Immingham Green Energy Terminal

TR030008

Volume 6

6.4 Environmental Statement Appendices

Appendix 8.F: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Planning Act 2008

Regulation 5(2)(a) and 5(2)(l)

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

September 2023

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

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

Immingham Green Energy Terminal

Development Consent Order 2023

6.4 Environmental Statement Appendices

Appendix 8.F: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

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1. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

1.1 Introduction

Background

1.1.1 An Arboricultural Impact Assessment was undertaken on behalf of Associated British Ports ("The Applicant") for the full terrestrial extent of the Site Boundary of the Immingham Green Energy Terminal ("IGET") project (hereafter referred to as 'the Project'). The survey extent is shown on the Tree Protection Plan (**Annex D**).

1.1.2 The Project is located on the south bank of Humber Estuary to the east of the Port of Immingham (hereafter referred to as "the Port"), on land adjacent to Kings Road, Queens Road and Laporte Road, Immingham, as shown by the Site Boundary as presented in **Figure 1.2: Application Site Boundary [TR030008/APP/6.3].**

1.1.3 This report identifies the likely direct and indirect impacts of the Project on existing trees, quantifying tree loss, impacted trees and retained trees, along with providing suitable mitigation measures, as appropriate. Information within this report is also used in **Chapter 13: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** ("LVIA") and **Chapter 8: Nature Conservation (Terrestrial Ecology) [TR030008/APP/6.2]**. The Tree Protection Plan ("TPP") (included within **Annex D**) identifies trees to be removed and how retained trees are to be successfully protected.

1.2 Trees and National Policy

1.2.1 The National Policy Statement for Ports ("NPSP") (Ref 1-1) details the framework for decision making for new port developments and recognises the importance of carrying out assessments of the effects of construction on the landscape components and landscape character of a site. The document also distinguishes the decision making for projects located outside and within nationally designated areas (including National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty).

1.2.2 Where any development is required within a nationally designated area *"5.11.7 - The conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape and countryside should be given substantial weight by the decision-maker in deciding on applications for development consent in these areas"*. However, consent for development can be considered in exceptional circumstances and where it is in the public interest.

1.2.3 Developments located outside of nationally designated areas should take into consideration highly valued local landscapes and areas protected by local designations. Local development policies should be given particular attention, however *"5.11.12 - local landscape designations should not be used in themselves as reasons to refuse consent, as this may unduly restrict acceptable development"*. New development should ensure that due consideration has been given in the design process minimise environmental impacts on the landscape.

1.2.4 Consideration should also be given for mitigation where the scale of a development could be reduced to mitigate impacts to the landscape. *"5.11.16 - However, reducing the scale or otherwise amending the design of development may result in a significant operational constraint and reduction in function. There may, however, be exceptional circumstances where mitigation could have a very significant benefit and warrant a small reduction in function. In these circumstances, the decision-maker may decide that the benefits of the mitigation to reduce the landscape effects outweigh the marginal loss of function"*. Where feasible the siting of infrastructure within a site should be positioned to minimise landscape impacts.

1.2.5 The importance of ancient woodland and veteran trees is also recognised *"5.1.15 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*". Where development would result in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland consent will not be granted *"unless the benefits (including need) of the development, in that location, outweigh the loss of the woodland habitat"*. Outside of ancient woodland, aged or veteran trees are also of particular biodiversity value and their loss should be avoided. *"5.1.15 - 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 why"*.

1.2.6 In addition it states that "*5.11.4 - applicant's assessment should include the effects during construction of the project and the effects of the completed development and its operation on landscape components and landscape character".*

1.2.7 The National Planning Policy Framework ("NPPF") (Ref 1-2) seeks to ensure that new development is sustainable and underlines the importance of green infrastructure, of which trees form an integral part. This encompasses a 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. Where development would require the loss or deterioration of an irreplaceable habitat, the policy states that it should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

1.3 Trees and Local Policy

1.3.1 Local Planning Authorities ("LPAs") in the UK have a statutory duty to consider both the protection and planting of trees when considering planning applications and when commenting on Development Consent Order ("DCO") applications. The potential impact of development on all trees (including those not protected by a Tree Preservation Order ("TPO") or other statutory designation) is therefore a potential consideration.

1.3.2 The North East Lincolnshire Council ("NELC") Local Plan 2013 – 2032 (adopted 2018) (Ref 1-4) has several policies relating to trees and new development including:

> **Policy 40 – Developing a Green Infrastructure Network**
>
> *2. Proposals that would result in the loss or reduction in quality of existing public rights of way will not be permitted, unless acceptable equivalent alternative provision is made.*
>
> **Policy 42 – Landscape**
>
> *Landscape character should be given due consideration in the nature, location, design and implementation of development proposals. Developers should:*
>
> *C. seek opportunities, when incorporating landscape buffers to offset development impacts, to enhance landscape quality including opportunities to incorporate suitable landscape planting;*
>
> *D. retain and protect trees and hedgerows which offer value for amenity, biodiversity and landscape;*

1.3.3 In respect of Policy 42D, the majority of the trees recorded in this survey and in particular the trees positioned in the TPO area offer value for amenity, biodiversity and/or landscape.

1.4 Trees and the Planning Process

1.4.1 *'BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design demolition and construction – Recommendations (BS5837)'* (Ref 1-3) provides a framework for how trees should be considered in this context and also explicitly applies to development where planning consent is required.

1.4.2 BS5837:2012 (Ref 1-3) recommends that a tree survey is undertaken to identify the quality and benefits of trees and the spatial constraints associated with them. This can then be used to produce a Tree Constraints Plan showing the above and below ground constraints associated with trees. This drawing can inform the design process and facilitate the retention of good quality trees where appropriate.

1.4.3 An Arboricultural Impact Assessment can then be developed to identify the likely direct and indirect impacts of the Project, and a Tree Protection Plan can identify trees to be removed or retained and to illustrate how retained trees are to be protected. An Arboricultural Method Statement is often required 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 new development.

1.5 Methodology

1.5.1 The tree survey has been based on a topographical survey plan (Ref: P-3509-IMM-075-SU-DRG-001) and Ordnance Survey ("OS") Mastermap with tree positions being aligned to an orthophoto drone survey (Ref: G22154-Geoterra-Immingham-Port-5cm-Orthomosaic) and with reference to site features.

1.5.2 Where trees were not included on the topographical survey plan their positions should be considered to be indicative only. Such trees have been marked with an '*' on the Tree Survey Schedule included as **Annex B**.

1.5.3 The survey was otherwise conducted in accordance with the requirements of BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (Ref 1-3).

1.5.4 The initial fieldwork based on the orthophoto drone survey was undertaken in September 2022 with a subsequent more detailed survey of the 'Long Strip' woodland to the northeast of Laporte Road undertaken using the topographical survey plan on 4 – 6 April 2023, during which dimensional data and observational information were collected. A diameter tape measure was used to measure stem diameters where feasible.

1.5.5 Both sets of survey information from 2022 and 2023 have been combined to inform the assessment in this report. Trees recorded in the 2022 survey have been identified with 'A' at the beginning of their tree identification tag and trees recorded in the 2023 survey have been identified with an 'I'.

1.5.6 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 on the Site.

1.5.7 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. Average dimensions or dimensional ranges have occasionally been used, where appropriate, to best describe features.

1.5.8 The Root Protection Area ("RPA") is the notional extent of what is considered to be the key rooting area for tree health and function. This is generally depicted as a circle but can be amended to a polygon with an equivalent area in accordance with Section 4.6.2 of BS5837:2012 (Ref 1-3) where the RPA is likely to have developed asymmetrically. For the Project, the RPA of all surveyed trees is depicted as a circle and the RPA of IT287, a veteran tree, has been extended to 15 times its stem diameter (at 1.5m) as per standing advice from the Forestry Commission and Natural England (2022) (Ref 1-5).

1.5.9 A Tree Constraints Plan showing the position of trees and the spatial constraints associated with them is included as **Annex A** of this report, which corresponds with the Tree Survey Schedule presented in **Annex B**.

1.5.10 The tree categorisation process recommended by BS5837:2012 (Ref 1-3) is summarised in **Table 1** below and corresponds with the tree canopy outline shown on the Tree Constraints Plan included as **Annex A** and the information in the Tree Survey Schedule included as **Annex B**.

Table 1: BS5837:2012 Tree Categorisation process

Category	Definition
A	High quality, minimum of 40+ years remaining contribution
B	Moderate quality, minimum of 20+ years remaining contribution
C	Low quality, minimum of 10+ years remaining contribution
U	Unsuitable for retention, <10 years remaining contribution
1	Arboricultural value
2	Landscape value
3	Conservation or cultural value

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 project with the potential to impact trees should take into consideration the value of trees on a site, the impact of any proposed activity along with any potential future conflicts on a site. Suitable measures to safeguard retained trees or mitigate the loss of trees (to be removed) also need to be considered.

2.1.2 Tree branches and roots frequently grow across site boundaries and off-site trees need to be 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 1000mm of soil; however, roots may develop at deeper levels where conditions allow.

2.2.5 RPAs for the trees affected by the Project have been calculated in accordance with Annexe C, D and Section 4.6 in the BS 5837 2012 (Ref 1-3).

2.2.6 The RPA of the existing tree stock to be retained is an important consideration when considering site constraints and planning development activities. The RPA of significant trees on the Site are shown on the Tree Constraints Plans included as **Annex A**.

2.2.7 The recommended position is that all development, including any associated services should occur outside the RPAs of retained trees and this area will form a construction exclusion zone. 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* (2021) (Ref 1-6) 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 the 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 will interact with any project 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 Risk in the Context of Development

2.5.1 Tree owners/managers have a legal duty under 'common law' and the Occupiers Liability Act 1984 (Ref 1-19), to prevent foreseeable harm to third parties. 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.

2.5.2 Further guidance is available from the National Tree Safety Group (Ref 1-7).

2.5.3 The tree survey carried out as the basis of this report is primarily for planning and assessment purposes, focusing on the quality of the trees and is not specifically designed to assess the safety of trees on the Site. However, when obvious issues have been identified, for retained trees, recommendations have been included in the Tree Survey Schedule.

2.5.4 The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015) (Ref 1-8) state 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 (Ref 1-9), the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 (Ref 1-10) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (Ref 1-11), in particular the presence of bats and nesting birds. An assessment of the impacts on these species is provided within **Chapter 8: Nature Conservation (Terrestrial Ecology) [TR030008/APP/6.2]**.

2.7 Tree Works

2.7.1 Any tree surgery recommendations contained within this report for retained trees would be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations (Ref 1-12) 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 Site

3.1.1 The Site is shown on the Tree Constraints Plan ("TCP") included within **Annex A** (Ref: 60673509-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TCP-000) of this report.

3.1.2 The following sections describe the location, nearest sensitive receptors, features and elements associated with the Site, as detailed within the Environmental Statement **Chapter 2: The Project [TR030008/APP/6.2]**.

3.2 Project Location

3.2.1 The Site is located in North East Lincolnshire on the south bank of the Humber Estuary to the east of the Port. **Figure 1.1 [TR030008/APP/6.3]** illustrates the Project's location, which is approximately centred on National Grid Reference ("NGR") E520783 N415271.

3.2.2 The land-side works fall within the administrative boundary of NELC, as illustrated on **Figure 2.1 [TR030008/APP/6.3]**. The marine-side works, that extend seaward and fall beyond the local authority's boundary, would take place in the bed of the Humber Estuary, which is owned by the Crown Estate and over which the Applicant has the benefit of a long lease. The Project in its entirety covers an area of approximately 121ha.

3.2.3 The Site Boundary as presented in **Figure 1.2: Application Site Boundary [TR030008/APP/6.3]**, has been refined through ongoing studies and taking into account responses to the Applicant's consultation.

3.3 Parts of the Site

3.3.1 The Site is situated to the east of the Port and largely outside of the operational area of the Port. The area surrounding the Port is industrial in nature, being dominated by chemical manufacturing, oil processing and power generation facilities. Residential and mixed residential/commercial properties are present to the south of the Port on Queens Road and the residential properties west of Queens Road lie within the Site Boundary. Beyond the industrial facilities, the wider area is largely agricultural. The nearest residential area is the town of Immingham approximately 460m from the western edge of the West Site.

3.3.2 The Port lies immediately adjacent to the main deep-water shipping channel which serves the Humber Estuary, thereby enabling access to the Port by some of the largest vessels afloat. The Port has good access for road haulage to the M180 Motorway and from there to the M1 Motorway or the A1, via the M18 Motorway. In addition, the Port has its own rail terminal, with some 25% of all rail freight in the UK originating from the Port. This primarily connects to local power stations and steel works moving circa 10 million tonnes of cargo per annum by rail.

3.4 The Trees

3.4.1 A total of 551 tree features were recorded within and immediately adjacent to the Site Boundary during the surveys, which includes 451 individual trees, 92 tree groups, four hedges and four woodlands. Of these, 124 tree features were recorded in the 2022 survey and an additional 427 tree features were recorded during the 2023 survey.

3.4.2 The recorded trees on the Site are predominantly semi to early mature and in fair to good condition. Species present on the Site are included in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: List of tree species recorded on site

Common Name	Scientific Name
field maple	*Acer campestre*
Norway maple	*Acer platanoides*
sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*
horse chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*
common alder	*Alnus glutinosa*
grey alder	*Alnus incana*
silver birch	*Betula pendula*
hornbeam	*Carpinus betulus*
hazel	*Corylus avellana*
hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
beech	*Fagus sylvatica*
common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*
holly	*Ilex aquifolium*
crab apple	*Malus sylvestris*
Scot's pine	*Pinus sylvestris*
white poplar	*Populus alba*
aspen	*Populus tremula*
wild cherry	*Prunus avium*
cherry plum	*Prunus cerasifera*

Common Name	Scientific Name
blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*
common oak	*Quercus robur*
elder	*Sambucus nigra*
goat willow	*Salix caprea*
crack willow	*Salix fragilis*
weeping willow	*Salix X chrysocoma*
rowan	*Sorbus aucuparia*
yew	*Taxus baccata*
large-leaved lime	*Tilia platyphyllos*
common lime	*Tilia X europaea*
wych elm	*Ulmus glabra*
Leyland cypress	*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*

3.4.3 The most significant tree recorded in the survey is IT287 a veteran ash (Fraxinus excelsior) tree of high quality (Category A). The RPA of IT287 has been amended on the TCP to 15 times its stem diameter (at 1.5m) as per standing advice from the Forestry Commission and Natural England (2022) (Ref 1-5).

3.4.4 There are a number of other less mature trees with habitat features which are not considered to be veteran but are still likely to provide habitat value. A further 22 individual trees were recorded as high quality (Category A) which are considered to provide significant landscape, habitat or amenity value. A total of 271 tree features were recorded as moderate quality (Category B) which are considered to provide moderate landscape and amenity value, and 216 tree features were recorded as low quality (Category C). The remaining 41 tree features have been recorded as very low quality (Category U) and are considered to be unsuitable for long term retention. A breakdown of this is shown in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Summary of trees in each quality category

Quality Category	A	B	C	U
Number of individual trees	23	237	151	40
Number of tree groups	-	30	61	1
Number of hedges	-	-	4	-
Number of woodlands	-	4	-	-

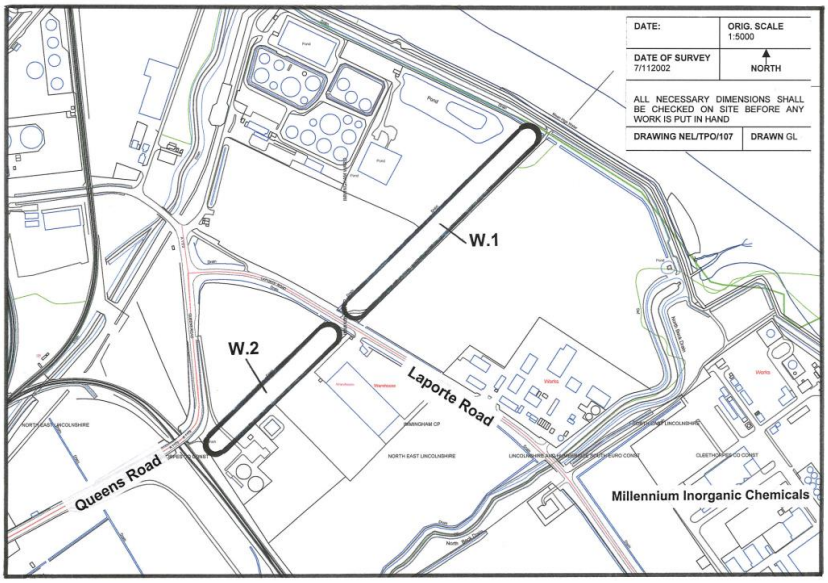
4 Statutory and Non-Statutory Designations

4.1 Statutory Designations

4.1.1 North East Lincolnshire Council on 5 October 2022 confirmed via email on 6th October 2022 that two woodland groups identified within the tree survey are subject to a TPO as shown below on **Plate 1** as W1 and W2 (TPO Ref: NEL 107). A full copy of the TPO is included within **Annex C** of this report.

4.1.2 No further statutory designations were confirmed within or immediately adjacent to the Site.

Plate 1: Showing the area TPO designations within and adjacent to the Site



4.1.3 Magic Map (Ref 1-13) was checked on 19 June 2023 for the presence of any other statutory designations relating to trees. The Humber Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest ("SSSI") is located directly adjacent to the Site to the north east. However, this designation does not correlate with any trees recorded in the survey. The extent of this designation is shown on the TCP in **Annex A**.

4.1.4 A felling licence may be required by the Forestry Commission to fell more than 5m^3 of timber in any calendar quarter (subject to relevant exemptions including tree safety works, tree works for a statutory undertaking and tree works in gardens, churchyards and designated public open space).

4.1.5 The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (Ref 1-16) protect agricultural or countryside hedgerows which meet the requirements of an 'important hedgerow'. These include a minimum length of 20m (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 under the regulations 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. Prior to the removal or destruction of a

protected hedgerow an application must be made to the Local Planning Authority. Full planning consent is an exemption to this requirement.

4.1.6 Full planning consent and/or DCO consent (which explicitly identifies trees for removal) provides an exemption from the need to apply for consent for such works to trees protected by the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (Ref 1-16), a 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 $5m^3$ per calendar quarter) – provided the work is 'immediately required' to facilitate the consented scheme.

4.2 Non-Statutory Designations

4.2.1 Magic Map (Ref 1-13) was checked on 19th June 2023 for the presence of any non-statutory designations relating to trees such as ancient woodland or Deciduous Woodland (included within the Priority Habitat Inventory). Two areas of Deciduous Woodland (included within the Priority Habitat Inventory) were identified that include areas of woodland to the north and south of Laporte Road as shown on the TCP in **Annex A**. No further non-statutory designations relating to trees were identified within or immediately adjacent to the Site.

4.2.2 The Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Inventory (Ref 1-17) was checked for the presence of any notable, veteran or ancient trees within or immediately adjacent to the Site and none were identified. However, one tree IT287 has been recorded as veteran due to containing numerous veteran features such as large cavities, extensive stem decay and numerous limb failure wounds.

4.2.3 The NPSP (Ref 1-1) states that aged or 'veteran' trees found outside ancient woodland are particularly valuable for biodiversity and their loss should be avoided. Further, 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 why. Damage or loss of veteran trees should not be permitted unless there are 'wholly exceptional reasons' according to the NPPF (2021) (Ref 1-2).

5 The Project

5.1.1 The Project is illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan included as **Annex D** and includes the following elements (references to 'Work No.' are to the corresponding Work Numbers in Schedule 1 of the **draft DCO [TR030008/APP/2.1]** whilst the location of each Work No. within the Site is shown on the **Works Plans [TR030008/APP/4.5]**) (see **Chapter 2: The Project [TR030008/APP/6.2]** for a full description of the works:

a. The Nationally Significant Infrastructure project ("NSIP"), Work No. 1, comprising:

   i On the marine side, a terminal for liquid bulks: comprising:

      A. A jetty (defined by Work No. 1a) including a loading platform, associated dolphins, fenders and walkways, topside infrastructure but not limited to control rooms, marine loading arms, pipe-racks, pipelines and other infrastructure.

      B. A single berth, with a berthing pocket with a depth of up to 14.5m below chart datum.

   ii Related landside infrastructure including, but not limited to, a jetty access ramp, a flood defence access ramp and works to raise the seawall locally under the jetty access ramp.

b. Associated Development on the landside, comprising:

   i A corridor between the new jetty and Laporte Road which would support a private road (the 'jetty access road'), pipe-racks, pipelines to enable the ammonia import to the East Site, as well as security gates, a security building, a power distribution building and associated utilities – (Work No. 2).

   ii 'East Site - Ammonia Storage' (Work No. 3) on which an ammonia storage tank and related plant including an ammonia tank flare stack would be constructed (Work No. 3a) as well as additional buildings (including welfare building, power distribution building and a process instrumentation building), pipe-racks, pipelines, pipes, cable-racks, utilities and other infrastructure.

   iii Construction of a culvert (Work No. 4) under Laporte Road for pipelines, pipes and cables and other conducting media linking the two parts of the East Site.

   iv 'East Site – Hydrogen Production Facility' (Work No. 5) on which up to three hydrogen production units and associated plant including flue gas stacks and flare stacks would be constructed (Work No. 5a) together with additional buildings (including process control building, power distribution buildings, process instrumentation buildings, analyser shelters), pipe-racks, pipelines, pipes, utilities and other infrastructure.

v Underground pipelines, pipes, cables and other conducting media (Work No. 6), between the East and West Sites, for the transfer of ammonia, hydrogen, nitrogen and utilities, with cathodic protection against saline corrosion.

vi 'West Site' (Work No. 7) involving the construction of up to three hydrogen production units with associated flue gas stacks and flare stacks and up to four liquefier units (Work No. 7a and Work No. 7b combined); hydrogen storage tanks, hydrogen trailer filling stations, a hydrogen vent stack and associated process equipment (Work No. 7c); and hydrogen vehicle and trailer filling stations, hydrogen compressors and associated process equipment (Work No. 7d). Also additional buildings (including but not limited to control room and workshop building, security and visitor building, contractor building, warehouse, driver administration building, safe haven building, electrical substation and metering station, power distribution buildings, process instrumentation buildings, analyser buildings and additional temporary buildings during construction), process and utility plant including cooling towers and pumps, fire water tank, instrument air equipment, pipe-racks, pipelines, pipes, cable-racks, utilities and other infrastructure;

vii Formation of temporary construction and laydown areas on Queens Road (Work No. 8) and off Laporte Road (Work No. 9).

viii Temporary removal of street furniture and modification of overhead cables on Kings Road (Work No. 10) associated with the transport of large construction components from the Port to the Site.

6 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

6.1 Purpose

6.1.1 This impact assessment sets out the likely principal direct and indirect impacts of the Project on the trees on or immediately adjacent to the Site and suitable mitigation measures to allow for the successful retention of significant trees or to compensate for trees to be removed, where appropriate.

6.1.2 A brief summary of trees to be removed, tree works and incursions related to the Project are detailed within **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Summary of Removals, Incursions and Pruning to Facilitate the Project

Impact	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Trees to be removed to facilitate the Project	8 individual trees	113 individual trees, 8 tree groups, 8 part tree groups and 1 part woodland	97 individual trees, 22 tree groups, 8 part tree groups, 2 hedges and 1 part hedge	25 individual trees and 1 tree group
Trees which may require some incursion into their construction exclusion zone to allow the Project	2 individual trees	24 individual trees and 6 tree groups	5 individual trees and 1 tree group	0
Trees to be pruned to facilitate the Project	2 individual trees	19 individual trees, 4 tree groups and 1 woodland	4 individual trees and 3 tree groups	0

Table 5: Summary of tree removals within the TPO designation

Impact	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Trees to be removed to facilitate the Project within the TPO designation	8 individual trees,	106 individual trees, 1 tree groups, 6 part tree groups,	68 individual trees, 2 part tree groups and 1 part hedge	23 individual trees,

Table 6: Summary of tree removals outside of the TPO designation

Impact	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Trees to be removed to facilitate the Project outside of the TPO designation	0	7 individual trees, 7 tree groups, 2 part tree group and 1 part woodland	29 individual trees, 22 tree groups, 6 part tree group and 2 hedge	2 individual trees and 1 tree group

6.2 Trees to be Removed

6.2.1 Tree removals associated with the Project are required for a variety of reasons. These include (i) the need for a sufficient footprint to facilitate the main elements of the development, (ii) to avoid inappropriate tree retention close to new structures and (iii) to maintain a 2m clear zone from the proposed security fencing to minimise the risk of inadvertently facilitating access over the fence. Tree removal from part of the TPO is required to provide a corridor for the jetty access road and a pipe-rack (Work No. 2) from the terminal to the hydrogen production facility.

6.2.2 A total of 294 tree features will require removal or part removal to facilitate the Project; this includes eight individual trees classed as high quality (Category A), 113 individual trees, eight tree groups, eight part tree groups and one part woodland classed as moderate quality (Category B), 97 individual trees, 22 tree groups, eight part tree groups, two hedges and one part hedge classified as low quality (Category C) and the remaining 25 individual trees and one tree group classified as unsuitable for retention (Category U). The Category U trees are arguably not suitable for long term retention and their removal is justified regardless of the Project.

6.2.3 No veteran trees are to be removed. As noted above, part of a woodland group subject to TPO is to be removed to provide the corridor for Work No. 2, which equates to an area of 6440.6m² (0.6440.6ha) to be lost and this impact cannot be avoided if the Project is to be achieved. The design of Work No. 2 has been carefully considered in this area to minimise tree loss and to safeguard those trees of the highest quality where feasible. The number of trees to be removed within and outside of the TPO designation are detailed in **Table 5** and **Table 6** above.

6.2.4 All trees to be removed are positioned within the Site Boundary.

6.2.5 Where extensive tree removal is to take place in proximity to trees to be retained there is some potential for additional tree removals or other remedial works (such as pruning or pollarding) to be required to address any loss of companion shelter (shelter and protection created by the presence of trees, particularly those to the edge of a group, to those beyond). It is not feasible to reliably determine this at this stage and an on-site assessment of retained trees is required by an Arboriculturist following site clearance works to determine the extent of any additional works required. This is particularly relevant to the interface between areas of the Long Strip woodland where trees are removed or retained.

6.2.6 Compensation is proposed in respect of tree removals including through new tree planting and associated landscaping works as detailed in the **Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan [TR030008/APP/6.9]** and an offsite **Outline Woodland Compensation Strategy [TR030008/APP/6.8]**; both are to be secured via a Requirement in the draft DCO.

6.2.7 Subject to the above, the remaining recorded trees can be retained and protected.

6.3 Tree Works

6.3.1 Tree removals and tree pruning works to facilitate the Project are detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule included as **Annex B**. Trees IT1, IT2, IT3, IT5, IT10, IT17, IT29, IG32, IT37, IG44, IG51, IT84, AG92, AG122, IT123, AG136, AG141, IT247, IT278, IT307, IT318, IT368, IT371, IT382, IT383, IT391, IT392, IT393, IT394, IT395, IT396, IT414 and W425 will require localised crown reductions and/or crown lifting to up to a height of 5m to provide a reasonable clearance from the proposed security fencing and over areas of construction access. Of these trees IT5, IT10, IT17, IT29, IG32, IT37, IG44, IG51, IT84, IT123, IT247, IT278, IT307, IT318, IT368, IT371, IT382, IT383, IT391, IT392, IT393, IT394, IT395, IT396, IT414 and IW425 are subject to TPO and this impact cannot be avoided if the Project is to be achieved. This level of pruning will not have a significant negative impact on the physiological or structural condition of the trees. Further details of pruning works are included within the Tree Survey Schedule (**Annex B**).

6.3.2 Tree loss and the impact of exposure on adjacent retained trees would be minimised by undertaking pollarding or coppicing works to trees in immediate proximity to the Site Boundary. This approach would be used to minimise tree loss in the Long Strip TPO woodland. The suitability of individual trees on the site margins for pollarding or coppicing would be assessed by a walkover of the Site by the Site Arboriculturist prior to the commencement of site works. No additional works to retained trees are likely to be required.

6.3.3 All tree work is to follow the principles of BS3998: 2010 Treework – Recommendations 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.

6.3.4 A tree condition survey will be undertaken by a competent Arboriculturist immediately following the tree removal works within the Long Strip woodland to identify any safety risks to the Site. Following this a periodic inspection regime will be implemented and an initial tree condition survey will be undertaken one month following the commencement of site works and then six monthly for the first two years. After the first two years the Arboriculturist will advise on the recommended frequency of surveys. Further details of the surveys and how they are secured are referred to in **Paragraph 6.5.3**.

6.3.5 Should the requirement for additional tree works be identified in the future following tree condition surveys, if necessary, consent from NELC would be obtained in respect of any works proposed to trees protected by the TPO.

6.4 Incursions within the RPA or Canopy Spread

6.4.1 The Project will require RPA and/or canopy spread incursions for 38 tree features to facilitate construction access. To avoid negatively impacting the structure of the soil prior to the commencement of relevant phases of site works, fit for purpose ground protection will be installed within the RPAs, specified to the highest expected load and installed in accordance with the Outline Tree Protection Measures included within **Annex E** (see **Paragraph 6.6.2** for further details).

6.4.2 In addition, T414 will require an outer RPA incursion to facilitate the construction of a new temporary access road and a footway into Work No. 9. The access road will only require a very minor RPA incursion and prior to its construction a trench is to be excavated by hand (using compressed air and a soil vacuum where available) under the supervision of an Arboriculturist to a depth of 1m along the outermost extent of the proposed footprint for the new road and edging within the RPA. Roots will be carefully exposed and severed with a clean sharp tool to leave a clean cut end (set back 200mm from the edge of the excavation). Root pruning will be timed to avoid times of high physiological activity for the tree (e.g. in winter or late summer avoiding periods of drought) and will be supervised by an Arboriculturist.

6.4.3 Installation of the footway must follow 'no dig' principles to avoid adverse effects to the structure of the soil and excavation which could require root severance. This can be achieved with the use of a three dimensional load bearing surface (such as Cellweb, ArborRaft or equivalent) that is designed to meet the highest expected loads and is positioned on top of the existing ground level.

6.4.4 Edging is often not required to stabilise the load bearing surface and the edge of the surface. If edging is required, this must be installed without excavation and can be cast directly onto the load bearing surface with any uncured concrete contained within impermeable sheeting to prevent leaching into the RPA.

6.4.5 These works must be supervised by an Arboriculturist and will not negatively impact the physiological or structural condition of the tree.

6.4.6 Further information relating to the above will be included within an Arboricultural Method Statement which will where applicable form part of the final construction environmental management plans ("CEMP") secured as a Requirement of the draft DCO. The final CEMP must accord with the **Outline CEMP** ("OCEMP") **[TR030008/APP/6.5]** forming part of the Application.

6.5 The Future Impact of Retained Trees

6.5.1 The future impact of retained trees in conjunction with the Project and future use of the Site has been considered.

6.5.2 Retained trees will require periodic inspection by a competent person to assess their structural condition and safety. Removal of dead wood or other remedial works to address significant defects may be required in areas of frequent access, which is likely to be more significant following the tree removal works and proposed change in land use.

6.5.3 As outlined within the **OCEMP [TR030008/APP/6.5]** a tree condition survey will be undertaken by a competent Arboriculturist immediately following the tree removal works within the Long Strip woodland to identify any safety risks to the Site. Following this a periodic inspection regime will be implemented and an initial tree condition survey will be undertaken one month following the commencement of site works and then six monthly for the first two years. After the first two years the Arboriculturist will advise on the recommended frequency of surveys.

6.5.4 The majority of trees on the Site are broadleaved and will drop leaves and fruits in autumn and will produce flowers in the spring. This can affect the use of adjacent land and can block gutters where tree branches overhang roofs and drains where leaf fall collects.

6.5.5 The layout of the Project has been developed so that no trees will overhang new structures which will reduce the potential nuisance associated with this issue. Any trees that develop canopies which overhang structures in the future can be pruned back on an ad hoc basis as required.

6.5.6 Where tree canopies encroach the security fencing there will be an ongoing maintenance requirement to maintain a 2m clearance. Clearance requirements would be recorded during the periodic tree condition surveys.

6.5.7 Clearance works will not have a negative impact on the health or amenity value of the trees. Gutter guards or equivalent can be used to prevent leaf ingress into guttering if required. Regular maintenance of drains can address any issues of blockage associated with leaf fall.

6.6 Tree Protection

6.6.1 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 RPA and canopy spread of trees to be retained should 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.

6.6.2 Outline tree protection measures are considered in **Annex E** of this report which includes tree protection fencing, ground protection, the management of exposed roots and the storage and mixing of materials. The Arboricultural Method Statement to be produced as part of the CEMP (and referred to within the **OCEMP [TR030008/APP/6.5])** will contain appropriate tree protection measures based on the detailed design including measures referred to in **Section 6.7** and **6.9** below and the conclusions in **Section 7**, as applicable to the relevant works.

6.7 Site Organisation, Storage and Use of Materials, Plant and Machinery.

6.7.1 All construction site facilities including site huts, staff and 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 on the Site and will need to be carefully considered. The Construction Exclusion Zones identified on the Tree Protection Plan must be respected and their location and significance is to be highlighted to all site staff and contractors during the formal site briefing.

6.7.2 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.

6.7.3 The storage of materials and arisings 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.

6.7.4 For these reasons the storage of materials and any washing, mixing or refuelling will take place in agreed allocated areas at least 5m from the edge of the RPA of retained trees.

6.7.5 Any slope effect must be taken into account 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.

6.7.6 Particular 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.

6.8 Tree Planting

6.8.1 Existing areas of unsurfaced ground must be protected during the demolition and construction phases if they are to be re-used for new plantings. Protection can be achieved using fit for purpose ground protection measures as set out in BS5837:2012 (Ref 1-3) **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.

6.8.2 Where new trees are to be planted, the minimum planting distances detailed in Annexe A, Table A.1 of BS5837:2012 (Ref 1-3) must be adhered to, to prevent direct damage to services and structures from future tree growth.

6.8.3 New tree planting would be implemented in accordance with the guidance set out in BS8545: 2014 Trees: from nursery to establishment in the landscape – Recommendations.

6.9 Services

6.9.1 New services are proposed to the north west of Queens Road and these are proposed to be installed using trenchless techniques beneath trees AG106, AG104, AT111, AG82, AG79, AT78, AG76, AG75, AG67, AG71, AG74, AG70, AT72 and AG64. These services will be installed in accordance with the general principles detailed below.

6.9.2 Where existing services become redundant within the RPA of a retained tree, the recommended position is that they are decommissioned and left in situ. Where this is not feasible the following principles are to be observed.

6.9.3 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.

6.9.4 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 should be avoided by bundling services wherever possible.

6.9.5 Services should be routed outside of the RPA of retained trees where practicable. 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 within the CEMP reflecting the principles of the National Joint Utilities Group ("NJUG") Volume 4 (Ref 1-18) where practicable.

6.9.6 All services will 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 will run as far from the main stem of a retained tree as possible and will be at a minimum depth so that the upper 2m of the soil profile is undisturbed where practicable. The depth of the run may need to be adjusted to account for soil type and species variation and this will be determined subject to the advice of an arboriculturist.

6.9.7 Any water pipes would be constructed so as to be resistant to ingress by tree roots (both existing trees, and newly planted trees) which would include the use of root barriers where appropriate.

7 Conclusions

7.1.1 A total of 294 tree features will require removal or part removal to facilitate the Project. These tree features include eight individual trees classed as high quality (Category A), 113 individual trees, eight tree groups, eight part tree groups and one part woodland classed as moderate quality (Category B), 97 individual trees, 22 tree groups, eight part tree groups, two hedges and one part hedge classified as low quality (Category C) and the remaining 25 individual trees and one tree group classified as unsuitable for retention (Category U). The Category U trees are arguably not suitable for long term retention and their removal is justified regardless of the Project.

7.1.2 No veteran trees are to be removed. Part of a woodland group subject to TPO is to be removed which equates to an area of 6440.6m² (0.6440.6ha) to be lost and this impact cannot be avoided if the Project is to be achieved. The design has been carefully considered in this area to minimise tree loss and to safeguard those trees of the highest quality where feasible.

7.1.3 All trees to be removed are positioned within the Site Boundary.

7.1.4 Thirty-three tree features will require localised crown reductions and/or crown lifting to up to a height of 5m to provide a reasonable clearance for visibility splays, from the proposed security fencing and over areas of construction access. Of these trees IT5, IT10, IT17, IT29, IG32, IT37, IG44, IG51, IT84, IT123, IT247, IT278, IT307, IT318, IT368, IT371, IT382, IT383, IT391, IT392, IT393, IT394, IT395, IT396, IT414 and IW425 are subject to TPO and this impact cannot be avoided if the Project is to be achieved. This level of pruning will not have a negative impact on the health or amenity of these trees. Further details of pruning works are included within the Tree Survey Schedule (**Annex B**).

7.1.5 Tree loss and the impact of exposure on adjacent retained trees would be minimised by undertaking pollarding or coppicing works to trees in immediate proximity to the Site Boundary. This approach would be used to minimise tree loss in the Long Strip TPO woodland. The suitability of individual trees on the site margins for pollarding or coppicing would be assessed by a walkover of the Site by the Site Arboriculturist prior to the commencement of site works. No additional works to retained trees are likely to be required.

7.1.6 The final extent of tree loss must be determined on site by an Arboriculturist who will consider the stability and suitability of retained trees. This is particularly important in relation to the area of removal within the Long Strip woodland. This area will be subject to regular inspection for a two-year period to manage the risk of tree failure following a loss of companion shelter.

7.1.7 An **Outline Woodland Compensation Strategy [TR030008/APP/6.8]** has been prepared to compensate for the loss of tree loss from Long Strip. The Strategy sets out the approach to off-site planting in the Immingham area, as well as enhancement of existing retained on-site woodland. The Strategy has been discussed with the local planning authority and is secured by DCO Requirement in the **draft DCO [TR030008/APP/2.1].**

7.2 Issues to be addressed by an Arboricultural Method Statement:

a. Summary of the final arboricultural impacts related to the detailed design;
b. Pre commencement meeting, site briefing and assessment of trees to be removed by an arboriculturist for their suitability for tree pruning;
c. Order and phasing of operations affecting trees;
d. Site supervision and monitoring of implementation;
e. Tree works and confirmation of the final extent of tree loss;
f. Tree protection fencing;
g. Ground protection;
h. Site storage and facilities;
i. Movement of people, plant and materials;
j. Enabling works;
k. Installation of new surfacing;
l. Installation of new structures;
m. Installation of new services and/or diversion of existing services;
n. Hard landscaping;
o. Soft Landscaping; and
p. Removal of tree protection measures.

8 References

Ref 1-1 Department for Transport (2012) National Policy Statement for Ports.

Ref 1-2 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2021) National Planning Policy Framework.

Ref 1-3 British Standards Institute (2012) BS5837 Trees in relation to design demolition and construction – Recommendations. BSI; London.

Ref 1-4 North East Lincolnshire Council (2018) North East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2013-2032.

Ref 1-5 Natural England and Forestry Commission (2022) Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions (standing advice)

Ref 1-6 National House Building Council (NHBC) Standards, (2023). Chapter 4.2: Building Near Trees.

Ref 1-7 National Tree Safety Group (NTSG), 2011. Common sense risk management of trees. Forestry Commission.

Ref 1-8 UK Government (2015) The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations.

Ref 1-9 UK Government (1981) Wildlife and Countryside Act.

Ref 1-10 UK Government (2000) Countryside Rights of Way Act.

Ref 1-11 UK Government (2017) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations.

Ref 1-12 British Standards Institute (2010) BS3998 Tree work – Recommendations. BSI; London.

Ref 1-13 Defra. (2023). Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website.

Ref 1-14 Forestry Commission (2021). Environmental Impact Assessments for Woodland.

Ref 1-15 Forestry Commission (2023) Map Browser.

Ref 1-16 UK Government (1997). The Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

Ref 1-17 Woodland Trust (2023). Ancient Tree Inventory website.

Ref 1-18 National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) (2007). Vol 4 Issue 2 – Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees.

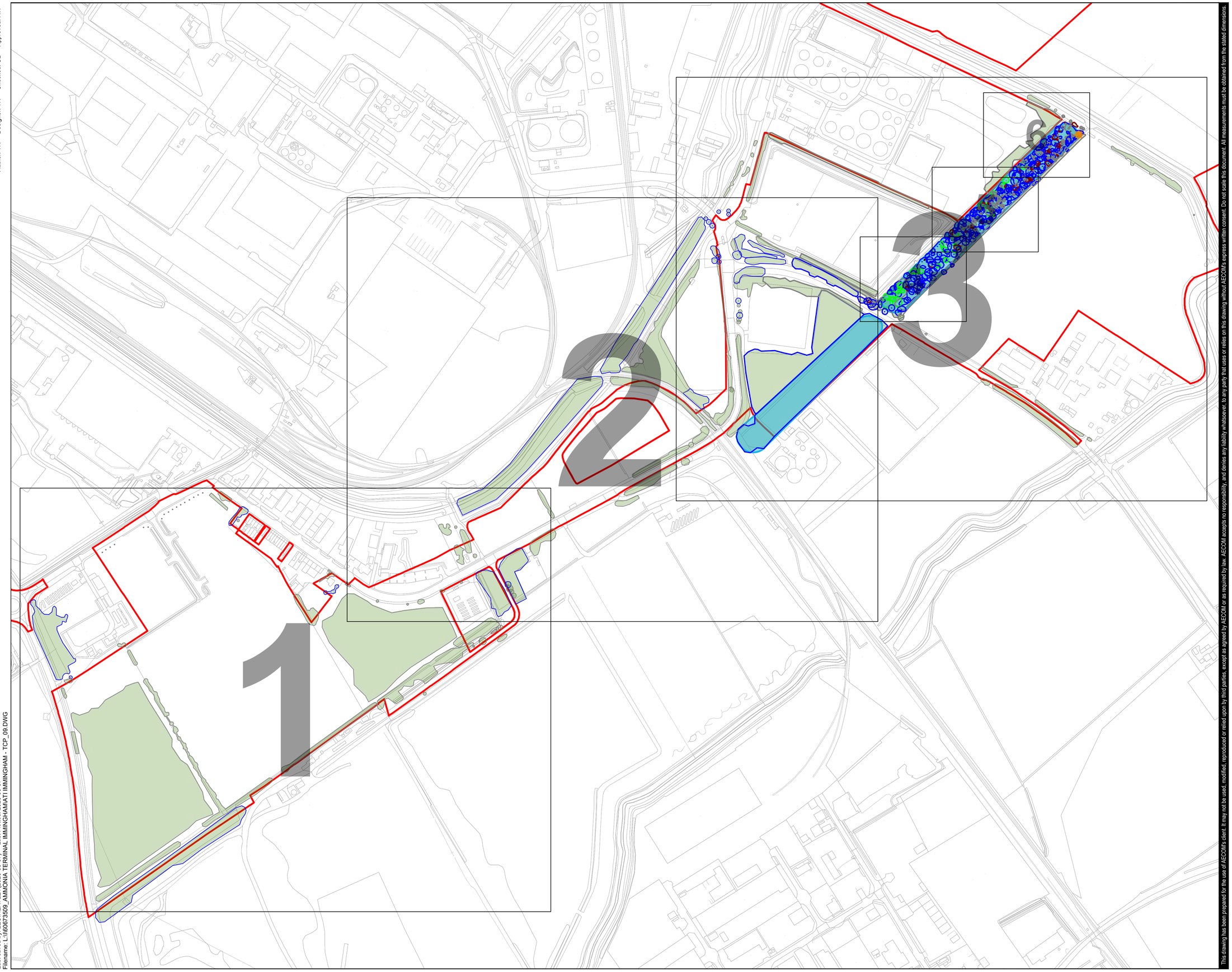
Ref 1-19 UK Government (1984). Occupiers Liability Act.

Annex A: Tree Constraints Plan

Annex B Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
IT1	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	13	380	6	6	3	3	2.0/E	7	Good	SM	Good	Codominant. Branching pattern and bud density normal.	−	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B2	4.56m
IT2	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	7	360	7	1	2	3	2.0/N	2	Fair	SM	Poor	Suppressed. Significant bark dysfunction to stem south, no woundwood visible, crown south dead. Likely functional unit north.	−	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	10+	C1,2	4.32m
IT3	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	340	6	2	4	2	4.0/S	7	Good	SM	Good	Dominant. Minor bud sparsity, branching pattern normal.	−	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B2	4.08m
IT4	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	14	530	8	8	8	8	2.0/W	2	Good	EM	Good	Dominant. Major deadwood in crown. Branching pattern and bud density normal.	−	−	40+	A2	6.36m
IT5	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	13	420	7	4	6	4	2.0/W	1	Good	SM	Good	Dominant. Minor deadwood in crown.	−	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	40+	A2	5.04m
IT6	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	13	590	8	8	8	8	4.0/W	4	Good	EM	Good	Dominant. Upper crown west previously pruned back to stem. Epicormic regrowth.	−	−	40+	A2	7.08m
IT7	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	14	440	3	4	4	6	5.0/NW	8	Good	SM	Fair	Codominant. Major deadwood. Previous second order limb union failure in crown east at circa 4m.	−	−	40+	A2	5.28m

Author: TR Designer: TR Checked: OL Approved: AW



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AECOM

PROJECT

IMMINGHAM GREEN ENERGY TERMINAL

CLIENT

ASSOCIATED BRITISH PORTS

CONSULTANT

AECOM
Plumer House, Third Floor,
East Wing, Tailyour Road
Plymouth, PL6 5DH
Tel +44(0)1752 676700
Fax +44(0)870 238 6023
www.aecom.com

GENERAL NOTES

1. TREE CATEGORIES AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012
2. TREE LOCATIONS ARE BASED ON THE ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING, AERIAL IMAGERY, AND GPS CO-ORDINATES FROM ON SITE WALKOVER.
3. * INDICATES A TREE / GROUP WHOSE POSITION IS APPROXIMATE AS BASED UPON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND ON SITE OBSERVATIONS.
4. PLANS SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AECOM ARBORICULTURAL REPORT.
5. THE ORIGINAL OF THIS DRAWING WAS PRODUCED IN COLOUR - A MONOCHROME COPY SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON.
6. DRAWING REFERENCES:
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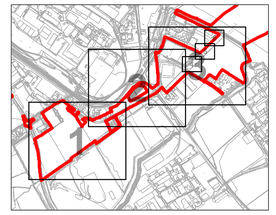
   AP_Site_Boundaries_pg_20230815.dwg

KEY PLAN



KEY

- **SITE BOUNDARY**
- **A CATEGORY TREE, GROUP, HEDGE, OR WOODLAND** *(HIGH QUALITY & VALUE)*
- **B CATEGORY TREE, GROUP, HEDGE, OR WOODLAND** *(MODERATE QUALITY & VALUE)*
- **C CATEGORY TREE, GROUP, HEDGE, OR WOODLAND** *(LOW QUALITY & VALUE)*
- **U CATEGORY TREE, GROUP, HEDGE, OR WOODLAND** *(UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION)*
- **ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPA)** *(AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012)*
- **TREE PRESERVATION ORDER** *(AREA COVERED BY A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER [TPO])*
- **VETERAN TREE MARKER** *(INDICATES POSITION OF TREE OF VETERAN STATUS)*
- **SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST** *(SSSI)*
- **PRIORITY HABITAT INVENTORY** *(DECIDUOUS WOODLAND)*

ISSUE/REVISION

P02	07-09-23	RLB UPDATE
P01	20-10-22	FIRST ISSUE
I/R	DATE	DESCRIPTION

DRAWING STATUS

ISSUE

PROJECT NUMBER

60673509

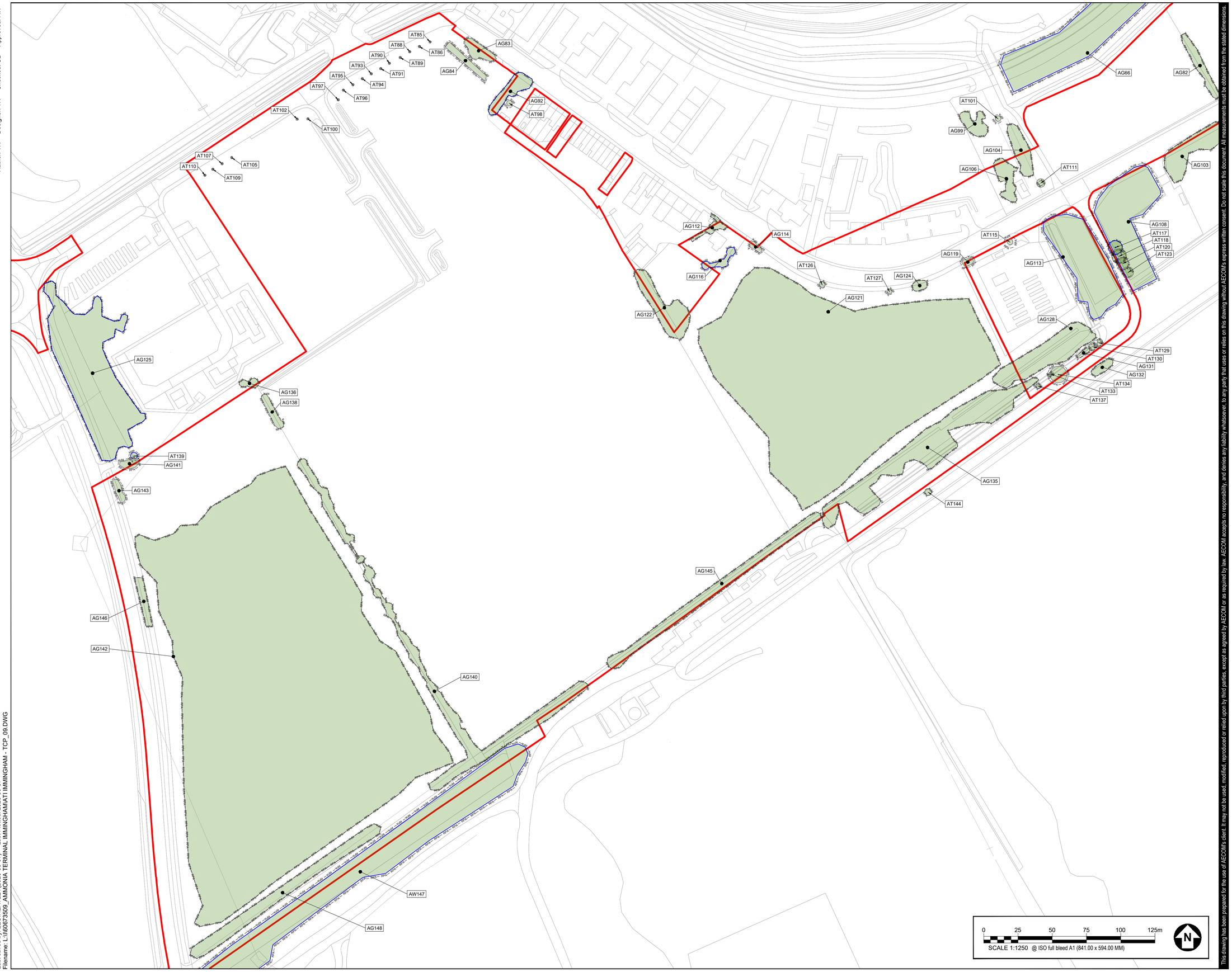
SHEET TITLE

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 00)

SHEET NUMBER / REV.

60673509-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TCP-000 P02

Author: TR Designer: TR Checked: OL Approved: AW



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PROJECT

IMMINGHAM GREEN ENERGY TERMINAL

CLIENT

ASSOCIATED BRITISH PORTS

CONSULTANT

AECOM
Plumer House, Third Floor,
East Wing, Tailyour Road
Plymouth, PL6 5DH
Tel +44(0)1752 676700
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6. DRAWING REFERENCES:
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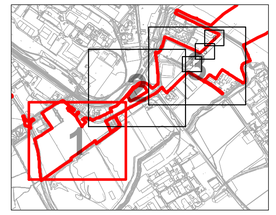
   AP_Site_Boundaries_pg_20230815.dwg

KEY PLAN



KEY

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- PRIORITY HABITAT INVENTORY *(SECIDUOUS WOODLAND)*

ISSUE/REVISION

I/R	DATE	DESCRIPTION
P02	07-09-23	RLB UPDATE
P01	20-10-22	FIRST ISSUE

DRAWING STATUS

ISSUE

PROJECT NUMBER

60673509

SHEET TITLE

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 01)

SHEET NUMBER **REV.**

60673509-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TCP-001 P02

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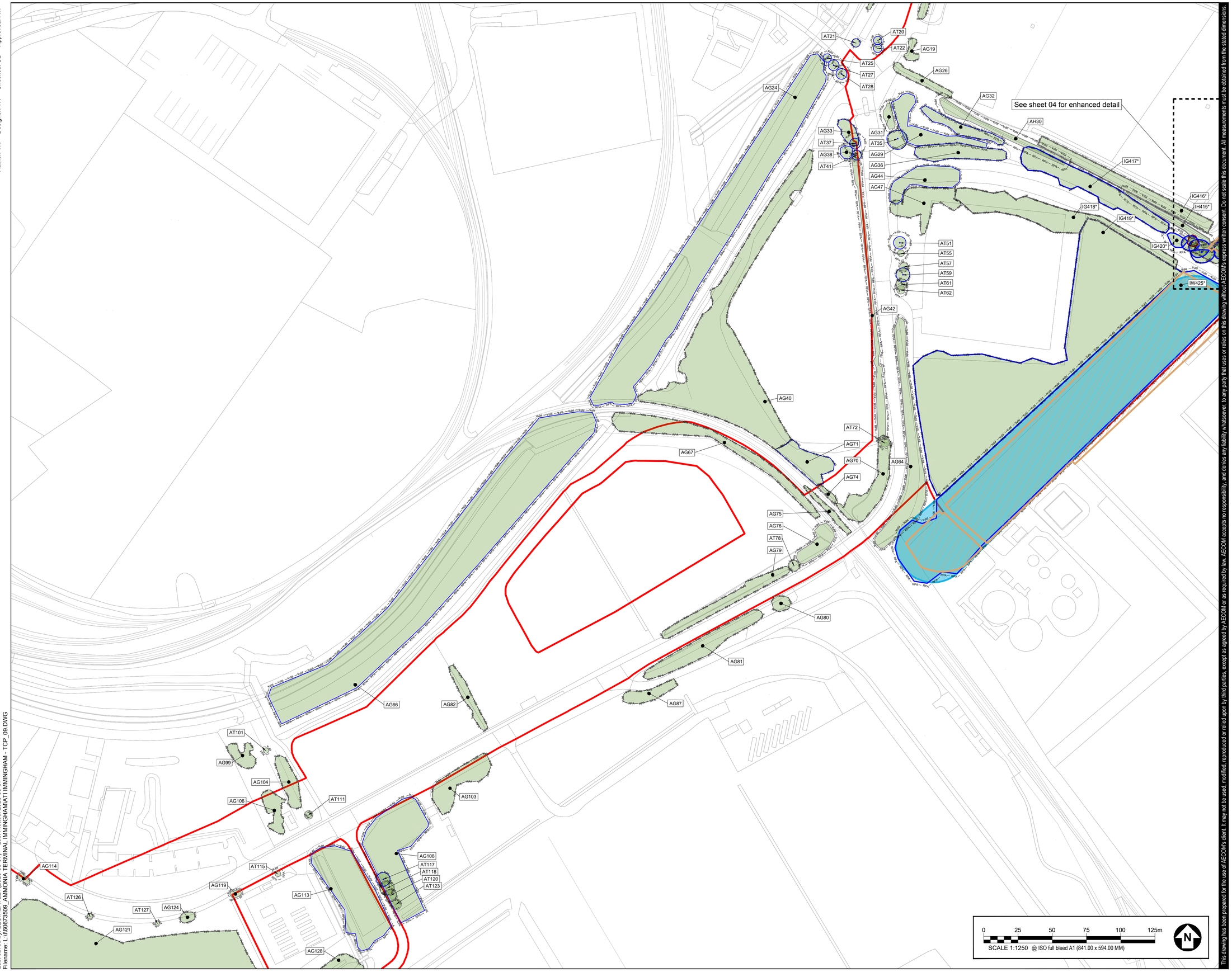
Filename: L:\i\60673509_AMMONIA TERMINAL IMMINGHAM\ATI IMMINGHAM - TCP_09.DWG

Author: TR Designer: TR Checked: OL Approved: AW



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Filename: L:\6\60673509_AMMONIA TERMINAL IMMINGHAM\AT\ IMMINGHAM - TCP_09.DWG

AECOM

PROJECT

IMMINGHAM GREEN ENERGY TERMINAL

CLIENT

ASSOCIATED BRITISH PORTS

CONSULTANT

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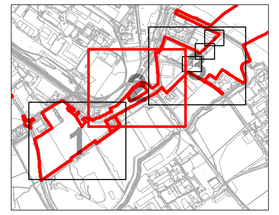
   AP_Site_Boundaries_pg_20230815.dwg

KEY PLAN



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ISSUE/REVISION

P02	07-09-23	RLB UPDATE
P01	20-10-22	FIRST ISSUE
I/R	DATE	DESCRIPTION

DRAWING STATUS

ISSUE

PROJECT NUMBER

60673509

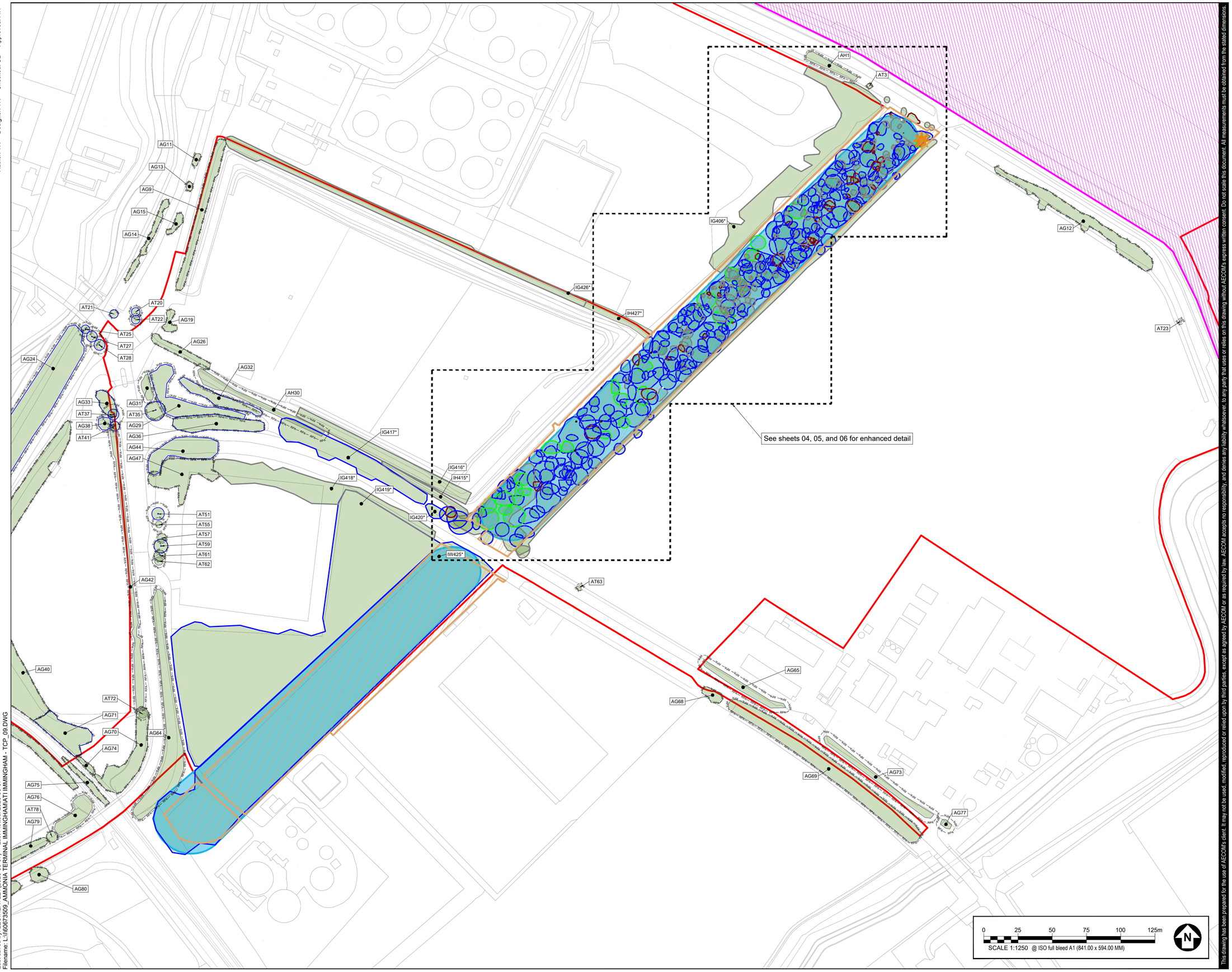
SHEET TITLE

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 02)

SHEET NUMBER / REV.

60673509-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TCP-002 P02

Author: TR Designer: TR Checked: OL Approved: AW



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Filename: L:\I\60673509_AMMONIA TERMINAL IMMINGHAM\AT IMMINGHAM\AT IMMINGHAM - TCP_09.DWG

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PROJECT

IMMINGHAM GREEN ENERGY TERMINAL

CLIENT

ASSOCIATED BRITISH PORTS

CONSULTANT

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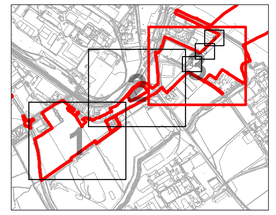
   AP_Site_Boundaries_pg_20230815.dwg

KEY PLAN



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ISSUE/REVISION

P02	07-09-23	RLB UPDATE
P01	20-10-22	FIRST ISSUE
I/R	DATE	DESCRIPTION

DRAWING STATUS

ISSUE

PROJECT NUMBER

60673509

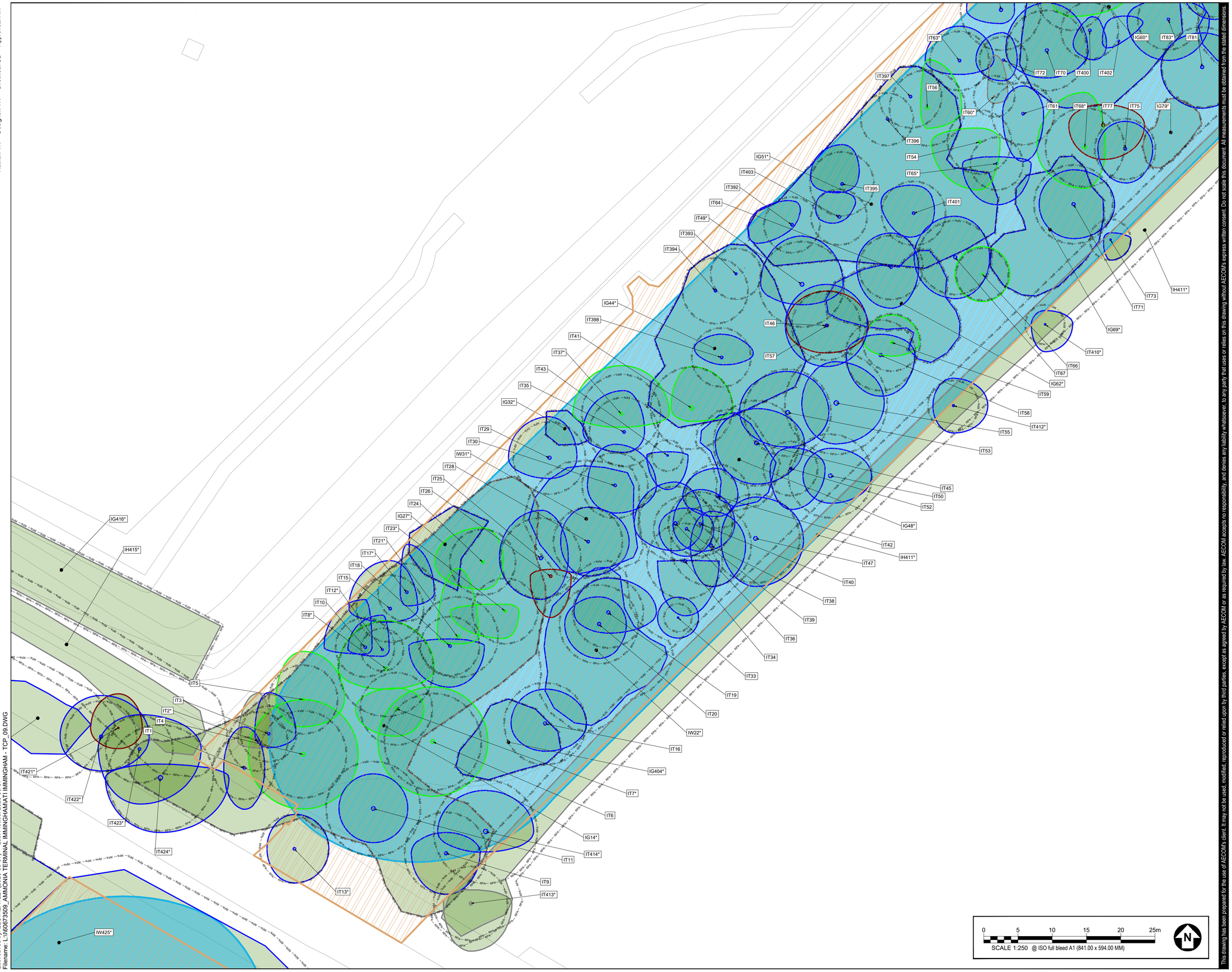
SHEET TITLE

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 03)

SHEET NUMBER **REV.**

60673509-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TCP-003 P02

Author: TR Designer: TR Checked: OL Approved: AW



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CONSULTANT

AECOM
Plumer House, Third Floor,
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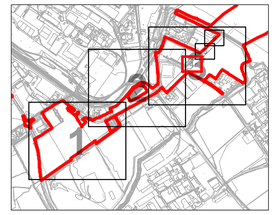
KEY PLAN



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P02	07-09-23	RLB UPDATE
P01	20-10-22	FIRST ISSUE
I/R	DATE	DESCRIPTION

DRAWING STATUS

ISSUE

PROJECT NUMBER

60673509

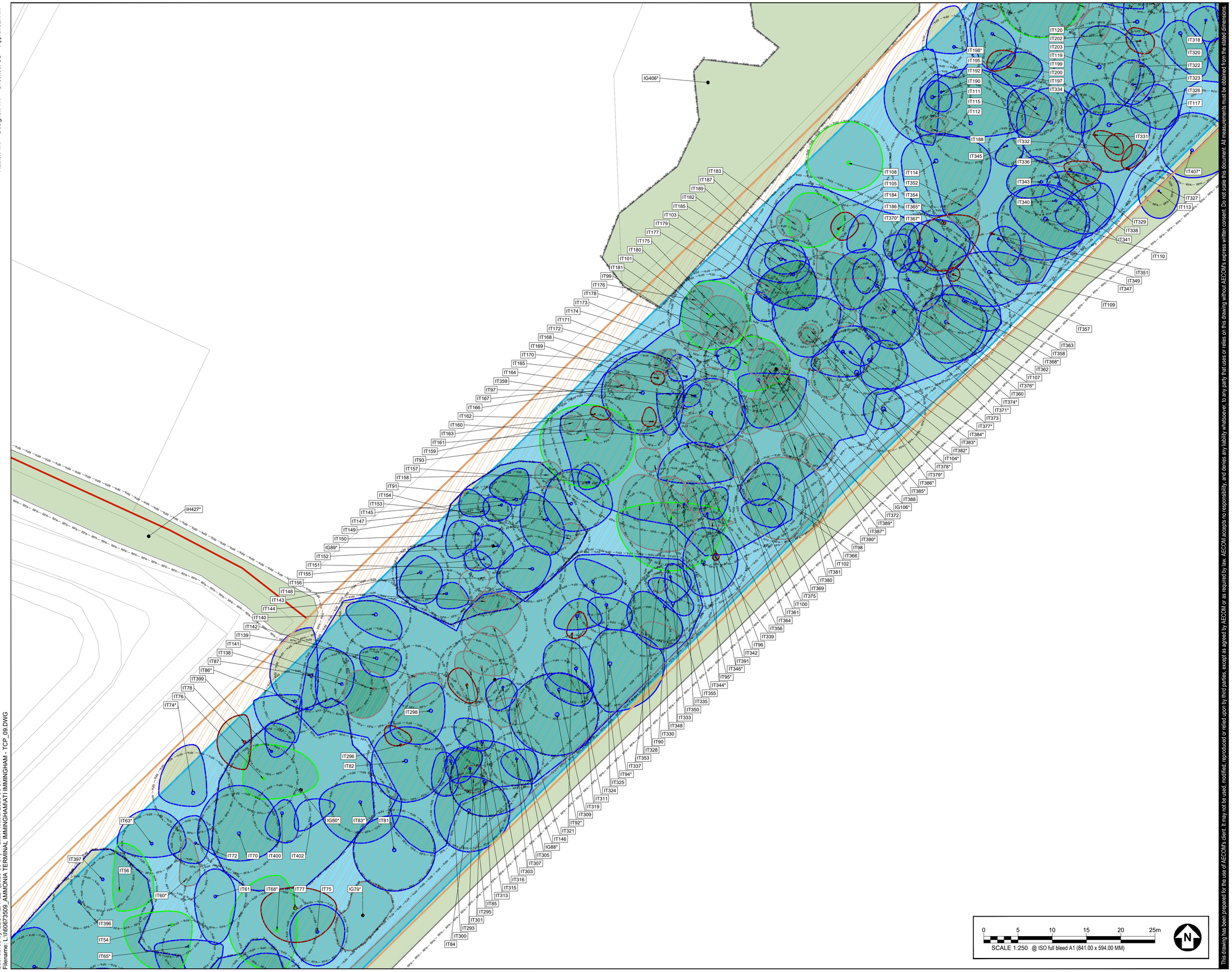
SHEET TITLE

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 04)

SHEET NUMBER / REV.

60673509-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TCP-004 P02

Author: TR Designer: TR Checked: OL Approved: AW



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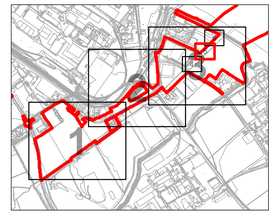

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ISSUE/REVISION

I/R	DATE	DESCRIPTION
P02	07-09-23	RLB UPDATE
P01	20-10-22	FIRST ISSUE

DRAWING STATUS

ISSUE

PROJECT NUMBER

60673509

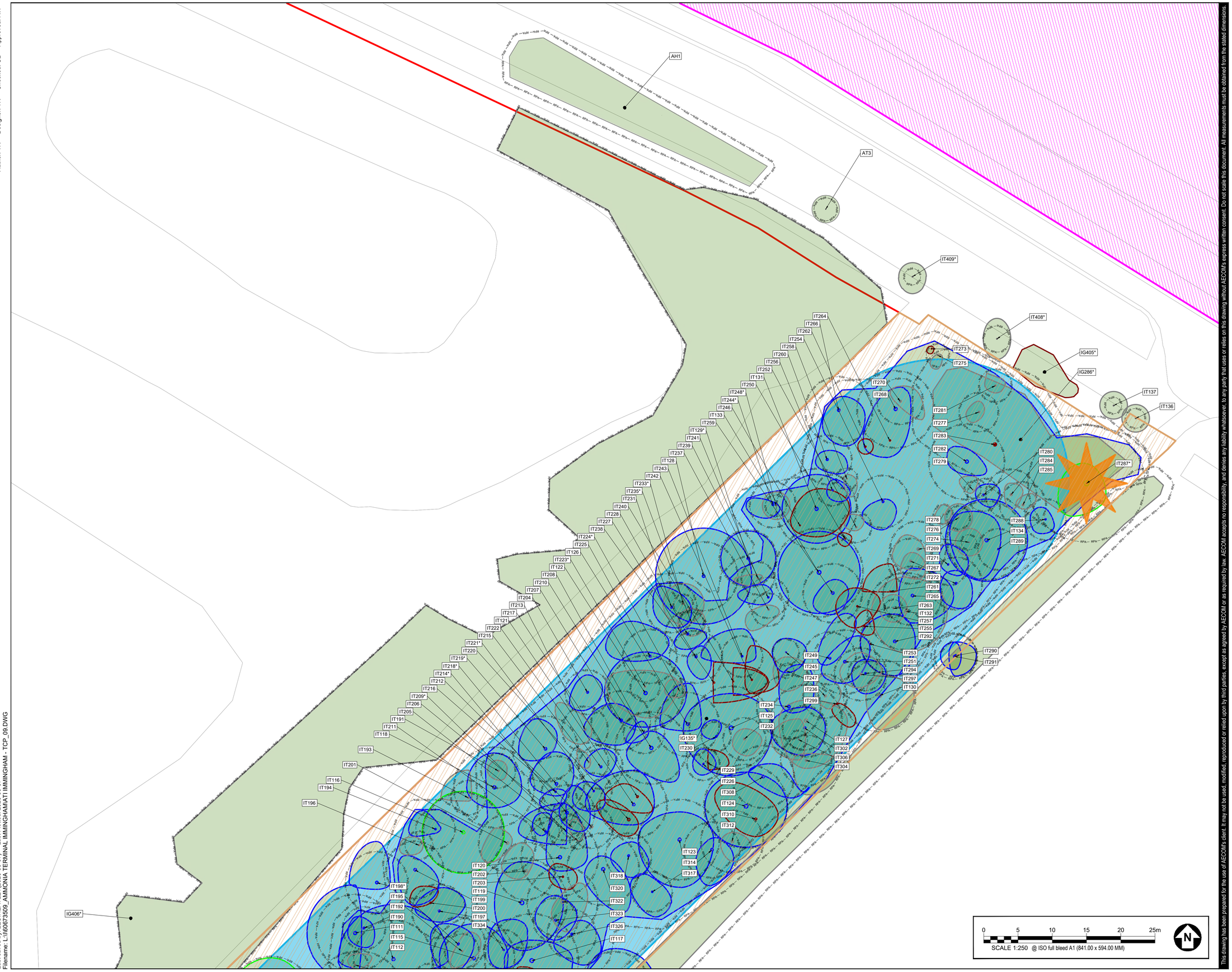
SHEET TITLE

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 05)

SHEET NUMBER / REV.

60673509-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TCP-005 P02

Author: TR Designer: TR Checked: OL Approved: AW



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ASSOCIATED BRITISH PORTS

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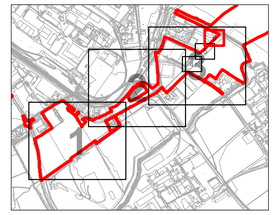

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ISSUE/REVISION

P02	07-09-23	RLB UPDATE
P01	20-10-22	FIRST ISSUE
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DRAWING STATUS

ISSUE

PROJECT NUMBER

60673509

SHEET TITLE

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 06)

SHEET NUMBER / REV.

60673509-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TCP-006 P02

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Annex B Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
IT1	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	13	380	6	6	3	3	2.0/E	7	Good	SM	Good	Codominant. Branching pattern and bud density normal.	−	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B2	4.56m
IT2	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	7	360	7	1	2	3	2.0/N	2	Fair	SM	Poor	Suppressed. Significant bark dysfunction to stem south, no woundwood visible, crown south dead. Likely functional unit north.	−	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	10+	C1,2	4.32m
IT3	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	340	6	2	4	2	4.0/S	7	Good	SM	Good	Dominant. Minor bud sparsity, branching pattern normal.	−	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B2	4.08m
IT4	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	14	530	8	8	8	8	2.0/W	2	Good	EM	Good	Dominant. Major deadwood in crown. Branching pattern and bud density normal.	−	−	40+	A2	6.36m
IT5	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	13	420	7	4	6	4	2.0/W	1	Good	SM	Good	Dominant. Minor deadwood in crown.	−	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	40+	A2	5.04m
IT6	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	13	590	8	8	8	8	4.0/W	4	Good	EM	Good	Dominant. Upper crown west previously pruned back to stem. Epicormic regrowth.	−	−	40+	A2	7.08m
IT7	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	14	440	3	4	4	6	5.0/NW	8	Good	SM	Fair	Codominant. Major deadwood. Previous second order limb union failure in crown east at circa 4m.	−	−	40+	A2	5.28m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
IT8	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	14	580	7	3	7	7	5.0/S	5	Good	EM	Good	Dominant. Major deadwood in crown. Burring across stem.	–	–	40+	A2	6.96m
IT9	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	500	3	6	5	5	4.0/N	4	Good	EM	Fair	Codominant. Large deadwood in Central crown.	–	–	20+	B2	6m
IT10	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	12	360	7	1	1	6	4.0/N	5	Fair	SM	Fair	Subdominant. Crown extension north - positive phototropism.	–	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B2	4.32m
IT11	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	290,380,320	5	5	5	5	5.0/SW	8	Good	EM	Fair	Codominant. Four stems from ground level.	–	–	20+	B2	6.9m
IT12	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	14	260	5	1	1	5	5.0/N	8	Fair	SM	Fair	Subdominant.	–	–	20+	B2	3.12m
IT13	White Poplar (*Populus alba*)	14	420	5	5	5	4	4.0/W	3	Good	SM	Good	Dominant.	–	Remove	20+	B2	5.04m
IG14	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Common Oak (*Quercus robur*),Raywood ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia Raywood*)	9	<200#	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair		–	Part remove as per TPP	10+	C2	2.4m
IT15	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	14	410	7	2	4	6	3.0/NE	4	Good	EM	Fair	Codominant. Significant adaptive swelling at circa 2m - area of multiple previous second order limbs. Epicormic regrowth.	–	Remove	20+	B2	4.92m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
IT16	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	500#	5	4	6	5	7.0/N	8	Good	EM	Good	Dominant. No access to base.	–	–	20+	B2	6m
IT17	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	13	350	7	2	4	1	2.0/E	6	Good	SM	Fair	Codominant. Western crown suppressed with major deadwood.	–	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B2	4.2m
IT18	English Elm (*Ulmus procera*)	7	360	1	6	5	6	0.5/W	1	Good	SM	Fair	Suppressed. Significant for species. Prolific burring.	–	–	20+	B2,3	4.32m
IT19	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	430	5	3	7	5	7.0/E	4	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	–	20+	B2	5.16m
IT20	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	480	4	5	4	5	6.0/NW	9	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	–	20+	B2	5.76m
IT21	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	490	10	1	3	3	3.0/N	6	Fair	EM	Poor	Codominant. Previous apical stem failure at approx., 5m. significant cavitation with decay of inner wood. Stub circa 3mx400mm. Not considered mature due to size.	–	–	40+	A3	7.35m
IW22	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Common Oak (*Quercus robur*),Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	<410	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Codominant group.	–	–	20+	B2	4.92m
IT23	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	14	400	1	4	2	8	2.0/S	2	Good	EM	Good	Dominant.	–	–	40+	A2	4.8m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
IT24	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	14	400	5	4	3	7	2.0/E	2	Good	EM	Good	Dominant. Major deadwood in crown.	–	–	40+	A2	4.8m
IT25	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	490	7	6	4	6	4.5/E	8	Good	EM	Fair	Codominant. Black fungi on limb to north at 7m. Likely *Inonotus hispidus*. Low traffic area.	–	–	20+	B2	5.88m
IT26	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	420	1	6	3	3	8.0/S	7	Fair	EM	Poor	Codominant. Minor crown sparsity. Black fruiting body on stem to north at 9m. Likely *Inonotus hispidus*. Low traffic area.	–	–	<10	U2	5.04m
IG27	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*),Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	400	6	6	6	6	n/a	4	Fair	SM-EM	Fair	Co to sub dominant.	–	Part remove as per TPP	20+	B2	4.8m
IT28	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	420	5	5	6	4	6.0/E	10	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	–	20+	B2	5.04m
IT29	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	14	440	6	3	4	6	3.0/N	3	Fair	EM	Fair	Dominant. Significant upper crown gap west, unknown cause. Moderate bud sparsity.	–	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B2	5.28m
IT30	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	17	400	6	4	6	4	8.0/N	10	Good	EM	Good	Emergent.	–	–	20+	B1,2	4.8m

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IW31	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*),Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	<400	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Codominant/subdominant group.	–	–	20+	B2	4.8m
IG32	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	12	360	5	5	5	5	n/a	2	Fair	SM	Fair	subdominant.	–	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B2	4.32m
IT33	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	170#	3	3	3	3	2.0/E	1	Good	EM	Good	Subdominant.	–	–	20+	B2	2.04m
IT34	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	16	460	0	8	5	4	4.5/E	3	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	–	20+	B2	5.52m
IT35	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	420	6	3	3	6	2.5/S	4	Fair	EM	Poor	Dominant. Previous stem failure at circa 6m. Likely *Inonotus hispidus* brackets around base. Not considered mature due to size.	–	–	20+	B3	5.04m
IT36	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	450	6	4	4	6	5.0/E	7	Fair	EM	Good	Codominant. Minor crown sparsity.	–	–	20+	B2	5.4m
IT37	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	11	480	7	2	7	7	3.5/SE	5	Good	EM	Fair	Subdominant	–	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	40+	A2	5.76m
IT38	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	17	490	5	6	5	3	9.0/SE	1	Good	EM	Fair	Codominant. Several animal holes in upper crown to north.	–	–	20+	B2	5.88m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
IT39	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	400	3	4	4	4	7.0/E	6	Good	EM	Good	Codominant. Lots of epicormic growth on stem.	–	–	20+	B2	4.8m
IT40	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	390	5	4	5	4	7.0/SE	8	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	–	20+	B2	4.68m
IT41	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	500	6	2	6	3	1.0/W	10	Good	EM	Poor	Dominant. Circa 50% stem exposure from circa 500mm at ground level to 4m. Cavitation. Good columnar woundwood formation. Not considered mature due to size.	–	–	40+	A3	7.5m
IT42	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	390	4	3	3	5	7.0/E	7	Good	EM	Good	Subdominant.	–	–	20+	B2	4.68m
IT43	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	190#	0.5	5	3	3	3.0/S	4	Good	EM	Good	Subdominant. Leaning south.	–	–	20+	B2	2.28m
IG44	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*),Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Wych Elm (*Ulmus glabra*),Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	14	410	6	6	6	6	n/a	3	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Co to subdominant group - homogenous. Hawthorn present significant for species.	–	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B1,2	4.92m
IT45	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	520	5	6	7	6	6.0/E	8	Good	EM	Good	Codominant. Large basal wound to southwest. Good wound wood	–	–	20+	B2	6.24m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
													development. Sound tested with localised abnormalities in wood density around wound.					
IT46	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	13	420	6	6	6	6	2.0/S	2	Fair	EM	Poor	Dominant. Multiple cavities throughout branching structure visible. Numerous desiccated fungal fruiting bodies around base, likely *Inonotus hispidus*. Structural collapse likely. Not considered mature due to size.	–	–	20+	B3	5.04m
IT47	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	540	6	7	7	5	4.0/S	1	Good	EM	Good	Dominant.	–	–	20+	B1,2	6.48m
IG48	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	10	<300#	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	SM-EM	Good	Subdominant group of hawthorn.	–	–	20+	B2	3.6m
IT49	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	13	520	7	3	6	6	3.0/S	10	Fair	EM	Poor	Death of apical stem, major deadwood, multiple habitat holes e.g. from woodpeckers or similar. Crown east and west with high vitality. Fungal fruiting bodies in crown, likely *Inonotus hispidus*.	–	–	20+	B3	6.24m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
IT50	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	510	4	4	6	4	7.0/E	2	Good	EM	Fair	Dominant. Several large limb failures in crown. Two stem wounds to south with good wound wood development. Not considered mature due to size.	–	–	20+	B2	6.12m
IG51	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*),Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	14	400	7	7	7	7	n/a	2	Good	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Codominant. Homogenous group - overstory oak dominant, understory with hawthorn significant for species and young elder.	–	Part remove as per TPP. Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B1,2	4.8m
IT52	Elm (*Ulmus sp*)	12	330	3	6	5	3	2.0/E	1	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant	–	–	20+	B2	3.96m
IT53	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	530	6	5	6	7	10.0/S	1	Good	EM	Good	Subdominant.	–	–	20+	B1,2	6.36m
IT54	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	14	390	2	7	3	7	5.0/SE	8	Good	EM	Good	Dominant.	–	–	40+	A2	4.68m
IT55	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	17	530,330	6	6	7	5	10.0/S	4	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	–	20+	B1,2	7.49m
IT56	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	15	460	7	3	5	1	6.0/NE	6	Good	EM	Good	Co - becoming dominant. At clearing edge.	–	Remove	40+	A2	5.52m
IT57	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	420	5	4	6	6	6.0/SW	3	Good	EM	Poor	Codominant. Large hole on main stem to south at 10m. No wound wood development. Low traffic area.	–	–	<10	U1	5.04m

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													High likelihood for future stem failure.					
IT58	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	16	430	3	6	5	5	5.0/S	1	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	−	20+	B2	5.16m
IT59	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	11	350	4	2	4	4	3.0/NE	1	Good	M	Good	Codominant.	−	−	40+	A1,2	4.2m
IT60	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	6	250	6	1	2	1	1.5/E	3	Fair	SM	Poor	Suppressed. Mature dead oak hung up in crown.	−	Remove	10+	C1	3m
IT61	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	15	380	4	7	3	3	7.0/W	7	Good	EM	Good	Emergent. Hung up tree in crown west.	−	−	20+	B1,2	4.56m
IG62	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Common Oak (*Quercus robur*),Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	<350	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good	SM-EM	Good	Codominant/sub dominant group.	−	−	20+	B2	4.2m
IT63	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	10	360	5	2	5	5	2.0/E	4	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B1,2	4.32m
IT64	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	16	390	5	6	4	5	4.5/SE	7	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	−	20+	B2	4.68m
IT65	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	12	320	1	6	5	5	7.0/W	6	Good	SM	Fair	Sub to co dominant	−	−	20+	B2	3.84m
IT66	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	10	320	4	4	4	4	2.0/N	2	Good	M	Good	Subdominant.	−	−	40+	A1,2	3.84m

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IT67	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	17	450	6	6	5	6	5.0/S	7	Good	EM	Good	Dominant. Two stems from 5m that cross over.	–	–	20+	B1,2	5.4m
IT68	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	14	480	8	6	3	7	n/a	5	Good	M	Good	Dominant.	–	–	40+	A2	5.76m
IG69	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Common Oak (*Quercus robur*),Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	<330	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good	SM-EM	Good	Codominant/sub dominant.	–	–	20+	B2	3.96m
IT70	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	14	490	7	4	6	6	5.0/W	7	Fair	M	Fair	Moderate to high bud sparsity, no clear deviation in branching pattern. Unknown cause. Major deadwood in crown.	–	Remove	20+	B2	5.88m
IT71	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	480	5	5	6	5	9.0/E	4	Fair	EM	Good	Dominant. Minor crown sparsity.	–	–	20+	B2	5.76m
IT72	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	290	4	3	2	4	2.0/W	3	Good	M	Good	Codominant within understory. Dead stem hung up in crown. Significant for species.	–	Remove	20+	B1	3.48m
IT73	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	250	1	3	3	1	2.0/E	0	Good	SM	Good		–	–	20+	B2	3m
IT74	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	490	7	2	2	5	3.0/SW	3	Good	EM	Good	Codominant. Bud density normal.	–	Remove	20+	B2	5.88m

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IT75	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	11	370	4	5	4	4	3.0/SW	0	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant. Large longitudinal stem wound to south 0.7-4m. Good wound wood development.	−	−	20+	B2	4.44m
IT76	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	15	420	5	3	8	3	4.5/S	10	Good	EM	Good	Dominant. Major deadwood in crown.	−	Remove	40+	A2	5.04m
IT77	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	430	3	5	6	5	6.5/S	4	Fair	EM	Poor	Codominant. Multiple stem wounds to north with large cavity at 5m. Significant internal decay visible. Low traffic area.	−	−	<10	U2	5.16m
IT78	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	15	400	4	4	1	4	2.0/N	5	Poor	EM	Fair	Codominant. Significant crown dieback - high bud sparsity with significant deviation in branching pattern.	−	Remove	<10	U1	4.8m
IG79	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	<100#	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good		−	−	10+	C2	1.2m
IG80	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*),Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	10	300	6	6	6	6	n/a	1	Good	Y-SM	Good	Largely homogenous group - co to sub dominant.	−	Part remove as per TPP	20+	B2	3.6m
IT81	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	17	490	5	6	6	6	6.0/SE	5	Good	EM	Good	Dominant.	−	−	20+	B1,2	5.88m

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IT82	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	17	470	5	6	6	5	7.0/E	5	Good	EM	Good	Dominant.	–	Remove	20+	B1,2	5.64m
IT83	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	14	370	3	6	6	6	2.0/SE	2	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	Remove	20+	B2	4.44m
IT84	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	460	5	6	6	5	5.0/NW	5	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B2	5.52m
IT85	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	420	6	5	7	5	7.0/N	5	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	-	20+	B2	5.04m
IT86	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	12	380	1	6	1	6	2.0/S	5	Good	SM	Fair	Codominant.	–	Remove	20+	B2	4.56m
IT87	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	12	440	7	5	1	6	2.0/N	5	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	Remove	20+	B1,2	5.28m
IG88	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Common Oak (*Quercus robur*),Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	17	<450	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Codominant/sub dominant group.	–	Part remove as per TPP	20+	B1,2	5.4m
IG89	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	<420	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Codominant/sub dominant group.	–	Remove	20+	B1,2	5.04m
IT90	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	13	590	2	8	8	8	3.0/W	4	Good	M	Good	Dominant. Major deadwood in crown.	–	Remove	40+	A2	7.08m

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IT91	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	16	390	5	4	6	4	5.0/E	9	Good	EM	Good	Codominant	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.68m
IT92	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	18	510	6	6	6	7	7.0/W	6	Good	EM	Good	Dominant	−	−	20+	B1,2	6.12m
IT93	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	13	540	5	7	7	7	3.0/SE	3	Good	M	Good	Dominant.	−	Remove	40+	A2	6.48m
IT94	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	510	5	7	8	3	7.0/S	4	Good	EM	Good	Codominant. Lean east.	−	−	20+	B2	6.12m
IT95	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	530	5	5	5	3	8.0/S	6	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	−	20+	B2	6.36m
IT96	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	14	390	5	1	5	6	4.0/NW	8	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.68m
IT97	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	10	460	6	6	6	6	4.0/E	4	Good	EM	Good	Dominant. Squat height - local competition of scrub.	−	Remove	20+	B1,2	5.52m
IT98	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	530	6	6	7	5	5.0/E	5	Good	EM	Fair	Dominant. Ivy covered. Black remnant fruiting body 1m to west of base. Likely *Inonotus hispidus* that has fallen off. Ivy obstructing visibility but likely to be from stem wound to west at 5m. Low traffic area.	−	−	10+	C1,2	6.36m

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IT99	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	520	4	4	6	2	8.0/E	8	Good	EM	Poor	Codominant. Large longitudinal stem wound/cavity 0-8m. Significant internal stem decay. Not considered mature due to size.	−	Remove	20+	B2,3	6.24m
IT100	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	14	320,320	5	5	5	5	5.0/NE	5	Good	SM	Fair	Locally dominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	5.43m
IT101	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	12	500	5	5	6	4	5.0/W	5	Good	EM	Poor	Codominant. Large longitudinal stem wound/cavity 0-3m. Not considered mature due to size.	−	Remove	40+	A3	6m
IT102	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	380	1	7	7	3	4.0/E	3	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.56m
IT103	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	17	460	2	7	5	5	5.0/S	7	Good	EM	Fair	Cavity to west at 1m. Extends 0.3m in, 0.7m down, and 0.4m up. Internal decay visible. Several other stem/branch wounds in crown. Not considered mature due to size.	−	Remove	20+	B2	5.52m
IT104	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	10	510	3	3	3	3	2.0/W	4	Good	EM	Good	Dominant at scrub edge.	−	−	20+	B1,2	6.12m

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IT105	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	12	450	4	4	5	3	1.0/S	1	Good	EM	Good	Dominant.	–	Remove	40+	A2	5.4m
IG106	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Common Oak (*Quercus robur*),Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	<450	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Codominant/sub dominant group.	–	Part remove as per TPP	20+	B2	5.4m
IT107	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	450	4	6	6	4	6.0/S	2	Good	EM	Good	Dominant.	–	–	20+	B2	5.4m
IT108	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	12	350,380	6	4	5	6	1.5/NW	2	Good	EM	Good	Locally dominant.	–	Remove	40+	A2	6.2m
IT109	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	16	470	3	5	6	6	6.0/S	5	Good	EM	Good	Codominant. Lean west.	–	–	20+	B2	5.64m
IT110	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	18	530	5	6	6	7	8.0/S	5	Good	EM	Fair	Dominant. Minor crown sparsity. Large stem wound at base to south east. Sound tested with localised abnormalities in wood density around wound. Low traffic area	–	–	20+	B2	6.36m
IT111	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	12	470	7	7	1	7	2.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	Remove	20+	B1,2	5.64m
IT112	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	480	8	2	8	8	3.0/E	10	Fair	EM	Good	Codominant. Moderate crown gaps and bud sparsity.	–	Remove	20+	B2	5.76m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
IT113	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	170#	3	4	3	3	1.0/E	1	Good	EM	Good	Adjacent to ditch. Lean south east.	–	–	20+	B2	2.04m
IT114	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	560	4	8	8	5	2.5/E	5	Fair	M	Good	Dominant. Moderate crown gaps and bud density.	–	Remove	20+	B1,2	6.72m
IT115	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	18	500	5	6	5	5	5.0/E	9	Good	EM	Good	Dominant.	–	Remove	20+	B2	6m
IT116	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	490	6	6	6	6	2.5/NE	6	Good	EM	Good	Dominant. Major deadwood in crown.	–	Remove	40+	A2	5.88m
IT117	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	18	570	3	7	6	4	7.0/S	5	Fair	M	Good	Dominant. Moderate sparsity of western crown. Previous dieback of northern stem. Numerous cankers on lower stem.	–	–	20+	B2	6.84m
IT118	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	490	5	3	4	4	2.0/S	4	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	Remove	20+	B2	5.88m
IT119	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	18	550	6	7	6	4	6.0/NW	10	Fair	EM	Good	Dominant.	–	Remove	20+	B2	6.6m
IT120	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	470	8	2	4	2	5.0/W	6	Fair	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	Remove	20+	B2	5.64m
IT121	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	410	5	3	3	7	5.0/NW	7	Good	EM	Fair	Codominant. Large longitudinal stem wound to east 2-3.5m. Extends approximately 0.3m into stem. Good wound	–	Remove	20+	B2	4.92m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
													wood development.					
IT122	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	11	460	6	5	6	6	4.0/N	7	Fair	M	Good	Locally dominant. Moderate bud sparsity.	−	Remove	20+	B2	5.52m
IT123	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	17	490	4	7	5	6	7.0/N	4	Good	EM	Good	Dominant.	−	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project. Localised crown reduction to provide a 2m clearance from the security fence.	20+	B2	5.88m
IT124	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	17	510	5	6	6	6	8.0/S	9	Good	EM	Good	Dominant.	−	−	20+	B1,2	6.12m
IT125	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	18	510	5	7	6	7	5.0/W	10	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	6.12m
IT126	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	390	6	1	2	4	5.0/W	8	Fair	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.68m
IT127	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	17	440	3	7	6	4	5.0/E	5	Fair	EM	Good	Codominant. Moderate dieback of northern and western crown. Likely to be Ash dieback. Low traffic area.	−	−	10+	C2	5.28m
IT128	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	11	420	7	7	7	7	3.0/NW	4	Good	EM	Good	Dominant.	−	Remove	20+	B1,2	5.04m
IT129	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	9	350	4	4	4	4	2.0/N	4	Good	SM	Good	Locally dominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.2m

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IT130	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	440	3	5	5	2	5.0/NE	6	Good	EM	Fair	Codominant. Large longitudinal stem wound to southeast 2-4m. Good wound wood development. Visible extensive internal decay. Low traffic area.	−	−	10+	C2	5.28m
IT131	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	8	490	5	5	5	5	4.0/N	5	Fair	EM	Good	Codominant. Squat height for species. Burring across stem.	−	Remove	20+	B1,2	5.88m
IT132	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	17	470	5	6	6	5	5.0/NE	5	Poor	EM	Good	Codominant. Significant dieback of southern crown. Large deadwood. Remaining crown with minor sparsity. Northern stem with large longitudinal wound 2-4m. Moderate wound wood development.	−	−	10+	C2	5.64m
IT133	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	540	6	6	6	6	6.0/NE	5	Fair	EM	Good	Dominant. Moderate crown sparsity.	−	Remove	20+	B1,2	6.48m
IT134	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	480#	6	6	6	6	5.0/W	2	Good	EM	Good		−	−	20+	B1,2	5.76m
IG135	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Common Oak (*Quercus*	16	<450	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Codominant/sub dominant group.	−	Part remove as per TPP	20+	B2	5.4m

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	robur),Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)																	
IT136	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	120#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Now access to base.	−	−	10+	C2	1.44m
IT137	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Now access to base.	−	−	10+	C2	1.2m
IT138	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	370	0	0	0	0	4.0/W	4	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.44m
IT139	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	11	370	0	0	0	0	5.0/N	4	Good	SM	Fair	Codominant. Minor basal cavity north. Adaptive swelling, good woundwood.	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.44m
IT140	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	11	430	0	0	0	0	3.5/N	2	Good	EM	Good	Codominant. Minor stem wound west at circa 1.2m, good adaptive growth, partially occluded.	−	Remove	20+	B2	5.16m
IT141	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	460	0	0	0	0	2.0/E	3	Good	EM	Fair	Codominant. Previous failure of main stem at 4m. Large wound present with black staining. Moderate wound wood development. Black fruiting body on ground next to tree, likely to be associated with wound. Likely *Inonotus*	−	Remove	10+	C2	5.52m

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													hispidus. Low traffic area.					
IT142	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	380	0	0	0	0	7.0/S	8	Fair	EM	Fair	Codominant. Several limb failure 2ounds in crown. Animal hole to west at 6m. Minor crown sparsity. Low traffic area.	−	Remove	10+	C2	4.56m
IT143	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	8	340	0	0	0	0	1.0/S	2	Good	SM	Fair	Dominant. Stem north dead. Stem south likely functional unit, full crown formation. Deadwood habitat.	−	Remove	20+	B2,3	4.08m
IT144	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	290	0	0	0	0	1.5/W	3	Good	SM	Good	Codominant. Significant for species.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3.48m
IT145	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	340	0	0	0	0	5.0/S	2	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.08m
IT146	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	400	0	0	0	0	6.0/NW	4	Good	EM	Fair	Codominant. Several limb failure wounds in crown. Animal hole to east at 5m. Low traffic area.	−	Remove	10+	C2	4.8m
IT147	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	290	0	0	0	0	5.0/E	7	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3.48m
IT148	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	170	0	0	0	0	3.0/S	3	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant. Several small stem wounds.	−	Remove	10+	C2	2.04m

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IT149	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	9	300	0	0	0	0	3.0/NW	4	Good	SM	Fair	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3.6m
IT150	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	300	0	0	0	0	2.0/E	3	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3.6m
IT151	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	400	0	0	0	0	9.0/W	0	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.8m
IT152	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	11	330	0	0	0	0	4.0/E	9	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B1,2	3.96m
IT153	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	410	0	0	0	0	6.0/N	9	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.92m
IT154	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	11	240	0	0	0	0	4.0/E	1	Good	EM	Good	Subdominant. Previous failure of northern stem. 1m stub remaining.	−	Remove	10+	C2	2.88m
IT155	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	250	0	0	0	0	2.0/S	5	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3m
IT156	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	170	0	0	0	0	2.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good	Codominant. Use smaller topo crown.	−	Remove	10+	C1,2	2.04m
IT157	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	13	240	0	0	0	0	4.0/N	7	Good	EM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	2.88m
IT158	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	90	0	0	0	0	0.5/E	2	Good	Y	Good	Subdominant. Use smaller topo crown.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.08m

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IT159	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	140	0	0	0	0	2.0/SW	2	Good	Y	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.68m
IT160	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	120	2	2	2	2	0.2/SE	1	Fair	SM	Fair	Subdominant. Significant crown dieback. Low traffic area.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.44m
IT161	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	170	0	0	0	0	2.0/W	2	Good	Y	Poor	Subdominant. Stem cavity, likely from previous loss of apical leader.	−	Remove	10+	C2	2.04m
IT162	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	100#	0	0	0	0	n/a	1	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead tree. Low traffic area.	−	Remove	<10	U2	1.2m
IT163	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	160	0	0	0	0	3.0/W	4	Dead	Y	Poor	Dead.	−	Remove	<10	U2	1.92m
IT164	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	170	0	6	2	2	3.0/S	4	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant. Lean south.	−	Remove	20+	B2	2.04m
IT165	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	200	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead tree. Low traffic area.	−	Remove	<10	U2	2.4m
IT166	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	150	0	0	0	0	4.0/NW	4	Fair	Y	Fair	suppressed	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.8m
IT167	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	170	0	0	0	0	3.0/E	3	Good	Y	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	10+	C2	2.04m
IT168	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	9	250	0	0	0	0	5.0/N	5	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3m
IT169	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	9	210	0	0	0	0	6.0/N	5	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	2.52m

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IT170	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	110	0	0	0	0	2.0/NW	2	Fair	Y	Poor	suppressed Significant lean north.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.32m
IT171	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	9	180	0	0	0	0	3.0/S	3	Fair	SM	Good	Subdominant. Moderate dieback of lower Western crown. Low traffic area.	−	Remove	10+	C2	2.16m
IT172	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	120	0	0	0	0	1.5/SE	1	Good	Y	Fair	Subdominant. Significant lean north.	−	Remove	10+	C1,2	1.44m
IT173	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	9	160	0	0	0	0	5.0/E	4	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	1.92m
IT174	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	170	0	0	0	0	2.0/W	3	Good	Y	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	10+	C1,2	2.04m
IT175	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	140	0	0	0	0	1.5/S	0	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.68m
IT176	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	6	110	0	0	0	0	1.5/SW	2	Good	Y	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	10+	C1,2	1.32m
IT177	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	9	260	0	0	0	0	1.6/S	5	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3.12m
IT178	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	160	0	0	0	0	1.0/N	1	Good	Y	Poor	Suppressed. Stem parallel with ground 1.5m above ground level.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.92m
IT179	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	140	0	0	0	0	3.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.68m
IT180	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	80	0	0	0	0	3.0/N	3	Good	Y	Good	Suppressed.	−	Remove	10+	C2	0.96m

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IT181	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	100	0	0	0	0	2.0/S	3	Good	Y	Good	Suppressed.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.2m
IT182	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	410	0	0	0	0	8.0/W	7	Fair	EM	Good	Codominant. Minor sparsity of northern crown.	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.92m
IT183	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	6	170	0	0	0	0	2.0/W	2	Fair	Y	Fair	Suppressed.	−	Remove	10+	C1,2	2.04m
IT184	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	200	0	0	0	0	2.0/W	3	Dead	Y	Poor	Suppressed.	−	Remove	<10	U1	2.4m
IT185	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	420	0	0	0	0	5.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	5.04m
IT186	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	270	0	0	0	0	2.0/SE	2	Good	EM	Good	Locally dominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3.24m
IT187	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	9	250	4	0	7	0	1.6/S	2	Good	SM	Poor	Subdominant. Heavy lean to northeast, appear to have partially uprooted with minimal corrective growth. Low traffic area.	−	Remove	10+	C2	3m
IT188	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	160	0	0	0	0	2.0/W	1	Fair	SM	Good	Suppressed.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.92m
IT189	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	9	190	3	2	3	3	2.0/W	1	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	2.28m
IT190	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	11	260	0	0	0	0	2.0/N	6	Fair	SM	Fair	Suppressed. Major deadwood in crown.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3.12m

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IT191	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	210	0	0	0	0	3.5/NE	3	Fair	SM	Fair	Suppressed. Basal wound south, good woundwood and adaptive growth, partially occluded.	−	Remove	10+	C2	2.52m
IT192	Elm (*Ulmus sp*)	9	210	0	0	0	0	4.0/W	0	Fair	EM	Fair	Suppressed. Large sections of dead bark on stem. Several limb failure wounds in crown. Low traffic area,	−	Remove	10+	C2	2.52m
IT193	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	210	4	0.5	0.5	4	2.0/S	9	Fair	SM	Fair	Suppressed.	−	Remove	10+	C2	2.52m
IT194	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	240	0	0	0	0	5.0/NW	5	Fair	SM	Fair	Suppressed.	−	Remove	20+	B2	2.88m
IT195	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	330	0	0	0	0	6.0/W	2	Good	EM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3.96m
IT196	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	170	0	0	0	0	6.0/W	7	Fair	SM	Fair	Suppressed.	−	Remove	10+	C1,2	2.04m
IT197	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	330	0	0	0	0	5.0/W	0	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3.96m
IT198	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	380	6	1	2	4	3.0/E	4	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B1,2	4.56m

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IT199	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	350	0	0	0	0	2.5/NE	5	Good	SM	Fair	Codominant.	–	Remove	20+	B2	4.2m
IT200	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	190	0	0	0	0	4.0/E	4	Fair	EM	Poor	Suppressed. Large stem wound to south 0-1.3m. Low traffic area.	–	Remove	<10	U2	2.28m
IT201	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	11	350	0	0	0	0	7.0/SW	9	Poor	SM	Fair	Codominant becoming suppressed. High crown sparsity.	–	Remove	10+	C2	4.2m
IT202	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	17	350	0	0	0	0	8.0/N	10	Good	EM	Good	Codominant. Large limb wounds to west and east at 8-10m. Moderate wound wood development. Low traffic area.	–	Remove	10+	C2	4.2m
IT203	Elm (*Ulmus sp*)	8	240	0	0	0	0	n/a	1	Poor	SM	Poor	Suppressed. Large sections of dead bark on stem. Significant crown dieback. Low traffic area.	–	Remove	<10	U2	2.88m
IT204	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	270	0	0	0	0	5.0/SW	6	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	–	Remove	20+	B2	3.24m
IT205	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	100	0	0	0	0	n/a	1	Good	Y	Fair	Suppressed. Basal wound to north with moderate wound wood development.	–	Remove	10+	C2	1.2m
IT206	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	130	0	0	0	0	2.5/E	3	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	–	Remove	10+	C2	1.56m

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IT207	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	360	0	0	0	0	3.0/W	9	Good	SM	Good	Codominant. High bud density.	−	Remove	20+	B1,2	4.32m
IT208	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	10	250	0	0	0	0	2.0/N	8	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3m
IT209	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	11	210	4	2	0	7	7.0/E	7	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant. Lean west.	−	Remove	20+	B2	2.52m
IT210	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	440	0	0	0	0	6.0/SE	10	Good	SM	Good	Dominant.	−	Remove	20+	B1,2	5.28m
IT211	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	170	0	0	0	0	4.0/W	1	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	2.04m
IT212	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	9	260	0	0	0	0	3.0/W	0	Good	SM	Poor	Subdominant. Lean south east. Visible root heave. Minimal adaptive growth. Low traffic area.	−	Remove	10+	C2	3.12m
IT213	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	280	0	0	0	0	4.0/W	7	Poor	SM	Fair	Suppressed. Poor bud density.	−	Remove	10+	C1,2	3.36m
IT214	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	340	0	0	0	0	9.0/E	10	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.08m
IT215	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	240	0	0	0	0	6.0/N	9	Poor	SM	Fair	Suppressed. Poor bud density.	−	Remove	10+	C2	2.88m
IT216	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	9	170	0	0	0	0	4.0/N	7	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	2.04m

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IT217	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	10	300	0	0	0	0	2.0/E	2	Fair	EM	Poor	Subdominant. Lean north, hung up in crown, no corrective growth, no sign of root plate movement visible e.g. protruding roots, soil cracks etc. Decay/dysfunction to stem north, no woundwood or adaptive growth.	−	Remove	<10	U1	3.6m
IT218	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	340	0	0	0	0	7.0/N	8	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.08m
IT219	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	400	0	0	0	0	2.0/N	6	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.8m
IT220	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	340	0	0	0	0	2.0/W	7	Poor	SM	Fair	Codominant. Significantly high bud sparsity.	−	Remove	<10	U1	4.08m
IT221	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	11	220	0	0	0	0	2.0/W	1	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	2.64m
IT222	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	270	0	0	0	0	5.0/SW	10	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3.24m
IT223	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	180	0	0	0	0	1.5/N	2	Good	Y	Fair	Subdominant.	−	Remove	10+	C2	2.16m
IT224	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	80	0	0	0	0	1.5/N	2	Good	Y	Fair	Subdominant.	−	Remove	10+	C2	0.96m

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IT225	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	330	0	0	0	0	2.5/W	6	Good	SM	Good	Codominant. Second order limb union wounds, exposure of inner wood substrate, decay, adaptive growth, major deadwood.	−	Remove	20+	B1,2	3.96m
IT226	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	200	0	0	0	0	1.5/S	1	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	2.4m
IT227	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	12	320	0	0	0	0	2.0/N	5	Good	SM	Good	Codominant. Burring across stem.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3.84m
IT228	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	12	270	0	0	0	0	8.0/S	9	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3.24m
IT229	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	150	2	1	3	0	2.0/E	2	Poor	Y	Poor	Large stem wound to south 0-1.5m. Significant crown dieback. Low traffic area.	−	Remove	<10	U2	1.8m
IT230	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	180	0	0	0	0	2.0/S	1	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	2.16m
IT231	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	12	310	0	0	0	0	2.5/N	5	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3.72m
IT232	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	9	260	0	0	0	0	3.0/N	2	Fair	SM	Good	Suppressed. Moderate crown sparsity.	−	−	10+	C2	3.12m
IT233	English Elm (*Ulmus procera*)	8	120	3	3	3	3	1.5/E	1	Good	Y	Poor	Becoming emergent from subdominance. Basal cavity, significant	−	Remove	10+	C1	1.44m

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													adaptive swelling.					
IT234	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	390	0	0	0	0	7.0/E	4	Fair	EM	Good	Codominant. Minor crown sparsity with moderate dieback to north.	−	−	20+	B2	4.68m
IT235	English Elm (*Ulmus procera*)	8	90,90,80	2	2	2	2	0.5/N	1	Good	Y	Poor	Codominant. Basal wound west, likely historic stem failures, remaining stem functional unit.	−	Remove	10+	C1	1.8m
IT236	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	10	270	0	0	0	0	2.5/W	2	Good	EM	Fair	Subdominant. Crack at base to northeast with cavity. Brown rot visible. Moderate wound wood development. Sheltered position.	−	−	10+	C2	3.24m
IT237	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	200	0	0	0	0	2.0/NE	2	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	10+	C2	2.4m
IT238	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	220	3	3	8	0	n/a	0	Poor	EM	Poor	Root heave and hung up to east in adjacent trees.	−	Remove	<10	U2	2.64m
IT239	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	11	250	0	0	0	0	4.0/N	6	Good	SM	Fair	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3m
IT240	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	120#	2	2	5	0	n/a	0	Poor	SM	Poor	Root heave and hung up to east in adjacent trees.	−	Remove	<10	U2	1.44m
IT241	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	200	0	0	0	0	2.0/S	5	Fair	SM	Poor	Subdominant. Significant lean west, in contact with oak limb.	−	Remove	10+	C1,2	2.4m

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IT242	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	200#	5	2	4	1	2.0/S	1	Poor	EM	Fair	Lean north. Multiple trees hung up in crown. Minimal live branches remain in crown.	−	Remove	<10	U2	2.4m
IT243	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	10	250	4	1	2	6	3.0/N	1	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3m
IT244	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	9	280	0	0	0	0	1.0/S	4	Fair	SM	Fair	Stem wound northwest from ground level to circa 2.5m. Likely dysfunction of functional unit. Decay. Good woundwood, partially occluded with adaptive swelling. Value as deadwood habitat.	−	Remove	20+	B3	3.36m
IT245	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	160	2	3	3	2	3.0/N	6	Good	EM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	1.92m
IT246	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	3	140	0	0	0	0	1.0/S	0	Fair	SM	Poor	Root plate heave, tree on ground level.	−	Remove	<10	U1	1.68m
IT247	Elm (*Ulmus sp*)	6	90	2	3	3	2	2.0/N	6	Good	Y	Good	Subdominant.	−	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project. Localised crown reduction to provide a 2m clearance from the security fence.	10+	C2	1.08m

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IT248	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	130	2	2	2	2	2.0/S	2	Good	Y	Fair	Stem lean SE, corrective growth. Crown offset circa 2m SE.	–	Remove	10+	C2	1.56m
IT249	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	12	320	0	0	0	0	1.7/W	6	Good	M	Good	Codominant. Lean north east.	–	–	20+	B1,2	3.84m
IT250	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	130	0	0	0	0	1.0/W	3	Dead	Y	Poor	Dead tree	–	Remove	<10	U1	1.56m
IT251	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	390	0	0	0	0	7.0/W	1	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	–	20+	B2	4.68m
IT252	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	160,100	0	0	0	0	4.0/S	4	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	–	Remove	10+	C1	2.26m
IT253	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	130	0	0	0	0	n/a	1	Poor	SM	Fair	Suppressed. Significant crown dieback. Low traffic area.	–	–	<10	U2	1.56m
IT254	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	320	0	0	0	0	1.5/W	3	Good	SM	Fair	Codominant. Lean with corrective growth.	–	Remove	20+	B2	3.84m
IT255	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	10	220	0	0	0	0	7.0/E	5	Good	EM	Poor	Significant root heave with visibly split roots. Heavy lean south east. Low traffic area.	–	–	<10	U2	2.64m
IT256	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	190	0	0	0	0	4.0/N	4	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	–	Remove	20+	B2	2.28m
IT257	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	10	250	0	0	0	0	8.0/E	1	Good	EM	Poor	Significant root heave with visibly split roots. Heavy lean east. Low traffic area.	–	Remove	<10	U2	3m

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IT258	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	130	0	0	0	0	4.0/S	3	Fair	SM	Good	Suppressed.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.56m
IT259	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	360	0	0	0	0	7.0/N	3	Good	EM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.32m
IT260	English Elm (*Ulmus procera*)	8	300	0	0	0	0	1.0/W	1	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3.6m
IT261	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	150	4	0	1	4	3.0/N	0	Good	SM	Poor	Significant root heave with visibly split roots. Heavy lean north. Low traffic area.	−	Remove	<10	U2	1.8m
IT262	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	180	0	0	0	0	0.5/SE	0	Fair	SM	Poor	Tree on ground level. Connect crown to pink polygon on topo. Two trees make up the drawn crown.	−	Remove	<10	U2	2.16m
IT263	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	110	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Suppressed. Large Ash limb hung up in crown.	−	−	10+	C2	1.32m
IT264	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	180	0	0	0	0	1.5/S	2	Fair	SM	Poor	Lean south, likely cause of heave, caught in crown of fallen tree. Connect crown to pink polygon on topo. Two trees make up the drawn crown.	−	Remove	<10	U2	2.16m
IT265	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	360	4	4	6	2	5.0/E	4	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	−	20+	B2	4.32m

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IT266	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	10	410	0	0	0	0	0.1/N	0	Fair	EM	Good	Codominant. Minor to moderate bud sparsity. Significant epicormic growth from base north.	–	Remove	20+	B2	4.92m
IT267	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	9	210,180	0	0	0	0	4.0/S	1	Fair	EM	Good	Subdominant. Moderate dieback of southern crown.	–	–	10+	C2	3.32m
IT268	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	13	470	0	0	0	0	4.0/W	6	Fair	EM	Good	Codominant. Minor to moderate bud sparsity.	–	Remove	20+	B2	5.64m
IT269	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	340	0	0	0	0	8.0/N	7	Fair	EM	Good	Codominant. Moderate dieback of inner central crown. Minor sparsity of outer crown.	–	Remove	10+	C2	4.08m
IT270	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	5	280	0	0	0	0	2.0/SW	5	Fair	SM	Fair	Suppressed.	–	Remove	10+	C1,2	3.36m
IT271	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	9	150,200	0	0	0	0	1.7/N	1	Good	EM	Good	Subdominant.	–	–	20+	B2	3m
IT272	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	320	0	0	0	0	5.0/S	3	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	–	20+	B2	3.84m
IT273	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	100,100#	0	0	0	0	1.0/E	3	Dead	SM	Poor	No access. Scrub edge to woodland. Poor density.	–	Remove	<10	U1	1.7m
IT274	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	70,60#	2	2	2	2	n/a	2	Good	Y	Good	Suppressed.	–	–	10+	C2	1.11m

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IT275	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	140#	0	0	0	0	1.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good	No access. Scrub edge to woodland. Poor density of scrub.	−	Remove	10+	C1	1.68m
IT276	Elm (*Ulmus sp*)	6	90,110	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Suppressed.	−	−	10+	C2	1.71m
IT277	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	240#	0	0	0	0	2.0/E	2	Good	SM	Good	No access. Scrub edge to woodland. Poor density of scrub.	−	Remove	10+	C1,2	2.88m
IT278	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	120#	0	0	0	0	2.0/N	2	Fair	Y	Good	Suppressed. Ivy covered.	−	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project. Localised crown reduction to provide a 2m clearance from the security fence.	10+	C2	1.44m
IT279	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	100#	0	0	0	0	n/a	1	Fair	Y	Good	Suppressed. Ivy covered.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.2m
IT280	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	200#	0	0	0	0	4.0/S	4	Good	EM	Good	Codominant. Ivy covered.	−	−	20+	B2	2.4m
IT281	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	3	200#	0	0	0	0	1.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good	No access. Scrub edge to woodland. Poor density of scrub.	−	Remove	10+	C2	2.4m
IT282	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	12	230,400#	0	0	0	0	4.0/S	1	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	5.54m
IT283	Unknown	1	450#	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	Stump	M	Stump	1.5m tall ivy covered stump.	−	Remove	<10	U2	5.4m

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IT284	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	310	0	0	0	0	5.0/S	3	Fair	EM	Good	Codominant. Ivy covered. Moderate dieback of northern crown. Low traffic area.	–	–	10+	C2	3.72m
IT285	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	200,200#	0	0	0	0	2.0/S	3	Fair	EM	Good	Subdominant. Dense ivy cover.	–	–	10+	C2	3.39m
IG286	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	250	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Scrub boundary at woodland edge.	–	Part remove as per TPP	10+	C2	3m
IT287	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	13	570	0	0	0	0	2.5/E	2	Fair	V	Good	Dominant. Significant cavity east from circa 2m to 4m. Opening of circa 200mm Depth approx., 300mm. Adaptive swelling with good woundwood. Veteran Tree.	–	–	40+	A3	8.55m
IT288	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	250#	0	0	0	0	3.0/N	2	Fair	EM	Good	Codominant. Dense ivy cover.	–	–	20+	B2	3m
IT289	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	250#	0	0	0	0	2.0/S	1	Fair	EM	Good	Codominant. Dense ivy cover.	–	–	20+	B2	3m
IT290	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	260#	2	3	3	1	1.7/S	1	Good	EM	Good	Codominant. Dense ivy cover.	–	–	20+	B2	3.12m
IT291	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	280#	2	2	1	2	4.0/S	2	Good	EM	Good	Codominant. Dense ivy cover.	–	–	20+	B2	3.36m
IT292	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	420#	4	5	3	5	4.0/NE	4	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	–	20+	B2	5.04m

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IT293	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	170	2	2	2	2	0.5/SE	1	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	-	10+	C1,2	2.04m
IT294	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	210	2	3	3	2	4.0/E	3	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	−	20+	B2	2.52m
IT295	English Elm (*Ulmus procera*)	13	270	0	0	0	0	0.5/N	1	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	−	-	20+	B2	3.24m
IT296	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	10	300	0	0	0	0	5.0/SE	7	Poor	SM	Poor	Suppressed. Loss of two second order crown leaders. Epicormic regrowth. Value as habitat pole. Crown likely to become shaded out.	−	Remove	<10	U1	3.6m
IT297	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	320	0	0	0	0	6.0/S	10	Fair	EM	Fair	Codominant. A number of limb failure wounds in crown including an animal hole on a large limb to the south. Minor crown sparsity. Low traffic area.	−	−	10+	C2	3.84m
IT298	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	470	0	0	0	0	3.0/E	5	Fair	EM	Good	Dominant. Major deadwood in crown. Branching pattern normal. Moderate bud sparsity.	−	Remove	20+	B2	5.64m
IT299	Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)	7	200#	0	0	0	0	5.0/E	3	Fair	SM	Fair	Subdominant. Large longitudinal stem wound to south. Minimal wound wood development. Previous failure	−	−	<10	U2	2.4m

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													of main stem at 5m. Low traffic area.					
IT300	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	420	0	0	0	0	3.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	-	20+	B1,2	5.04m
IT301	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	10	280	0	0	0	0	4.0/NE	6	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	-	20+	B2	3.36m
IT302	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	11	270	3	4	3	5	6.0/E	2	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	−	20+	B2	3.24m
IT303	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	240,220	0	0	0	0	1.0/SW	2	Good	SM	Fair	Subdominant. Included bark union at circa 1m. No adaptive growth. Low target occupancy.	−	-	20+	B2	3.91m
IT304	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	12	310	1	5	5	2	8.0/S	3	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant. Large longitudinal stem wound to north 5-8m. Good wound wood development.	−	−	10+	C2	3.72m
IT305	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	9	250	0	0	0	0	1.5/SW	2	Good	EM	Poor	Subdominant. Lean west, corrective growth of crown apices, likely historic heave.	−	-	10+	C1,2	3m
IT306	Elm (*Ulmus sp*)	4	110	3	3	1	4	3.0/N	0	Good	Y	Good		−	−	10+	C2	1.32m
IT307	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	10	290	0	0	0	0	1.5/NW	2	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B2	3.48m

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IT308	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	380	0	0	0	0	7.0/SE	1	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	–	20+	B2	4.56m
IT309	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	10	360	0	0	0	0	1.5/E	3	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	–	20+	B2	4.32m
IT310	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	8	310	0	0	0	0	n/a	2	Poor	SM	Fair	Suppressed. Significant crown dieback. Low traffic area.	–	–	<10	U2	3.72m
IT311	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	410	0	0	0	0	6.0/SW	10	Fair	EM	Good	Dominant. Moderate bud sparsity.	–	–	20+	B2	4.92m
IT312	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	13	380	0	0	0	0	6.0/S	4	Fair	EM	Good	Subdominant. Moderate crown sparsity and suppressed form.	–	–	10+	C2	4.56m
IT313	English Elm (*Ulmus procera*)	8	260	0	0	0	0	0.1/S	8	Dead	SM	Poor	Dead stem - standing deadwood habitat value.	–	Remove	<10	U1	3.12m
IT314	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	340	0	0	0	0	6.0/W	4	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	–	20+	B2	4.08m
IT315	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	390	0	0	0	0	10.0/N	10	Poor	EM	Fair	Codominant. High bud sparsity, significant crown gaps.	–	Remove	10+	C2	4.68m
IT316	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	420	0	0	0	0	7.0/W	7	Poor	EM	Fair	Codominant. High bud sparsity, significant crown gaps.	–	Remove	10+	C2	5.04m
IT317	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	130,140,150#	0	0	0	0	1.0/SE	0	Good	EM	Good	Subdominant.	–	–	20+	B2	2.91m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
IT318	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	16	280	0	0	0	0	6.0/N	5	Good	EM	Good	Codominant. Stem dog legs at 8m.	–	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project. Localised crown reduction to provide a 2m clearance from the security fence.	20+	B2	3.36m
IT319	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	390	0	0	0	0	6.0/W	10	Fair	EM	Good	Dominant. Moderate bud sparsity.	–	–	20+	B2	4.68m
IT320	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	16	440	0	0	0	0	4.0/SE	6	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	Remove	20+	B1,2	5.28m
IT321	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	200	0	0	0	0	2.0/NE	2	Poor	SM	Poor	Significant crown dieback. Lean NE likely partial heave of root plate.	–	–	<10	U2	2.4m
IT322	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	430	0	0	0	0	6.0/NE	10	Poor	EM	Good	Codominant. Significant inner crown sparsity. Minor outer crown dieback. Likely Ash dieback. Low traffic area.	–	Remove	10+	C2	5.16m
IT323	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	270	0	0	0	0	3.0/N	1	Fair	SM	Good	Subdominant. Main stem has dieback to 6m. Remaining crown in good condition.	–	Remove	20+	B2	3.24m
IT324	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	350	0	0	0	0	6.0/W	7	Fair	SM	Good	Codominant. Burring across stem. Dead limb leaning against stem.	–	–	20+	B2	4.2m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
IT325	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	400	0	0	0	0	4.0/NE	10	Fair	SM	Fair	Previous loss of apical leader. Now stub circa 3mx300mm. Second order limbs below forming full crown. Dominant.	–	Remove	20+	B2,3	4.8m
IT326	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	12	300	0	0	0	0	4.0/S	1	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	–	–	20+	B2	3.6m
IT327	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	8	300	0	0	0	0	n/a	3	Poor	SM	Fair	Suppressed. Significant crown dieback. Low traffic area.	–	–	<10	U2	3.6m
IT328	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	6	300	0	0	0	0	2.0/S	1	Fair	SM	Fair	Suppressed.	–	–	10+	C1,2	3.6m
IT329	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	9	200	0	0	0	0	n/a	1	Poor	SM	Fair	Suppressed. Significant crown dieback. Low traffic area.	–	–	<10	U2	2.4m
IT330	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	420	0	0	0	0	4.0/S	4	Good	EM	Good	Dominant.	–	–	20+	B1,2	5.04m
IT331	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	260	0	0	0	0	2.0/S	0	Poor	SM	Fair	Suppressed. Significant crown dieback. Low traffic area.	–	–	<10	U2	3.12m
IT332	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	130	2	2	2	2	n/a	1	Good	SM	Poor	Suppressed. Significant stem wound to south 0-1.8m. Minimal wound wood development. Low traffic area.	–	–	<10	U2	1.56m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
IT333	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	13	480	0	0	0	0	5.0/S	6	Fair	EM	Fair	Codominant. Previous loss of western crown/limb. Moderate bud sparsity.	–	–	20+	B2	5.76m
IT334	Elm (*Ulmus sp*)	8	110,100,190	0	0	0	0	2.0/NW	0	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	–	Remove	20+	B2	2.89m
IT335	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	310	0	0	0	0	6.0/W	11	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	–	20+	B1,2	3.72m
IT336	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	250	0	0	0	0	5.0/SE	2	Fair	SM	Fair	Suppressed. Moderate dieback of upper crown. Low traffic area.	–	–	10+	C2	3m
IT337	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	150	1	2	1	1	4.0/S	5	Poor	SM	Fair	Suppressed. High bud sparsity.	–	–	10+	C2	1.8m
IT338	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	340	0	0	0	0	9.0/E	1	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	–	20+	B2	4.08m
IT339	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	2	150#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	0	Poor	SM	Poor	Monolith with few epicormic shoots. Disregard topo crown.	–	–	<10	U1	1.8m
IT340	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	11	290	0	0	0	0	4.0/N	2	Fair	SM	Good	Subdominant. Moderate dieback of central stem. Remaining crown in good condition.	–	–	20+	B2	3.48m
IT341	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	350	0	0	0	0	6.0/E	1	Good	EM	Good	Subdominant. Large pruning wound to south at 4m. Large limb failure	–	–	20+	B2	4.2m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
													would to south at 5m. Both with moderate wound wood development.					
IT342	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	210	0	0	0	0	2.0/E	4	Good	SM	Fair	Suppressed. Lean with apical crown corrective growth. Use northern topo crown, disregard southern.	−	−	10+	C1	2.52m
IT343	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	400	0	0	0	0	6.0/N	3	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	−	20+	B2	4.8m
IT344	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	130	0.5	0.5	3	0.5	5.0/E	4	Good	SM	Fair	Suppressed. Lean with apical crown corrective growth. Use northern topo crown, disregard southern.	−	−	10+	C2	1.56m
IT345	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	220	0	0	0	0	7.0/E	0	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	2.64m
IT346	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	280	0	0	0	0	1.5/E	3	Good	SM	Fair	Subdominant. Lean with apical crown corrective growth. Use northern topo crown, disregard southern.	−	−	20+	B2	3.36m
IT347	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	300#	0	0	0	0	7.0/E	1	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant. Moderate dieback of central stem. Remaining crown in good condition.	−	−	10+	C2	3.6m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
IT348	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	120	0	0	0	0	1.5/S	2	Good	SM	Fair	Suppressed.	–	Remove	10+	C1	1.44m
IT349	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	320	0	0	0	0	10.0/S	0	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	–	–	20+	B2	3.84m
IT350	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	270	0	0	0	0	7.0/W	6	Good	SM	Fair	Suppressed in upper canopy.	–	Remove	20+	B2	3.24m
IT351	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	10	380	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	Poor	SM	Poor	Significant crown dieback. Low traffic area.	–	–	<10	U2	4.56m
IT352	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	8	210	0	0	0	0	2.5/S	2	Fair	SM	Good	Subdominant. Significant dieback of central stem. Formation of lower crown in good condition.	–	Remove	10+	C2	2.52m
IT353	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	170	0	0	0	0	2.0/N	3	Good	SM	Poor	Suppressed - likely cause of significant lean north. Crown apices with corrective growth. Topo point south of tree is a stump.	–	Remove	10+	C2	2.04m
IT354	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	410	0	0	0	0	7.0/W	7	Fair	EM	Good	Codominant. A number of animal holes on stem to south and west at 10m. High likelihood of stem failure. Low traffic area.	–	Remove	<10	U2	4.92m
IT355	English Elm (*Ulmus procera*)	7	120	0	0	0	0	2.0/W	1	Good	Y	Good	Subdominant.	–	Remove	10+	C1	1.44m

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IT356	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	230	0	0	0	0	2.5/W	3	Good	EM	Fair	Subdominant.	–	Remove	20+	B2	2.76m
IT357	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	11	230	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead tree. Low traffic area.	–	–	<10	U2	2.76m
IT358	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	390	0	0	0	0	5.0/E	0	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	–	–	20+	B2	4.68m
IT359	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	180	0	0	0	0	2.5/SE	3	Good	SM	Fair	Subdominant. Lean with apical crown corrective growth.	–	Remove	10+	C2	2.16m
IT360	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	11	220	0	0	0	0	5.0/N	2	Fair	SM	Good	Subdominant. Moderate dieback of central stem but with good regrowth.	–	–	10+	C2	2.64m
IT361	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	220	0	0	0	0	3.0/S	3	Good	SM	Fair	Subdominant. Lean with apical crown corrective growth. Signs of root plate heave at base.	–	Remove	10+	C2	2.64m
IT362	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	80#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Suppressed.	–	–	10+	C2	0.96m
IT363	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	160	0	0	0	0	3.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	–	Remove	20+	B2	1.92m
IT364	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	9	260,180	0	0	0	0	2.0/N	3	Good	SM	Fair	Suppressed. One oak and one hawthorn. Oak with loss of apical leader - channel of dysfunction.	–	–	10+	C2	3.79m

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													Peripheral woundwood.					
IT365	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	370	3	5	5	4	11.0/E	12	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	−	20+	B2	4.44m
IT366	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	9	260	0	0	0	0	3.5/NW	1	Good	SM	Fair	Suppressed.	−	−	20+	B2	3.12m
IT367	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	360	0	0	0	0	9.0/N	10	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.32m
IT368	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	370	0	0	0	0	8.0/E	8	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project. Localised crown reduction to provide a 2m clearance from the security fence.	20+	B2	4.44m
IT369	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	8	438	0	0	0	0	1.5/W	1	Fair	EM	Fair	Suppressed. Loss of apical stem, topped at circa 4m, shrouded by ivy.	−	−	20+	B2	5.26m
IT370	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	11	220	0	0	0	0	5.0/S	6	Good	EM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	2.64m
IT371	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	16	410	0	0	0	0	5.0/S	4	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project. Localised crown reduction to provide a 2m clearance	20+	B1,2	4.92m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
															from the security fence.			
IT372	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	200	2	3	2	2	1.5/E	2	Good	SM	Good	Shrouded by ivy.	−	−	10+	C1,2	2.4m
IT373	Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	3	40	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good		−	−	10+	C2	0.48m
IT374	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	390	0	0	0	0	7.0/W	7	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.68m
IT375	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	200	0	0	0	0	1.0/SE	1	Good	SM	Fair	Subdominant.	−	Remove	10+	C1,2	2.4m
IT376	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	9	180	0	0	0	0	3.0/S	1	Good	EM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	2.16m
IT377	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	150	0	0	0	0	3.0/N	3	Good	SM	Fair	Subdominant. Basal wound to north with moderate wound wood development. Low traffic area.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.8m
IT378	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	9	130	1	2	1	2	4.0/N	7	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.56m
IT379	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	9	100	1	1	1	1	n/a	1	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.2m
IT380	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	3	140	2	2	2	2	1.5/SE	2	Fair	SM	Fair	Suppressed.	−	−	10+	C2	1.68m
IT381	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	250	4	4	4	4	0.5/S	0	Good	EM	Poor	fallen hawthorn, harping.	−	Remove	10+	C1	3m

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IT382	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	360	0	0	0	0	6.0/S	8	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project. Localised crown reduction to provide a 2m clearance from the security fence.	20+	B2	4.32m
IT383	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	15	280	0	0	0	0	4.0/N	4	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project. Localised crown reduction to provide a 2m clearance from the security fence.	20+	B2	3.36m
IT384	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	410	0	0	0	0	7.0/S	4	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	−	20+	B2	4.92m
IT385	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	80	1	1	1	2	2.0/S	3	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	10+	C2	0.96m
IT386	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	11	350,390	0	0	0	0	7.0/W	4	Good	EM	Fair	Codominant. Major deadwood.	−	−	20+	B1,2	6.29m
IT387	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	90	4	1	2	3	1.6/N	1	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.08m
IT388	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	11	240	0	0	0	0	3.0/W	6	Good	EM	Good	Becoming codominant.	−	−	10+	C1	2.88m
IT389	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	150	4	1	2	3	5.0/N	6	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.8m

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IT390	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	7	100,100	2	3	3	2	2.5/S	0	Good	SM	Good	Subdominant.	–	–	10+	C2	1.7m
IT391	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	270	0	0	0	0	9.0/E	11	Fair	SM	Good	Moderate crown sparsity.	–	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project. Localised crown reduction to provide a 2m clearance from the security fence.	10+	C1,2	3.24m
IT392	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	11	340	0	0	0	0	2.0/W	3	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B1,2	4.08m
IT393	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	12	310	0	0	0	0	6.0/E	5	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B2	3.72m
IT394	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	12	400#	0	0	0	0	6.0/N	7	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	–	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B2	4.8m
IT395	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	390	0	0	0	0	5.0/N	3	Good	EM	Good	Codominant. Dead hawthorn hung up in crown.	–	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B1,2	4.68m
IT396	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	12	320	0	0	0	0	4.0/NW	3	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	–	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B1,2	3.84m
IT397	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	380	0	0	0	0	4.0/NW	3	Good	SM	Good	Codominant.	–	Remove	20+	B1,2	4.56m
IT398	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	360	0	0	0	0	6.0/W	8	Good	EM	Good		–	–	20+	B2	4.32m

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IT399	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	280	0	0	0	0	3.0/E	10	Fair	SM	Good	Subdominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3.36m
IT400	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	350	0	0	0	0	7.0/S	3	Good	EM	Good	Codominant. Stem wound to north west 0-1.8m. Good wound wood development.	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.2m
IT401	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	390	0	0	0	0	6.0/N	8	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	−	20+	B2	4.68m
IT402	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	9	310	0	0	0	0	3.0/E	6	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	Remove	20+	B2	3.72m
IT403	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	340	0	0	0	0	7.0/S	9	Good	EM	Good	Codominant.	−	−	20+	B2	4.08m
IG404	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	8	220	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good		−	−	20+	B2	2.64m
IG405	Ash (*Fraxinus sp*)	4	120	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Dead	SM	Dead	Standing dead individuals to NE of ditch.	−	Remove	<10	U1	0.48m
IG406	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Ash (*Fraxinus sp*),Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	3	150	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-EM	Good	Dense group beyond fencing around water feature. No access. No obvious individual trees of note.	−	Part remove as per TPP	10+	C1,2	0.36m
IT407	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	9	420	5.5	4	6	4.5	3.0/S	1	Good	EM	Good	Minor deadwood. Slightly one sided away from path, crown lifted in the past.	−	−	20+	B1	1.08m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
IT408	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	6	160	3	3	2	2	2.0/S	1	Good	SM	Good	On NE side of ditch outside of perimeter fence.	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.72m
IT409	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	4	100	2	2.5	2	2	2.0/E , 2.0/N , 2.0/S , 2.0/W	1	Good	SM	Good	On NE side of ditch outside of perimeter fence.	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.48m
IT410	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	8	240	2	4	4	2	3.0/E	1	Good	SM	Good	In hedge and slightly one sided out towards arable field. Minor deadwood.	−	−	20+	B1	0.96m
IH411	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	200	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Sporadic hedgerow consisting mainly of hawthorn with rose understory. Sections of bramble and rose with no trees.	Fell split stem leaning to North. (< 3 months)	Part remove as per TPP	10+	C1,2	0.48m
IT412	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	11	310	4	4	5	3	4.0/E	1	Good	SM	Good	In hedge and slightly one sided out towards arable field. Minor deadwood.	−	−	20+	B1	1.32m
IT413	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	9	450	2	7	6	4	3.0/E	1	Fair	EM	Fair	No access to base. Beginning to show typical signs of ash Dieback with dieback of branches and epicormic shoots along branches.	−	Remove	10+	C1	1.08m
IT414	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	12	630	6	3	7	7	1.5/NE	0	Good	M	Fair	Large tear out at 3m to east leaving large wound on main stem approx. 1m x 0.5m. Stubs and deadwood throughout canopy.	−	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B1,2	1.44m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
													Extensive epicormic growth on lower limbs.					
IH415	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	14	430	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Poor	EM	Good - Poor	Single line. Avg DBH 280mm. First dozen or so trees are of good health although some suppression due to adjacent trees. Next 6 trees are dead. Line continues but not surveyed.	Fell dead trees within line. (When funds allow)	Remove	10+	C1,2	5.16m
IG416	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*),Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)	7	<280#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	scattered group of predominantly scrub growth. dense buddleja and brambles undergrowth.	−	Remove	10+	C2	3.36m
IG417	Aspen (*Populus tremula*), White Poplar (*Populus alba*), Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*)	12	<500#	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Poor	Intermittent group unmanaged along highway. Some minor split out limbs and deadwood noted but unlikely to reach road.	−	Remove	20+	B2	6m
IG418	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)	8	<200#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	predominantly scrub hawthorn growth. dense bramble undergrowth roadside limiting access. surveyed from LaPorte Road.	−	Remove	10+	C1,2	2.4m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
IG419	Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)	8	<250#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good		−	Remove	20+	B1,2	3m
IG420	Aspen (*Populus tremula*), Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*)	12	<370	1	6	4	6	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Minor deadwood throughout and some minor decaying stems.	−	Remove	20+	B1,2	4.44m
IT421	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	12	210	5	3	3.5	4	n/a	6	Poor	SM	Poor	Ash Dieback noted approx 20% of crown.	Fell or monitor condition (< 12 months)	Remove	<10	U1	2.52m
IT422	Aspen (*Populus tremula*)	15	360,240	6	5	7	6	6.0/S	2	Good	EM	Good	Forked at base with one dominant leader. Reasonable shape and form with deadwood throughout.	−	Remove	20+	B1,2	5.2m
IT423	Aspen (*Populus tremula*)	14	410	5	8	9	6	4.0/W	2	Fair	EM	Fair	Twisted form. Large sections of deadwood to North.	−	Remove	20+	B2	4.92m
IT424	Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*)	12	310,320,350,310	2	8	10	8	3.0/E	3	Fair	M	Fair	Four main leaders from short bole. Small decaying branch collar wound at main fork. Dieback of central upper crown and deadwood throughout.	Remove dead wood (< 3 months)	Remove	20+	B1,2	7.7m
IW425	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*),Com	16	<590	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Poor	dominant species is ash. many ash with varying symptoms of ash dieback.	−	Localised crown lifting to 5m over the Project.	20+	B1,2	7.08m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
	mon Oak (*Quercus robur*),Wych Elm (*Ulmus glabra*),Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)												undergrowth of hawthorn and elder. few early mature oak.					
IG426	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	10	<160#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	formally planted line of conifers. homogenous group.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.92m
IH427	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	12	<310	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	EM	Good	Row of trees less than 0.5m apart. Some browning to peripheral foliage. Closest tree within 4m of edge of ditch. Providing some screening to temporary buildings further back.	−	Remove	10+	C1,2	3.72m
AH1	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	8	<250#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Poor	EM	Fair	Section of hedging behind perimeter fencing. Some sections very sparce and almost dead.	−	−	10+	C1,2	3m
AT3	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	6	140#	2	2	2	2	2.0/E , 2.0/N , 2.0/S , 2.0/W	1	Good	SM	Good	On southwest side of ditch outside of perimeter fence.	−	Remove	10+	C1	1.68m
AG9	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	10	<160#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Formally planted line of conifers. Homogenous group.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.92m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
AG11	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	<180#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good		–	–	10+	C2	2.16m
AG12	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	3	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Sporadic individual trees within area of long grass to northeast of drainage ditch.	–	–	10+	C1,2	1.2m
AG13	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	<180#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Small clump of tightly packed hawthorn.	–	–	10+	C2	2.16m
AG14	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	<200#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good		–	–	10+	C2	2.4m
AG15	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	6	<200#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good		–	–	10+	C2	2.4m
AG19	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	10	<160#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Formally planted line of conifers. Homogenous group.	–	Remove	10+	C2	1.92m
AT20	Large-leaved Lime (*Tilia platyphyllos*)	8	370	3	3	3	3	2.0/S	2	Good	SM	Good	Mechanical damage to exposed surface root.	–	–	20+	B2	4.44m
AT21	Large-leaved Lime (*Tilia platyphyllos*)	6	250	3	3	3	3	2.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good	Minor wound on stem at circa 2m west. Good woundwood formation. Good overall form. Good future potential.	–	–	20+	B2	3m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
AT22	Large-leaved Lime (*Tilia platyphyllos*)	8	370	3	3	3	3	2.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good	Previous pruning to raise crown. Minor deadwood and slight sparsity of leaf density.	−	−	20+	B2	4.44m
AT23	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	2	180#	1	1	1	1	1.0/E , 1.0/N , 1.0/S , 1.0/W , 1.0/NE , 1.0/NW , 1.0/SE , 1.0/SW	0	Good	SM	Good		−	−	10+	C2	2.16m
AG24	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*),Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)	12	<450#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	No access, surveyed from queen's Road. Dense hawthorn undergrowth. likely ash within group. Typical of area, bordering pipeline outside red line boundary.	−	−	20+	B1,2	5.4m
AT25	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	12	260,340	3	3	3	3	0.3/N	2	Good	EM	Fair		−	−	20+	B2	5.1m
AG26	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	10	<160#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Formally planted line of conifers. Homogenous group.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.92m
AT27	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	12	590	4	4	4	4	0.3/E	2	Good	M	Good	Previous pruning to raise crown.	−	−	20+	B2	7.08m
AT28	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocy*	12	530	4	4	4	4	0.3/S	2	Good	M	Good	Poor aspect ratio limb to south. Previous pruning to raise crown.	−	−	20+	B2	6.36

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	paris leylandii)																	
AG29	Weeping Willow (*Salix X chrysocoma*), Lime (*Tilia sp*),Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*)	3	445	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-M	Good	Formal planting of individual trees although grass recently left. Two mature willow with semi-mature rowan and lime.	−	Remove	20+	B1,2	5.34m
AH30	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	14	430	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Poor	EM	Good - Poor	Single line. Avg stem diameter 280mm. First dozen or so trees are of good health although some suppression due to adjacent trees. Next 6 trees are dead. Line continues but not surveyed.	Fell dead trees within line. (When funds allow)	Remove	10+	C1,2	5.16m
AG31	Grey Alder (*Alnus incana*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	<270	1	3	4	1.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-EM	Good	One mature hawthorn and 3 individual alder growing close to ditch with lots of sucker growth alder along ditch.	−	Remove	10+	C1,2	3.24m
AG32	Elder (*Sambucus nigra*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	<300#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	SM-EM	Good - Dead	Hedgerow group in front of Leyland hedge. First tree dead but remainder of hedgerow appears in good condition.	−	Remove	20+	B1,2	3.6m
AG33	Cherry (*Prunus sp*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Common	10	<260	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Deadwood within crowns in group. Small tightly packed group behind boundary fence. Previous	−	−	20+	B2	3.12m

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	Lime (*Tilia X europaea*)												pruning on lower stems.					
AT35	Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)	12	580	6	8	7	8	3.0/W	2	Good	M	Good	On edge of dry ditch. Dense multi-stemmed crown.	−	Remove	20+	B1,2	6.96m
AG36	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), White Poplar (*Populus alba*), Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*)	12	410	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	Informal group along road with drainage ditch behind. Hawthorn understory. Minor deadwood and stubs.	−	Remove	20+	B1,2	4.92m
AT37	White Poplar (*Populus alba*)	14	640	4	4	4	4	0.5/SW	4	Good	M	Good	Tree forks into multiple leaders at 0.5m, cup Union formed. Minor deadwood within crown. Previously pruned up to circa 2m.	−	−	20+	B1	7.68m
AG38	White Poplar (*Populus alba*)	12	<450#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-EM	Good - Fair	No view of bases due to boundary fence. No access, dimensions estimated. Likely multistemmed. Good future potential. Young sucker growth in group.	−	−	20+	B2	5.4m
AG40	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	6	<250#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair		−	−	10+	C1,2	3m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
AT41	White Poplar (*Populus alba*)	12	330	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.0/S	2	Good	SM	Good	Minor area of decay on branch stub at lower stem. Minor deadwood in crown to west. Good form.	−	−	20+	B2	3.96m
AG42	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Other	5	<300#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good	Linear group of formal planted hawthorn and cockspur hawthorn. Homogenous group. Good landscape value.	−	Part remove as per TPP	10+	C2	3.6m
AG44	White Poplar (*Populus alba*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)	4	480	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Fair	EM-M	Good - Fair	Poplar with split limb out over road. Significant deadwood throughout.	−	Remove	20+	B1,2	5.76m
AG47	Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*), Birch (*Betula sp*)	6	100	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good		−	Remove	10+	C1,2	1.2m
AT51	Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)	12	680	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.0/E , 1.0/N , 1.0/S , 1.0/NE , 1.0/NW , 1.0/SE , 1.0/SW	1	Good	M	Fair	Plotted indicative location using GPS due to poor aerial imagery. Splits into multiple stems from 1m. Stem diameter measured at base. Split limb hung up in crown.	−	Remove	20+	B2	8.16m

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													Formation of cup union.					
AT55	Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)	8	420	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.0/E	2	Fair	EM	Fair	Indicative location due to poor aerial imagery. Splits into multiple stems at 0.5m. Stem measured around base. Minor deadwood within crown.	−	Remove	10+	C2	5.04m
AT57	Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)	8	310	3	3	3	3	1.0/S	2	Good	SM	Good	Indicative location due to poor aerial imagery. Splits into 3 stems at 0.5m. Minor deadwood within crown. Previously pruned around base flush to stem.	−	Remove	10+	C2	3.72m
AT59	Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)	10	440#	5	5	5	5	0.5/NE	1	Good	EM	Good	Large primary limb tearout to east.	−	Remove	20+	B2	5.28m
AT61	Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)	8	360	4	4	4	4	1.0/E	2	Good	SM	Fair	Twin stemmed from 0.5m. Minor deadwood within crown. Location indicative.	−	Remove	10+	C2	4.32m
AT62	Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)	6	390	3	3	3	3	1.0/N	1	Fair	SM	Good	Indicative location. Deadwood abundant in crown.	−	Remove	10+	C2	4.68m
AT63	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	3	150,150#	1	2.5	1	2.5	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	On edge of field boundary. Dense.	−	−	10+	C1,2	2.5m

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AG64	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	4	<250#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good	Typical shrub group. Roadside on grass verge.	–	–	10+	C2	3m
AG65	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*), Yew (*Taxus baccata*)	4	<350#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good	Typical managed hedgerow. Small section of yew to east.	–	–	10+	C2	4.2m
AG66	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), S cots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*),Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)	12	<450#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Long stretch of mostly hawthorn and pine bordering pipeline outside red line boundary. No access, viewed from a distance.	–	–	20+	B1,2	5.4m
AG67	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	4	<150#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	Typical line of shrub species bordering disused railway line.	–	Part remove as per TPP	10+	C2	1.8m
AG68	Willow (*Salix sp*)	4	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Fair	Minor group of multistemmed willow shrub, section previously cut back from roadway.	–	–	10+	C2	1.2m
AG69	Willow (*Salix sp*), Field Maple (*Acer campestre*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*),	6	<300#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good - Fair	Typical roadside group. Dominant species field maple. Few gaps with Minor deadwood.	–	–	10+	C1,2	3.6m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
	Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*)																	
AG70	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*),Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	4	<150#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Typical shrub group containing few young ash.	−	−	10+	C2	1.8m
AG71	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*),Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	12	<450#	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Surveyed from Queen's Road due to access limitations. Large group of likely early mature ash surrounded by typical shrub layer.	−	−	20+	B2	5.4m
AT72	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	8	200,200,150,150#	3	3	3	3	0.3/E	2	Good	SM	Good	Multistemmed from base. Basal growth obscuring visibility of lower stems. Few stems to east previously removed.	−	−	10+	C1	4.2m
AG73	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*), Yew (*Taxus baccata*), Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*),Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Other	4	<350#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-EM	Good	Typical managed conifer hedge. Small section of yew to west. One young chestnut central to group. Small landscape section to east, hawthorn and snowberry.	−	−	10+	C2	4.2m

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AG74	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	4	<180#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Viewed from Queens Road, no access. Typical shrub group at side of railway.	–	–	10+	C2	2.16m
AG75	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	<200#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	Shrub group growing within disused railway line.	–	–	10+	C2	2.4m
AG76	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*),Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)	8	<280#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Goat willow to east of group is max height. Group mostly consists of shrub species below 3m height. Dense bramble undergrowth. No access surveyed from Queen's Road.	–	–	10+	C2	3.36m
AG77	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	3	400	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good		–	–	10+	C2	4.8m
AT78	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	7	200,150,150,150,150#	4	4	4	4	0.5/W	2	Good	SM	Fair	Multistemmed from base. Two stems removed south, roadside. Minor deadwood within crown.	–	–	10+	C2	4.3m
AG79	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*),Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*),Sycamore (*Acer*	7	<180#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair		–	–	10+	C1,2	2.16m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
	pseudoplatanus)																	
AG80	Elder (*Sambucus nigra*), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)	5	<150#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good - Fair		−	−	10+	C2	1.8m
AG81	Elder (*Sambucus nigra*), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*),Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	<150#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Predominantly scrub growth with few young sycamores within.	−	−	10+	C2	1.8m
AG82	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	150	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	Typical gappy hawthorn group with dense bramble undergrowth.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.8m
AG83	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	4	<220	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good		−	Remove	10+	C2	2.64m
AG84	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	3	<70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Fair	Y	Good		−	Remove	10+	C2	0.84m
AT85	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	3	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	1	Fair	Y	Good	Recently planted. Dieback of crown likely due to drought.	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.84m
AT86	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	3	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	1	Fair	Y	Good	Recently planted. Dieback of crown likely due to drought.	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.84m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
AG87	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	4	<180#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good		−	−	10+	C2	2.16m
AT88	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	3	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	1	Fair	Y	Good	Recently planted. Dieback of crown likely due to drought.	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.84m
AT89	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	3	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	1	Fair	Y	Good	Recently planted. Dieback of crown likely due to drought.	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.84m
AT90	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	3	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	1	Fair	Y	Good	Recently planted. Dieback of crown likely due to drought.	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.84m
AT91	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	3	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	1	Fair	Y	Good	Recently planted. Dieback of crown likely due to drought.	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.84m
AG92	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*), Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*),Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)	12	<300#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good	Privately owned garden trees. Formally planted line of Leyland with larger ash and pine. One beech with large included union with natural bracing present.	−	Localised crown reduction to provide a 2m clearance from the security fence.	20+	B1,2	3.6m
AT93	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	3	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	1	Fair	Y	Good	Recently planted. Dieback of crown likely due to drought.	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.84m
AT94	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	3	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	1	Fair	Y	Good	Recently planted. Dieback	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.84m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
													of crown likely due to drought.					
AT95	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	3	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	1	Fair	Y	Good	Recently planted. Dieback of crown likely due to drought.	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.84m
AT96	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	3	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	1	Fair	Y	Good	Recently planted. Dieback of crown likely due to drought.	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.84m
AT97	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	3	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	1	Fair	Y	Good	Recently planted. Dieback of crown likely due to drought.	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.84m
AT98	Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)	10	250#	2	2	2	2	n/a	3	Good	SM	Good	Private garden tree.	−	-	10+	C2	3m
AG99	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	5	<200#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Large group of inaccessible hawthorn and elder shrub growth. Dense bramble undergrowth.	−	−	10+	C2	2.4m
AT100	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	3	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	1	Fair	Y	Good	Recently planted. Dieback of crown likely due to drought.	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.84m
AT101	Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)	6	150,150,100,100#	2	2	2	2	2.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good	Multistemmed from base. Good future potential.	−	−	10+	C1	3.1m
AT102	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	3	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	1	Fair	Y	Good	Recently planted. Dieback of crown likely due to drought.	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.84m
AG103	Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*), Hawthorn	5	<250#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good		−	−	10+	C2	3m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
	(*Crataegus monogyna*), Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*)																	
AG104	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	<220#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	EM	Good - Fair	Typical hawthorn shrubs with dense bramble undergrowth.	−	−	10+	C2	2.64m
AT105	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	3	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	1	Fair	Y	Good	Recently planted. Dieback of crown likely due to drought.	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.84m
AG106	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	<180#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Scattered hawthorn shrub group with very dense bramble undergrowth.	−	−	10+	C2	2.16m
AT107	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	3	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	1	Fair	Y	Good	Recently planted. Dieback of crown likely due to drought.	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.84m
AG108	Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*),Field Maple (*Acer campestre*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*),Common Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*)	12	<450#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Large group bordering access road for landfill site. No access, surveyed from Queen's Road. One ash withered symptoms of ash dieback. Good mix of species.	−	−	20+	B2	5.4m
AT109	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	3	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	1	Fair	Y	Good	Recently planted. Dieback	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.84m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
													of crown likely due to drought.					
AT110	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	3	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	1	Fair	Y	Good	Recently planted. Dieback of crown likely due to drought.	−	Remove	10+	C1	0.84m
AT111	Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)	4	150#	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	No access due to dense undergrowth. Good future potential.	−	−	10+	C1,2	1.8m
AG112	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*),Other, Crab Apple (*Malus sylvestris*)	10	<220#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Privately owned garden trees with privet hedgerow.	−	Part remove as per TPP	10+	C2	2.64m
AG113	Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*),Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	8	<350#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	No access surveyed from Queen's Road.	−	−	20+	B2	4.2m
AG114	Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	2	<150#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Small section of elder with dense bramble growth.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.8m
AT115	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	5	200,150,150,150,150#	2	2	2	2	n/a	1	Good	SM	Good	Minor ash tree. Multistemmed from base. Directly adjacent to boundary fence.	−	Remove	10+	C2	4.3m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
AG116	Cherry (*Prunus sp*), Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*),Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Cherry Plum (*Prunus cerasifera*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)	8	<300#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good	Private garden trees, no access surveyed from Queen's Road.	–	Part remove as per TPP	20+	B1,2	3.6m
AT117	Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)	9	450#	5	5	5	5	0.3/S	0	Good	M	Good	Mature field maple at edge of group. Multistemmed from 0.25m. Stem diameter estimated around base.	–	–	20+	B2	5.4m
AT118	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	10	400#	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	1.0/W	2	Fair	EM	Good	Early symptoms of ash dieback. Previously pruned to clear access road.	–	–	10+	C1	4.8m
AG119	Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	1	<100#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Small section of shrub growth.	–	-	10+	C2	1.2m
AT120	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	8	380#	4	4	4	4	2.0/SW	3	Fair	EM	Good	Symptoms of ash dieback, bare branches within crown, apical dieback.	–	–	10+	C1	4.56m
AG121	Willow (*Salix sp*)	2	<75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y	Good - Fair	Large area of open space, grey willow and goat willow. Young growth all less than 75mm stem diameter.	–	Remove	10+	C2	0.9m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
AG122	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	<200#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Large area of hawthorn scrub growth. Limited access due to dense overgrowth of area.	–	Localised crown reduction to provide a 2m clearance from the security fence.	10+	C2	2.4m
AT123	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	10	260#	4	4	4	4	3.0/SW	2	Good	SM	Good		–	–	10+	C1	3.12m
AG124	Elder (*Sambucus nigra*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	<280#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	EM	Good		–	Remove	10+	C2	3.36m
AG125	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*),Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*),Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)	10	<280#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Large group outside red line boundary. Dense group with good mix of species predominantly semi mature.	–	–	20+	B2	3.36m
AT126	Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	3	100,100,100,90,80#	2	2	2	2	n/a	1	Good - Fair	SM	Good	Minor deadwood.	–	Remove	10+	C2	2.5m
AT127	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	3	150,100#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.3/N	0	Good	SM	Good	Good future potential.	–	Remove	10+	C1	2.2m
AG128	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*),Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*),Elder	6	<200#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Predominantly hawthorn scrub growth with few young ash and willow within.	–	–	10+	C2	2.4m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
	(*Sambucus nigra*)																	
AT129	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	6	200	3	3	3	1	1.0/E	1	Fair	SM	Good	Early symptoms of ash dieback.	−	−	10+	C2	2.4m
AT130	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	5	180	3	3	1	3	2.0/W	1	Fair	SM	Good	Early symptoms of ash dieback.	−	−	10+	C2	2.16m
AG131	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	6	180	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Poor	Y-SM	Fair	Severe symptoms of ash dieback.	−	−	10+	C2	2.16m
AG132	Willow (*Salix sp*)	5	<150#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Small clump of willow growth.	−	−	10+	C2	1.8m
AT133	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	4	120#	1	1	1	1	1.5/W	1	Fair	SM	Good	Symptoms of ash dieback.	−	−	10+	C2	1.44m
AT134	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	10	620#	6	6	6	6	0.3/E	2	Fair	M	Good	Early symptoms of ash dieback in upper crown. Hawthorn growing around base restricting view of stem.	−	−	10+	C1,2	7.44m
AG135	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)	6	<250#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Predominantly hawthorn scrub growth. Few goat willow mixed within.	−	Part remove as per TPP	10+	C2	3m
AG136	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	<200#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good		−	Localised crown reduction to provide a 2m clearance from the security fence.	10+	C2	2.4m
AT137	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	5	160#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0/W	1	Good	SM	Fair		−	−	10+	C1	1.92m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
AG138	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	<200#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good		−	Remove	10+	C2	2.4m
AT139	Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)	10	300	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0/NW	3	Good	EM	Fair	Minor bark damage to lower stem. Sprayed blue paint on stem. Eastern lean toward boundary fence.	−	-	20+	B2	3.6m
AG140	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	<200#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good	Long stretch of hawthorn separating field sections. Unmanaged.	−	Remove	10+	C2	2.4m
AG141	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)	8	<260	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Fair - Poor	Y-SM	Fair	Low quality group of mostly hawthorn. Goat willow with wound to stem good woundwood formation. Minor internal decay.	−	Localised crown reduction to provide a 2m clearance from the security fence.	10+	C2	3.12m
AG142	Willow (*Salix sp*)	4	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Large area of open space colonised by young willow growth, all less than 100 stem diameter. Scattered growth with gaps.	−	Remove	10+	C2	1.2m
AG143	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	<240	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good	Group of hawthorn along boundary fence.	−	Remove	10+	C2	2.88m
AT144	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	200#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	n/a	0	Good	EM	Good		−	−	10+	C2	2.4m

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree works to facilitate the Project	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
AG145	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*),Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)	6	<200#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good		−	Remove	10+	C2	2.4m
AG146	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	4	<180	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good	Group of hawthorn bordering edge of land adjacent to boundary fence. Minor deadwood.	−	Remove	10+	C2	2.16m
AW147	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*),Cherry (*Prunus sp*),Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*),Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	15	<450#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Inaccessible woodland group. Good mix of species. bordering red line boundary.	−	Part remove as per TPP	20+	B1,2	5.4m
AG148	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	<250#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Long strip of scrub hawthorn bordering large area of open space.	−	Remove	10+	C1,2	3m

Key to Abbreviations Used in the Survey

Abbreviation	Definition	
#	Estimated dimensions	
*	Indicates estimated position of tree (not indicated on topographical survey).	
Crown clearance	The estimated height (in metres) above ground level of the lowest significant branch attachments.	Av / Average: indicates an average representative measured dimension for the group or feature
Stem diameter	Diameter of main stem, measured in millimetres at 1.5 m above ground level. (MS = Multi-stem tree measured in accordance with BS5837:2012 Annexe C)	
Spread	The width and breadth of the crown. Estimated on the four compass points in metres.	
Category	Categorisation of the quality and benefits of trees on the 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.	
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).
Ref No	Specific identification number given to each tree or group. T=Tree/H=Hedge/G=Group/W=Woodland
RPA	Root Protection Area (As defined by BS5837:2012)
Species	Common name followed by botanical name shown in italics
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.
Works to facilitate the development	Tree works identified as necessary to facilitate the Project following a desk top analysis of the proposals in relation to tree constraints.

Annex C Copy of Tree Preservation Order

Ref: PW

Date: 28 May 2003

NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL

For action by: Gary Lewis

Meeting: Planning Committee

Date of Meeting: 16 May 2003

Minute No: P.208

P.208 **CONFIRMATION OF NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL TREE PRESERVATION ORDER 2002. NEL 107**

The Committee received a report from the Director of Environmental Services regarding confirmation of the above preservation order.

RESOLVED - That the order be confirmed.

Dated....20th November.....2002

NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER RELATING TO TREES AT LONG WOOD, LAPORTE ROAD, STALLINGBOROUGH

M. J Walters
Director of Law
and Democratic
Services

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (TREES) REGULATIONS 1999
MODEL FORM OF TREE PRESERVATION ORDER

Town and Country Planning Act 1990
The North East Lincolnshire Borough Council No.107 (Long Wood, Laporte Road, Stallingborough) Tree Preservation Order 2002

The North East Lincolnshire Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 198 [,201] and 203 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 hereby make the following Order—

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the North East Lincolnshire Borough Council No.107 (Long Wood, Laporte Road, Stallingborough) Tree Preservation Order 2002

Interpretation

2. In this Order "the authority" means the North East Lincolnshire Council and unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in this Order to a numbered section is a reference to the section so numbered in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

[Application of section 201

3. The authority hereby direct that section 201 (provisional tree preservation orders) shall apply to this Order and, accordingly, this Order shall take effect provisionally on 20th November 2002

Prohibited acts in relation to trees

4. Without prejudice to subsections (6) and (7) of section 198 (power to make tree preservation orders)**(1)** [or subsection (3) of section 200 (orders affecting land where Forestry Commissioners interested)], and subject to article 5, no person shall—

(a) cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy; or

(b) cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of,

any tree specified in Schedule 1 to this Order or comprised in a group of trees or in a woodland so specified, except with the consent of the authority and, where such consent is given subject to conditions, in accordance with those conditions.

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(1) Subsection (6) of section 198 exempts from the application of tree preservation orders the cutting down, uprooting, topping or lopping or lopping trees which are dying, dead or have become dangerous, or the undertaking of those acts in compliance with obligations imposed by or under an Act of Parliament or so far as may be necessary for the prevention or abatement of a nuisance. Subsection (7) of that section makes section 198 subject to section 39(2) of the Housing and Planning Act 1986 and section 14 of the Forestry Act 1967.

Exemptions

5.—(1) Nothing in article 4 shall prevent—

(a) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree by or at the request of a statutory undertaker, where the land on which the tree is situated is operational land of the statutory undertaker and the work is necessary—

(i) in the interests of the safe operation of the undertaking;

(ii) in connection with the inspection, repair or renewal of any sewers, mains, pipes, cables or other apparatus of the statutory undertaker; or

(iii) to enable the statutory undertaker to carry out development permitted by or under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995;

(b) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree cultivated for the production of fruit in the course of a business or trade where such work is in the interests of that business or trade;

(c) the pruning, in accordance with good horticultural practice, of any tree cultivated for the production of fruit;

(d) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree where that work is required to enable a person to implement a planning permission (other than an outline planning permission or, without prejudice to paragraph (a)(iii), a permission granted by or under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995) granted on an application under Part III of the Act, or deemed to have been granted (whether for the purposes of that Part or otherwise);

(e) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree by or at the request of the Environment Agency to enable the Agency to carry out development permitted by or under the Town and Country Planning (General Development Order) 1995;

(f) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree by or at the request of a drainage body where that tree interferes, or is likely to interfere, with the exercise of any of the functions of that body in relation to the maintenance, improvement or construction of watercourses or of drainage works, and for this purpose "drainage body" and "drainage" have the same meanings as in the Land Drainage Act 1991; or

(g) without prejudice to section 198(6)(b), the felling or lopping of a tree or the cutting back of its roots by or at the request of, or in accordance with a notice served by, a licence holder under paragraph 9 of Schedule 4 to the Electricity Act 1989.

(2) In paragraph (1), "statutory undertaker" means any of the following—

- a person authorised by any enactment to carry on any railway, light railway, tramway, road transport, water transport, canal, inland navigation, dock, harbour, pier or lighthouse undertaking, or any undertaking for the supply of hydraulic power,

- a relevant airport operator (within the meaning of Part V of the Airports Act 1986),

- the holder of a licence under section 6 of the Electricity Act 1989,

- a public gas transporter,

- the holder of a licence under section 7 of the Telecommunications Act 1984 to whom the telecommunications code (within the meaning of that Act) is applied,

- a water or sewerage undertaker,

- the Civil Aviation Authority or a body acting on behalf of that Authority,

- the Post Office.

Applications for consent under the Order

6. An application for consent to the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of any tree in respect of which this Order is for the time being in force shall be made in writing to the authority and shall—

(a) identify the tree or trees to which it relates (if necessary, by reference to a plan);

(b) specify the work for which consent is sought; and

(c) contain a statement of the applicant's reasons for making the application.

Application of provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990

7.—(1) The provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 relating to registers, applications, permissions and appeals mentioned in column (1) of Part I of Schedule 2 to this Order shall have effect, in relation to consents under this Order and applications for such consent, subject to the adaptations and modifications mentioned in column (2).

(2) The provisions referred to in paragraph (1), as so adapted and modified, are set out in Part II of that Schedule.

Directions as to replanting

8.—(1) Where consent is granted under this Order for the felling in the course of forestry operations of any part of a woodland area, the authority may give to the owner of the land on which that part is situated ("the relevant land") a direction in writing specifying the manner in which and the time within which he shall replant the relevant land.

(2) Where a direction is given under paragraph (1) and trees on the relevant land are felled (pursuant to the consent), the owner of that land shall replant it in accordance with the direction.

(3) A direction under paragraph (1) may include requirements as to—

(a) species;

(b) number of trees per hectare;

(c) the preparation of the relevant land prior to the replanting; and

(d) the erection of fencing necessary for the protection of the newly planted trees.

Compensation

9.—(1) If, on a claim under this article, a person establishes that loss or damage has been caused or incurred in consequence of—

(a) the refusal of any consent required under this Order; or

(b) the grant of any such consent subject to conditions,

he shall, subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), be entitled to compensation from the authority.

(2) No claim, other than a claim made under paragraph (3), may be made under this article—

(a) if more than 12 months has elapsed since the date of the authority's decision or, where such a decision is the subject of an appeal to the Secretary of State, the date of the final determination of the appeal; or

(b) if the amount in respect of which the claim would otherwise have been made is less than £500.

(3) Where the authority refuse consent under this Order for the felling in the course of forestry operations of any part of a woodland area, they shall not be required to pay compensation to any person other than the owner of the land; and such compensation shall be limited to an amount equal to any depreciation in the value of the trees which is attributable to deterioration in the quality of the timber in consequence of the refusal.

(4) In any other case, no compensation shall be payable to a person—

(a) for loss of development value or other diminution in the value of the land;

(b) for loss or damage which, having regard to the statement of reasons submitted in accordance with article 6(c) and any documents or other evidence submitted in support of any such statement, was not reasonably foreseeable when consent was refused or was granted subject to conditions;

(c) for loss or damage reasonably foreseeable by that person and attributable to his failure to take reasonable steps to avert the loss or damage or to mitigate its extent; or

(d) for costs incurred in appealing to the Secretary of State against the refusal of any consent required under this Order or the grant of any such consent subject to conditions.

(5) Subsections (3) to (5) of section 11 (terms of compensation on refusal of licence) of the Forestry Act 1967 shall apply to the assessment of compensation under paragraph (3) as it applies to the assessment of compensation where a felling licence is refused under section 10 (application for felling licence and decision of Commissioners thereon) of that Act as if for any reference to a felling licence there were substituted a reference to a consent required under this Order and for the reference to the Commissioners there were substituted a reference to the authority.

(6) In this article—

"development value" means an increase in value attributable to the prospect of development; and, in relation to any land, the development of it shall include the clearing of it; and

"owner" has the meaning given to it by section 34 of the Forestry Act 1967.

[Application to trees to be planted pursuant to a condition
[10.] In relation to the tree[s] identified in the first column of Schedule 1 by the letter "**C**", being [a tree] [trees] to be planted pursuant to a condition (being a condition imposed under paragraph (a) of section 197 (planning permission to include appropriate provision for preservation and planting of trees)), this Order takes effect as from the time when [that tree is planted] [those trees are planted].]

[Orders made by virtue of section 300
[11.] This Order takes effect in accordance with subsection (3) of section 300 (tree preservation orders in anticipation of disposal of Crown land).]

Dated this 20th day of November 2002

The Common Seal of the
North East Lincolnshire Borough Council
was hereunto affixed in the presence of -

[redacted]

~~The Mayor~~ / Member of the [redacted]

.....

~~Chief Executive~~ / Director of [redacted]w & Democratic Services

(No. IN SEAL BOOK 2575)

CONFIRMATION OF ORDER

[This Order was confirmed by the North East Lincolnshire Borough Council without modification on the ....16th.....day of .....MAY 2003.....

OR

[This Order was confirmed by the North East Lincolnshire Borough Council, subject to the modifications indicated by [redacted]....., on the .....day of .....[redacted].....

.....[redacted]..

Authorised by the Council [redacted]n in that behalf]

[DECISION NOT TO CONFIRM ORDER

[A decision not to confirm this Order was taken by North East Lincolnshire Borough Council on the [ ] day of [*insert month and year*]

.....

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]

[VARIATION OF ORDER

[This Order was varied by the North East Lincolnshire Borough Council on the [ ] day of [*insert month and year*] under the reference number [*insert reference number of the variation order*]

.....

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]

[REVOCATION OF ORDER

[This Order was revoked by the North East Lincolnshire Borough Council on the [ ] day of [*insert month and year*] under the reference number [*insert reference number of the revocation order*]

.....

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]

SCHEDULE 1

SPECIFICATION OF TREES

Trees specified individually
(encircled in black on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
	None	

Trees specified by reference to an area
(within a dotted black line on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
	None	

Groups of trees
(within a broken black line on the map)

Reference on map	Description (including number of trees in the group)	Situation
	None	

Woodlands
(within a continuous black line on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
W.1	Mixed deciduous woodland	See plan
W.2	Mixed deciduous woodland	See plan

SCHEDULE 2

PART I
PROVISIONS OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 APPLIED WITH ADAPTATIONS OR MODIFICATIONS

Provision of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Adaptation or Modification
Section 69 (registers)	(a) In subsection (1)— (i) omit— ", in such manner as may be prescribed by a development order,", "such" in the second place where it appears, and "as may be so prescribed"; and (ii) substitute "matters relevant to tree preservation orders made by the authority" for "applications for planning permission". (b) In subsection (2)— (i) after "contain" insert ", as regards each such order"; and (ii) for paragraphs (a) and (b) substitute— (a) details of every application under the order and of the authorty's decision (if any) in relation to eachj such application, and (b) a statement as to the subject-matter of every appeal under the order and of the date and nature of the Secretary of State's determination of it.". (c) Omit subsections (3) and (4) (as required by section 198(4)).
Section 70 (determination of applications: general considerations)	(a) In subsection (1)— (i) substitute— "Subject to subsections (1A) and (1B), where" for "Where";

	"the authority" for "a local planning authority"; "consent under a tree preservation order" for "planning permission" where those words first appear; and "consent under the order" for "planning permission" in both of the other places where those words appear; (ii) after "think fit", insert— "(including conditions limiting the duration of the consent or requiring the replacement of trees)"; and (iii) omit "subject to sections 91 and 92,". (b) After subsection (1) insert— "(1A) Where an application relates to an area of woodland, the authority shall grant consent so far as accords with the practice of good forestry, unless they are satisfied that the granting of consent would fail to secure the maintenance of the special character of the woodland or the woodland character of the area. (1B) Where the authority grant consent for the felling of trees in a woodland area they shall not impose conditions requiring replacement where such felling is carried out in the course of forestry operations (but may give directions for securing replanting).". (c) Omit subsections (2) and (3).
Section 75 (effect of planning permission)	(a) In subsection (1) substitute— (i) "Any" for the words from "Without" to "any"; (ii) "consent under a tree preservation order" for "planning permission to develop land"; (iii) "the consent" for "the permission"; and (iv) "the land to which the order relates" for "the land". (b) Omit subsections (2) and (3).
Section 78 (right to appeal against planning decisions	(a) In subsection (1) substitute—

and failure to take such decisions)	(i) "the authority" for "a local planning authority"; (ii) "consent under a tree preservation order" for "planning permission" in the first place where those words appear; (iii) "consent under such an order" for "planning permission" in the second place where those words appear; (iv) for paragraph (c) substitute— "(c) give a direction under a tree preservation order, or refuse an application for any consent, agreement or approval of that authority required by such a direction; or (d) fail to determine any such application as is referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) within the period of 8 weeks beginning with the date on which the application was received by the authority,". (b) Omit subsection (2). (c) In subsection (3) for "served within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed by a development order." substitute— "in writing addressed to the Secretary of State, specifying the grounds on which the appeal is made; and such notice shall be served— (a) in respect of a matter mentioned in any of paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (1), within the period of 28 days from the receipt of notification of the authority's decision or direction or within such longer period as the Secretary of State may allow; (b) in respect of such a failure as is mentioned in paragraph (d) of that subsection, at any time after the expiration of the period mentioned in that paragraph, but if the authority have informed the applicant that the application has been refused, or granted subject to conditions, before an appeal has been made, an appeal may only be made against that refusal or grant.". (d) For subsection (4), substitute— "(4) The appellant shall serve on the authority a copy of the notice mentioned in subsection (3).".

	(e) For subsection (5), substitute— "(5) For the purposes of the application of section 79(1), in relation to an appeal made under subsection (1)(d), it shall be assumed that the authority decided to refuse the application in question.".
Section 79 (determination of appeals)	(a) In subsections (1) and (2), substitute "the authority" for "the local planning authority". (b) Omit subsection (3). (c) In subsection (4), substitute— (i) "section 70(1), (1A) and (1B)" for "sections 70, 72(1) and (5), 73 and 73A and Part I of Schedule 5"; (ii) "consent under a tree preservation order" for "planning permission"; and (iii) "the authority" for "the local planning authority and a development order may apply, with or without modifications, to such an appeal any requirements imposed by a development order by virtue of sections 65 or 71.". (d) Omit subsections (6) and (6A). (e) In subsection (7), omit the words after "section 78".

PART II
PROVISIONS OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990,
AS ADAPTED AND MODIFIED BY PART I

The following provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as adapted and modified by Part I of this Schedule, apply in relation to consents, and applications for consent, under this Order.

Section 69

(1) Every local planning authority shall keep a register containing information with respect to matters relevant to tree preservation orders made by the authority.

(2) The register shall contain, as regards each such order—

(a) details of every application under the order and of the authority's decision (if any) in relation to each such application, and

(b) a statement as to the subject-matter of every appeal under the order and of the date and nature of the Secretary of State's determination of it.

.....

(5) Every register kept under this section shall be available for inspection by the public at all reasonable hours.

Section 70

(1) Subject to subsections (1A) and (1B), where an application is made to the authority for consent under a tree preservation order—

(a) they may grant consent under the order, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as they think fit (including conditions limiting the duration of the consent or requiring the replacement of trees); or

(b) they may refuse consent under the order.

(1A) Where an application relates to an area of woodland, the authority shall grant consent so far as accords with the practice of good forestry, unless they are satisfied that the granting of consent would fail to secure the maintenance of the special character of the woodland or the woodland character of the area.

(1B) Where the authority grant consent for the felling of trees in a woodland area they shall not impose conditions requiring replacement where such felling is carried out in the course of forestry operations (but may give directions for securing replanting).

.....

Section 75

Any grant of consent under a tree preservation order shall (except in so far as the consent otherwise provides) enure for the benefit of the land to which the order relates and of all persons for the time being interested in it.

Section 78

(1) Where the authority—

(a) refuse an application for consent under a tree preservation order or grant it subject to conditions;

(b) refuse an application for any consent, agreement or approval of that authority required by a condition imposed on a grant of consent under such an order or grant it subject to conditions;

(c) give a direction under a tree preservation order, or refuse an application for any consent, agreement or approval of that authority required by such a direction; or

(d) fail to determine any such application as is referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) within the period of 8 weeks beginning with the date on which the application was received by the authority,

the applicant may by notice appeal to the Secretary of State.

.....

(3) Any appeal under this section shall be made by notice in writing addressed to the Secretary of State, specifying the grounds on which the appeal is made; and such notice shall be served—

(a) in respect of a matter mentioned in any of paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (1), within the period of 28 days from the receipt of notification of the authority's decision or direction or within such longer period as the Secretary of State may allow;

(b) in respect of such a failure as is mentioned in paragraph (d) of that subsection, at any time after the expiration of the period mentioned in that paragraph, but if the authority have informed the applicant that the application has been refused, or granted subject to conditions, before an appeal has been made, an appeal may only be made against that refusal or grant.

(4) The appellant shall serve on the authority a copy of the notice mentioned in subsection (3).

(5) For the purposes of the application of section 79(1), in relation to an appeal made under subsection (1)(d), it shall be assumed that the authority decided to refuse the application in question.

.....

Section 79

(1) On an appeal under section 78 the Secretary of State may—

(a) allow or dismiss the appeal, or

(b) reverse or vary any part of the decision of the authority (whether the appeal relates to that part of it or not),

and may deal with the application as if it had been made to him in the first instance.

(2) Before determining an appeal under section 78 the Secretary of State shall, if either the appellant or the authority so wish, give each of them an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose.

.....

(4) Subject to subsection (2), the provisions of section 70(1), (1A) and (1B) shall apply, with any necessary modifications, in relation to an appeal to the Secretary of State under section 78 as they apply in relation to an application for consent under a tree preservation order which falls to be determined by the authority.

(5) The decision of the Secretary of State on such an appeal shall be final.

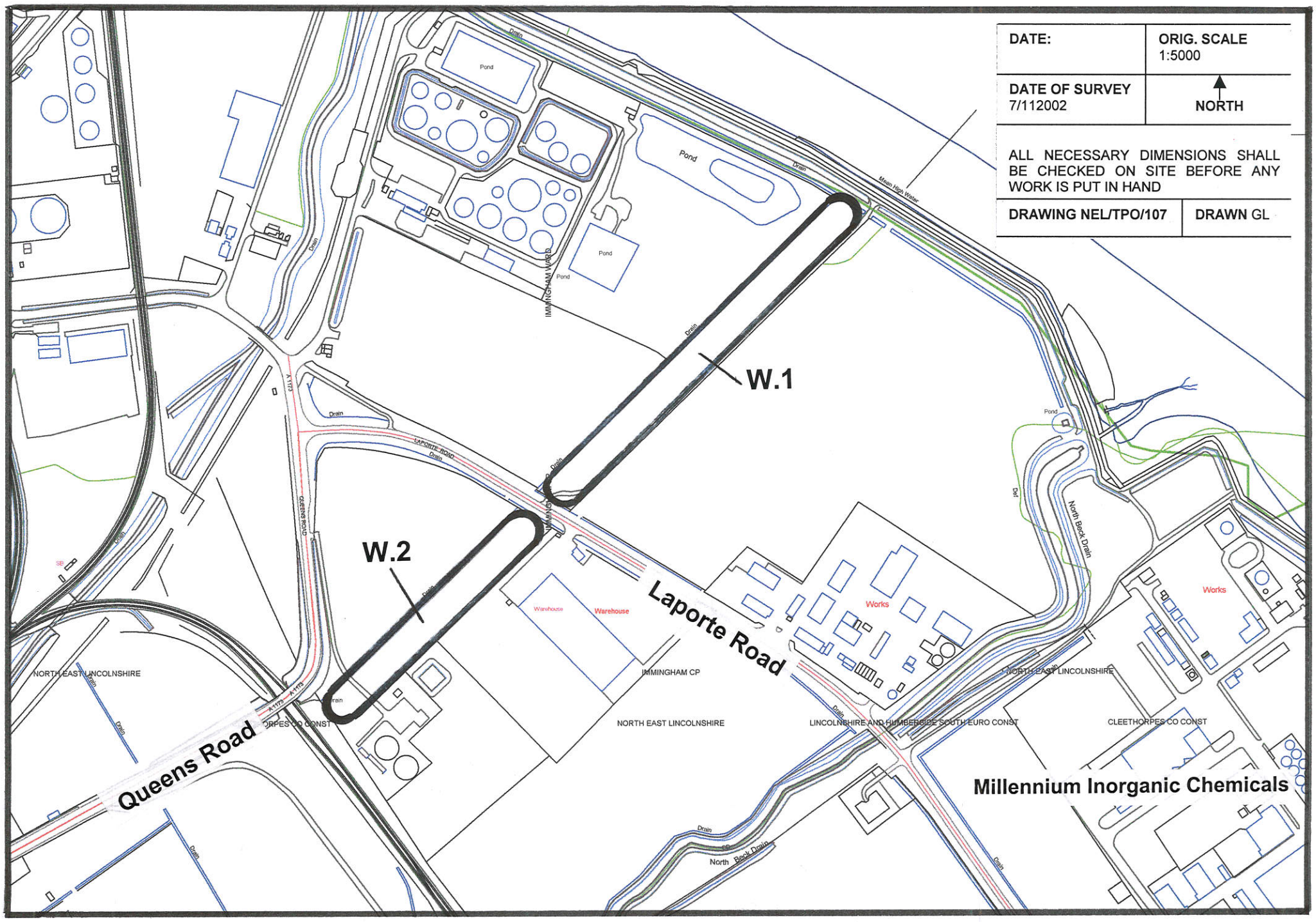
.....

(7) Schedule 6 applies to appeals under section 78.

DATE:	ORIG. SCALE 1:5000
DATE OF SURVEY 7/112002	NORTH

ALL NECESSARY DIMENSIONS SHALL BE CHECKED ON SITE BEFORE ANY WORK IS PUT IN HAND

DRAWING NEL/TPO/107	DRAWN GL



LOCATION PLAN

Address: Long Wood, Laporte Road, Stallingboroough

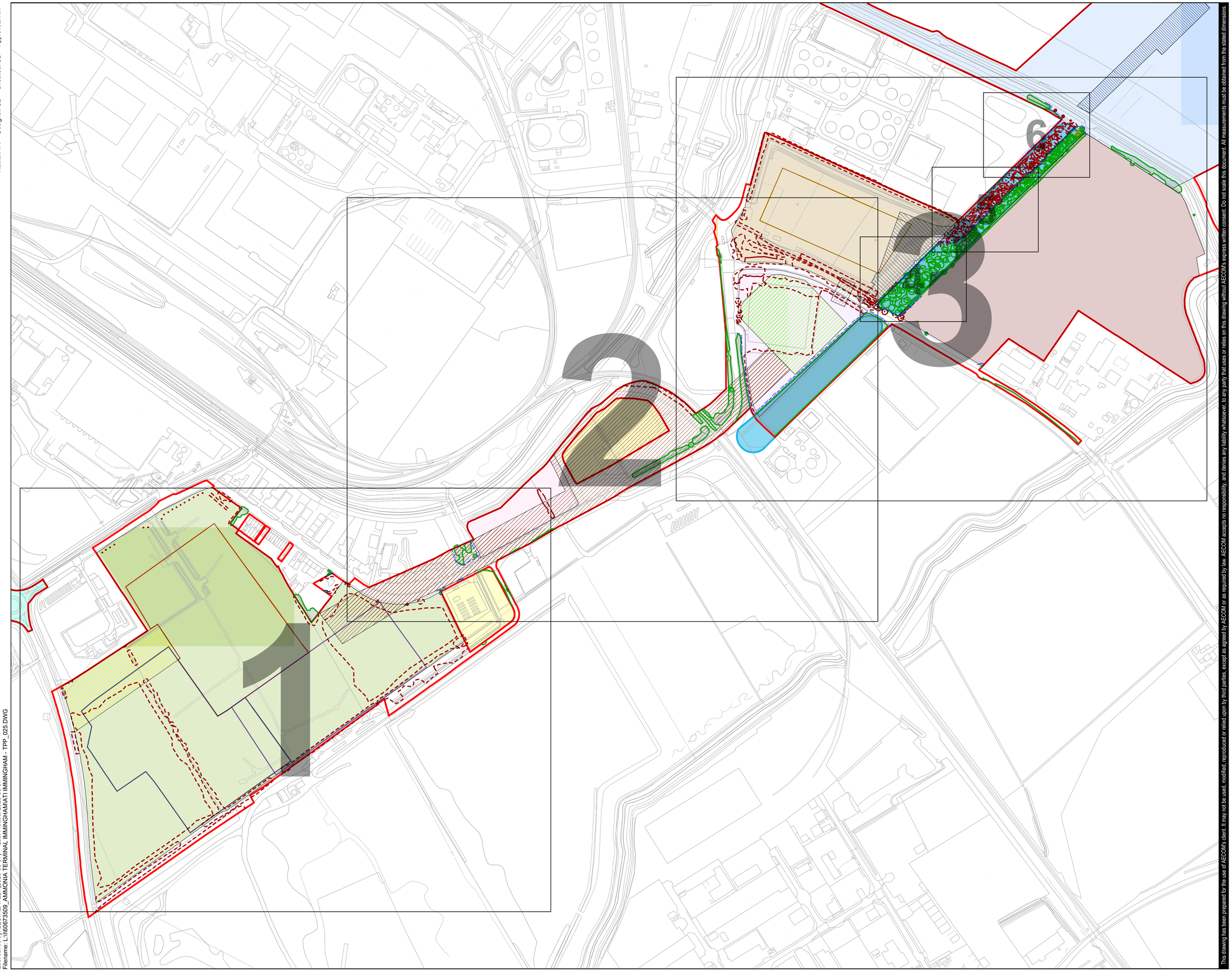
T.P.O. : North East Lincolnshire Borough Council No.107 (Long Wood, Laporte Road, Stallingboroough) Tree Preservation Order 2002

Trees: W.1 & W.2 Mixed deciduous Woodlnds

NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE
BOROUGH COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
ENGINEERING SERVICES
CIVIC OFFICES
KNOLL STREET
CLEETHORPES DN35 8LN
01472 324271

Annex D Tree Protection Plan

Author: TR Designer: OL Checked: OL Approved: AW



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Filename: L:\60673509_AMMONIA TERMINAL IMMINGHAM\ATI IMMINGHAM - TPP_025.DWG

AECOM

PROJECT

IMMINGHAM GREEN ENERGY TERMINAL

CLIENT

ASSOCIATED BRITISH PORTS

CONSULTANT

AECOM
Plumer House, Third Floor,
East Wing, Tailyour Road
Plymouth, PL6 5DH
Tel +44(0)1752 676700
Fax +44(0)870 238 6023
www.aecom.com

GENERAL NOTES

1. TREE CATEGORIES AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012
2. TREE LOCATIONS ARE BASED ON THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPPING AND ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING. AERIAL IMAGERY, AND GPS CO-ORDINATES FROM ON SITE WALKOVER.
3. * INDICATES A TREE / GROUP WHOSE POSITION IS APPROXIMATE AS BASED UPON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND ON SITE OBSERVATIONS.
4. PLANS SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AECOM ARBORICULTURAL REPORT.
5. THE ORIGINAL OF THIS DRAWING WAS PRODUCED IN COLOUR - A MONOCHROME COPY SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON.
6. DRAWING REFERENCES:
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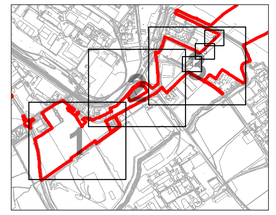
KEY PLAN



KEY

- SITE BOUNDARY
- EXISTING TREE, GROUP, WOODLAND, OR HEDGE TO BE RETAINED
- EXISTING TREE, GROUP, WOODLAND, OR HEDGE TO BE REMOVED
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA OF RETAINED TREES *(AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012)*
- VETERAN TREE MARKER *(INDICATES POSITION OF TREE OF VETERAN STATUS)*
- TPP — TREE PROTECTION FENCING
- CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE *(TRACKING OF PLANT, MATERIALS STORAGE, EXCAVATION AND ALL OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ARE EXCLUDED WITHIN THESE AREAS FOR THE PURPOSES OF PROTECTING TREE HEALTH)*
- CONSTRUCTION WORKING ZONE *(MANAGED CONSTRUCTION PROCESSES PERMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES SET OUT WITHIN THE ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT)*
- PROPOSED WORK AREAS *(BASED UPON DRAWING REFERENCES LISTED IN THE GENERAL NOTES SECTION)*
- TREE PRESERVATION ORDER *(AREA COVERED BY A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER (TPO))*

ISSUE/REVISION

P02	07.09.23	FOLLOWING CLIENT COMMMENTS
P01	14.08.23	FIRST ISSUE
I/R	DATE	DESCRIPTION

DRAWING STATUS

ISSUE

PROJECT NUMBER

60673509

SHEET TITLE

TREE PROTECTION PLAN (SHEET 00)

SHEET NUMBER / REV.

60673509-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TPP-000 P02

Author: TR Designer: OL Checked: OL Approved: AW

Proposals in this location to be horizontally directional drilled. Access and retrieval pits will be sited outside of retained tree RPAs.

AT85 AT88 AT86 AG83 AT90 AT89 AT93 AT91 AG84 AT95 AT94 AT97 AT96 AG92 AT102 AT100 AT107 AT105 AT110 AT109 AG82 AG103 AG106 AG104 AT111 AG108 AG112 AG114 AT115 AG119 AG113 AT126 AT127 AG124 AG116 AG121 AG122 AT134 AG135 AG135 AG136 AG138 AG141 AG143 AG145 AG146 AG142 AG140 AW147 AG148

0 25 50 75 100 125m

SCALE 1:1250 @ ISO full bleed A1 (841.00 x 594.00 MM)

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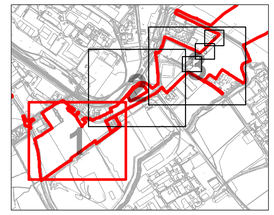
KEY PLAN



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P02	07.09.23	FOLLOWING CLIENT COMMMENTS
P01	14.08.23	FIRST ISSUE

DRAWING STATUS

ISSUE

PROJECT NUMBER

60673509

SHEET TITLE

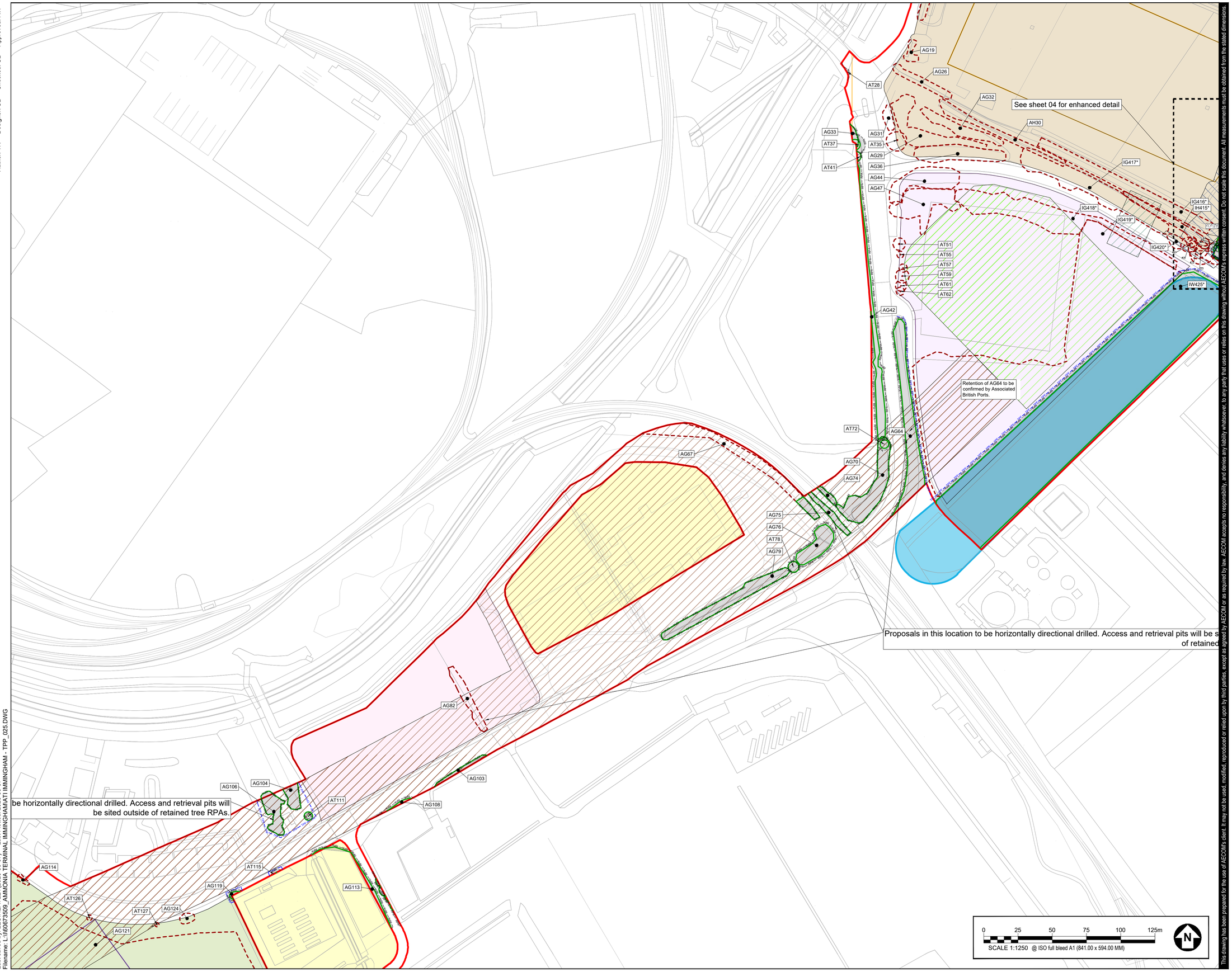
TREE PROTECTION PLAN (SHEET 01)

SHEET NUMBER 60673509-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TPP-001

REV. P02

Last saved by: LEO.HEATLEY (2023-09-07) Last Plotted: 2023-09-07
Filename: L:\I\60673509_AMMONIA TERMINAL IMMINGHAM\AT\ IMMINGHAM - TPP_025.DWG

Author: TR Designer: OL Checked: OL Approved: AW



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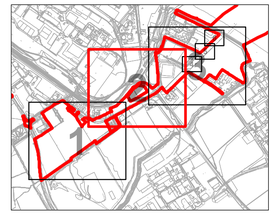
KEY PLAN



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SHEET TITLE

TREE PROTECTION PLAN (SHEET 02)

SHEET NUMBER 60673509-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TPP-002

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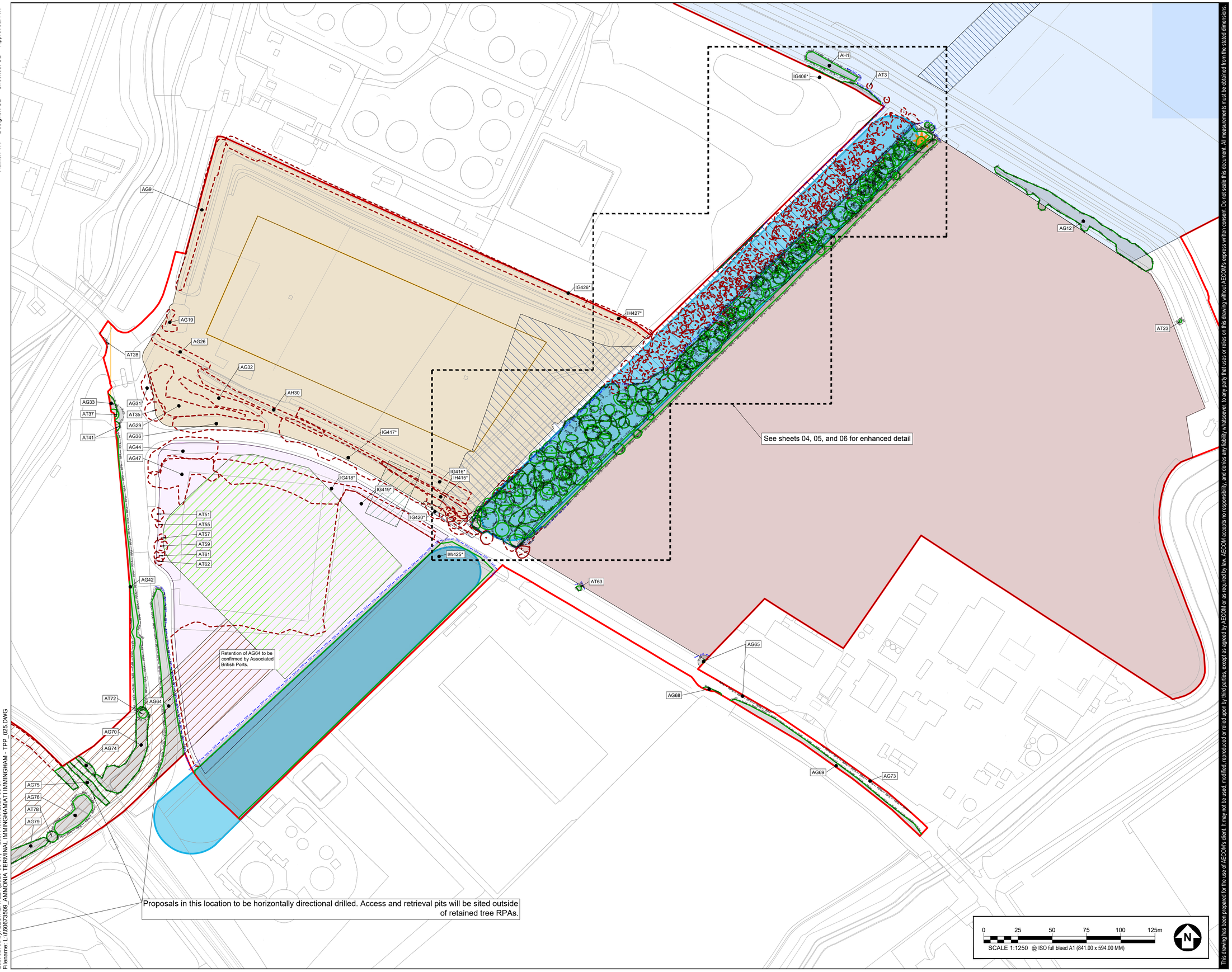

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PROJECT

IMMINGHAM GREEN ENERGY TERMINAL

CLIENT

ASSOCIATED BRITISH PORTS

CONSULTANT

AECOM
Plumer House, Third Floor,
East Wing, Tailyour Road
Plymouth, PL6 5DH
Tel +44(0)1752 676700
Fax +44(0)870 238 6023
www.aecom.com

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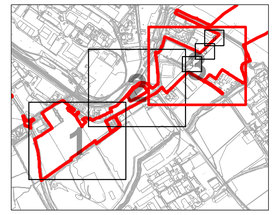
KEY PLAN



KEY

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TREE PROTECTION PLAN (SHEET 03)

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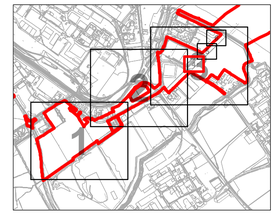

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TREE PROTECTION PLAN (SHEET 04)

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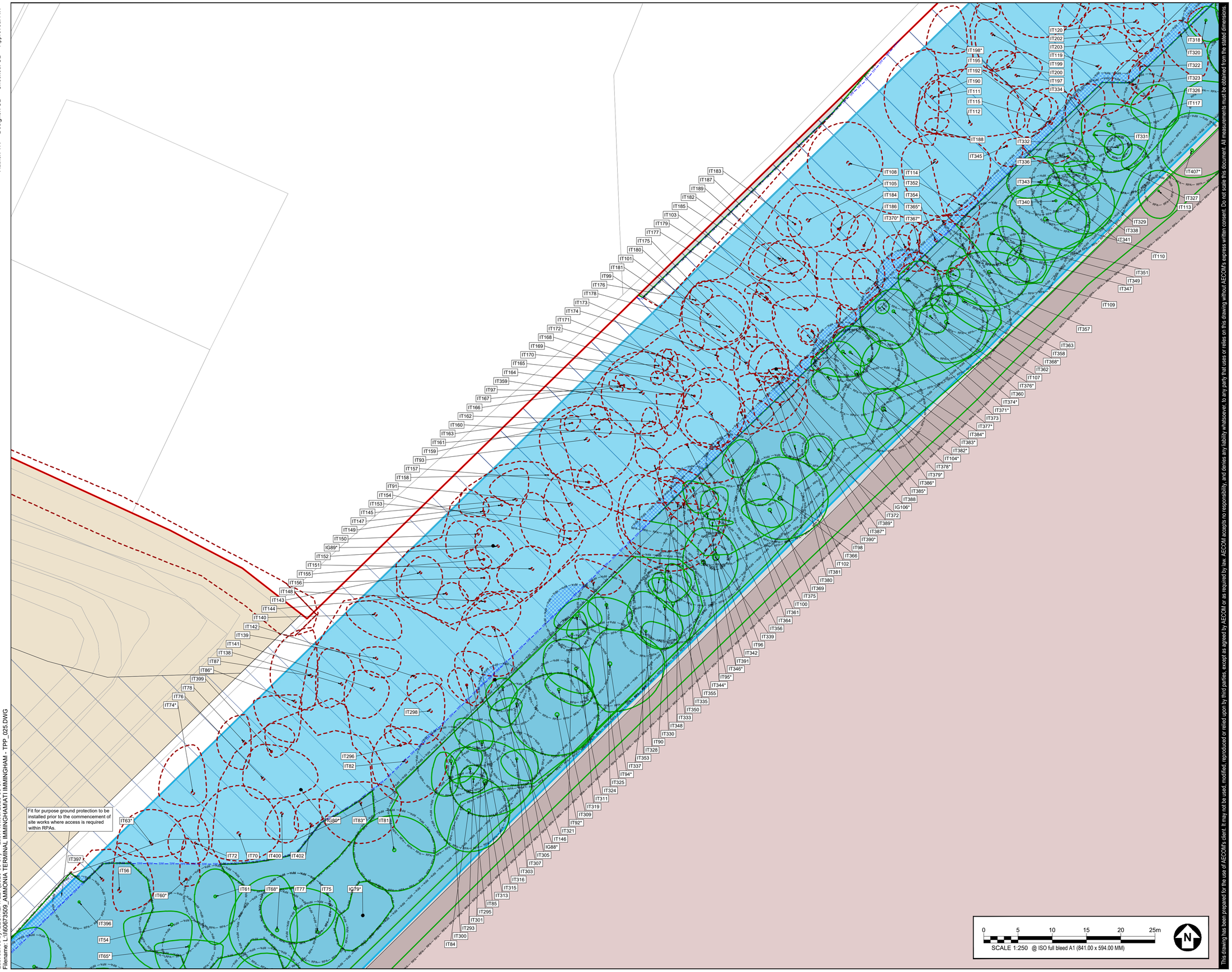

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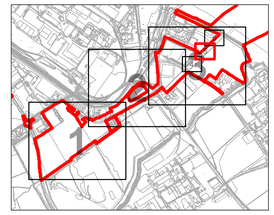

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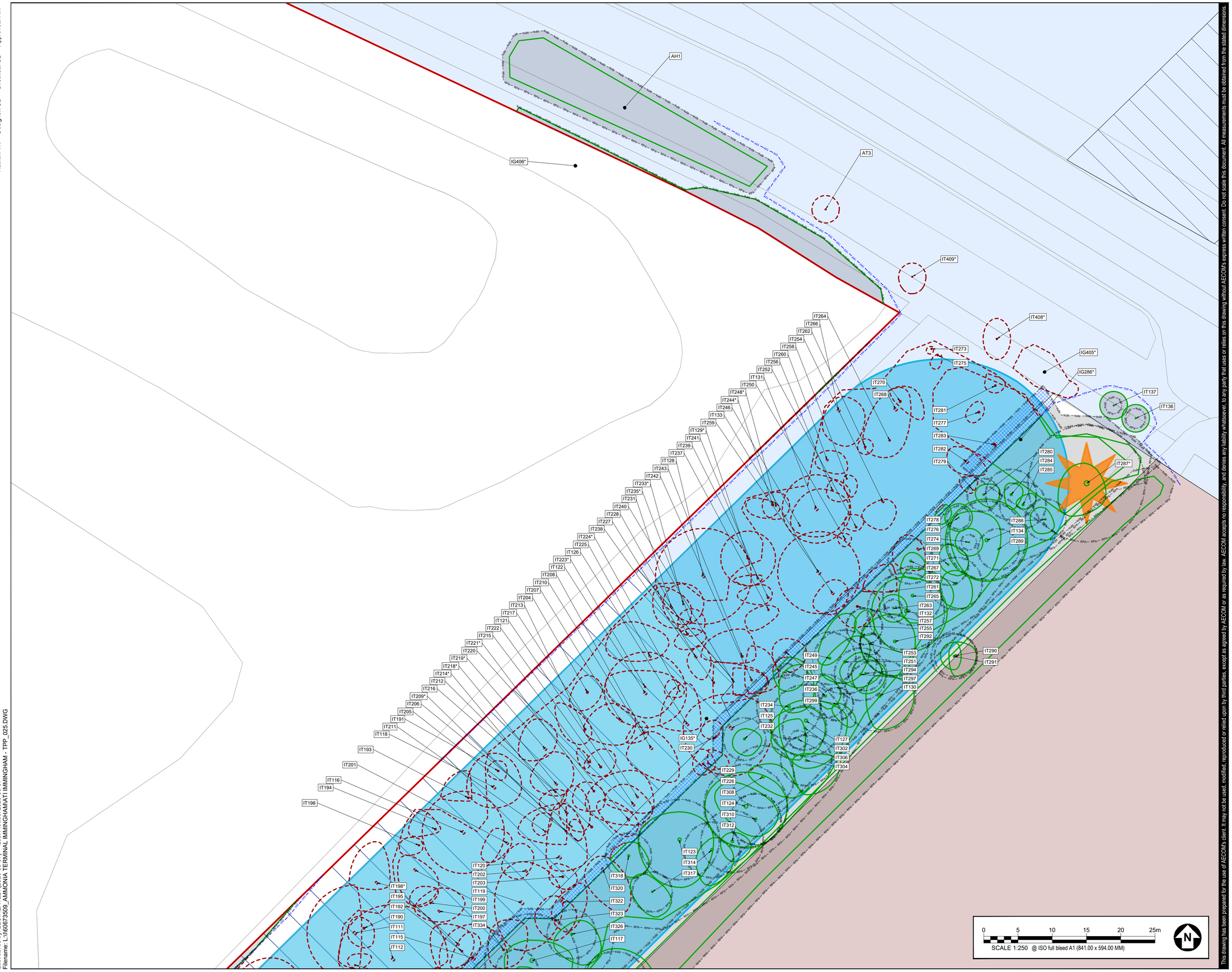

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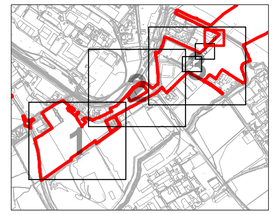

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TREE PROTECTION PLAN (SHEET 06)

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Annex E Outline Tree Protection Measures

Outline Tree Protection Measures

1.1.1 The default position as set out by BS 5837:2012 is that retained trees must be protected from construction operations with the erection of robust protective fencing positioned on the outer edge of the RPA or crown spread (whichever is greatest). All site operations will be restricted to the area outside of tree protection fencing and this area will form a Construction Exclusion Zone ("CEZ") unless agreed otherwise. Protection measures will be installed as set out in the Tree Protection Plan included as **Annex D** of this report.

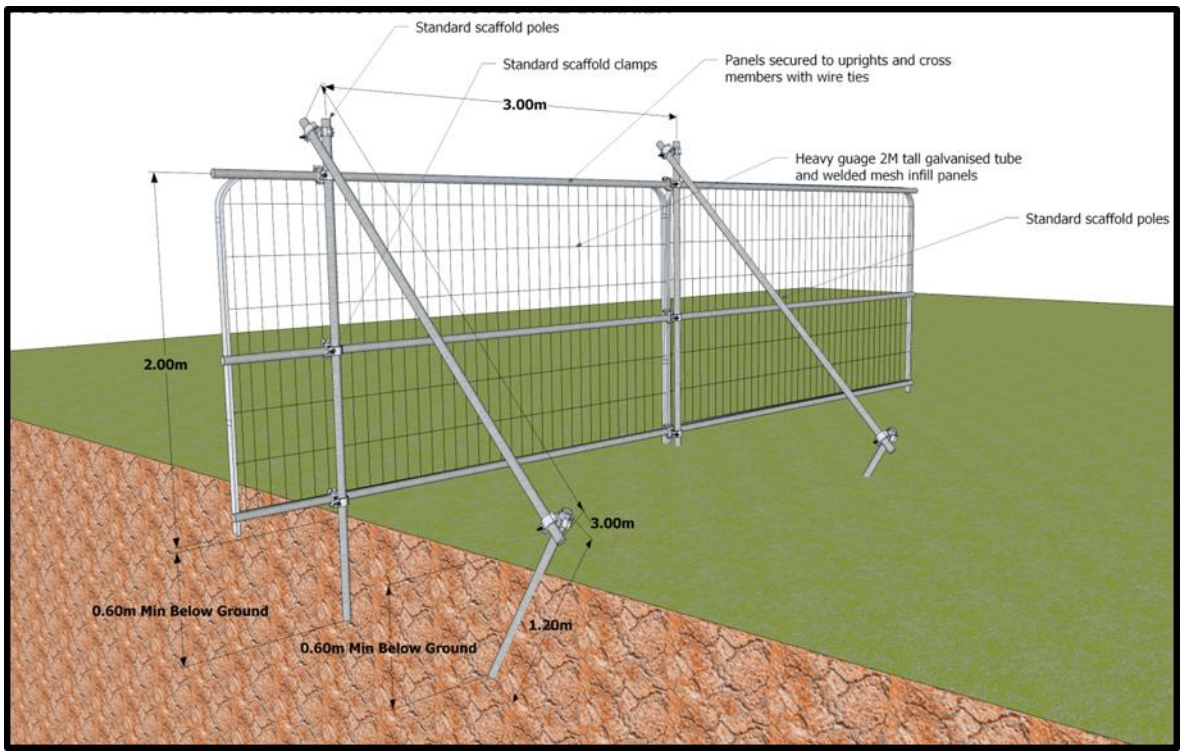
1.1.2 The area inside the fence and any additional tree protection measures will be sacrosanct and must not be removed or altered without the prior approval of an arboriculturist. Any damage to tree protection measures must be reported immediately.

1.1.3 Fencing shall be constructed with robust vertical and horizontal scaffold framework with weldmesh panels firmly attached as per *BS 5837:2012 Figure 7* (included below). Vertical support poles and bracing poles must be located with care to avoid underground utility services and will be sited to avoid the structural roots of retained trees.

1.1.4 Alternative equivalent robust and immovable fencing specification including site hoarding will also be appropriate.

1.1.5 Suitable all weather signage will be fixed to fencing to notify site staff and visitors of the construction exclusion zone and its purpose (example included as **Annex F**).

Plate E-1 Default specification for protective barrier



1.1.6 When entering and exiting the Site the fencing contractor must avoid the production of ruts on the unprotected surface of the ground.

1.1.7 Protective fencing and ground protection shall stay in place until all development operations have been completed and the prior consent of the project arboriculturist has been obtained.

Ground Protection

1.1.8 Should access be unavoidable within the RPA of a retained tree, fit for purpose ground protection must be in place which is sufficient to protect the structure of the soil from damage based on the heaviest anticipated load.

1.1.9 As set out in section 6.2.3.3 of BS5837:2012 the following ground protection measures will be appropriate:

a. Suitable ground protection for pedestrian only access will comprise a single thickness of scaffold boards set on a compressible layer of 100mm of woodchip on a geotextile separation layer.

b. Pedestrian operated plant up to two tonnes in weight would require the use of a proprietary ground protection system (such as Ground Guards or Eve Trakway or equivalent) set on a minimum depth of 150mm woodchip or sharp sand.

c. Heavier loads will require ground protection to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice.

1.1.10 As a guide the threshold beyond which root development is significantly affected is a bulk density ranging from 1.4g per cm^3 for clay soils, to 1.75g per cm^3 for sandy soils.

1.1.11 Tree protective measures shall stay in place until all construction operations are completed and removal is agreed with the project arboriculturist.

General guidance for the management of exposed roots

1.1.12 Excavation must only take place within the RPA of a retained tree with the prior agreement of the project arboriculturist. All excavation must be undertaken using hand tools or compressed air (such as an air spade).

1.1.13 The following general principles will apply:

a. Individual or small groups of roots less than 25mm in diameter will be retained where possible but can be severed with a sharp tool such as secateurs or pruning saws to leave a clean cut end (ideally 100mm back from the face of the excavation to account for future regrowth) where they pose an obstruction.

b. Where roots are encountered which are larger than 25mm in diameter or where significant groups of smaller roots are found, the advice of an arboriculturist must be sought to decide an appropriate course of action

c. Roots must only be exposed for the minimum period possible. In the interim period any exposed roots must be completely covered with dampened hessian sacking (which may require ongoing re wetting) to avoid drying out and exposure to light (which can result in the death of roots). Backfill for excavations would utilise the parent material and must not be significantly compacted.

Storage, use and mixing of materials

1.1.14 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), can result in the death of tree roots and beneficial soil organisms; and have a significant impact on the future health and appearance of trees.

1.1.15 The storage of materials 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.

1.1.16 For these reasons the storage of materials and any washing, mixing or refuelling must take place in agreed allocated areas at least 5m from the edge of the RPA of retained trees.

1.1.17 Any slope effect must be taken into account 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.

Annex F Tree Protection Signage (Example)