	4	Good	EM	Good	Multi stemmed, on river bank No access to base due to undergrowth. Crown vitality normal.		Fell	20+	B1	152	6.96
T324	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	12	390,350,16 0	4	1	3	3	2.0/N	3	Good	ЕМ	Good	Multi stemmed, on river bank. Previously crown raised over path to fishing area No access to base due to undergrowth. Crown vitality normal.		Fell	20+	B1	139	6.65
T325	White Willow (Salix alba)	12	350	1	4	5	3	5.0/E	6	Good	EM	Fair	Lean east due to neighbouring competition. Self-righting canopy growth No access to base due to undergrowth. Crown vitality normal.		Fell	20+	B2	55	4.18
T326	White Willow (Salix alba)	12	350,350	5	2	6	2	6.0/E	6	Good	EM	Poor	Lean east due to neighbouring competition. Self-righting canopy growth. Compression fork at base with minor adaptive growth. Secondary thickening will cause failure, high risk species with leaning stems No access to base due to undergrowth. Crown vitality normal.	track area is required for work. Use/risk level of track		<10	U2	111	5.94



Def No	Species	Height	eter	Cano	opy sp	read (r	m)	icant lirection	earance	cal		Condition	Ohaamatiana	/ int ndations	s to he int	on (vrs)		RPA	RPA
Ref. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cle	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommend	Tree Works Facilitate tl Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
G327*	White Willow (Salix alba), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Other, Other	14	400	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Willow overstory, typical of riparian environments. Good screen to riding school No access to base due to understory nettles and brambles. Crown vitality normal.		Fell	20+	B2	72	4.79
T328*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	3	140	2	2	3	2	1.0/S	0.1	Fair	Y	Good	Self-sown on fenceline. Powdery leaf mildew present.			10+	C1	9	1.69
T329	White Willow (Salix alba)	14	360,400,34 0	8	2	6	4	4.0/N	1	Good	EM	Poor	Lean north due to neighbouring competition. Compression fork at base with crack visible. Small canopy gap visible No access to base due to undergrowth. Crown vitality normal.	track area	Fell	<10	U2	183	7.63
G330	Willow (Salix sp), Other, Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Various willows as field/riding school margin. New regrowth suggests recent coppicing. Forms minor screen for arable field.		Fell	10+	C2	10	1.78
G331*	Willow (Salix sp), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	10	250	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Tree mix at edge of field/riding school margin. Forms moderate screen for arable field.		Fell	10+	C2	28	2.99
G332	Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	ЕМ	Good - Fair			Fell	10+	C2	10	1.78



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	ppy spr	read (n	n)	ficant direction	learance	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Non No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	O D S C I VALIO II S	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works t Facilitate the Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
T333	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	188	2	2	2	2	1.0/E	1	Fair	EM	Fair			Fell	10+	C1	16	2.26
T334	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	140	1	1	2	2	1.0/E	1	Fair	ЕМ	Fair			Fell	10+	C1	9	1.69
G335	Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	150	See I	Plan	ı		n/a	n/a	Good	ЕМ	Fair			Remove section as shown on TPP.	10+	C2	10	1.78
G336	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	10	250	See I	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	ЕМ	Good	On highway embankment. Dense planting. No major visible defects.	No action.		40+	B2	28	2.99
G337	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	12	400	See I	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair				20+	B2,3	72	4.79
T338*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	250	3	3	3	3	2.0/SE	2	Good	SM	Good	No access to base, viewed from farm field edge south. Forms tree screen to woodland edge west and willow scrub north.			20+	B2	28	2.99
T339*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	200	3	3	1	3		1	Good	SM	Good	No access to base, viewed from farm field edge south. Forms tree screen to woodland edge west and willow scrub north Forms complete canopy with neighbouring oak. Collectively of moderate value.			20+	B2	18	2.39
T340*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	200	4	4	4	4	2.0/NE	1	Good	SM	Good	No access to base, viewed from farm field edge south. Forms tree screen to woodland edge west and willow scrub north Moderate collective value as woodland edge, scrub edge.			20+	B2	18	2.39



Ref. No	Species	Height	Diameter	Can	opy sp	read (n	n)	ficant direction	y Clearance (m)	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	ary nent endations	s to the ent	d g ion (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
TKCII. TVC	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Dian (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy C height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works to Facilitate the Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
G341	Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	120	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Woodland edge scrubland, elder, brambles and bracken present also. Provides height diversity to woodland edge.			10+	C2	7	1.49
W342	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Crack Willow (Salix fragilis), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	400	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	M	Fair	Over mature oak, cankerous old ash stumps, mature sycamore. Clumps of low value willow, mature alder and wet willow adjacent to wet areas and stream. Some signs of ash dieback One over-mature ash adjacent to the beck with significant limb loss. Unmanaged except for public footpath also little used. Fallen trees, Typical stubs and deadwood. Some over-mature alder generally, with dense multi-stemmed forms. Root damage from drilling rig.	No action.	Remove section as shown on TPP.	40+	B2	72	4.79
G343	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	780	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	М	Good	Two main mature oak located along the field boundary. Deadwood and stubs but no major visible defects.	No action.		40+	B2	275	9.36
T344	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	6	100	2 Av	vg			2.0/N	3	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead	Fell within 3 months		<10	U1		
G345	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	250	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Fair	Include stand-alone ash further past group in hedge. Individual trees. No major visible defects.	No action.	Remove section as shown on TPP.	20+	C2	28	2.99
G346	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Crack Willow (Salix fragilis), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur)		150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Woodland edge scrubland, elder, brambles and bracken present also. Provides height diversity to woodland edge.		Remove section as shown on TPP.	10+	C2	10	1.78



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	opy sp	read (m	n)	ficant direction	earance	ical		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works teacilitate the Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T347	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	300	3	3	3	3	2.0/N	3	Good	ЕМ	Fair				20+	B2	41	3.61
G348	Beech (Fagus sylvatica), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	350	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	М	Good	Small sycamore dying back, otherwise no major visible defects Scot's Pine, Oak	No action.	Remove section as shown on TPP.	40+	B2	55	4.18
T349	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	6	100	2 Av	g			2.0/N	3	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead	Fell within 3 months		<10	U1		
T350	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	6	100	2 Av	g			2.0/N	3	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead	Fell within 3 months		<10	U1		
T351	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	6	100	2 Av	g			2.0/N	3	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead	Fell within 3 months		<10	U1		
G352	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	6	200	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Not surveyed. No access along motorway.	No action.	Fell.	20+	C1,2	18	2.39
T353	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	6	100	2 Av	g			2.0/N	3	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead	Fell within 3 months		<10	U1		
T354	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	6	100	2 Av	g			2.0/N	3	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead	Fell within 3 months		<10	U1		
T355	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	6	100	2 Av	g			2.0/N	3	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead	Fell within 3 months		<10	U1		
T356	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	6	100	2 Av	g			2.0/N	3	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead	Fell within 3 months		<10	U1		



Ref. No	Species	Height	leter	Canopy spr	ead (m))	ficant direction	earance	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	l on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Kei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	N S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works to Facilitate the Development Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
H357	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Elm (Ulmus sp)	2	80	See Plan		n		n/a	Good	EM	Good	Dense hedge along carriageway with a row of elm some of which are dying back.	No action.		20+	C2	3	0.98
T358	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	6	150	2 Avg		2.	.0/N	3	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead	Fell within 3 months		<10	U1		
T359	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	6	150	2 Avg		2.	.0/N	3	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead	Fell within 3 months		<10	U1		
T360	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	6	150	2 Avg		2.	.0/N	3	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead	Fell within 3 months		<10	U1		
G361	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	150	See Plan		n	/a	n/a	Good	SM	Fair	Not surveyed. No access along motorway.	No action.	Fell	20+	C1,2	10	1.78
H362	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1.5	80	See Plan		n	/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good	Dense hedge along carriageway.	No action.		20+	C2	3	0.98
T363	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	6	100	2 Avg		2.	.0/N	3	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead	Fell within 3 months		<10	U1	5	1.26
T364	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	6	100	2 Avg		2.	.0/N	3	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead	Fell within 3 months		<10	U1		
T365	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	6	100	2 Avg		2.	.0/N	3	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead	Fell within 3 months		<10	U1		
T366	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	6	100	2 Avg		2.	.0/N	3	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead	Fell within 3 months		<10	U1		



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	opy sp	read (n	n)	ficant direction	learance	ical		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	is to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Kei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works to Facilitate the Development Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
T367*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)		680	6	6	6	6	4.0/S	2	Good	M	Good	Woodland edge, dominant tree.		Fell	20+	B1	209	8.16
T368	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	6	100	2 Avç	g			2.0/N	3	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead	Fell within 3 months		<10	U1		
G369*	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	11	350	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Field, woodland edge, forming start of unmanaged hedgeline, collectively of moderate value.		Fell	20+	B2	55	4.18
G370	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	10	350	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair				20+	B2,3	55	4.18
T371*	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	7	250	1	1	1	1		1	Poor	SM	Poor	Hedgerow tree, poor vitality. No access to base due to understory.	Fell (When funds allow)	Fell	<10	U2	28	2.99
T372*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	300	4	4	4	4	2.5/S	1	Fair	SM	Good	Hedgerow tree, No access to base due to understory Leaf vitality lower than expected, scorching with some defoliation Moderate value due to screening, recovery likely.		Fell	20+	B2	41	3.61
T373	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	7	300	3	3	3	3	2.0/N	2	Good	SM	Good				20+	C2	4	3.61
G374	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	7	250	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	EM	Good - Fair			Remove section as shown on TPP.	20+	C2	28	2.99



Ref. No	Species	Height	ıeter	Cano	opy spi	read (n	n)	ficant direction	y Clearance (m)	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	l on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cl height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works Facilitate the Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
G375	Field Maple (Acer campestre), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	10	300	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good	Not surveyed. No access	No action.	Fell	20+	B2	41	3.61
T376	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	8	300	4	4	4	4	2.0/N	3	Good	SM	Fair			Fell	10+	C1	41	3.61
G377	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	14	400	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Ivy on		Fell	20+	C2	72	4.79
G378*	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Willow (Salix sp)	6	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Field, edge, forming unmanaged hedgeline,		Fell	10+	U2	10	1.78
G379	Field Maple (Acer campestre), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	10	200	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Not surveyed. No access along motorway.	No action.	Fell	20+	B2	18	2.39
G380	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	14	400	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	Ivy			20+	B2,3	72	4.79
G381	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Apple (Malus sp), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	4	100	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	ЕМ	Good	Hedgerow along the field edge. Dense. No major visible defects.	No action.	Remove section as shown on TPP	20+	C2	5	1.26
T382	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	100	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Fair	Y	Fair				20+	C1	5	1.26



Dof No	Species	Height	eter	Cano	ppy sp	read (ı	n)	ficant	earance	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ant	on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Bodiu
Ref. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works to Facilitate the Development Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
G383	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	10	300	See I	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good	lvy			10+	C2	41	3.61
G384	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	6	100	See I	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good				20+	C2	5	1.26
T385	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	5	100	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Fair	Y	Fair				20+	C1	5	1.26
T386*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	550	5	5	5	5	4.0/W	1	Fair	М	Good	Hedgerow tree, No access to base due to understory Major deadwood in canopy, good future potential for habitat features.		Fell	20+	B2	137	6.60
T387	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	100	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Fair	Y	Fair				20+	C1	5	1.26
T388	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	100	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Fair	Y	Fair				20+	C1	5	1.26
G389	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	600	See I	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good	lvy		Fell	20+	B2	163	7.20
T390	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	11	200	3	3	3	3	2.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good				20+	C1	18	2.39



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Can	opy sp	read (r	n)	ficant direction	learance	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Non No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	OBSCIVATIONS	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
G391	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	500	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	ЕМ	Good	Foliar disorder - chlorotic leaves			10+	C2	113	6.00
G392	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	100	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	ЕМ	Good			Fell	20+	C2	5	1.26
T393	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	100	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Fair	Y	Fair				20+	C1	5	1.26
G394	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	6	80	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good				20+	C2	3	0.98
T395	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	700	6	6	6	6	4.0/S	3	Fair	М	Fair	Dead wood >100mm diameter Die back in crown			20+	B2	222	8.41
T396	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	700	7	7	7	7	6.0/S	4	Good	М	Fair	Dead wood >100mm diameter Limb cavity with good wound wood			20+	B2	222	8.41
G397	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hazel (Corylus avellana)	4	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	ЕМ	Good			Fell	10+	C2	10	1.78
G398	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra)	18	300	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good	Dominated by field maple and ash with hawthorn hedge towards the field. No major visible defects.	No action.	Fell	40+	B2	41	3.61



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	opy sp	read (n	n)	ficant direction	learance	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Non No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Obscivations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works (Facilitate the Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
T399	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	11	360	4	4	4	4	2.0/W	1	Good	EM	Good			Fell	20+	B1	59	4.33
G400	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	6	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good	At end of field along highway edge. Dense. None of individual value. No major visible defects.	No action.	Fell	20+	C2	10	1.78
G401*	Hazel (Corylus avellana), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	16	350	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	ЕМ-М	Good - Fair	No access to bases, crown vitality normal. Woodland edge.			20+	B1,2	55	4.18
G402*	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Willow (Salix sp)	6	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Field, edge, forming unmanaged hedgeline, hawthorn dominant.			10+	C2	10	1.78
G403	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	600	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	Ivy Minor dead wood (<50mm diameter)		Fell	20+	B2	163	7.20
G404	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	3	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	SM	Fair		No action.		20+	C2	10	1.78
G405	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra)		100	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	SM-EM	Fair			Fell	20+	C2	5	1.26
T406*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	450	4	4	2	4	2.0/SE	3	Good	ЕМ	Good	No access to base due to ivy and embankment. Stem measured over ivy. Crown vitality normal Collective value with neighbouring oak.		Fell	20+	B2	92	5.41



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	opy sp	read (r	n)	ficant direction	learance	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
IXCI. IVO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmel Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
G407*	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	7	200	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair - Poor	Y-SM	Fair - Poor	Unmanaged hawthorn hedgerow, mixed canopy vitality, low form. Canopy vitalities lower near utility poles, likely root damage from excavation.		Fell	10+	C2	18	2.39
T408	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	700	7	7	7	7	4.0/S	3	Good	М	Good	Dead wood >100mm diameter Limb cavity with good wound wood			20+	B2	222	8.41
T409*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	450	4	4	4	2	2.0/\$	3	Good	EM	Good	No access to base due to ivy and embankment. Crown vitality normal. Collective value with neighbouring oak.		Fell	20+	B2	92	5.41
G410	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	10	200	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair			Fell	20+	C2,3	18	2.39
G411	Hazel (Corylus avellana), Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	6	200	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair				20+	C2	18	2.39
T412*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	450	4	4	4	4	2.0/\$	3	Good	EM	Good	No access to base due to ivy and embankment. Crown vitality normal. Collective value with neighbouring oaks.		Fell	20+	B2	92	5.41
G413*	White Willow (Salix alba), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	18	400	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Poor	EM-M	Poor	Poor vitality, no stem taper, limb failures and hung up branches Typical of wetland species, likely storm damage.	Fell if working area is required (< 3 months)		<10	U2	72	4.79



Ref. No	Species	Height	eter	Cano	opy sp	read (r	n)	ficant	earance	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	l on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Rei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
G414	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hazel (Corylus avellana)	8	450	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	SM-EM	Fair	A line of sycamore on the small road side. Dense hazel towards the roundabout. Limited individual value but no major visible defects.	No action.	Fell	20+	C2	92	5.41
G415*	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	100	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair - Poor	Y-SM	Fair - Poor	Unmanaged hawthorn hedgerow, mixed canopy vitalities', low form. Canopy vitalities lower near utility poles, likely root damage from excavation.		Fell	10+	C2	5	1.26
G416*	Willow (Salix sp)	7	100	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y	Good - Fair	Self-sown row of willow species, likely sallow.			10+	C2	5	1.26
G417	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	300	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM-M	Fair	Semi-mature to mature trees on steep bank down to highway. Younger trees scattered towards roundabout.	No action.		20+	B2	41	3.61
T418	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	550	4	5	6	3	3.0/N	3	Fair	М	Fair	Stem cavity with poor wound wood. Ivy		Fell	20+	C2	137	6.60
G419	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Damson (Prunus domestica)	12	300	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	Y-EM	Fair	Well established trees on banking down to highway below. Scattered smaller trees on inner edge of roundabout of limited individual value Willow	No action.	Remove section as shown on the TPP.	20+	B2	41	3.61
T420	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	670	6	7	7	5		3	Good	EM	Good			Fell	40+	B2	203	8.04
T421	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	750	6	6	10	6	5.0/E	5	Good	М	Fair	Co dominant stems Storm damage			20+	B2	255	9.01



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	opy sp	read (r	m)	ficant direction	learance	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	g on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Obscivations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
H422	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	3	120	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	Y	Fair			Fell	<10	C2	7	1.49
T423	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	760	5	7	7	6	4.0/W	2	Fair	EM	Good	Minor dead wood (<50mm diameter)			40+	B2	261	9.11
G424	Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Elder (Sambucus nigra)	4	80	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	Y	Fair				10+	C2	3	0.98
G425	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	10	200	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair			Fell	20+	C2,3	18	2.39
T426*	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	320	4	4	4	4	1.8/E	2	Fair	SM	Good	No access to base due to brambles and fencing. Moderate canopy sparseness, tertiary dieback visible.		Fell	10+	C2	46	3.83
G427*	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	15	500	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	ЕМ-М	Good - Fair	Row of early mature alder and oak forming good screen. No access to base due to undergrowth. Canopy vitalities normal.			20+	B2	113	6.00
G428*	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra)		250	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Mixed hedgerow. Ash dominant in overstory, hawthorn understory.		Fell	10+	C2	28	2.99
T429*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	450	6	6	6	6	6.0/S	4	Good	М	Good	No access to base due to undergrowth. Crown vitality normal. Minor deadwood throughout canopy Collectively of moderate			20+	B2	92	5.41



Ref. No	Species	Height	leter	Cano	opy spi	read (n	n)	ficant direction	earance	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	l on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Bodiu
Kei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works (Facilitate the Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
G430	Hazel (Corylus avellana), Silver Birch (Betula pendula), Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	7	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good				10+	C2	10	1.78
T431	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	350,400,30 0,250	4	4	4	4	3.0/E	2	Good	SM	Good	No access to base due to brambles and fencing. Multistem arising from base, no canopy gaps. Canopy vitality normal.		Fell	10+	C2	197	7.92
G432*	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	5	150	See	Plan	'		n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	Previously coppiced group of elms forming field margin			10+	C2	10	1.78
T433	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	650	6	7	7	6	3.0/E	3	Good	EM	Good	Storm damage			20+	B2	191	7.80
T434*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	520	2	5	5	5	2.0/SE	2	Good	М	Good	Hedgerow tree, squat form.			20+	B2	122	6.23
T435*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	480	4	2	4	4	3.0/SE	2	Good	М	Good	Hedgerow tree, squat form. Minor deadwood throughout canopy.			20+	B2	104	5.75
G436	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	5	100	See	Plan	1		n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good				10+	C2	5	1.26
T437	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	980	7	8	8	8	6.0/E	4	Good	М	Good	Dead wood >100mm diameter			20+	B2	435	11.77



D. (N.	Species	Height	eter	Cano	opy sp	read (r	n)	icant	earance	cal		Condition		/ int idations	s to he ent	on (vrs)		RPA	RPA
Ref. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works t Facilitate the Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
G438	Hazel (Corylus avellana), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	5	100	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good				10+	C2	5	1.26
G439	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	12	500	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	М	Good				20+	B2	113	6.00
G440*	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), English Elm (Ulmus procera), Other	5	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	Mixed hedgerow.			10+	C2	10	1.78
T441*	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	9	300	2	2	2	2	3.0/S	3	Poor	EM	Fair	No access to base due to undergrowth. Crown dieback, likely previous crown tear out leaving main stem and semi mature epicormic growth. Leaf vitality normal. Multiple habitat features visible.			10+	C2	41	3.61
T442*	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	8	320	4	4	4	4	3.0/W	3	Good	EM	Good	No access to base due to undergrowth. Crown vitality normal Collectively of moderate value.			20+	B2	46	3.83
T443*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	350	1	4	4	4	2.0/N	2	Good	М	Good	Hedgerow tree, squat form. No access to base due to brambles. Crown vitality normal.			20+	B2	55	4.18
G444*	Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Other	3	100	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Mixed, unmanaged hedgerow.			10+	C2	5	1.26
T445	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	180	3	3	3	3	2.0/E	1.9	Good	SM	Good	No access to base due to brambles.		Fell	10+	C2	15	2.18



Ref. No	Species	Height	eter	Cano	py sp	read (ı	m)	ficant	earance	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	l on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Rei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cle	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommend	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T446*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	380,470,36 0	8	4	4	4	1.5/N	0.5	Good	М	Fair	Hedgerow tree, squat form. Minor deadwood throughout canopy. Likely previously coppiced with upright stem. Wound to central stool likely from historic tear out with woundwood formation and no directly supporting limbs.			20+	B2	224	8.44
G447*	Field Maple (Acer campestre), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	350	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good	Not surveyed. No access along motorway.	No action.	Fell	40+	B2	55	4.18
G448*	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	14	350	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good	Not surveyed. No access along motorway.	No action.	Fell	40+	B2	55	4.18
G449*	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elm (Ulmus sp)	5	100	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Hawthorn hedge unmanaged, young hazel and oak growth, likely previously coppiced.		Fell	10+	C2	5	1.26
G450*	Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Cherry Plum (Prunus cerasifera)	3	100	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Mixed, unmanaged hedgerow Hazel and alder present also.			10+	C2	5	1.26
T451	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	620	6	6	6	6	4.0/E	4	Good	М	Good	Minor dead wood (<50mm diameter) Thin crown			10+	C2	174	7.44
G452	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	10	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good				10+	C2	10	1.78
T453	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	650	6	6	6	6	5.0/E	4	Good	М	Good	Dead wood >100mm diameter Lost leader			20+	B2	191	7.80



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	ppy sp	read (n	n)	ficant direction	learance	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Non No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmel Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
G454*	Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	3	100	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Mixed, unmanaged hedgerow Hazel and alder present also.			10+	C2	5	1.26
T455*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	1095	7	7	7	7	4.0/\$	2	Good	М	Good	Hedgerow tree, squat form. Fibre buckle at 4m north. Deadwood in canopy, good habitat features. Remove major deadwood if working area is needed.			40+	A1,2	542	13.13
T456*	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	10	300	1	4	3	4	4.0/\$	1	Good	EM	Good			Fell	20+	B1	41	3.61
T457	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	1000	7	7	7	7	3.0/N	4	Fair	М	Fair	Dead wood >100mm diameter		Fell	20+	B2	452	11.99
T458*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	810	5	5	2	3	4.0/S	2	Poor	М	Good	Established within gap in hedgerow Significant dieback of canopy with epicormic growth of lower canopy. Major deadwood present. Good woundwood present on minor tear out wounds. Good stem taper.			20+	B2	297	9.72
T459*	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	9	330	3	1	3	3	3.0/\$	1	Good	EM	Good	Lean north due to light competing self-righting canopy growth Collectively of moderate		Fell	20+	B1	49	3.95
G460	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hazel (Corylus avellana)		100	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	SM	Fair	Dense, scrubby area. Limited individual value. Easily replaced.	No action.		20+	C2	5	1.26



Dof No	Species	Height	eter	Cano	ppy sp	read (r	n)	icant lirection	learance	cal		Condition	Observations	/ int idations	s to he	on (vrs)		RPA	RPA
Ref. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cle	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate the Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
T461*	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	700	6	6	3	6	5.0/S	2	Poor	M	Poor	Established within hedgerow. no access to base Large fruitbody, likely Inonotus hispidus, visible at 8m on mainstem south approx. 1m above woodpecker hole. Limb forms circa 1/3 of canopy Fruiting body adjacent to 2 other secondary limb attachment points, not visible from viewing position south High species propensity for failure with Inonotus hispidus. Felling of ash would allow for greater lifespan for neighbouring oak.	Create monolith above woodpeck er hole to retain as habitat, circa 7m, if working space is required within fall distance.		<10	U2	222	8.41
T462*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	700	5	5	5	5	1.8/S	2	Good	EM	Fair	Compression fork at 1.9m with upright form and natural bracing within the canopy Collectively of moderate value.		Fell	20+	B1	222	8.41
T463*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	890	7	7	6	4	6.0/E	3	Fair	M	Fair	Established within hedgerow. Large tear out wound southwest at 4m with peripheral woundwood visible. Decay of outer exposed wood visible. Minor adaptive growth around stem visible Large deadwood within canopy. Damage to lower limbs south typical of high vehicle damage, good woundwood formation. Minor canopy sparseness.	deadwoo d if working area is required.		20+	B1,2	358	10.67
G464*	Field Maple (Acer campestre),	5	130	See I	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Hedgerow of field maple, trimmed sides, apical growth left to extend upwards.			10+	C2	8	1.60



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	opy sp	read (n	n)	ficant direction	earance	ical		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	S	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
G465	Field Maple (Acer campestre), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	350	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair			Remove section as shown on TPP.	20+	B2,3	55	4.18
G466*	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elm (Ulmus sp), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	5	130	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Unmanaged hedge, mixed species.			10+	C2	8	1.60
T467*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	1000	4	4	4	4	3.0/\$	3	Fair	M	Good	Hedgerow tree, squat form. Deadwood in canopy, good habitat features. Remove major deadwood if working area is needed. Canopy dieback, potentially retrenchment. Good lower canopy vitality No access to base due to brambles.			20+	B2	452	11.99
G468*	Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Other	5	110	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Unmanaged hedgerow, holly dominant.			10+	C2	5	1.26
T469*	Elm (Ulmus sp)	6	120	1	1	1	1		0	Dead	SM	Dead		Fell (< 3 months)		<10	U2	7	1.49
T470*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	360	3	4	4	2	4.0/S	3	Fair	SM	Fair	Part of group. Large wound to south stem circa 2.m long. Good woundwood formation. Wood density normal Moderate crown sparseness.		Fell	10+	C2	59	4.33
G471*	Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa),		130	See I	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good				10+	C2	8	1.60



Dof No.	Species	Height	leter	Cano	py sp	read (ı	m)	ficant lirection	earance	cal		Condition	Observations	y nt ndations	s to the ent	on (vrs)		RPA	RPA
Ref. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cle	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Managemen Recommend	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
T472*	Elm (Ulmus sp)	6	140	1	1	1	1		0	Dead	SM	Dead		Fell (< 3 months)		<10	U2	9	1.69
T473*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	700	4	4	7	7	2.5/E	2	Fair	М	Good	Established within hedgerow. No access to base due to thorns and barbed wire Ivy across mainstem, minor canopy sparseness.		Fell	20+	B2	222	8.41
T474*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	450	3	3	4	4	3.0/E	2	Fair	EM	Good	Established on embankment of ditch south. No access to base due to undergrowth. Crown vitality poor. Significant crown dieback northeast. Moderate canopy sparseness throughout rest of canopy. Likely from ground compaction from car boot sale.			10+	C2	92	5.41
T475	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	720	5	5	4	4	3.0/\$	0.1	Good	М	Good	No access to entire base due to holly as understory. Minor deadwood throughout canopy, good potential for habitat features.			20+	B2	235	8.65
T476*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	400	3	4	4	4	2.0/W	2	Fair	ЕМ	Good	Established on embankment of ditch south. No access to base due to undergrowth. Crown vitality poor. Significant crown dieback northeast. Moderate canopy sparseness throughout rest of canopy. Likely from ground compaction from car boot sale.			10+	C2	72	4.79
G477*	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Willow (Salix sp), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	5	120	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Unmanaged hedge, mixed species.			10+	C2	7	1.49
G478*	Hazel (Corylus avellana), Elm (Ulmus sp), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Other	5	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Mixed species hedgerow, screen of road.		Fell	10+	C2	10	1.78



Ref. No	Species	Height	neter	Cano	ppy spi	read (n	n)	ficant direction	earance	ical		Structural Condition	Observations	ry ent endations	s to the ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
ivei. ivo	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmel Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
G479*	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Damson (Prunus domestica), English Elm (Ulmus procera)	12	300	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Mixed hedgerow. Oak overstory dominant. North of ditch. Good screening.			20+	B2	41	3.61
T480*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	300	4	4	4	4	2.0/SW	2	Fair	EM	Fair	Established on embankment of ditch south. No access to base due to undergrowth. Crown vitality normal. Lower canopy asymmetry south due to previous crown raise.			20+	B2	41	3.61
T481*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	1000	6	6	6	6	3.0/W	4	Fair	М	Fair	Hedgerow tree. Large wound to stems south circa 2.5m long. Good woundwood formation. Wood density normal Moderate canopy sparseness. Major deadwood over hedgerow.			20+	B2	452	11.99
T482*	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	6	450	4	4	4	4	1.0/\$	2	Fair	М	Fair	Established on embankment of ditch south. Central limb dieback, unknown cause. Rest of canopy visually normal.			10+	C2	92	5.41
T483*	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	6	300	3	3	3	2	1.5/S	2	Fair	EM	Fair	Established within hedgerow. No access to base due to thorns and embankment. Crown vitality normal Compression fork at 1m with significant adaptive growth visible.			10+	C2	41	3.61
G484	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	3	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Fair	Hedgerow along the highway edge. Limited value. None of individual note. Sporadic planting. No major visible defects.	No action.	Fell	20+	C2	10	1.78
G485	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	5	150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Poor	SM	Fair			Fell	20+	C2	10	1.78



Ref. No	Species	Height	ıeter	Cano	opy spi	read (n	n)	ficant direction	earance	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	l on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Kei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works (Facilitate the Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
T486	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	350,400	4	4	4	2	2.5/S	2	Poor	M	Fair	Hedgerow tree. Large pruning wound to base with minor woundwood formation. Wood dysfunction visible, circa 10cm depth Moderate canopy dieback. Ditch south recently excavated, likely caused canopy dieback. Squat form reasonably sheltered. Roughly 1/3 of root area affected.			10+	C2	128	6.38
T487	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	11	400	4	4	4	4	3.0/\$	2	Good	EM	Good	No access to base due to ditch. Crown vitality normal, white willow at base.			20+	B2	72	4.79
G488	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Common Oak (Quercus robur)		250	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Fair			Fell	20+	C2	28	2.99
T489	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	400	5	5	5	5	2.0/N	2	Good	SM	Good			Fell	40+	B2	72	4.79
T490	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	4	150	3	3	3	3	1.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good			Fell	20+	C1	10	1.78
T491	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	400	4	4	4	4	1.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good			Fell	20+	B1	72	4.79
T492	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	250	3	3	3	3	1.0/N	1	Good	М	Good				20+	C1	28	2.99



Ref. No	Species	Height	leter	Cano	ppy sp	read (r	n)	ficant	learance	ical		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	J on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Nei. No	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cle	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommend	Tree Work Facilitate t Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Category	(m²)	s (m)
T493	Sessile Oak (Quercus petraea)	20	970	8.5	8	6	9	3.0/\$	3	Good	М	Good	Single stemmed. Good shape and form. Ripped wound on stem at 4m to SE. Good woundwood. Deadwood and stubs. On edge of slope/ditch. No major visible defects.			40+	B1	426	11.64
T494	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	650,650	8	6	4	9		2	Poor	M	Poor	dense epicormic shoots. Decay	Fell in developm ent / No action currently due to very low target.		<10	U1	382	
T495	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	200	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Good	EM	Good				20+	C1	18	2.39
H496	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	150	1.5m	wide			n/a	n/a	Fair	ЕМ-М	Fair	Hedgerow along field boundary. Dense with no obvious major visible defects. One individual oak within hedge not surveyed due to no access.	No action.	Remove section as shown on TPP.	20+	C2	10	1.78
T497	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	200	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Good	EM	Good				20+	C1	18	2.39
G498	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hazel (Corylus avellana)	4	150	See I	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	SM	Fair				10+	C2	10	1.78
T499	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	840	10	10	9	10	4.0/S	3	Good	М	Good	Single stemmed. Forked at 3.5m at edge of ditch. Deadwood and stubs. No major visible defects.	No action.		40+	B1	319	10.08



Ref. No	Species	Height	ıeter	Cano	opy sp	read (r	n)	ficant direction	earance	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	l on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu
Rei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree Works t Facilitate the Developmen Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
T500	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	300	3	3	3	3	1.0/N	1	Good	М	Good				20+	C1	41	3.61
T501	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	200	4	4	4	4	1.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good				20+	C1	18	2.39
T502	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	300	4	4	4	4	2.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good				20+	B1	41	3.61
T503	Oak (Quercus sp)	20	800	8	8	9	9	4.0/E	2	Good	М	Good	Single stemmed. Good shape and form. Deadwood. No major visible defects.	No action.		40+	B1	290	9.61
G504	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Holly (Ilex aquifolium)		350	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good	SM-M	Fair	Dense woodland strip along either side of the track. Individual trees of note picked up but collectively of value as a group.	No action.		40+	B2	55	4.18
T505	Oak (Quercus sp)	20	980	10	8	10.5	9	5.0/E , 5.0/N , 5.0/W	2	Good	М	Fair	Large bole. Forked at 4.5m with a ripped wound in centre of fork but good woundwood. Also ripped wound at limb collapse at 5m to south. Limb above fused and resting on stub. Deadwood and stubs. Wide spreading crown.	thin fused limb by		40+	B1	435	11.77
G506	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Willow (Salix sp)		150	See	Plan	,		n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Highway screening. Dense. None of individual note blackthorn	No action.	Remove section as shown on TPP.		C2	10	1.78



Ref. No	Species	Height	ieter	Cano	opy sp	read (n	n)	ficant lirection	y Clearance (m)	cal		Condition	Observations	y ent ndations	s to he ent	l on (vrs)		RPA	RPA Podiu
Rei. NO	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Significant branch & direction	Canopy Cl height (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Observations	Preliminary Management Recommenda	Tree Works Facilitate t Developme Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	Radiu s (m)
W507	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Willow (Salix sp)		500	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Good - Poor	EM-OM	Good - Poor	One huge willow collapsed into an old pond area. The majority of oak are of good shape and form with no major visible defects. Lower vegetation including hazel and elder around field perimeter.	No action.		40+	B2	113	6.00
H508	Hazel (Corylus avellana), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur)		150	2m w	/ide			n/a	n/a	Good	SM-M	Fair	A category C hedgerow along the field boundary. 2 x mature oak within hedge. Estimated DBH of 650mm and 9x9m canopy spread (B1).	No action.		20+	C2	10	1.78
T509	Oak (Quercus sp)	9	840	6	6.5	6.5	6	2.5/W	1.5	Fair	М	Fair	Thick bole producing a squat form. Some old stubs and ripped wounds but little weight. Some retrenchment of canopy. Deadwood and stubs.	No action.		20+	B1	319	10.08
G510	Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Elder (Sambucus nigra)		150	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	SM-EM	Fair	Hedgerow with a cluster of holly towards the fence end.	No action.		20+	C2	10	1.78
G511	Hazel (Corylus avellana), Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Elder (Sambucus nigra)		250	See	Plan			n/a	n/a	Fair	SM-EM	Fair	Hawthorn hedge field side with one EM oak of note. Otherwise a dense shrubby hedgerow. No trees of individual note. No major visible defects blackthorn, haw	No action.		20+	C2	28	2.99
W512	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Lime (Tilia sp.), Beech (Fagus sylvatica)		500 Avg.	See	Plan			n/a	n/a/	Good- Poor	SM-M	Good- Poor	Woodland group forming a belt to the east of Cannock Road. Many trees individually surveyed although collectively forming a woodland of high amenity value. Typical deadwood and stubs. Reasonable mixed understory and footpath running through the centre down its length. Some individually valuable trees.	No action.	Remove section as shown on TPP	40+	B2	113	6.0
G513	Field maple (Acer campestre), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Birch (Betula sp.), Common Oak (Quercus robur).		250 Avg	See	Plan (4	lm Avg,)	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good	45 degree bank of highway planting scheme with some regeneration. Ivy on most stems. Typically 2 m spacing.	No Action	Remove section as shown on TPP	20+	B2	28.3	3.0



Ref. No	Species	d Height	Diameter	Canopy spread (m)			First Significant oranch & direction	Canopy Clearance height (m)	gical	0	Structural Condition	Observations	iliminary nagement commendations	ks to the nent s	g ion (vrs)		RPA	RPA Radiu	
	Common Name (Scientific name)	Estimated Height	Stem Diar (mm)	N	s	E	w	First Sign branch &	Canopy C height (m	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structura		Preliminary Managemer Recommen	Tree Works Facilitate th Developmer Proposals	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	(m²)	s (m)
G514	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus),	<15	150 Avg	See	Plan (4	lm Avg)	n/a	n/a	Fair	SM	Fair	Approximately 12 self-sown highway trees.	No action	Fell	10+	C2	10.2	1.8
G515	Hazel (Corylus avellana), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Goat willow (Salix caprea)	<6	200 Avg	See	Plan (4	lm Avg,)	n/a	n/a	Fair	SM-M	Fair	Self-sown highway trees, approximately 3 m spacing.	No action	Fell	10+	C2	18.1	2.4
W516	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Birch (Betula sp.), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Common Beech (Fagus sylvatica),		700 Avg	See	Plan (<	:12m)		n/a	n/a	Good- Fair	SM-M	Good- Fair	Fine mature oak with some beech. Birch and sycamore understorey. Approximately 10 m spacing. Designated Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW). Minimum 15 m buffer zone.	No action		40+	A2	221. 7	8.4 (15m due to ASNW)
G517	Hazel (Corylus avellana), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Goat willow (Salix caprea)	<8	200 Avg	See	Plan (4	lm Avg,)	n/a	n/a	Fair	SM	Fair	Self-sown highway trees, approximately 3 m spacing.	No action	Fell	10+	C2	18.1	2.4



Key to Abbreviations Used in the Survey

Ref No	Specific identification number given T=Tree/H=Hedge/G=Group.	to each tree or group.									
Species	Common name followed by botanical name shown in italics										
RPA	Root Protection Area (As defined by BS5837)										
Stem diameter	Diameter of main stem, measured in millimetres at 1.5 m above ground level. (MS = Multi-stem tree measured in accordance with BS5837 Annex C) Av / Average: indicates an average representative measured dimension for the group of										
Spread	The width and breadth of the crown. Estimated on the four compass points in metres.	feature									
Crown clearance	The estimated height (in metres) above ground level of the lowest significant branch attachments.										
#	Estimated dimensions										
*	Indicates estimated position of tree (not indicated on topographical survey).										
Category	Categorisation of the quality and benefits of trees on Site as per Table 1 and 2 of BS5837:2012. 1=Arboricultural quality/value 2=Landscape quality/value 3=Cultural quality/value (including conservation) A=High quality/value 40yrs+ (light green). B=Moderate quality/value 20yrs+ (mid blue) C=Low quality/value min 10yrs/stem diameter less than 150mm (grey). U=Unsuitable for retention (dark red).										
Life stage	Young (Y): Newly planted tree 0-10 years. Semi-Mature (SM): Tree in the first third of its normal life expectancy for the species (significant potential for future growth in size). Early Mature (EM): Tree in the second third of its normal life expectancy for the species (some potential for future growth in size) Mature (M): Tree in the final third of its normal life expectancy for the species (having typically reached its approximate ultimate size). Over Mature (OM): Tree beyond the normal life expectancy for the species. Veteran (V): Tree which is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its condition, size or age.										
Structural condition	Good: No significant structural defects Fair: Structural defects which can be resolved via remedial works. Poor: Structural defects which cannot be resolved via remedial works. Dead: Dead.										

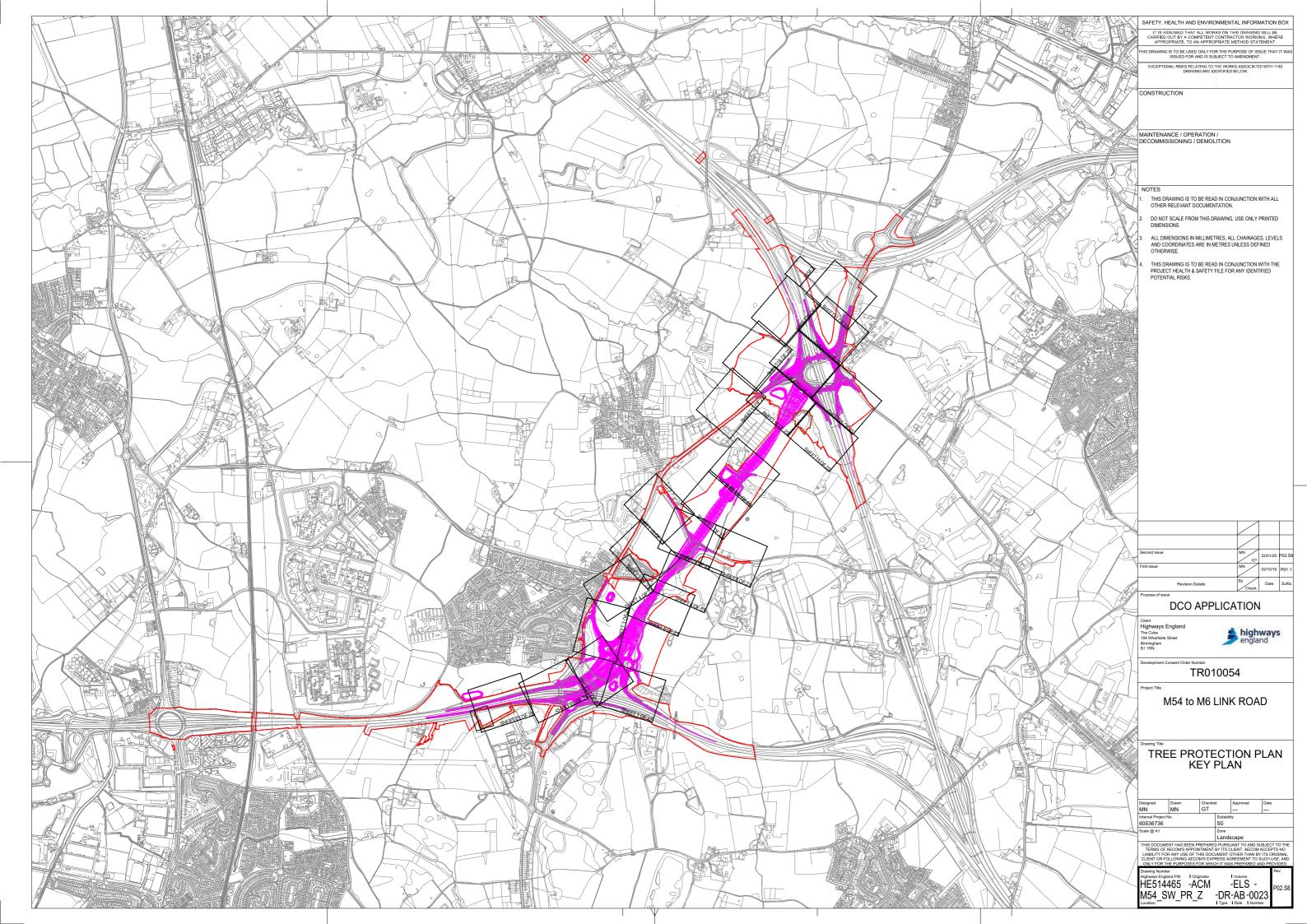


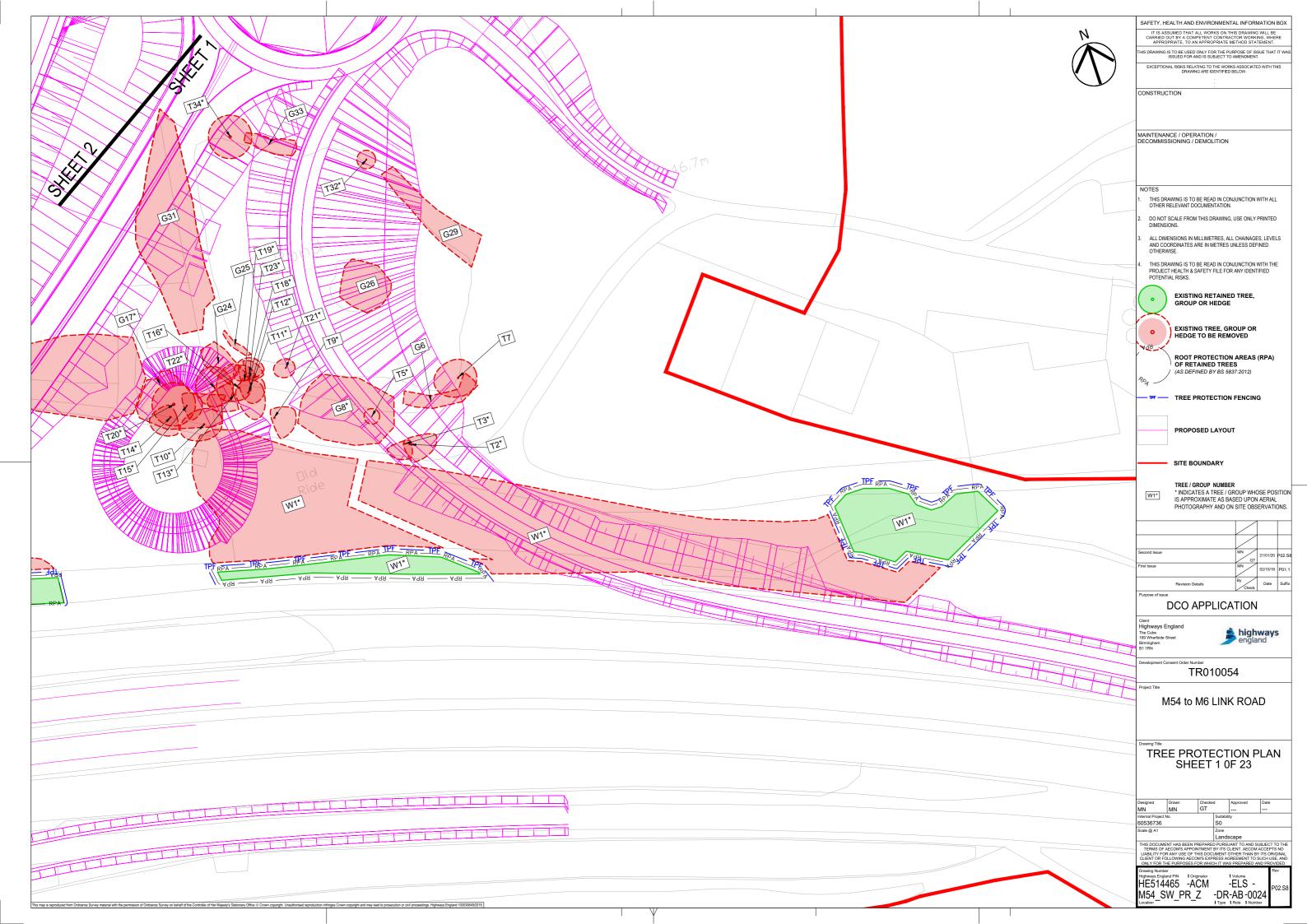
Physiological condition	Good: Normal vitality including leaf size, bud growth, density of crown and wound wood development.						
	Fair: Lower than normal vitality, reduced bud development, reduced crown density, reduced response to wounds.						
	Poor: Low vitality, low development and distribution of buds, discoloured leaves, low crown density, little extension growth for the species.						
	Dead: Dead						
	Fair/Good = Indicates an intermediate condition						
	Fair - Good = Indicates a range of conditions (e.g. within a group)						
Preliminary management recommendations	Works identified during the tree survey as part of sound arboricultural management, based on the current context of the Site (where relevant reference has been made to tree management based on the potential future context of the site).						
Works to facilitate the development	Tree works identified as necessary to facilitate the Proposed Development following a desk top analysis of the proposals in relation to tree constraints.						

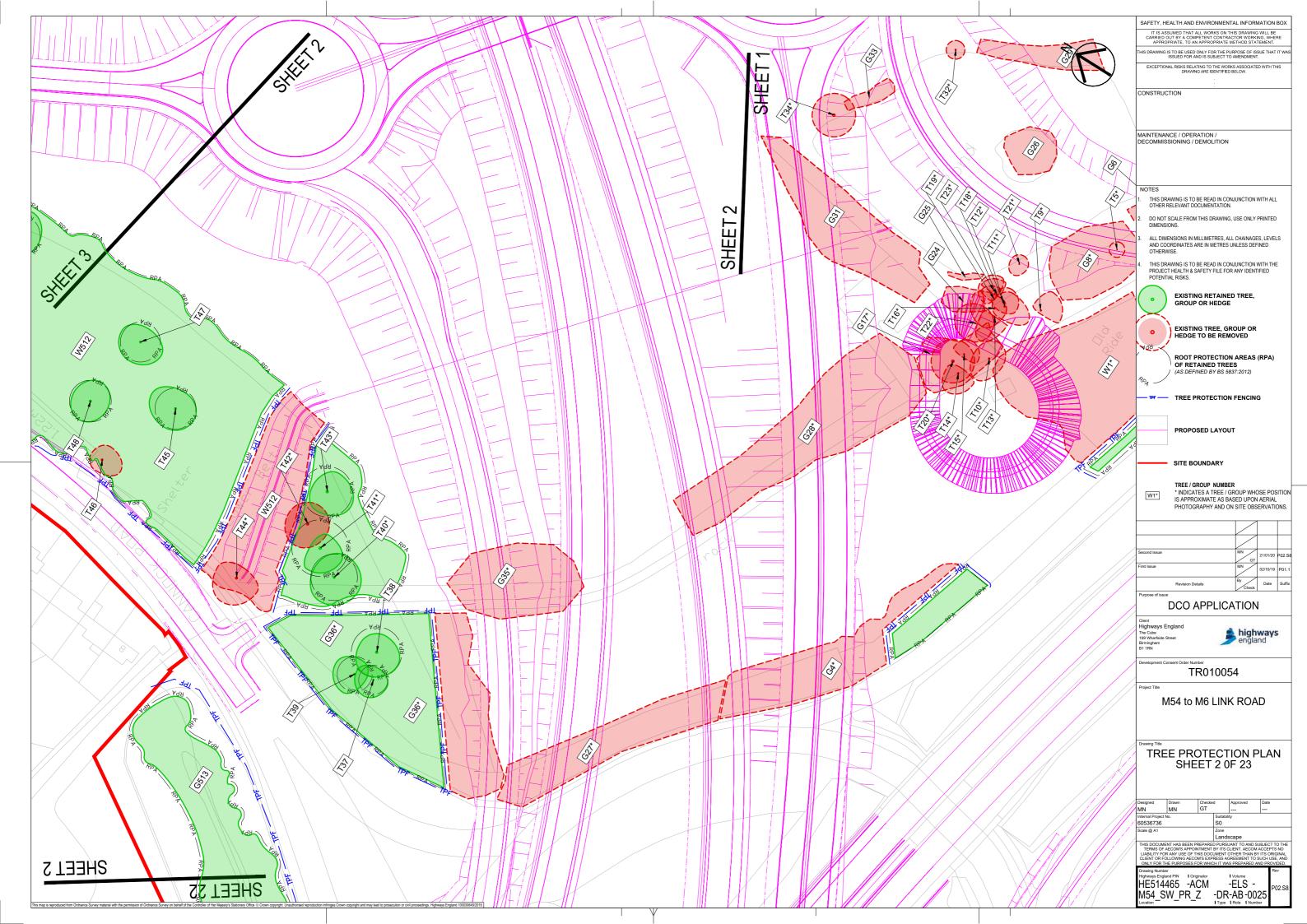


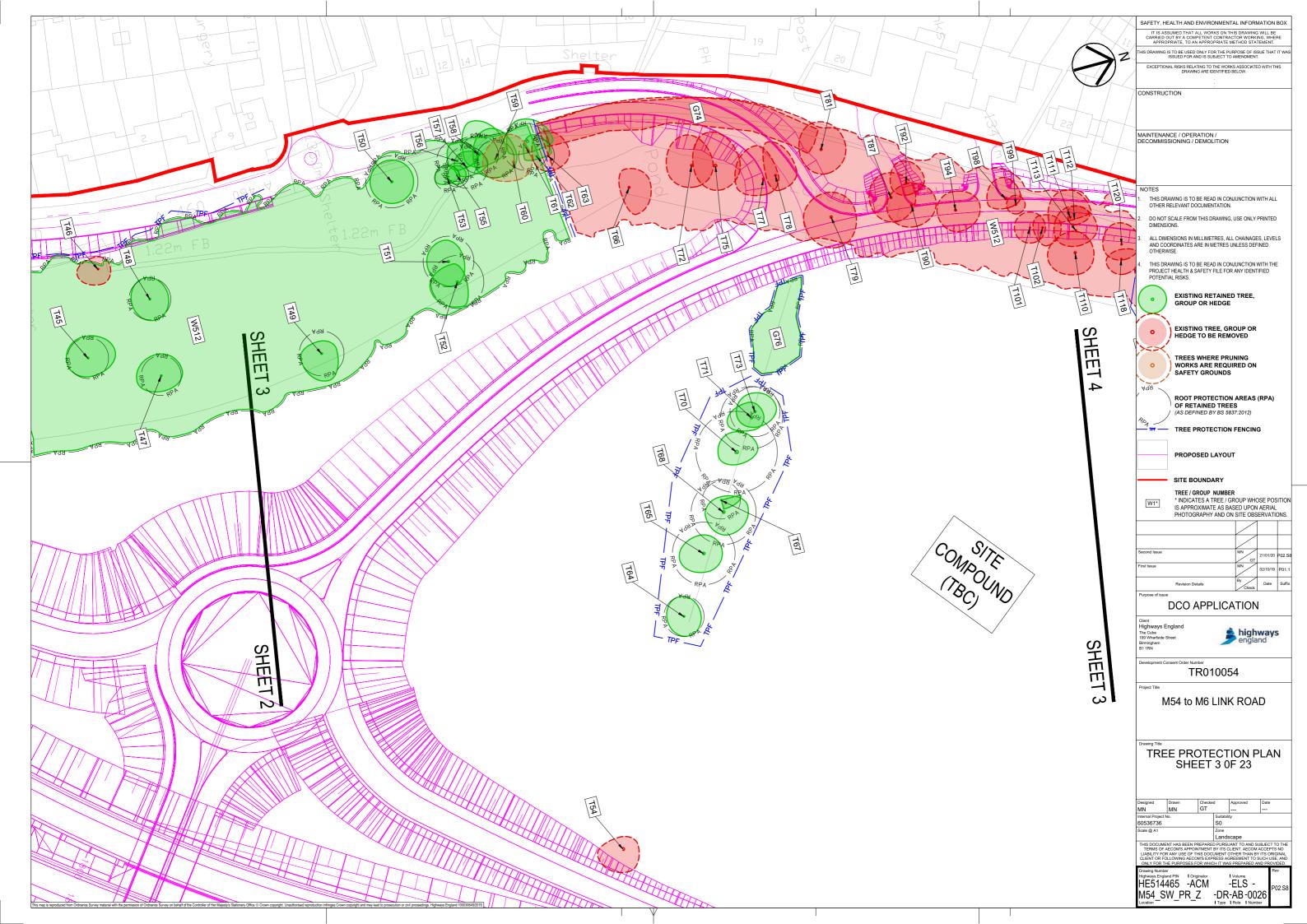
Annex C: Tree Protection Plans

Planning Inspectorate Scheme Ref: TR010054 Application Document Ref: TR010054/APP/6.3

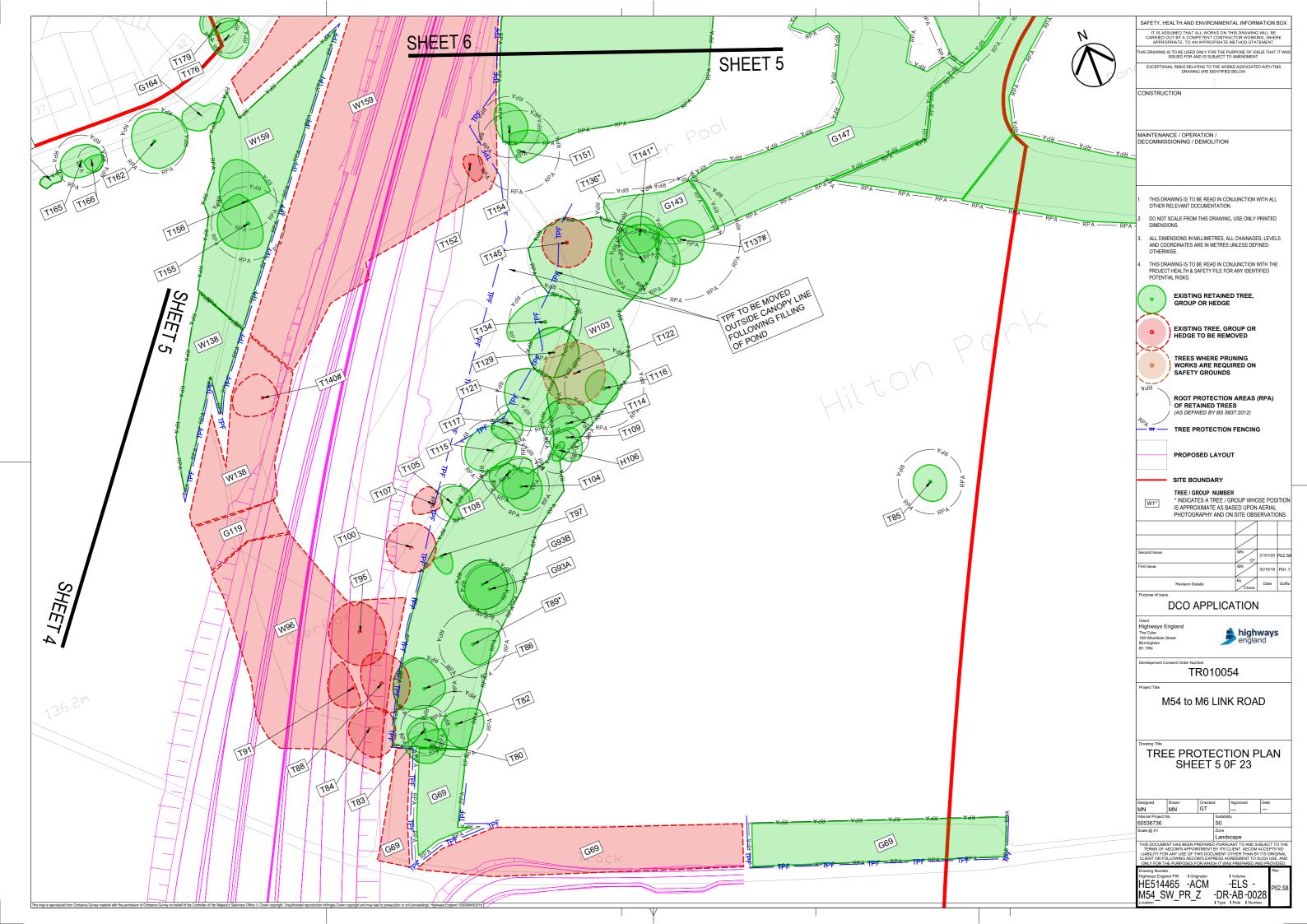


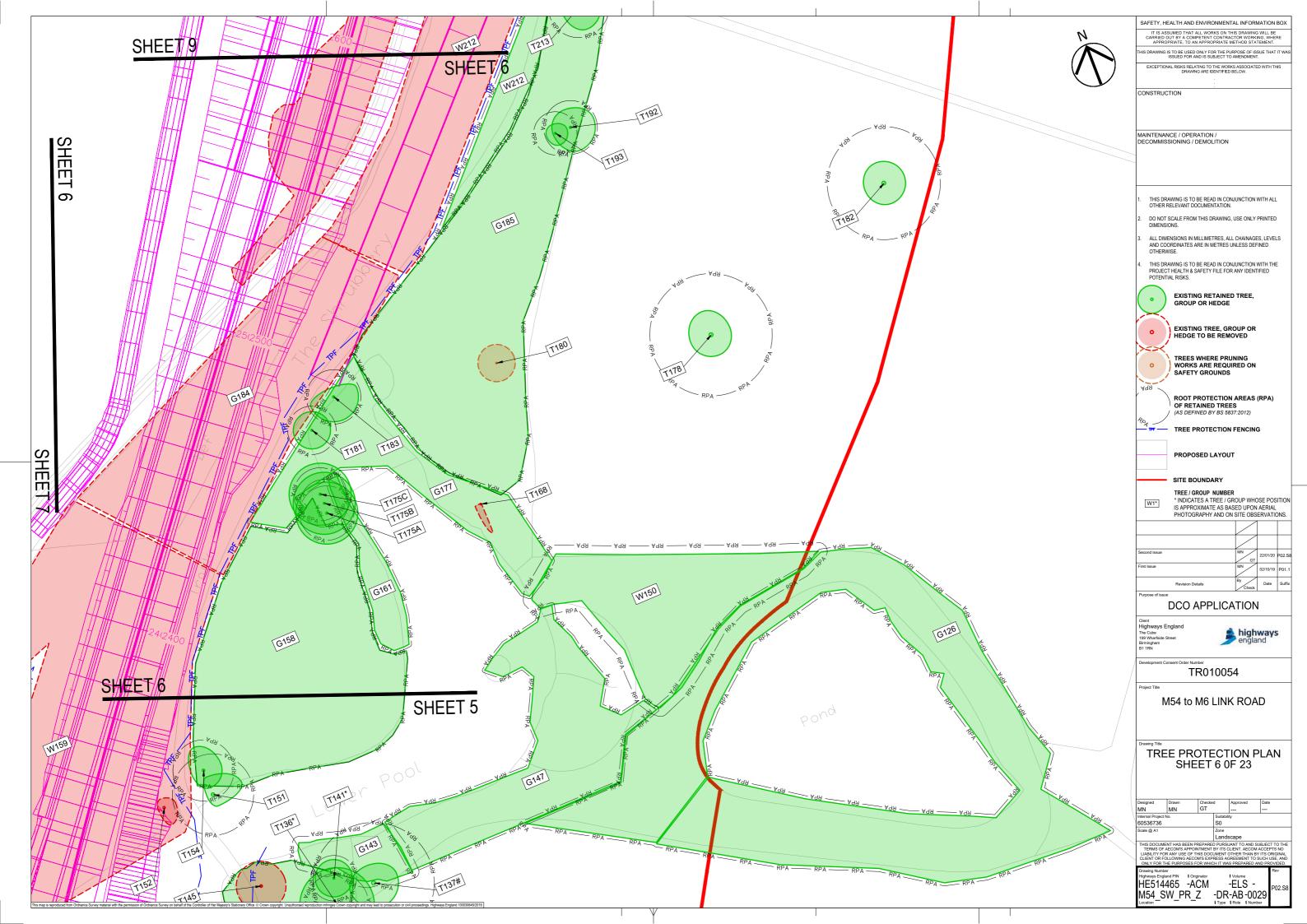


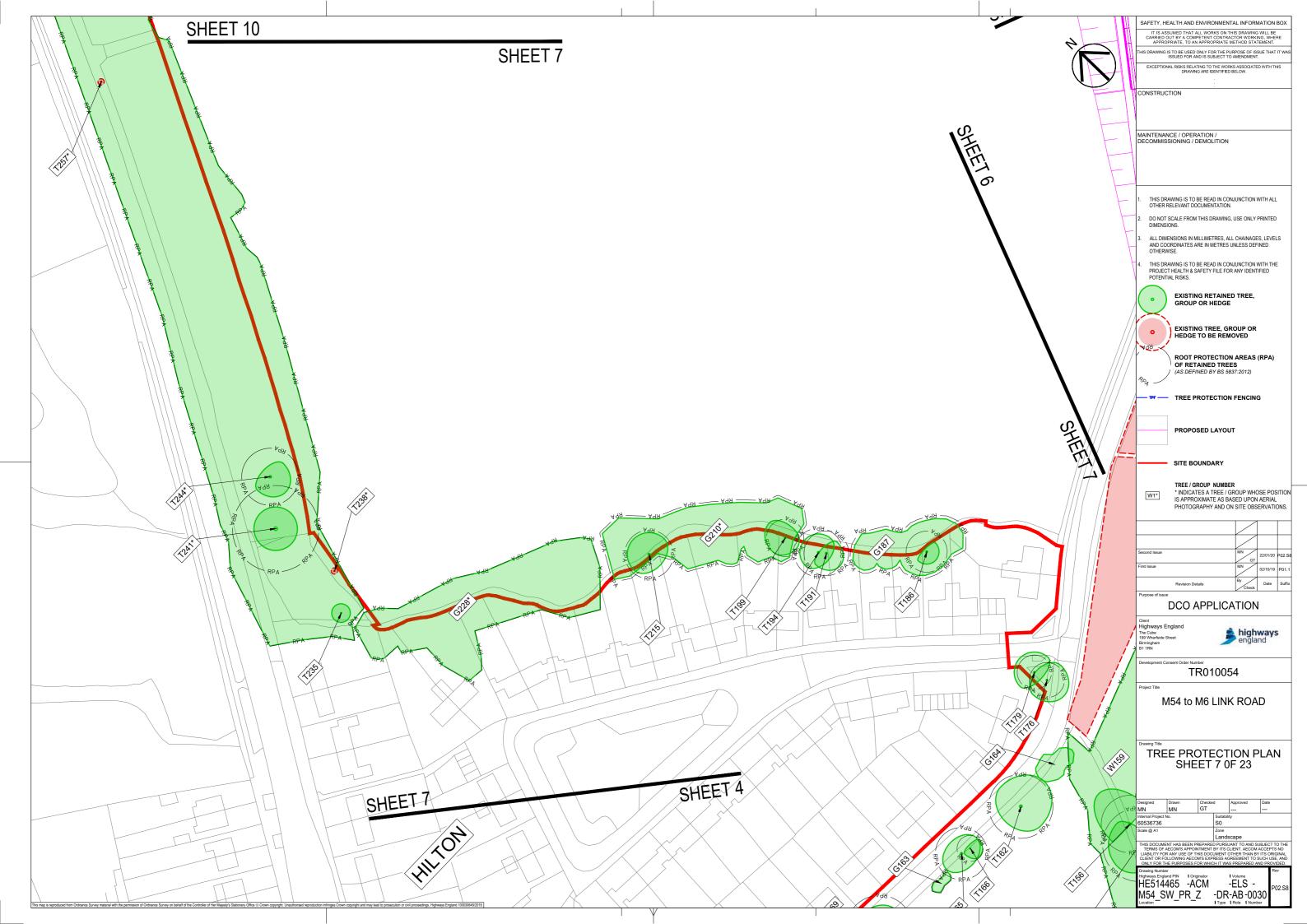






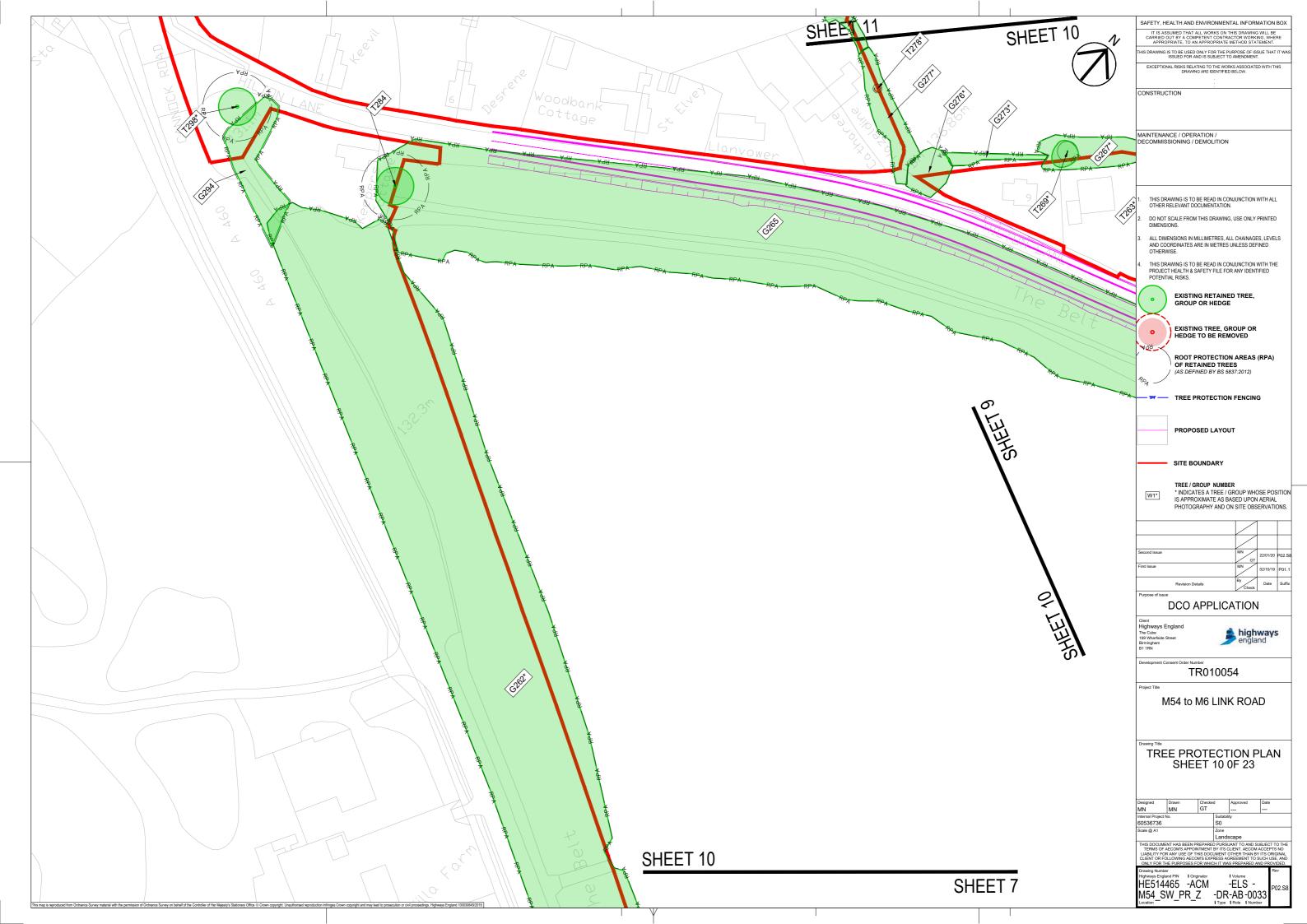


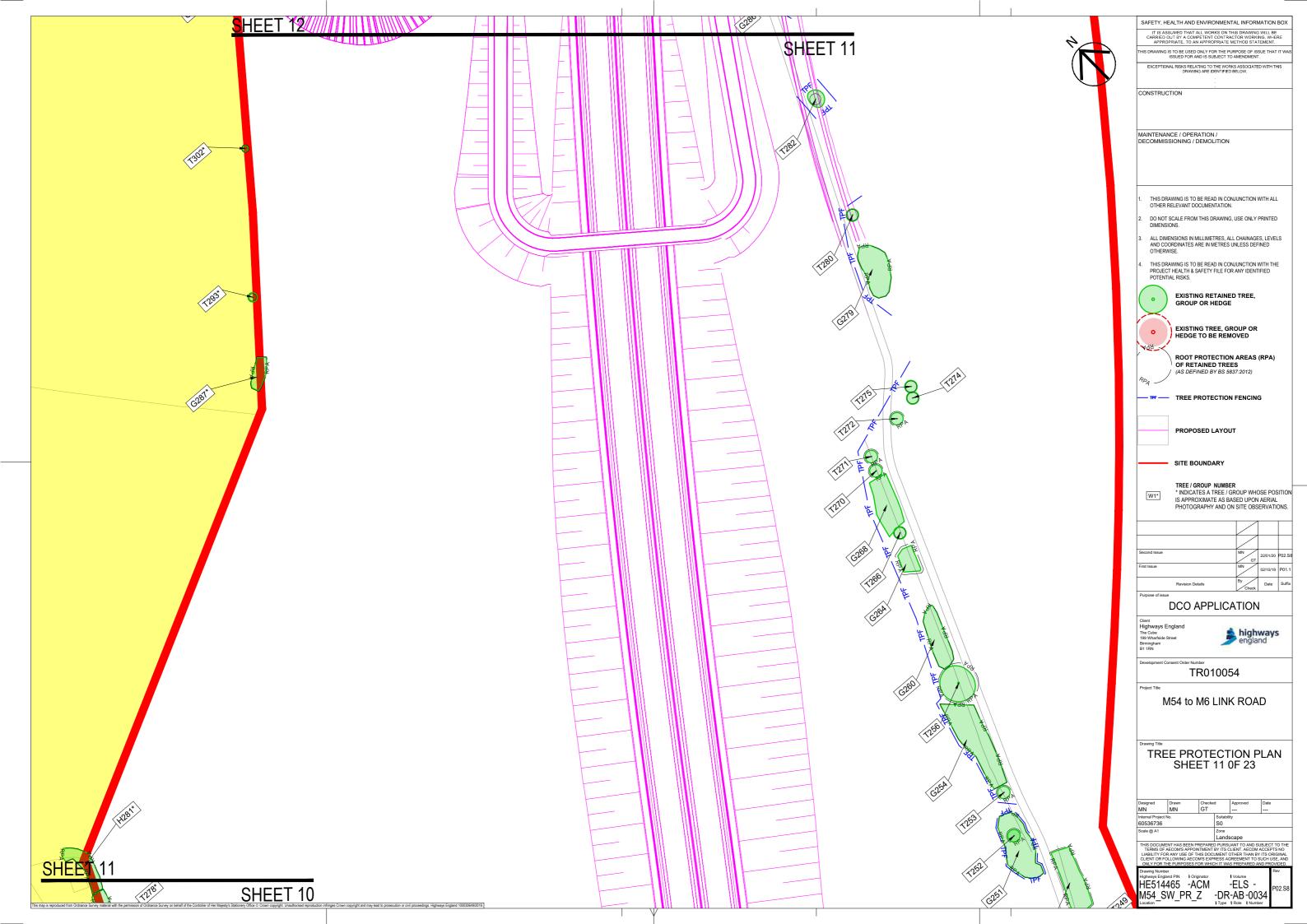


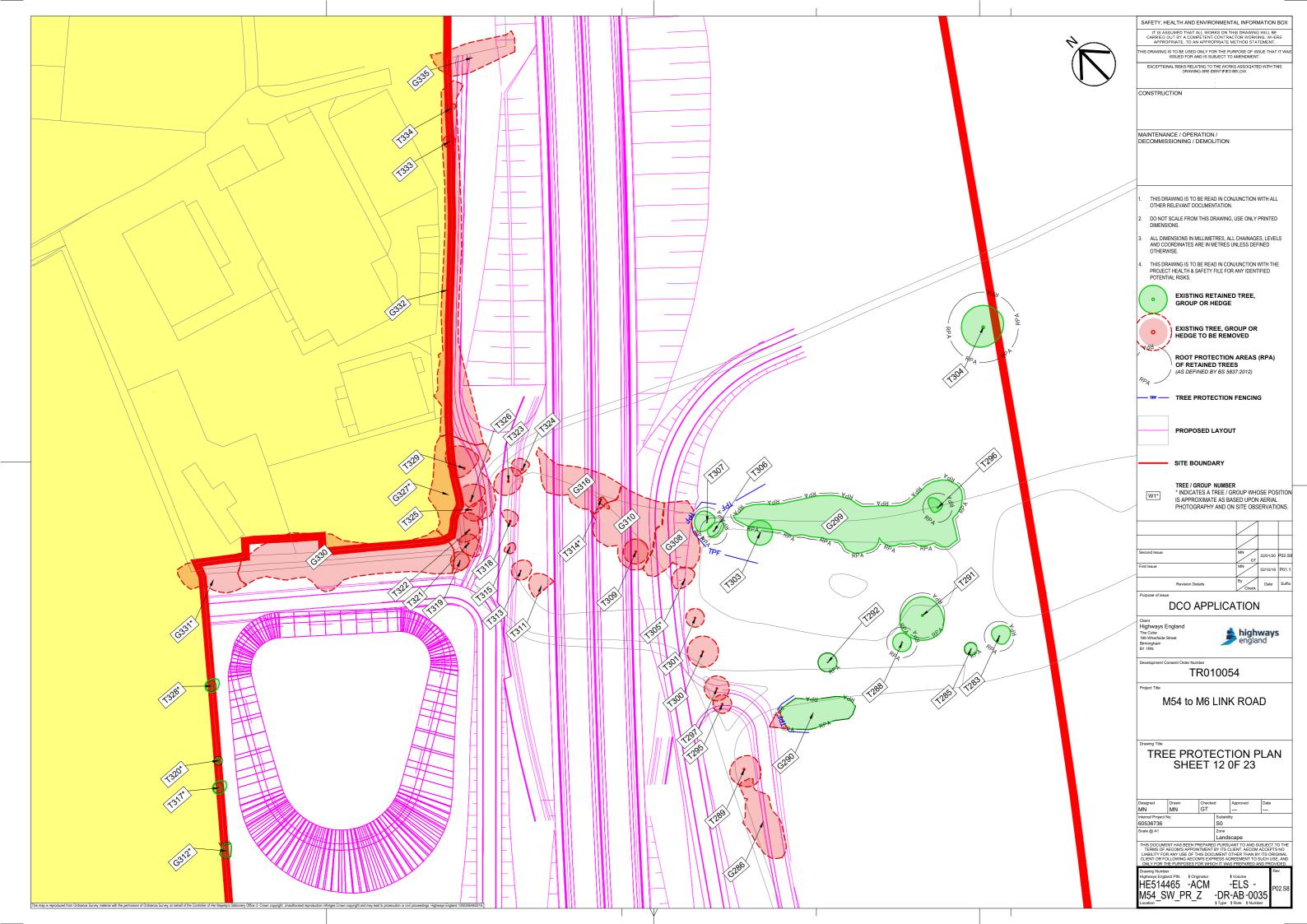


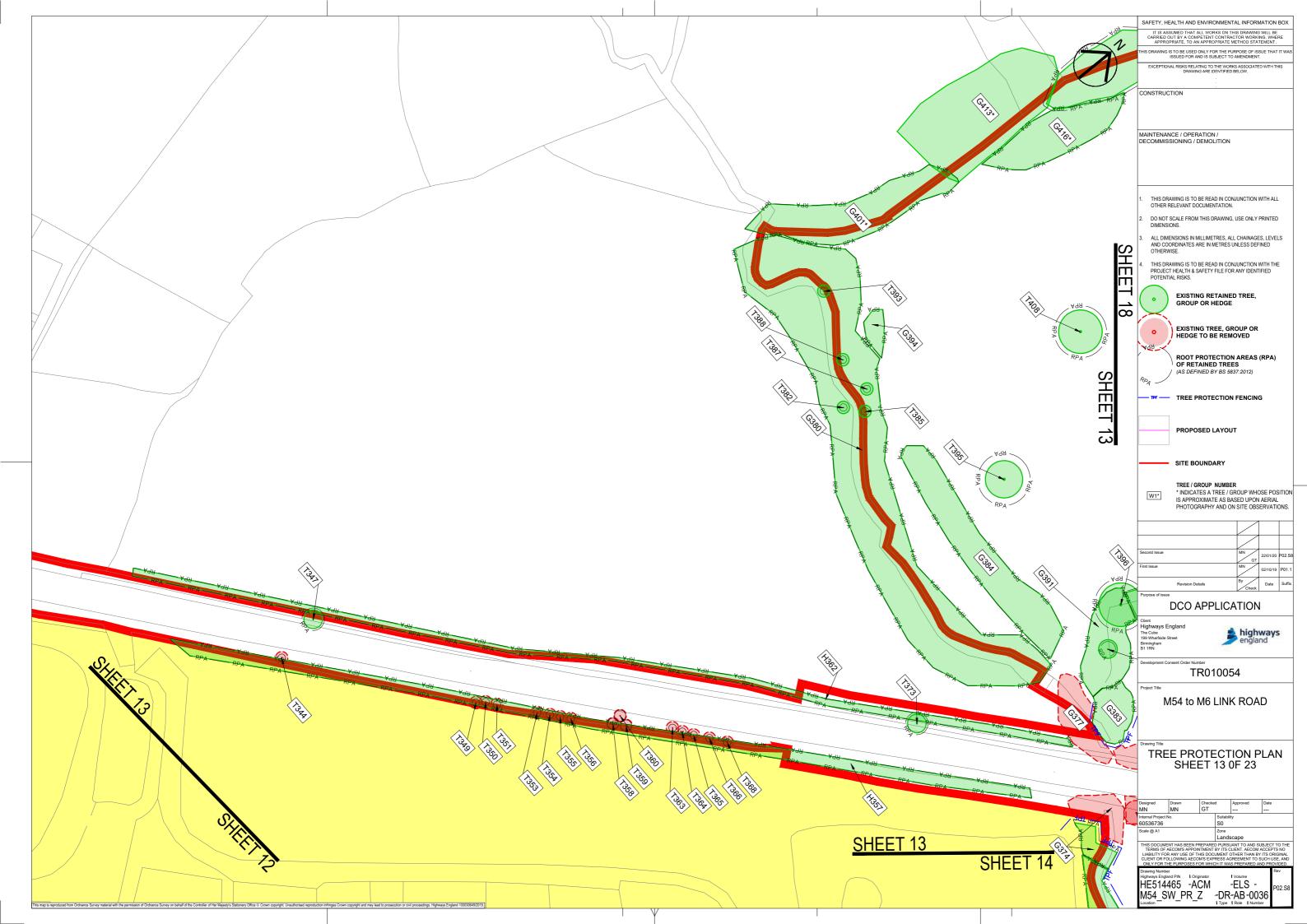


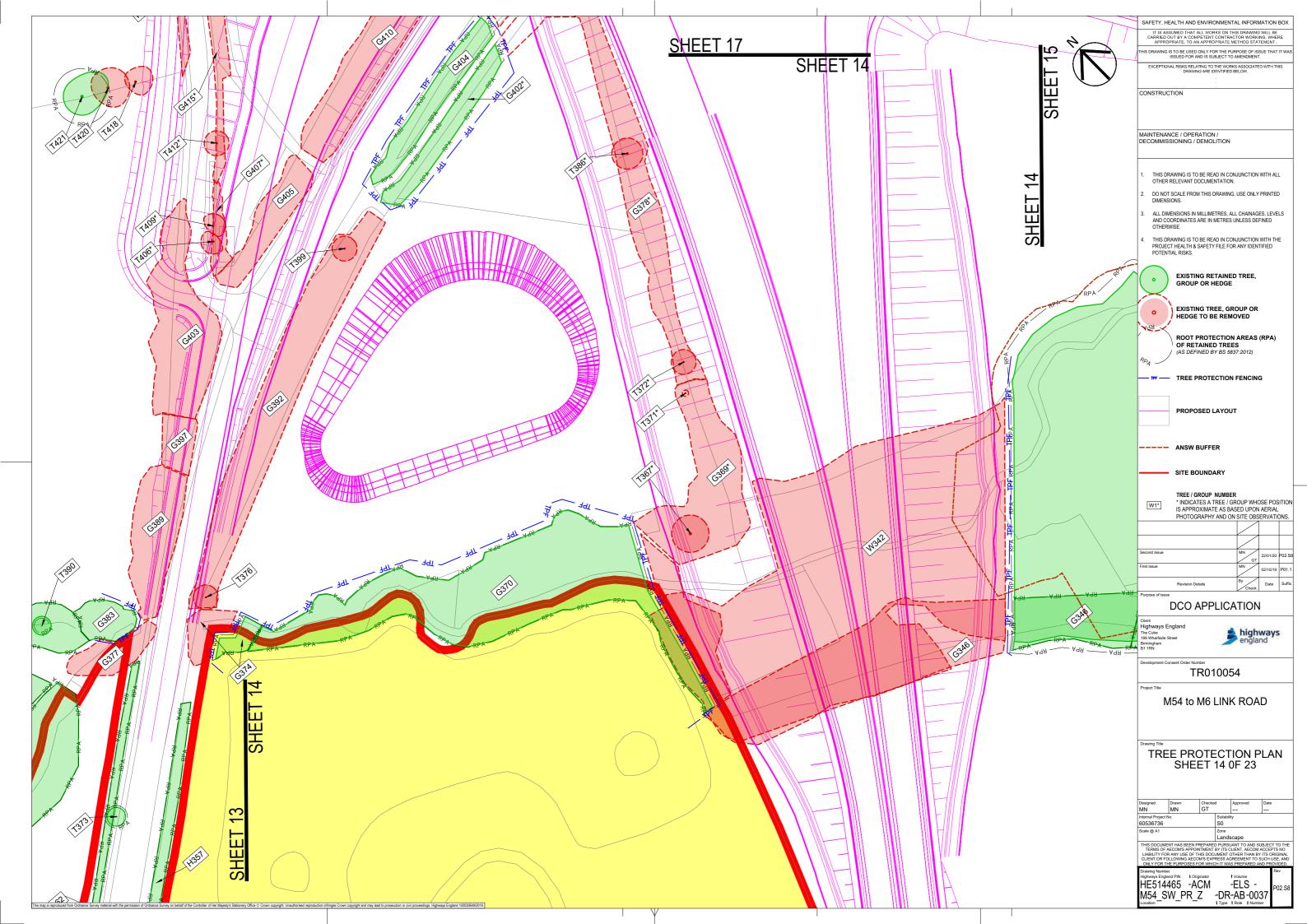


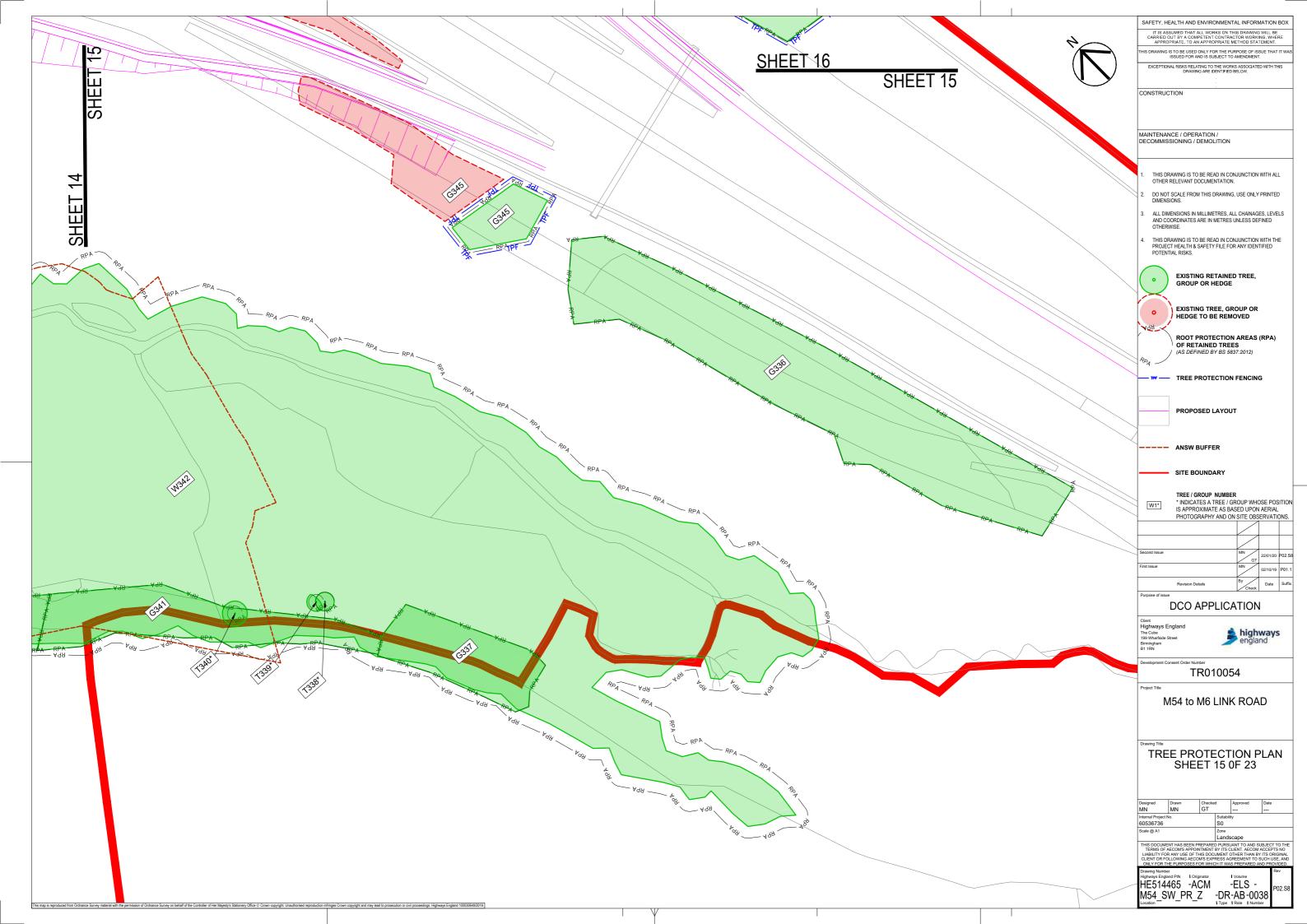


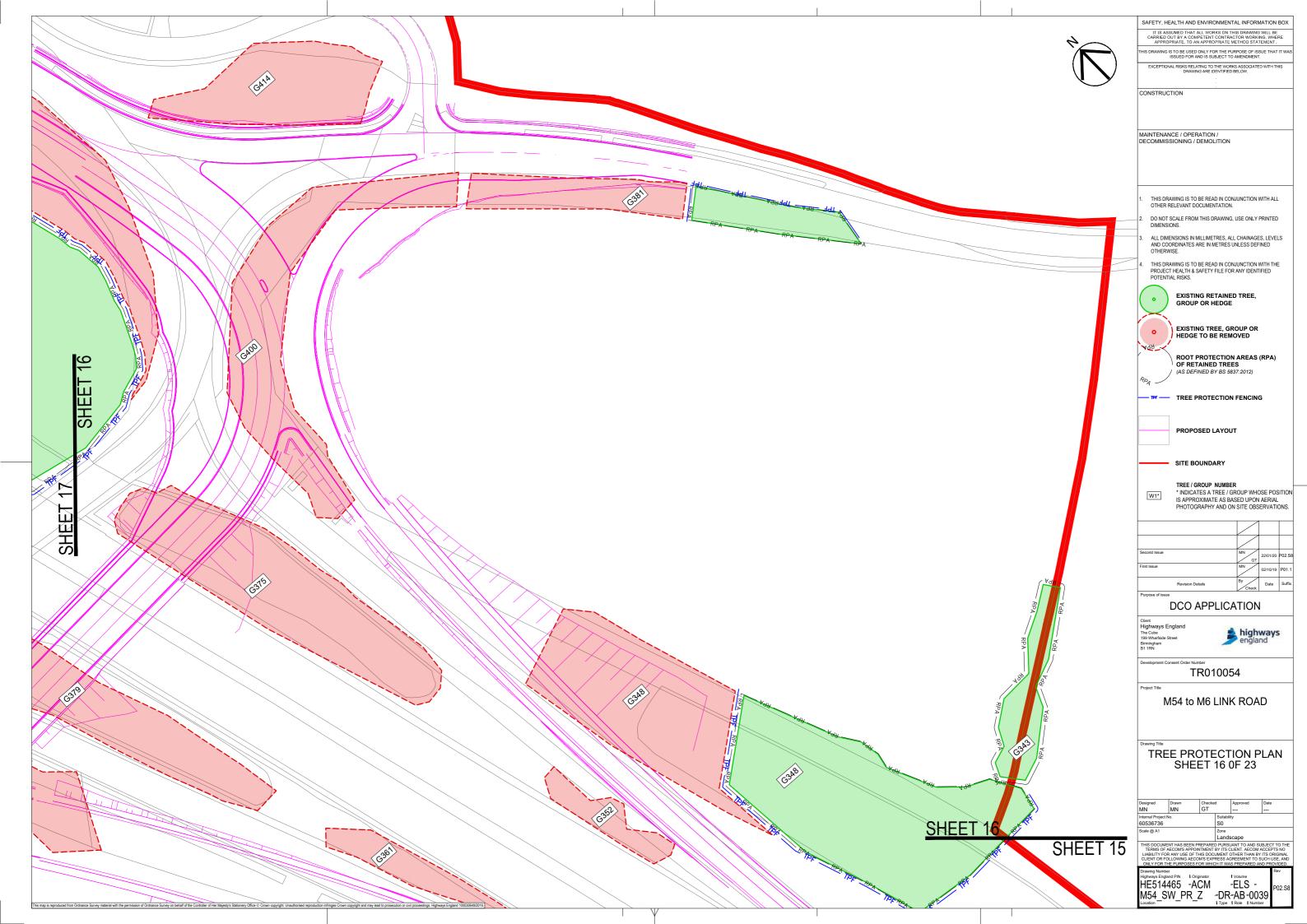


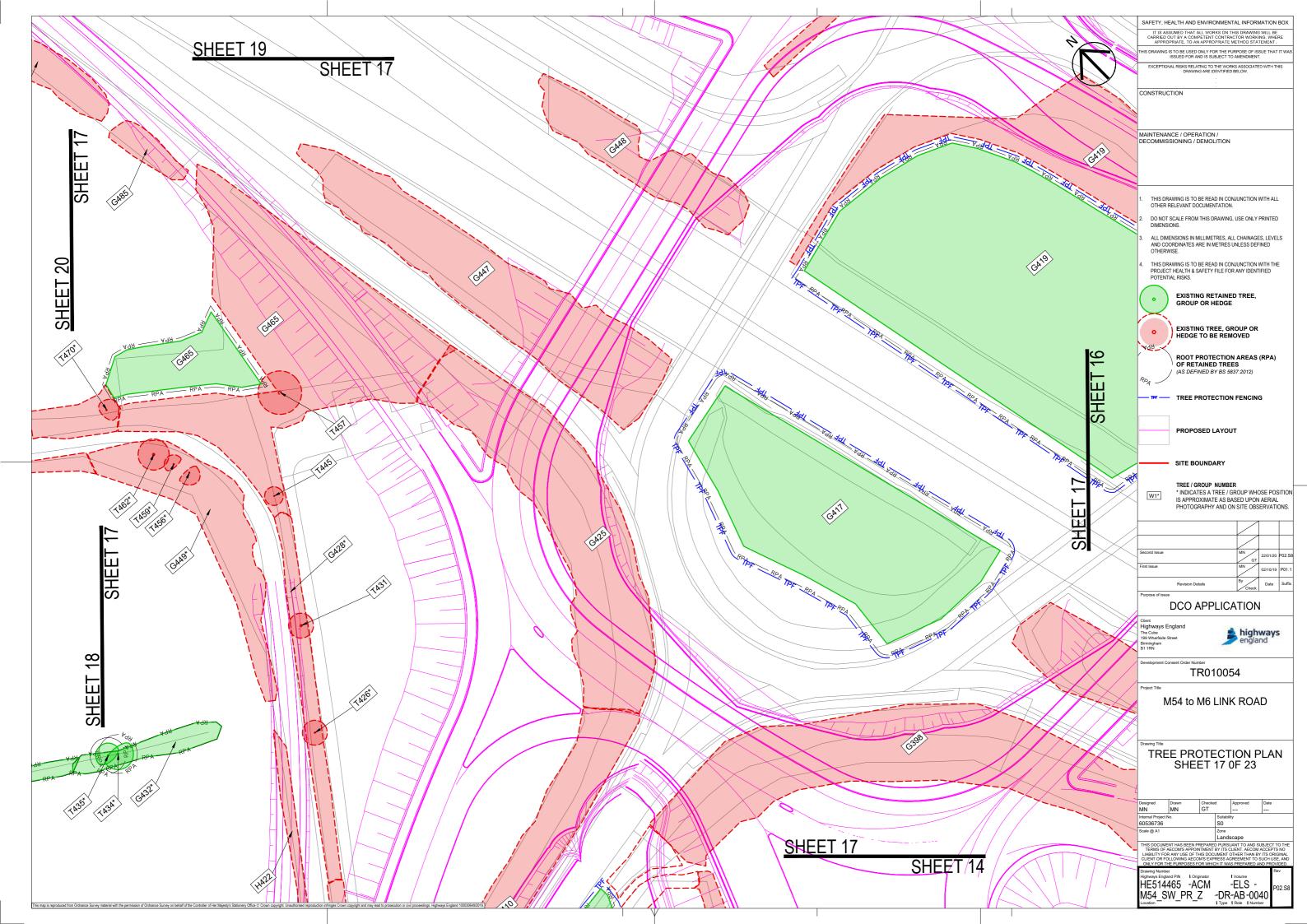




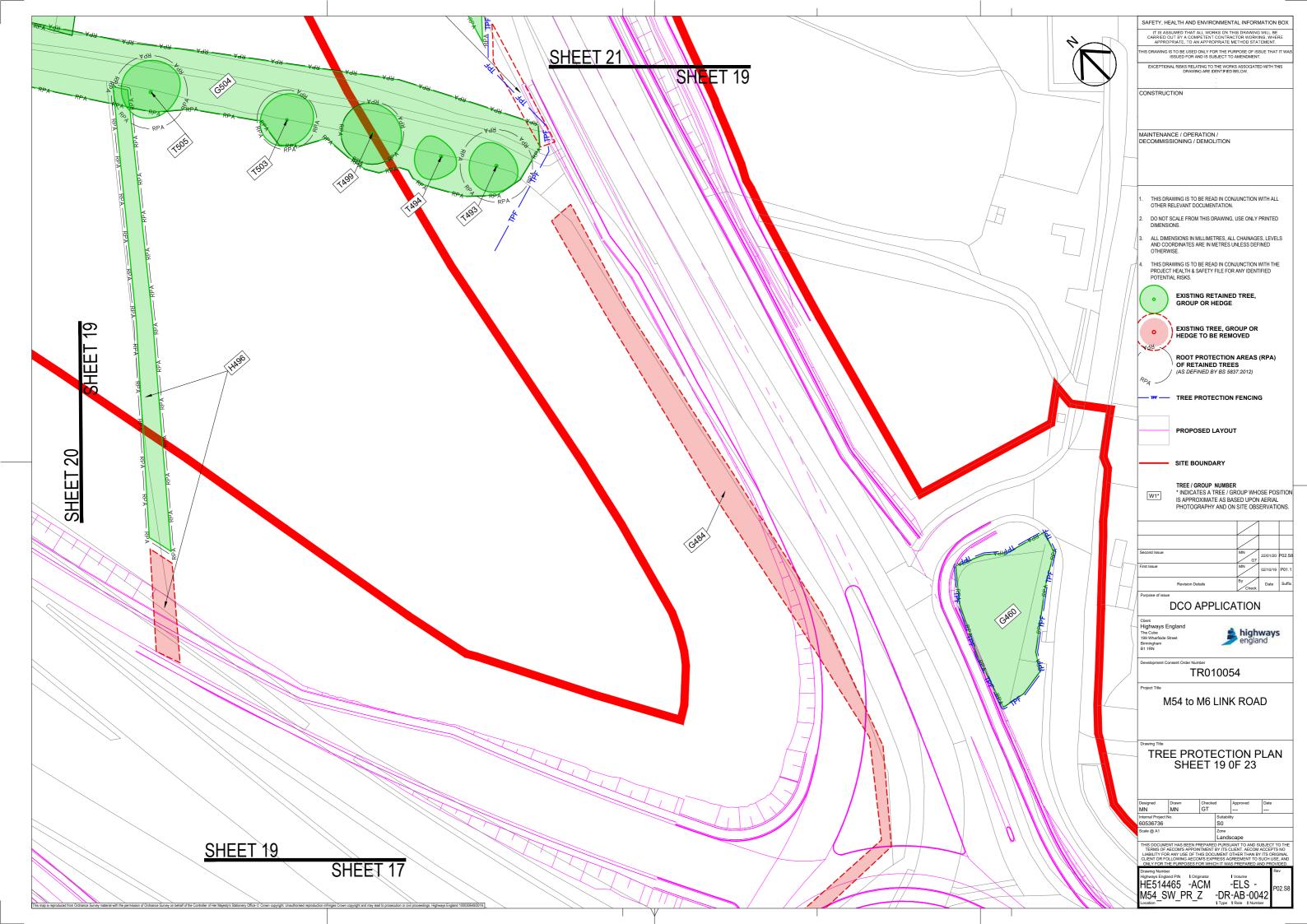


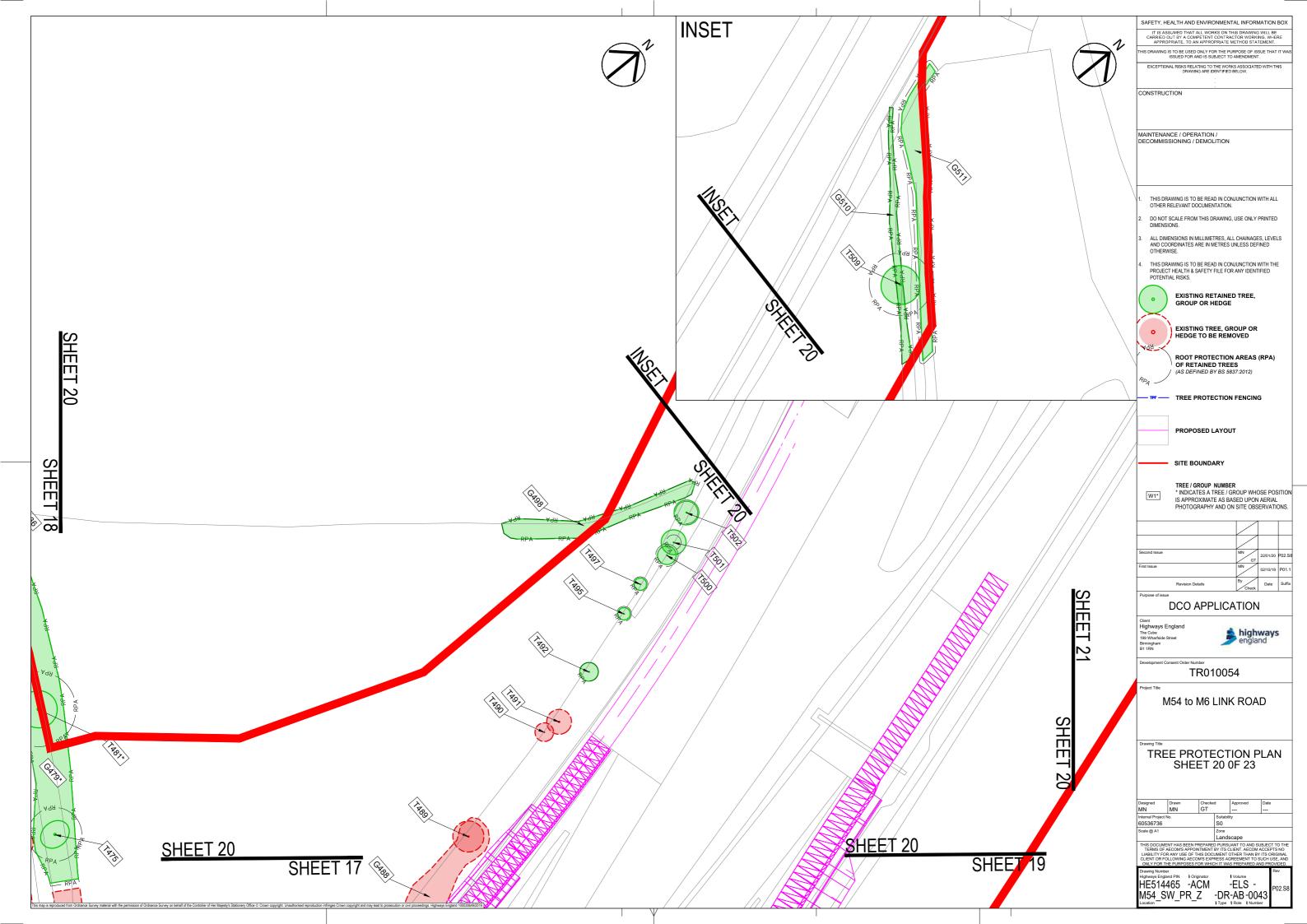




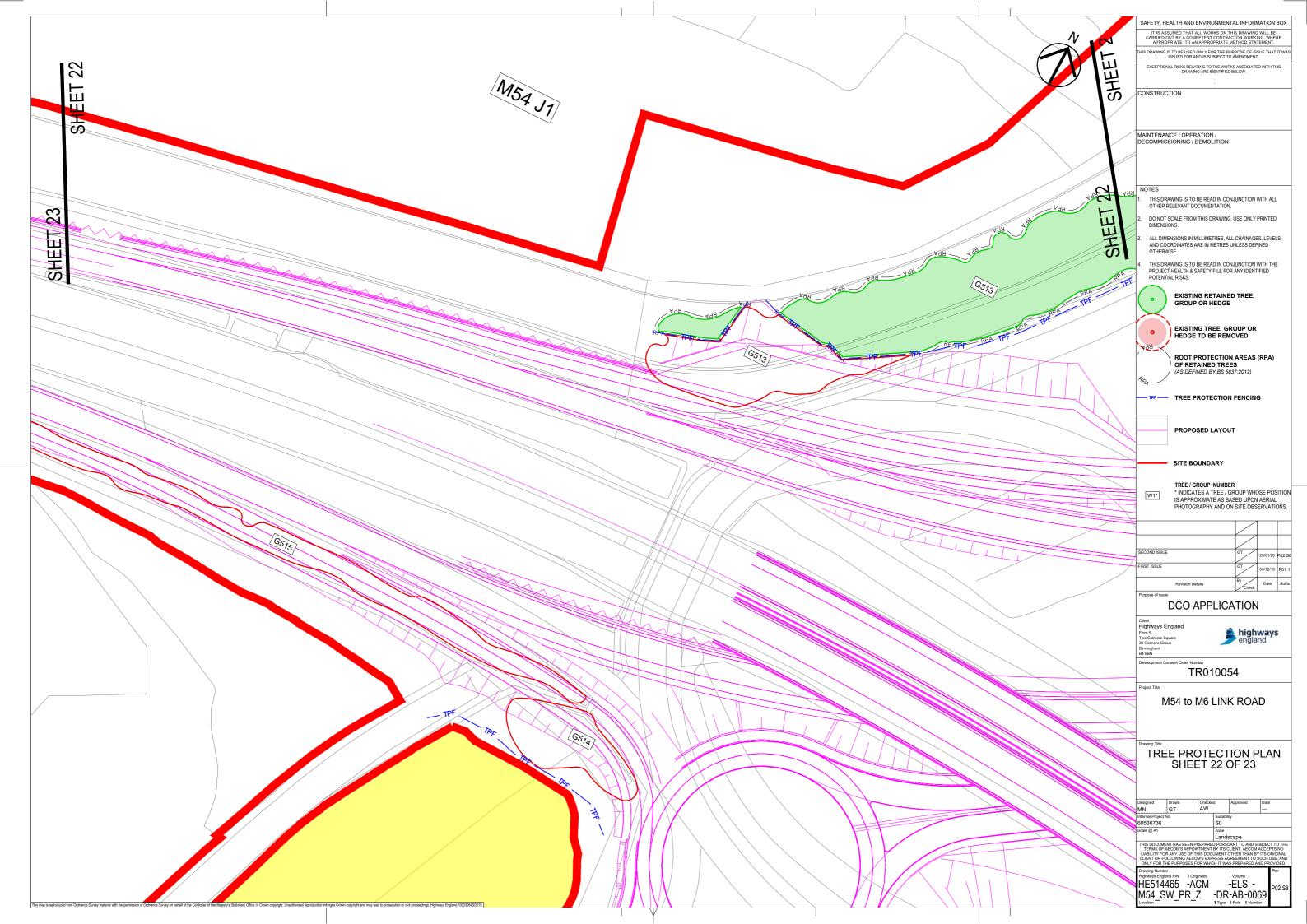
















Annex D: Tree Preservation Order Plans

Planning Inspectorate Scheme Ref: TR010054 Application Document Ref: TR010054/APP/6.3

