



ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

Kirkby Substation (cable area route): Land at Cut Lane, Knowsley L33 7TT

Prepared for: *Envams*

Report Date: *September 2025*

Reference: *AWA6835AMS*

Executive Summary

This Arboricultural Method Statement has been prepared in accordance with BS 5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations to outline how retained trees will be protected throughout the proposed development.

Drawing on the findings of a detailed tree survey (Ref: AWA6835), this document sets out a clear timeline for the implementation of tree management and protection measures before, during, and after construction. It includes specifications for required tree works, protective fencing and ground protection, and detailed guidance for any activities within or adjacent to Root Protection Areas (RPAs).

A copy of this document must remain on site for the duration of all development activities and must be adhered to in full to ensure compliance with planning conditions and to safeguard the long-term health of retained trees.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Instruction

- 1.1.1 We were instructed by Envams to prepare an arboricultural method statement for the proposed development.

1.2 Purpose

- 1.2.1 This method statement has been prepared in order to demonstrate that the development operations at this site can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact on the trees to be retained.
- 1.2.2 This method statement conforms to BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*. It is based on the arboricultural data, collected at a site visit during August 2025, detailed within Appendix 4 of this report.

1.3 Description of Development

- 1.3.1 It is proposed to create new National Grid infrastructure with associated access. The proposed development layout has been provided by my client and is the basis for the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 5.

1.4 Details of Consent

- 1.4.1 Planning consent is subject to this method statement being agreed upon in advance by the Local Planning Authority. The contents of this report must be adhered to, before, during, and after the construction phase.
- 1.4.2 As such, no equipment, machinery or materials shall be brought onto the site in connection with the development until this arboricultural method statement detailing tree management and tree protection measures has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

1.5 Legal

- 1.5.1 The following advice is for guidance purposes only. Some trees are protected by legislation, and it is essential that the legal status of trees is established prior to carrying out works to them. Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licences or Restrictive Covenants legally protect many trees in the UK.
- 1.5.2 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to see if the trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or if they are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place (unless such work is approved as part of full planning permission).
- 1.5.3 The Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was used to search for areas of ancient woodlands listed on the Ancient Woodland (DEFRA 2021), and a check for catalogued Ancient and Veteran trees using the woodland trust ancient tree inventory (ATI) (Woodland Trust 2021).
- 1.5.4 It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or veteran or ancient trees within the survey area.
- 1.5.5 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected such as bats, nesting birds, badgers and dormice. It is essential that appropriate care is taken to ensure that this legislation is not contravened.
- 1.5.6 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 1.5.7 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

1.6 Method Statement Timeline

1.7 Overview of Sequence of Operations

1.7.1 In overview, it is necessary to undertake the following sequence of operations in relation to arboricultural input for development operations.

- 1 Method statement approved by the LPA
- 2 Undertake tree works
- 3 Install tree protection measures
- 4 Pre commencement meeting/ confirm fencing is as specified
- 5 Construct new infrastructure works.
- 6 Remove tree protection fencing.

1.8 Specific Sequence of Operations

- 1.8.1 The following timeline table informs the key principles for development operations proceeding in relation to arboricultural requirements conditioned as part of this method statement.
- 1.8.2 The actions and timescales within this table must be adhered to in order to discharge the arboricultural method statement planning condition for this site.
- 1.8.3 The precise timing and order of some of the development operations may need to be changed due to site specific operational requirements, yet any operations that may affect the trees on the site must be done so under arboricultural supervision by a suitably qualified person appointed by the contractor.

Sequence of Operations		
Stages	Action	Arboricultural Input
1 Approval	This AMS is submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.	If necessary, liaise with contractor and LPA to discuss methodologies detailed.
2 Tree Works	Tree removals and pruning works shall be carried out as the first operation on site, in accordance with Appendix 4 and as detailed in section 3.1.	Review the tree work requirements with the tree contractor. If necessary, liaise with the contractor on site during tree works.
3 Tree Protection	Installation of the tree protection measures will take place as shown at Appendix 5, prior to any storage of plant, materials and machinery.	If necessary, liaise with the contractor installing the tree protection measures until completed to the standard specified in this method statement.
4 Site Meeting	Following installation of tree protection measures, the LPA shall be invited to inspect the fencing and discuss any other site operations that have implications for trees.	Meeting with a representative of the LPA and the site manager. Alternatively, contractor can confirm the protection measures, and tree works are as specified by taking photographs.
5 Construction	Undertake the construction of the new development.	If necessary, liaise with the local authority and the site foreman to ensure any issues are adequately resolved.
6 Site Finishing	Removal of tree protection fencing must only be undertaken when all site traffic and machinery has left the site. Undertake associated landscaping within RPAs.	If acceptable to the LPA, the contractor can take photographs of the site to give to the LPA to gain approval for the removal of the tree protection fencing.

2. Tree Management

2.1 Tree Works

- 2.1.1 Willow T8, Willow T24 and Oak T27: remove to allow for the development.
- 2.1.2 Tree groups G1, G13, G20, G21, G22 and G23: partially remove or cut back areas of trees within these groups to allow space for the development.
- 2.1.3 Oak T25 and T28: Pruning works are required to raise the southern crown of T25 and the northern crown of T28 to give 3m clearance from the proposed working area.
- 2.1.4 All tree work must be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.
- 2.1.5 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.

3. Tree Protection

3.1 Tree Protection Fencing

- 3.1.1 The tree protection fencing for this site should be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 5 (as illustrated with a thick purple line).
- 3.1.2 The tree protection fencing will be appropriate to the degree and proximity of likely construction works. In this instance, due to the ground conditions an adequate level of protection for the trees could be provided by secured 'Heras' type fencing, of welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet (see Figures at Appendix 1 for examples).
- 3.1.3 The precise fencing location may need to be slightly adjusted on site due to local site conditions but is not expected to differ from that shown on the Tree Protection Plan. The final fencing position must be agreed

on by the LPA before the commencement of any site works.

- 3.1.4 The tree protection fencing details should be incorporated into relevant subsequent plans, method statements used for design purposes and construction drawings issued for use on site, to ensure that all interested parties are fully aware of the areas in which access and works may and may not take place.
- 3.1.5 The fencing should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence (see Appendix 1 for an example). The fencing panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins or mounted on a block tray (see Appendix 1 for an example).
- 3.1.6 The area enclosed by the fencing is referred to as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ); this area should be considered a restricted area. No pedestrians, vehicles, storage of materials, equipment or machinery should be allowed within the CEZ unless specified in this method statement. The site manager must ensure that all personnel are aware of the restrictions that apply to the fenced-off area.
- 3.1.7 Once the fencing is erected, waterproof warning signs labelled 'Tree Protection Area' should be placed at 3m intervals to ensure that all personnel are aware of the restrictions that apply to the fenced-off area (see figures at Appendix 1 for example signs).
- 3.1.8 The tree protection fencing should be inspected for faults or damage by the site manager or other responsible named person on a regular basis and a written record kept. Any faults or defects should be repaired or replaced as soon as is reasonably practicable. The Tree Protection Fencing shall not be removed, breached or altered without prior written authorisation from the local planning authority and under arboricultural supervision by a suitable named responsible individual appointed by the site manager.

4. Works Close To Retained Trees

4.1 Excavations with RPAs

- 4.1.1 The new development requires excavations within the RPA of retained tree T25.
- 4.1.2 Any exposed roots greater than 25mm diameter should be retained and worked around. Where possible clumps of smaller roots should also be retained. If unavoidable, roots with a diameter less than 25mm can be severed, cutting back using an appropriate sharp tool (secateurs or handsaw).
- 4.1.3 Severance of roots with a diameter of greater than 50mm must be avoided. If roots of over 50mm diameter are encountered, on-site adjustments should be made to avoid the larger diameter roots.
- 4.1.4 Any exposed roots should be wrapped with hessian sacking and kept damp to avoid drying out during the works until the excavation is back-filled. It is advised to include the placement of an inert granular material mixed with top soil or sharp sand (not builders' sand) around the retained root prior to back-filling for the final level.

4.2 Drainage and Utilities

- 4.2.1 New drainage and underground utilities are to be positioned outside of the RPAs of retained trees, and above ground utilities will be routed away from areas where they are likely to interfere with the retained trees' crowns.
- 4.2.2 NJUG 10: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees should be considered when installing services.

4.3 Additional Precautions

- 4.3.1 Allowance should be made for operations outside of the CEZ that could indirectly impact on trees. Including space for site huts, temporary toilet facilities (including their drainage) and other temporary structures; and space for storing (whether temporary or long-term) materials.

- 4.3.2 Care must be taken to prevent contamination with chemical spillages, including petrol, diesel and oils. Cement mixers and any other toxic materials should not be permitted within the RPA of the trees. Any materials whose accidental spillage would cause damage to a tree should be stored and handled well away from the outer edge of its RPA.
- 4.3.3 Fires on the site should be avoided if possible. Where they are unavoidable, and approved by the Local environmental health authority, they should not be lit in a position where heat could affect foliage or branches. The potential size of a fire and the wind direction should be considered when determining its location, and it should be attended always until safe enough to leave.

5. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



Adam Winson

Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, AIEEM

3rd September 2025

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Our Charity Partner: Kids Plant Trees

At AWA Tree Consultants, we are proud to partner with the local charity, Kids Plant Trees. This collaboration allows us to support a cause that reflects our commitment to trees and the environment while making a positive impact on local communities.

Kids Plant Trees is a grassroots charity dedicated to improving tree equity by planting trees in underserved areas with limited green spaces, often in communities facing higher levels of deprivation.

We are proud to support their mission to create greener, healthier environments for future generations.



Appendix 1: Images and Figures

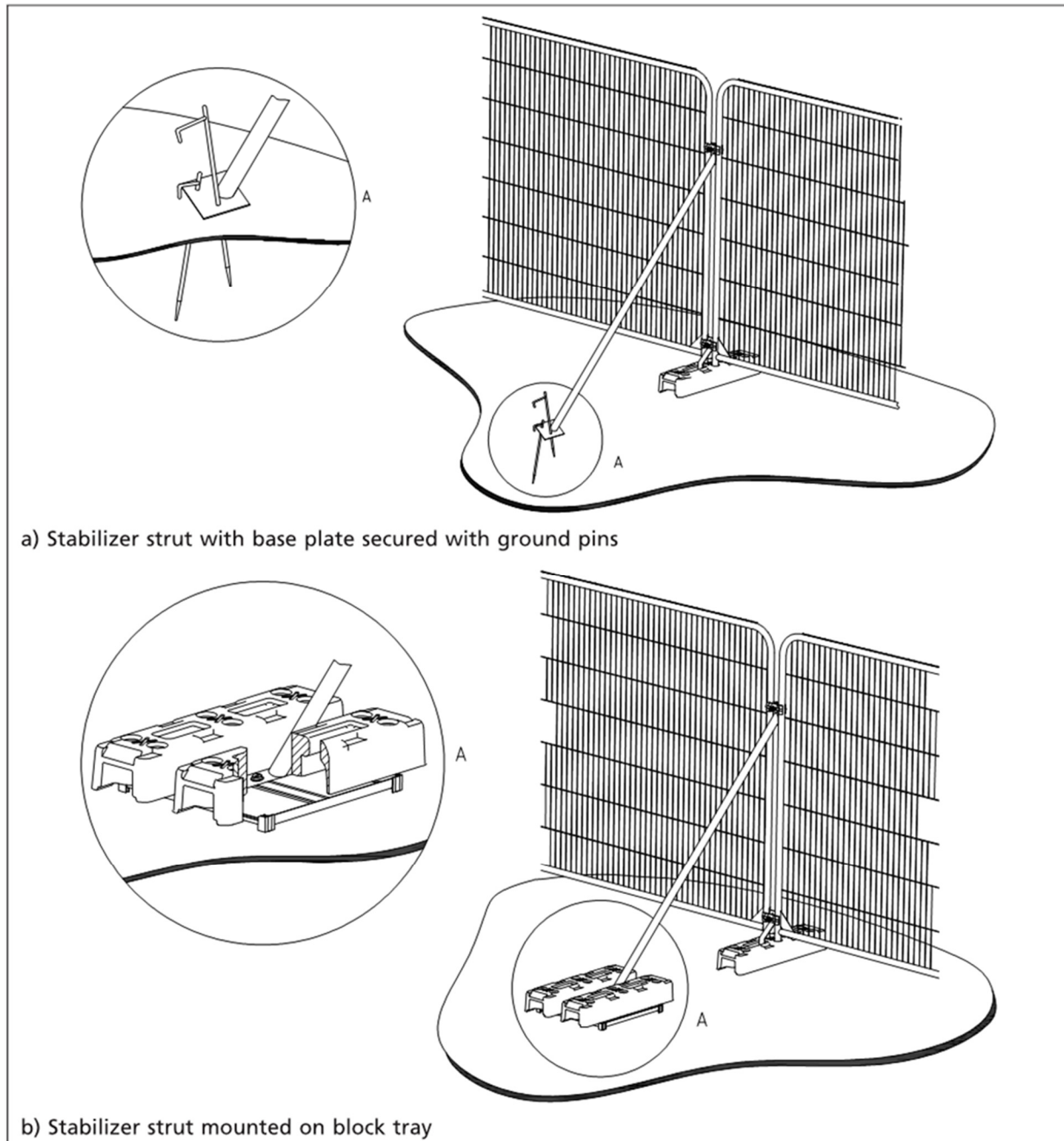


Figure 1: Secured 'Heras' type fencing with stabilizing system and fixed central pins (©BSI)



Figure 2: Secured 'Heras' type fencing with stabilizing system and anti-tamper couplers



Figure 3: Anti-tamper couplers to secure fencing and avoid unauthorised access



Figure 4: Warning sign for fencing



Figure 5: Example of A3 correx tree protection warning sign fixed to fencing panel

Appendix 2: Relevant Contact Details

Contact Name	Organisation/ Details	Contact Number	Contact E-mail
Sophie Pretorius	Envams	07385 799694	sophie.pretorius@envams.co.uk
Adam Winson	AWA Tree Consultants Ltd	0114 272 1124	adam@awatrees.com
Tree Officer	Knowsley Council	0151 4432381	localplan@knowsley.gov.uk

Appendix 3: Record of Arboricultural Supervision

Required Site Visits	
Name of Site Inspector/ Arboricultural Consultant	
Supervision Stages	Comments/ Required Actions
Site visit 1: Inspect the tree protective fencing prior to any development works. Confirm tree protection completed to the standard specified in this method statement.	<i>Signed and Dated</i>
Site visit 2: Supervision of contractors during excavation within RPA of retained trees.	<i>Signed and Dated</i>
Site visits - Monthly: Supervise any other sensitive operations, if required, as they arise in relation to trees.	<i>Signed and Dated</i>
Additional Comments/ Required Actions:	
<i>Signed and Dated</i>	

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management			
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots				Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G1	Cherry, Rowan, Wild service, Willow, Oak, Alder	Prunus sp., Torminalis sp., Salix sp., Quercus sp., Alnus sp.	Semi-mature	15	10+	150 avg	Yes	2	See plan				Mixed species group likely planted for screening. Continues up banking to southwest beyond survey area. Northeastern crowns overhang fenced area. Some larger stems plotted approximately. Occasional heavily leaning stems. Unofficial paths causing compaction through group with exposed roots. Some co-dominant stems and tight unions with included bark. Larger trees in group picked up as individuals				Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	Partial removal required to facilitate the development: Remove a strip of trees to allow adequate space for the proposed works			
T2	Cherry	Prunus sp.	Semi-mature	6	1	200	Yes	2	3	3	3	3	Limited access around base	Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood	Within dense undergrowth on roadside verge. Cut back from road and overhead wires leaving stubs and multi-stemmed form from 3m. Undergrowth prevented detailed inspection.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development			
T3	Cherry	Prunus sp.	Early-mature	12	2	250 260	No	3	4	4	3.5	3.5	Exposed roots	Twin stemmed at 1m. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Co-dominant stems with significant included bark.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development			
T4	Willow	Salix sp.	Early-mature	15	1	390	No	3	2	7	1	1	No visual defects	Significant lean. Single stemmed	Minor deadwood	Heavily leaning to northeast likely historic root plate movement. Supported on adjacent tree. Tree tie embedded in stem.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development			
T5	Willow	Salix sp.	Early-mature	15	1	370	No	4	2	6	1	1	No visual defects	Slight lean	Minor deadwood	Slight lean to northast	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development			

Tree Species				Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value			Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name		Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category
T6	Cherry	Prunus sp.	Early-mature	15	1	360	No	3	7	7	3	3	No visual defects	Vertical. Stubs. Single stemmed	Minor deadwood	Co-dominant stems at 5m.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development
T7	Cherry	Prunus sp.	Early-mature	15	1	290	No	5	5	5	3	3	No visual defects	Vertical. Stubs. Single stemmed	Minor deadwood	Co-dominant stems at 5m.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development
T8	Willow	Salix caprea	Mature	10	6	200 avg	Yes	1	6	6	5	5	Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Ovewranging adjacent fenced area. Lower crown pruned back from northeast. Multi-stemmed form with tight unions.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate the development
T9	Willow	Salix sp.	Early-mature	15	2	380 260	No	5	7	10	4	4	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Tight union. Partially included bark. Significant lean	Minor deadwood	Co-dominant stems split out at base with northeastern stem hung up and heavily weighted over path to northeast.	Good	Poor	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development
T10	Willow	Salix sp.	Early-mature	15	1	350	No	3	5	5	3	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor deadwood		Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development

	Tree Species			Measurements			Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T11	Willow	Salix sp.		15	1	400	No	4	4	7	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor deadwood	Co-dominant stems at 4m. Fissure from base to 3m on western stem aspect.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development
T12	Cherry	Prunus sp.	Early-mature	15	1	350	No	3	4	4	3	5	Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots. Ground level changes	Stubs	Minor deadwood	Large concrete block at base in contact with buttress roots. Manhole cover to west. Significant exposed roots and soil erosion around manhole cover. Likely recent works at base with freshly exposed soil.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development
G13	Oak	Quercus robur	Young	8	10+	300 avg	Yes	1	See plan				Young Oaks, many multi-stemmed from 1-2m. Dense brambles prevented detailed inspection. Crown edge plotted and individual stems picked up where possible. Inspection only cursory. Collectively category B and many individuals category B with good long-term prospects.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	B	Partial removal required to facilitate the development: Remove a strip of trees to allow adequate space for the proposed works
T14	Willow	Salix sp.	Mature	15	6	250 avg	Yes	0	8	10	3	3	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed. Ivy covered. Tight union. Significant lean	Minor deadwood. Unbalanced	Multi stemmed with some stems failed and fallen to east and in contact with fence. Ivy and access prevented detailed inspection. Stream to northwest.	Fair	Poor	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development
T15	Willow	Salix sp.	Early-mature	10	4	280 200 100 50	Yes	1	3	3	6	6	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Ivy covered	Minor deadwood. Unbalanced	Weighted to west with kink at base of stem. Ivy and brambles prevented detailed inspection.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development

	Tree Species			Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management		
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T16	Oak	Quercus robur	Young	6	4	100 60 50 50	Yes	1	3	3	3	3	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development
T17	Oak	Quercus robur	Young	5	1	90	No	1	3	3	3	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development
G18	Oak	Quercus robur	Young	5	6	100 avg			See plan				Young Oak and 1 Hawthorn in dense brambles. Crown edge plotted approximately. Inaccessible and cursory inspection only.				Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development
T19	Cherry	Prunus sp.	Early-mature	12	1	300	No	2	4	4	4	4	Damage to buttress roots	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development
G20	Cherry, Willow, Oak, Alder	Prunus sp., Salix sp., Quercus sp., Alnus sp.	Semi-mature	10	10+	200 avg	Yes	1	See plan				Much of group inaccessible. Stream running along northern group edge. Dense brambles prevented detailed inspection.				Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	Partial removal required to facilitate the development: Remove a strip of trees to allow adequate space for the proposed works

Tree Species				Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management		
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name		Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category
G21	Birch, Willow, Oak, Alder	Betula sp., Salix sp.,Quercus sp., Alnus sp.	Early-mature	14	10+	200 avg	Yes	1	See plan				Predominantly semi- to early-mature Birch and young Oak. Stream running along northern group edge. Dense undergrowth prevented detailed inspection. Some leaning Birch stems on edge of group.				Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	Partial removal required to facilitate the development: Remove a strip of trees to allow adequate space for the proposed works
G22	Birch, Willow, Oak, Alder	Betula sp., Salix sp.,Quercus sp., Alnus sp.	Semi-mature	10	10+	100 avg	Yes	0.5	See plan				Young to semi-mature multi-stemmed Willow with occasional young Birch, Alder and Oak. On bank sloping to south away from substation.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	Partial removal required to facilitate the development: Remove a strip of trees to allow adequate space for the proposed works
G23	Willow, Elder, Oak	Salix sp., Sambucus sp., Quercus sp.	Early-mature	10	10+	250 avg	Yes	1	See plan				Group of larger Willow along stream edge and on flat ground at base of bank. Ocassional Elder, Oak and Birch. Dense undergrowth prevented detailed inspection in places.				Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	Partial removal required to facilitate the development: Remove a strip of trees to allow adequate space for the proposed works
T24	Willow	Salix caprea	Semi-mature	14	6	250 avg	No	2	4	6	6	5	No visual defects. Damage to buttress roots	Multiple stemmed at base. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches. Stubs	Mult-stemmed with tight unions.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate the development

Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management		
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T25	Oak	Quercus robur	Mature	15	1	700	Yes	2	8	9	7.5	7	Limited access around base. Waterlogged	Multiple stemmed at 3m. Stubs. Ivy covered	Minor deadwood. Torn stubs	On edge of stream with roots exposed on water edge and likely frequently waterlogged. Root system undermined by water to northwest. Heavy Ivy cover on stem, in lower crown and around base prevented detailed inspection.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	B	Pruning works required to facilitate the development: Prune back and crown raise southern crown to give 3m clearance from proposed works
T26	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Early-mature	14	1	430	No	1	4.5	6	5	4	Exposed roots. Waterlogged. Soil erosion	Twin stemmed at 2m. Stubs	Minor deadwood	On northern edge of stream with roots exposed on water edge and likely frequently waterlogged. Root system undermined by water to northwest.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development
T27	Oak	Quercus robur	Mature	14	2	650 300	Yes	1	7	6	6.5	8	Waterlogged. Exposed roots. Soil erosion	Stubs. Ivy covered. Minor cavity	Minor deadwood. Torn stubs	On edge of stream with roots exposed on water edge and likely frequently waterlogged. Root system undermined by water to northwest. Heavy Ivy cover on stem, in lower crown and around base prevented detailed inspection. Western stem horizontal to 1.5m then with sharp dogleg.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	B	Removal required to facilitate the development
T28	Oak	Quercus robur	Mature	10	1	510	No	1	7	7	5.5	5.5	Waterlogged. Exposed roots. Soil erosion	Stubs	Minor deadwood. Torn stubs	On edge of stream with roots exposed on water edge and likely frequently waterlogged. Root system undermined by water to northwest. Ivy becoming established.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	B	Pruning works required to facilitate the development: Prune back and crown raise northern crown to give 3m clearance from proposed works

	Tree Species			Measurements			Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T29	Oak	Quercus robur	Early-mature	12	4	130 370 280 150	No	2	5	7	6	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Bark damage	Minor deadwood. Slightly unbalanced	Multi-stemmed Oak or bundle of Oak at top of banking. Crown weighted to south and suppressed by adjacent tree. Smaller northern stem with bark damage at base.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development
T30	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	Mature	15	6	300 avg	Yes	1	4	6	7	7	Limited access around base. Soil erosion. Exposed roots. Waterlogged	Multiple stemmed at base. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Minor deadwood. Moderate deadwood. Insect / caterpillar attack. Minor dieback	Epicormic growth and river debris around base prevented detailed inspection. Multi-stemmed tree on edge of stream with roots exposed on water edge and likely frequently waterlogged. Alder beetle damage to foliage. Northern stem with significant dieback. Dead stubs in crown.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development
T31	Oak	Quercus robur	Mature	18	1	820	No	2	9	10	9	9	No visual defects	Ivy covered. Stubs	Minor deadwood	At top of river bank. Roots likely occasionally waterlogged. Ivy prevented detailed inspection of stem and significant branch unions	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	A	No works required to facilitate the development
T32	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	Mature	16	6	320 avg	Yes	2	6	6	6	6	Soil erosion. Exposed roots. Waterlogged	Multiple stemmed at base. Stubs	Minor deadwood	Multi-stemmed tree on edge of stream with roots exposed on water edge and likely frequently waterlogged. Debris and brambles prevented detailed inspection.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development

Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management		
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T33	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	Early-mature	11	6	100 avg	Yes	1	4	4	5	3	Limited access around base. Waterlogged. Ground level changes. Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base. Decay fungi. Slight lean	Minor deadwood	Younger stems growing out of decaying stump. Fungal fruiting bodies of Ganoderma sp. on decaying stem. On edge of stream with roots exposed on water edge and likely frequently waterlogged. Main stem with slight lean to southwest.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development
T34	Willow	Salix caprea	Early-mature	10	5	210 240 260 270 220	No	1	5	5	5	5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Multi-stemmed with significant included bark unions at base.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development

