

Prescot to Cronton Cycleway

Tree Survey Report

Knowsley Council

Project number: 60629784

September 2020

Quality information

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

AECOM has been instructed by Knowsley Council (the Client) to carry out a Tree Survey to BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (BS5837); to include trees with the potential to be affected by development works within or immediately adjacent to the predetermined area of the Site (hereafter referred to as ‘the Site’). This report identifies preliminary information in relation to the nature and level of constraints posed by existing trees on Site and is intended to inform the development of any design proposals and working methodologies to ensure that the potential impacts on significant trees are fully considered.

1.2 Trees and the Planning Process

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 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 adaptation. 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.

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

‘BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design demolition and construction – Recommendations (BS5837)’ provides a framework which sets out how trees should be considered in this context and also explicitly applies to development where planning consent is not required.

BS5837 recommends that a tree survey is undertaken to identify the quality and benefits of trees and the spatial constraints associated with them. This is then used to produce a Tree Constraints Plan showing the above and below ground constraints associated with trees. This drawing is used to inform the design process and to allow the retention of good quality trees where appropriate.

An Arboricultural Impact Assessment is then developed to identify the likely direct and indirect impacts of the Proposed Development, and a Tree Protection Plan is prepared to identify trees to be removed or retained and to illustrate how retained trees are to be protected. An Arboricultural Method Statement is often required as a condition of planning consent to detail how sensitive operations are to be achieved in close proximity to retained trees. These elements are the minimum normally required for a planning application and are intended to ensure both a sustainable and harmonious relationship between trees and new development.

1.2.1 Local Policy Context

Local planning authorities have a statutory duty to consider trees when granting permission for proposed developments. Knowsley Council has produced two primary documents regarding trees and developments within the Metropolitan District. These are: The Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy (2016) and the Knowsley Trees and Development Supplementary Planning Document (June 2016). In addition, a key document considered here is The Mersey Forest Plan (2014).

Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy (2016)

Policy CS8: Green Infrastructure, section 6 states that proposed developments must “...meet the needs of residents and the local environment, in a manner which will:

- a) Contribute to the creation of a high quality residential environment;
- b) Provide access to high quality open space for leisure and recreational purposes;
- c) Seek to protect, maintain and where possible enhance biodiversity within and around new developments according to their designation and significance to provide space for nature; and

d) Provide adequate mitigation and/or, as a last resort, compensation for Green Infrastructure or biodiversity loss, in circumstances where harm resulting from the development is otherwise unavoidable.”

The importance of trees is furthered in Policy CS21 Greenspaces and Trees stating “ *New development which would result in the loss of urban greenspace, will not be permitted unless at least one of the following criteria are met:*

- a) A surplus of provision for all types of greenspace would be maintained relative to local standards;*
- b) The land is considered unsuitable in terms of size, location or character to prevent or address individual deficiencies of different types of greenspace relative to local standards;*
- c) Appropriate mitigation is provided through replacement facilities of at least an equal quantity, quality and accessibility;*
- d) The development is required to improve greenspace provision or for ancillary facilities to support sport or recreation; or*
- e) Where the proposal relates to the loss of indoor or outdoor sports provision, and there is no evidence of future or continuing need for sports use, or alternatively only land incapable of forming a playing pitch or sporting facility is affected and its release accords with either clause 2)a) or 2)b).”*

The requirement to consider the adequate provision of green infrastructure and the provision of greenspace is further emphasised in Policy CS21, stating in section 10) Enhancement of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace and Tree Protection “*The Council will encourage proposals for new development to incorporate:*

- a) Retention of existing trees, woodland, vegetation and other habitat features which offer a positive contribution to the local environment in terms of visual amenity, recreation value or biodiversity/wildlife interest;*
- b) Appropriate planting of trees, other soft landscaping and installation of habitat features for the benefit of biodiversity; and*
- c) Adequate replacement provision where tree loss is unavoidable, comprising two additional trees for every tree lost and taking account of species and size.”*

Knowsley Trees and Development Supplementary Planning Document (June 2016)

The Trees and Development SPD provides additional guidance regarding existing policies within The Knowsley Council's adopted Local Plan: Core Strategy, to allow the consideration and justification of development proposals regarding trees.

Chapter 3. Existing Trees - Existing Trees on Development Sites states in section 3.1 “*Knowsley Council encourages consideration of existing trees and hedgerows at the earliest possible design stage to allow successful integration of any proposed development. Trees and their possible retention should always be a driving factor in influencing the layout of the development site. In order to positively integrate trees into a development, it is crucial to provide enough space in the design for trees to mature, and therefore protection measures during the whole construction phase would need to be implemented.”*

The Mersey Forest Plan (2014)

The Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006) states in Policy DQ4: Trees and Development section 5 that all new developments should be consistent with the aims and objectives of the Mersey Forest Plan.

The National Planning Policy Framework states that an “*approved Community Forest plan may be a material consideration in preparing development plans and in deciding planning applications*”.

The Mersey Forest Plan document is separated into core components, covering Who, What, How, Why and Where. The key policies contained within this relating to the Proposed Development are highlighted by Policy 4, Policy 5 and Policy 6.

Policy 4 Planting and Design states the objective to be to “*plant trees, woodlands and associated habitats on public and private land in urban and rural areas. Their design will meet the landowners' needs, support long term tree and woodland health and resilience, provide multiple benefits as desired by local communities and partners, and be appropriate to their context. Planting is guided by our Where policies and the UK Forest Standard. It takes into account factors such as landscape, heritage, biodiversity, soils, climate, agricultural land quality, long term management, green infrastructure needs, and Local Plans.”*

Policy 5 Long Term Management states “*Provision will be made for the establishment and long term management of new trees, woodlands, and associated habitats. Management plans will be prepared and implemented for existing and new woodlands, in order to meet the landowners' needs, support long term tree and*

woodland health and resilience, and provide multiple benefits, as desired by local communities and partners, and meet the UK Forest Standard, taking into account landscape character and biodiversity.”

Policy 6 Strategies, plans, policies, programmes and initiatives identifies the requirements of the planning stage to “1. Know your tree resource, 2. Have a comprehensive tree strategy” and “3. Embed trees into policy and other plans”. This is further identified in the design stage to “4. Make tree friendly places, 5. Pick the right trees” and “6. Seek multiple benefits”.

The Mersey Forest Local Plan (2014) contains online mapping¹ identifying areas of target woodland cover and the woodland cover as identified in 2012. The information below was extracted from the online mapping on 12th May 2020, indicating woodland cover targets and the level of cover in 2012 as identified by the Mersey Forest Plan, for the six phases of the Proposed Development this report identifies.

Phase 2

K3. Strategic green links (Whiston to Cronton Corridor, Halewood Triangle, Stadt Moers Park)	Woodland Cover %
Woodland Cover in 2012	32%
Indicative Woodland Cover Target	30%

Phase 3

K10. Urban extensions	Woodland Cover %
Woodland Cover in 2012	13%
No change in net woodland cover recommended	N/A

Phase 5

K3. Strategic green links (Whiston to Cronton Corridor, Halewood Triangle, Stadt Moers Park)	Woodland Cover %
Woodland Cover in 2012	32%
Indicative Woodland Cover Target	30%

Phase 6

K3. Strategic green links (Whiston to Cronton Corridor, Halewood Triangle, Stadt Moers Park)	Woodland Cover %
Woodland Cover in 2012	32%
Indicative Woodland Cover Target	30%

Phase 8

¹ <https://www.merseyforest.org.uk/about/plan/#map>

K8. Cronton and Pex Hill agricultural lands	Woodland Cover %
Woodland Cover in 2012	4%
Indicative Woodland Cover Target	20%

Phase 9

K1. Urban areas, settlements and employment sites	Woodland Cover %	K8. Cronton and Pex Hill agricultural lands	Woodland Cover %
Woodland Cover in 2012	3%	Woodland Cover in 2012	4%
Indicative Woodland Cover Target	10%	Indicative Woodland Cover Target	20%

The above excerpts demonstrate the importance of considering trees in the design phase, to ensure the appropriate retention and protection of trees, and where this is not feasible, mitigation for tree loss to ensure County wide indicative woodland cover targets are met.

1.3 Methodology

The tree survey has been based on the topographical survey plan provided (ref: 55566 2D Topo (29-05-20)).

A number of trees were not included on the topographical survey plan and have been plotted indicatively with reference to Site features and publicly available aerial photography. Such trees have been marked with an “**” on the Tree Survey Schedule included as Appendix B. As such all positions for these trees must be considered to be indicative only and the relative distances of features must be measured out on Site as required.

The survey was otherwise conducted in accordance with the requirements of *BS5837*.

The initial fieldwork was undertaken in April 2020, during which dimensional data and observational information were collected. A diameter tape measure was used to measure stem diameters where feasible.

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 Site.

Where further inspection is deemed appropriate to ascertain the condition of the trees 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.

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* where the RPA is likely to have developed asymmetrically. The RPA of all surveyed trees is depicted as a circle and no RPAs have been amended.

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

The tree categorisation process recommended by *BS5837:2012* is summarised in the table below and corresponds with the tree canopy outline shown on the Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix A) and the information in the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix 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

Trees are dynamic living organisms which provide essential benefits to society and the wider environment. Any proposed development with the potential to impact on trees must take into consideration the value of trees on site; the impact of any proposed activity along with any potential future conflicts on the site. Suitable measures to safeguard retained trees or mitigate the loss of trees (to be removed) will need to be fully considered and may be subject to a condition of planning consent.

Tree branches and roots frequently grow across site boundaries and off-site trees can pose a significant constraint, and should be carefully considered when assessing the developable space within a site.

2.2 Below Ground Constraints

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.

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.

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.

The Root Protection Area (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.

RPAs are calculated as per BS5837: 2012 Annexe C, D and Section 4.6 in the BS 5837 2012 Document.

The RPA of the existing tree stock is an important material consideration when considering Site constraints and planning development activities. The RPA of significant trees on Site is shown on the Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix A).

The default position must be that all development, including any associated services will occur outside the RPAs of retained trees. Where this is unavoidable, it may be appropriate to use special measures to install structures, services or surfacing within RPAs which allow the protection of roots and soil structure which are essential for tree growth and keep any incursion to a minimum.

Further steps to improve or increase the useable rooting area available to the tree may also be required.

2.3 Soils

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* (2020) 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.

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

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

2.5 Trees and Risk in the Context of Development

Tree owners/managers have a legal duty to prevent foreseeable harm. It is generally accepted that this duty can be fulfilled by undertaking proactive inspections of significant trees to identify obvious defects and by taking appropriate remedial action or gaining further advice as appropriate.

AECOM can provide surveys and advice in relation to tree risk management if required. Further guidance is available from the National Tree Safety Group².

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

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

2.6 Trees and Wildlife

Full consideration must be given to the presence of species protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 - as amended), the Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017), in particular the presence of bats and nesting birds. It is recommended that wherever possible, significant tree/hedge works take place outside of the typical bird nesting season of March to September. The advice of a suitably qualified Ecologist is recommended in relation to any potential impacts on protected species.

² National Tree Safety Group (NTSG), 2011. Common sense risk management of trees. Forestry Commission.

2.7 Tree Works

Any tree surgery recommendations contained within this report are to be undertaken in accordance with BS3998: 2010 Tree work – Recommendations (BS3998) 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

The Site boundary is shown on the Overview Plan included within Appendix C (ref: PT/TM/6437Rev:O) of this report.

The Site is partitioned into 9 phases. The tree survey is inclusive of phases 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9 only. Phases 1, 4 and 7 are omitted from the fieldwork and subsequent analysis within this report.

Phase 2

Phase 2 is located at the King George V Memorial Playing Fields, extending approximately 300m from Wood Lane in the north, running parallel to Carr Lane within the public playing fields, connecting to Carr Lane Woods in the south.

The Site use at present is public greenspace, dominated by amenity grassland and associated boundary trees, typical of community parkland. To the north, the Site is bordered by residential housing, to the east and south by small woodland blocks and wider to the west by the M57.

Approximately 250m to the east is a large industrial complex and to the south east resides a large development area.

AECOM checked the Geology of Britain Viewer³ on 12th May 2020. The Site bedrock was identified as Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation – Sandstone and Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone with superficial deposits of Till, Devensian – Diamicton.

AECOM checked Cranfield University's Soilscape⁴ online mapping on 12th May 2020. Site soils were described as slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils, with slightly impeded to impeded drainage.

Phase 3

Phase 3 extends through an area of unutilised scrubland, to the west of a large residential development site, east of Carr Lane Woods, consisting of open fields, wooded areas and a large pond.

Following a review of the Geology of Britain Viewer on 19th August 2020, Site bedrock was identified as Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone, with superficial deposits of Till, Devensian - Diamicton.

AECOM accessed Cranfield University's Soilscape mapping on 19th August 2020. Site soils were described as slightly acid, loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage.

Phase 5

Phase 5 extends through Stadt Moers Country Park, with meadows, small woodland blocks and associated paths, to the immediate east of the M57.

³ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Site topography was noted at the time of surveying to be undulating, with many rises and falls in elevation across the Site.

Following a review of the Geology of Britain Viewer on 19th August 2020, Site bedrock was identified as Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone, with superficial deposits of Till, Devensian – Diamicton.

AECOM accessed Cranfield University's Soilscales mapping on 19th August 2020. Site soils were described as slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage.

Phase 6

Phase 6 continues to extend through the southern section of Stadt Moers Country Park, intersected by Pottery Lane, consisting of meadows, small woodland blocks, a large pond area and associated paths, situated to the immediate east of the M57, forming a similar resemblance to Phase 5.

Following a review of the Geology of Britain Viewer on 19th August 2020, Site bedrock was identified as Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone, with superficial deposits Till, Devensian – Diamicton.

AECOM accessed Cranfield University's Soilscales mapping on 19th August 2020. Site soils were described as slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils, with impeded drainage.

Phase 8

Phase 8 initiates to the immediate east of Cronton Colliery at Fox's Lane Bank Road, extending east across agricultural land, to the immediate south of private gardens, a woodland block and along various hedgerows and associated hedgerow trees, finishing at small group of residential houses along Penny Lane.

Following a review of the Geology of Britain Viewer on 19th August 2020, Site bedrock was identified as Kinnerton Sandstone Formation – Sandstone, Kinnerton Sandstone Formation – Sandstone, with superficial deposits of Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel and, Till, Devensian – Diamicton.

AECOM accessed Cranfield University's Soilscales mapping on 19th August 2020. Site soils were described as freely draining slightly acid sandy soils to the very west of Phase 8 and Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage to the east.

Phase 9

Phase 9 follows Penny Lane through a small area of residential housing, alongside agricultural land extending through the built environment of Cronton, Phase 9 ends along Sandy Lane, an informal country track extending south, to the east of a woodland block and west of agricultural land.

Following a review of the Geology of Britain Viewer on 19th August 2020, Site bedrock was identified as Kinnerton Sandstone Formation – Sandstone and Chester Formation - Sandstone, Pebbly (gravelly), with superficial deposits of Till, Devensian – Diamicton.

AECOM accessed Cranfield University's Soilscales mapping on 19th August 2020. Site soils were described as Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage.

3.2 The Trees

The survey identified 482 features across six phases, including: 341 individual trees, 105 Tree Groups, Ten Woodlands and 26 Hedgerows.

Across the six phases, the survey identified 25 tree features of high quality (Category A), 214 features of moderate quality (Category B) and 207 features of low quality (Category C).

In addition, the survey identified 36 trees as unsuitable for retention (Category U) due to structural and physiological defects and should be actioned as per the Tree Survey Schedule, included as Appendix B. Site photography can be found at Appendix D located to the rear of this report.

The trees on Site are predominantly semi mature and in a good condition. Species present include common walnut (*Juglans regia*), hybrid black poplar (*Populus x canadensis*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), bird cherry (*Prunus padus*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), common lime (*Tilia X europaea*), common oak (*Quercus robur*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), holm oak (*Quercus ilex*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), common alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), English elm (*Ulmus procera*), white willow (*Salix alba*), goat willow (*Salix caprea*), crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), buddleja (*Buddleja sp.*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), hybrid service tree (*Sorbus x thuringiaca* 'Fastigiata'), laburnum (*Laburnum anagyroides*), aspen (*Populus tremula*), apple (*Malus sp.*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), rose sp. (*Rosa sp.*), briar rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*), damson (*Prunus domestica*), field elm (*Ulmus minor*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), white poplar (*Populus alba*), grey alder (*Alnus incana*), small leaved lime (*Tilia cordata*), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), whitebeam (*Sorbus aria*), grey poplar (*Populus canescens*), Japanese tree lilac (*Syringa reticulata*), weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*), pear (*Pyrus communis*), privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), cypress (*Chamaecyparis sp.*), wellingtonia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*), Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra* 'Italica'), Leyland cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Norway maple 'Crimson King' (*Acer platanoides* 'Crimson King'), cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), photinia red robin (*Photinia x fraseri*), magnolia (*Magnolia sp.*), pyracantha (*Pyracantha sp.*), cypress 'Ellwoodii' (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* 'Ellwoodii'), paperplant (*Fatsia japonica*) and copper beech (*Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea*).

Trees across the Site feature a wide range of age classes, from young to mature however, are predominantly between young and semi-mature. Figure 1 below shows the approximate distribution of tree features per age category across the Site.

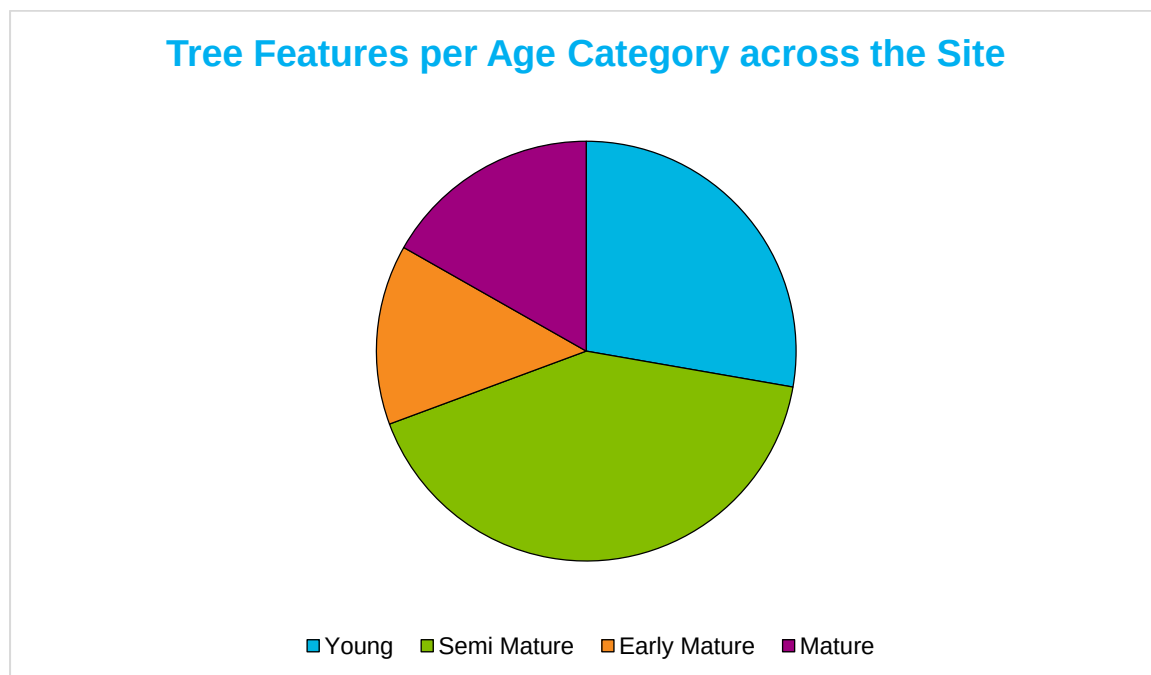


Figure 1. Site Wide Distribution of Tree Age Classes.

Phase 2

The majority of the trees established along Phase 2, are of moderate quality (Category B), forming a formal avenue feature to the west of the King George V Memorial Playing Fields, contributing highly to the local landscape and amenity.

One hybrid black poplar to the north (T2) and two hybrid black poplars to the south (T113 and T115) were identified as high quality (Category A) due to their landscape dominance, and establishment as climax canopy trees within a largely semi-mature, formally planted landscape.

One woodland (W108) was identified as high quality for its local and wider landscape contribution, as well as the likely contribution to wider ecosystem services.

Phase 3

Phase 3 extends to the northwest and north of a large new residential development. The trees are likely predominantly self-sown, and of wetland and riparian environments (such as willow, alder and sycamore). The majority of tree features established within Phase 3 were typically identified as low quality (Category C) due to their overall small size and assumed young age ranges, and thereby their lower current contribution to the landscape and the ease at which they can likely be replaced.

Phase 5

Phase 5 initiates at the southern periphery of a large development site. The trees which border the northern boundary of Phase 5 are typical of railway and highway corridor vegetation, with likely self-sown trees and shrubs, typically subject to periodic formal clearance works.

The majority of the trees established across Phase 5 form numerous small woodland blocks, predominantly of high quality (Category A). The dominant, established climax species within the woodland blocks are that of fast growing, pioneer species (such as willow, aspen and poplar), with an understory of mixed native species.

It is likely that the woodland blocks could be improved by proactive management such as thinning to create an uneven age and canopy structure which is likely to increase their overall value for the longer term'

Central to Phase 5, an engineered surface, utilised as a shared footway and cycleway extends through a woodland block, with a range of tree value categorisations, from high quality to unsuitable for retention (Category U), providing an example of the typical internal structure of the woodlands across Phase 5.

Phase 6

Phase 6, separated from Phase 5 by Pottery Lane, consists in the north of numerous parkland trees, most notably, three high quality individuals (T244, T245 and T246), all contributing highly to landscape character and local amenity.

To the south, Phase 6, to the east and west of the engineered surfacing which extends north to south, the tree population consists of numerous tree groups of mixed native species which are predominantly of moderate quality.

In the very south of Phase 6, the trees are established on the banks of and around a large pond area of varying qualities, with an informal avenue feature formed to the south and southeast of the pond.

Phase 8

Phase 8 initiates at Fox's Bank Lane, extending east through agricultural land. The trees across the phase are predominantly formed of moderate quality individuals, established as hedgerow trees at intermittent positions along the extent. One woodland of high quality was identified at the phase's western extent, forming a dense screen to the residential and non-rural land uses north, contributing to the rural landscape and whilst likely also contributing to the ecosystem services of the surrounding land.

Phase 9

Phase 9 initiates at Penny Lane, immediately adjacent to a row of residential houses, surrounded by agricultural land, with numerous trees of varying qualities established as boundary trees. A number of amenity plantings, hedgerows and various self-sown trees were also observed.

To the east of Phase 9, within Cronton, numerous trees of moderate quality were identified forming formal street tree plantings and various ornamental garden plantings, consisting of small trees, hedges shrubs and ornamental plants.

To the southern extent of Phase 9, the route extends south of Cronton, along Sandy Lane, to the east of a moderate quality woodland block, and east of numerous agricultural land boundary trees, typical of public footways, formed of a mix of moderate and low-quality individuals and groups.

3.3 Statutory and Non-Statutory Designations

3.3.1 Statutory Designations:

Phase 2

AECOM accessed Knowsley Council's online mapping on 28th August 2020. No Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) or Conservation Areas were identified within Phase 2 which could affect trees within or immediately adjacent to the Site.

Following a review of Magic Map⁵, Phase 2 was not identified within or immediately adjacent to a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or as being sited within a SSSI impact zone which could affect trees within or immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development.

Phase 3

AECOM accessed Knowsley Council's online mapping on 28th August 2020. No TPO's or Conservation Areas were identified within Phase 3 which could affect trees within or immediately adjacent to the Site.

Following a review of Magic Map, Phase 3 was not identified within or immediately adjacent to a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or as being sited within a SSSI impact zone which could affect trees within or immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development.

Phase 5

AECOM accessed Knowsley Council's online mapping on 28th August 2020. No TPO's or Conservation Areas were identified within Phase 5 which could affect trees within or immediately adjacent to the Site.

Following a review of Magic Map, Phase 5 was not identified within or immediately adjacent to a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or as being sited within a SSSI impact zone which could affect trees within or immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development.

Phase 6

AECOM accessed Knowsley Council's online mapping on 1st September 2020. No TPO's or Conservation Areas were identified within Phase 6 which could affect trees within or immediately adjacent to the Site.

Following a review of Magic Map, Phase 6 was not identified within or immediately adjacent to a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or as being sited within a SSSI impact zone which could affect trees within or immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development.

Phase 8

AECOM accessed Knowsley Council's online mapping on 1st September 2020. One Area TPO was identified (Ref: 86/00002/TPO) immediately adjacent to the west at the start of Phase 8, shown below as Figure 1. This designation will not affect trees within the Phase 8 extent.

No Conservation Areas were identified within or immediately adjacent to the Site.

Following a review of Magic Map, Phase 8 was not identified within or immediately adjacent to a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or as being sited within a SSSI impact zone which could affect trees within or immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development.

⁵ <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

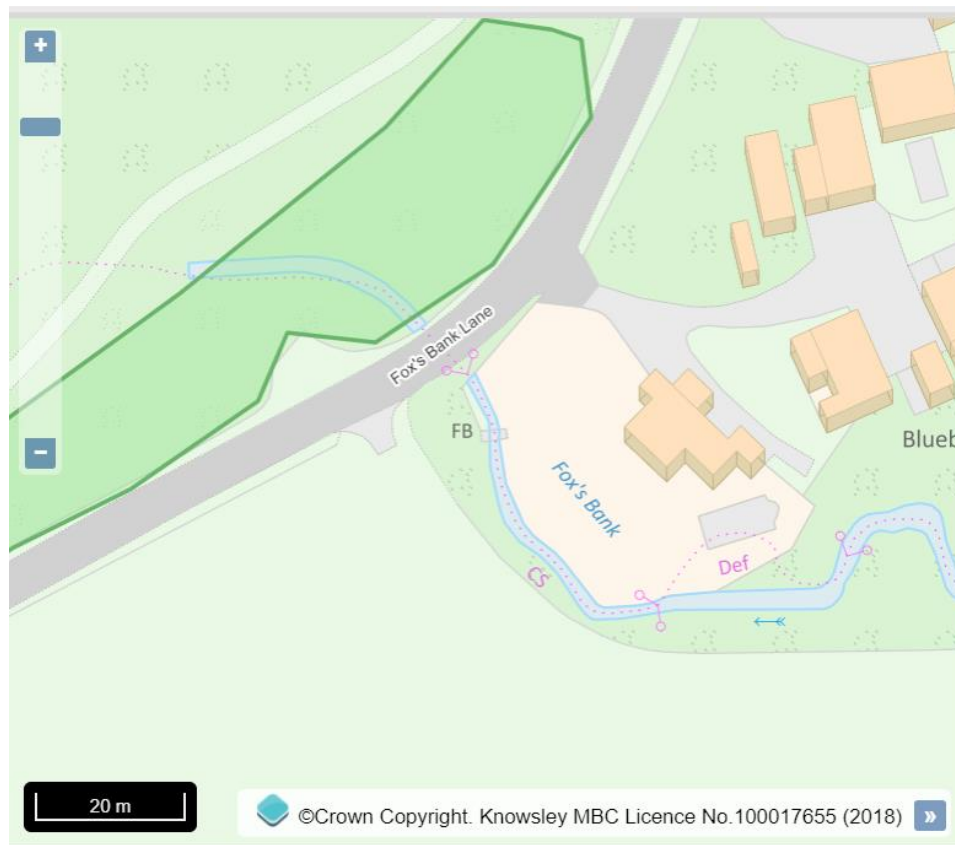


Figure 2. Excerpt from KBC's online mapping, TPO reference: 86/00002/TPO, Phase 8.

Phase 9

AECOM accessed Knowsley Council's online mapping on 28th August 2020. One Conservation Area, Town End Conservation Area (Ref: 17/00003/CONARA) was identified to the north of Cronton, as shown on Figure 2. As such, all trees with a stem diameter greater than 75mm (measured at a height of 1.5m) within this area are subject to statutory protection, equivalent to that of a Tree Preservation Order. This is likely to include trees, tree groups and hedges: G383, T385, H386, G387, H388, T389, T390, H393, T391, T392, H393, T394, H395, G397, T399, G400, T401, T402, G403, T404, G405, T406, T407 and T408.

No TPO's were identified within Phase 9 which could affect trees within or immediately adjacent to the Site.

Following a review of Magic Map, Phase 9 was not identified within or immediately adjacent to a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or as being sited within a SSSI impact zone which could affect trees within or immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development.

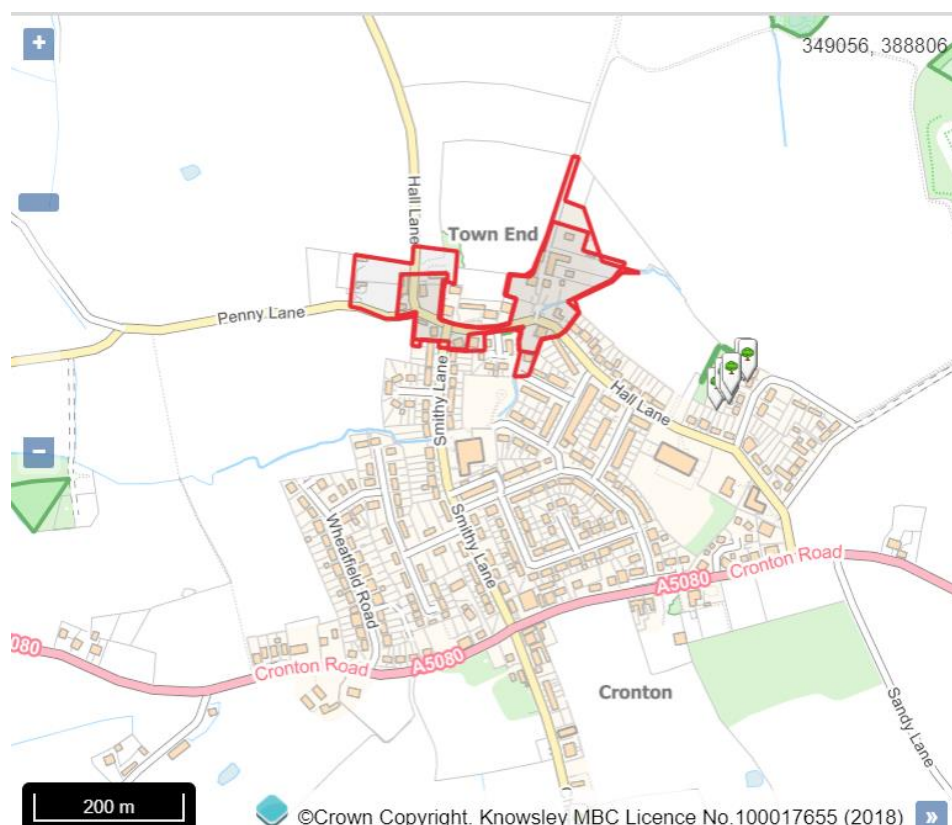


Figure 3. Excerpt from KBC's online mapping, CA reference: 17/00003/CONARA, Phase 9.

Additional Regulations and Consents

The Hedgerow Regulations (1997) 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 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.

A felling licence may be required by the Forestry Commission to fell more than 5m³ in any calendar quarter (subject to relevant exceptions including trees in gardens, designated public open spaces or churchyards).

Full planning consent is an exemption from the need to apply for consent for works to trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order, 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 5m³ per calendar quarter). Prior to any tree works the status of trees to be removed or pruned must be verified with the LPA and the Forestry Commission as appropriate.

3.3.2 Non-Statutory Designations

Phase 2

Following a review of Magic Map⁶ on the 12th May 2020, the Site contains no ancient semi natural woodland, replanted ancient woodland or Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitats.

⁶ <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

AECOM checked the Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory⁷ on 12th May 2020. No trees within or immediately adjacent to the Site were identified as ancient, veteran, notable or as having any other special designation.

Phase 3

Following a review of Magic Map on the 1st September 2020, the Site contains no ancient semi natural woodland, replanted ancient woodland or Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitats.

AECOM checked the Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory on 1st September 2020. No trees within or immediately adjacent to the Site were identified as ancient, veteran, notable or as having any other special designation.

Phase 5

Following a review of Magic Map on the 1st September 2020, multiple areas of Priority Habitat Inventory – Deciduous Woodland (England) were identified across Phase 5. Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitats, are a non-statutory designation which may be considered by Knowsley Council during the planning process. As such they are a potential material consideration.



Figure 4. Excerpt from Magic Map showing BAP Priority Habitats, Phase 5.

The Site contains no identified ancient semi natural woodland or replanted ancient woodland.

AECOM checked the Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory on 1st September 2020. No trees within or immediately adjacent to the Site were identified as ancient, veteran, notable or as having any other special designation.

Phase 6

Following a review of Magic Map on the 2nd September 2020, multiple areas of Priority Habitat Inventory – Deciduous Woodland (England) were identified across Phase 6. Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitats, are a non-statutory designation which may be considered by Knowsley Council during the planning process. As such they are a potential material consideration.

⁷ <https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/tree-search/?v=1699650&ml=map&z=13&nwLat=53.444265592243866&nwLng=-2.921565055847164&seLat=53.408670376960075&seLng=-2.704756736755367>



Figure 5. Excerpt from Magic Map showing BAP Priority Habitats, Phase 6.

AECOM checked the Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory on 2nd September 2020. No trees within or immediately adjacent to the Phase 6 were identified as ancient, veteran, notable or as having any other special designations.

Phase 8

Following a review of Magic Map on the 2nd September 2020, multiple areas of Priority Habitat Inventory – Deciduous Woodland (England) were identified across Phase 6. Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitats, are a non-statutory designation which may be considered by Knowsley Council during the planning process. As such they are a potential material consideration.

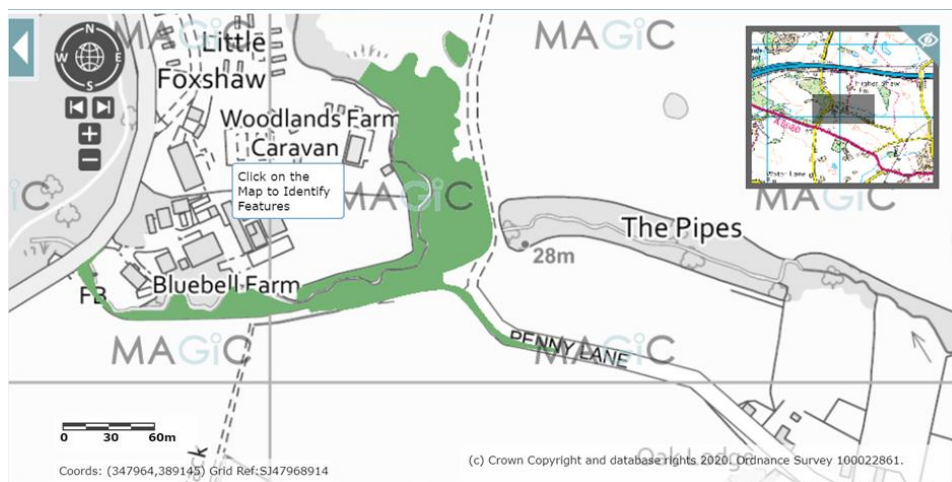


Figure 6. Excerpt from Magic Map showing BAP Priority Habitats, Phase 8.

AECOM checked the Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory on 2nd September 2020. No trees within or immediately adjacent to the Phase 6 were identified as ancient, veteran, notable or as having any other special designations.

Phase 9

Following a review of Magic Map on 2nd September 2020, no areas within or immediately adjacent to Phase 9 were identified as semi natural ancient woodland, replanted ancient woodland or Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitats.

AECOM checked the Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory on 2nd September 2020. No trees within or immediately adjacent to the Phase 6 were identified as ancient, veteran, notable or as having any other special designations.

4. Tree Related Constraints and Opportunities

The Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix A) shows the area of constraints associated with the trees on Site. As identified within the drawing key, the green shaded area shows the extent of tree canopies, the canopy outline colour indicates the quality category of the tree and the dashed black line is indicative of the RPA, which is the nominal area of tree roots which are generally considered essential to tree health and function. Roots are likely to extend outside of this point but beyond the RPA extent tree roots are not considered a significant constraint.

The default position is generally that all new features and associated works be located outside of areas where trees are to be retained.

4.1 Tree Categorisations as per BS5837:2012

The trees on Site have been assigned to a quality category as per BS5837:2012, which relates to their arboricultural, landscape and cultural/conservation value.

Category C trees are shown by a grey canopy outline on the Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix A). This means they are of relatively low quality and would not normally be considered a significant constraint to future development. However, these trees may still provide some useful value and should be considered for retention where they do not pose a significant constraint to the Proposed Development.

Category B trees (blue canopy outline) are described as being of moderate quality and it is generally desirable to retain trees of this standard and incorporate them within the Proposed Development wherever feasible.

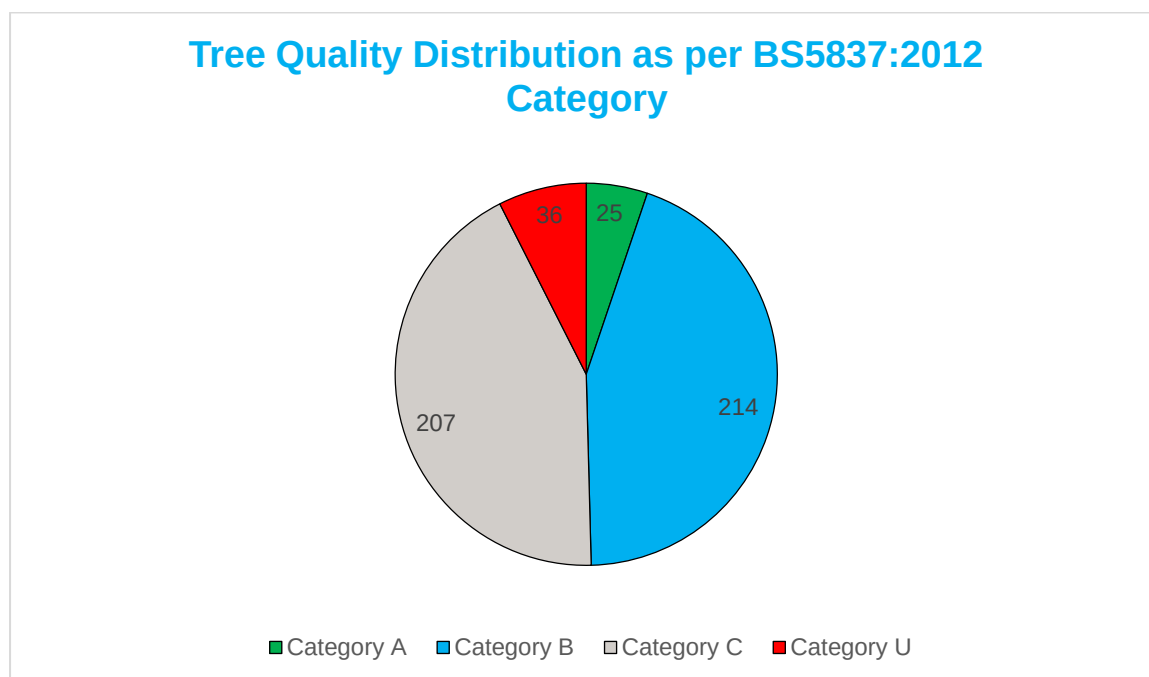
Category A trees (green canopy outline) are classified as being of high quality and trees of this nature should be retained and incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development due to the high level of benefits they provide.

Category U trees (red canopy outline) are trees with less than ten years of reasonable useful life expectancy or those in such poor condition that they should be removed, regardless of any development activity. Trees of this nature represent no constraint to development.

The table below summarises the number of trees in each category recorded within or adjacent to the Site.

Table 2 Summary of trees in each quality category.

Quality Category	A	B	C	U
Number of trees	25	214	207	36



4.2 Considerations

General

In planning terms lower quality trees can often be straightforwardly removed to facilitate development where their loss can be mitigated with replacement tree planting or where no replacement planting is necessary. This is likely to apply to Category C and Category U trees and hedgerows where there are no other constraints in place (e.g. ecological or heritage).

The default position must be that higher quality trees (Category A and B) be retained and protected however in some cases it may also be feasible to remove trees of this quality where there is no reasonable alternative and where the benefit of the development outweighs the impact of the loss of the tree/s. Should this be required pre application discussions with the LPA are recommended to manage the risk of refused consent.

Third Party Trees

If any of the trees are owned by third parties, prior consent must be in place before any tree works are carried out and it is recommended that this is secured prior to the submission of any planning application. The following trees are likely to be owned by third parties, identified from each phase.

Phase 2

It is unlikely that any trees within Phase 2 are owned by third parties.

Phase 3

It is unlikely that any trees within Phase 3 are owned by third parties.

Phase 5

Within Phase 5, the following trees and tree groups are likely to be owned by third parties, established on a railway embankment: T145, G150 and G159.

Phase 6

Within Phase 6, the following trees and tree groups are likely to be owned by third parties, established on a railway embankment: G248, T249, G250, T251, part of the southern extent of W243, G252, G253, G254, T255, the northern extent of G256 and T257.

Within the southern extent of Phase 6, the following trees and tree groups are likely to be owned by third parties, established to the south of the existing footway, south of the pond area: T308, T315, G316, T319, T320, G321, G322 and G323.

Phase 8

Across Phase 8, it is likely that all the trees surveyed are owned by third parties.

Phase 9

It is likely that all the trees surveyed within Phase 9 are the property of third parties, with the exception of: T411, T412, T413, T414, T415, T417, T418, T419 and T420.

New Surfacing

While it is often feasible to install new hard surfacing on existing soft ground within a tree RPA this generally requires the use of raised surfaces supported by carefully located piles or the use of proprietary load bearing surfaces (such as CellWeb, ArborRaft or equivalent) installed on top of the existing unsurfaced ground level using 'no dig' techniques. New areas of hard surfacing should not generally occupy more than 20% of the RPA of a retained tree, as set out in Section 7.4.2.3 of BS5837.

New 'no dig' hard surfacing should ensure a minimum clearance of 0.5m from the stem of any retained tree. Younger trees which are likely to increase significantly in size are likely to require a greater clearance.

Services

New services or the diversion or removal of existing services must be carefully considered. In general, all new services should be routed outside of the RPA of retained trees. Where this is unavoidable alternative methodologies such as the use of directional drilling or equivalent trenchless techniques can facilitate service installation beneath tree root systems (likely to be at least 1m+ dependent on ground conditions and tree species affected).

Shallow service runs may be installed using hand excavation where all significant tree roots can be retained and services be threaded beneath. Existing services can be winched out from a manhole/chamber located outside of an RPA and redundant pipework can be decommissioned using pipe bursting techniques to avoid excavation which could damage roots.

These operations typically require a detailed arboricultural method statement to set out in detail how they can be successfully achieved.

4.3 The Future Impact of Trees

General

The future impact of trees on Site must be considered in relation to any development proposals. Trees and groups to be retained must be afforded suitable space to ensure they remain viable in the long term. Trees which are currently not fully grown will increase in size and this must be considered in conjunction with the Proposed Development and future use of the Site.

Future growth

The trees on Site are of a large variation in ages, from young to mature, with a large percentage of the trees across the six phases identified as young or semi mature. Such trees are likely to significantly increase in size and the adjacent land use should be considered accordingly. Branches and tree crowns may require ongoing cyclical pruning and maintenance to maintain minimum height clearances whilst the secondary expansion of stems and lateral root buttressing may limit the extent of specialised hard surfacing up to and around the bases of retained trees.

Leaf fall

Deciduous trees will drop leaves each autumn. Evergreen trees will deposit leaves/needles, seeds and other detritus throughout the year. This is likely to result in a maintenance requirement to manage leaves on hard surfaced footways. Leaf fall can be easily cleared as required from hard surfacing. Non slip surfacing can reduce the frequency that this is required.

4.4 Tree Protection

Trees to be retained in close proximity to areas of development activity, including areas for new surfacing, services, work site compounds and storage will need to be protected to ensure they are not damaged. This is generally achieved with the use of robust, immovable temporary tree protection fencing, to prevent access within the RPA or canopy spread of trees. Where access is unavoidable, alternative protection arrangements such as ground protection (sufficient to protect the structure of the soil from compaction), and /or access facilitation pruning (to ensure a reasonable clearance for operations is provided) may be required. The advice of an arboriculturist should be sought to inform this assessment.

4.5 Tree Planting

Where trees are to be removed due to a conflict with the proposed design, mitigation planting is likely to be required to ensure a continuity of tree cover for the Site and to address any negative impact on local amenity and landscape character. Consideration should be given to the reasonable provision of space for new tree planting to off-set any necessary tree loss.

Soil structure in areas for new planting will need to be maintained and may require protection during operation of the Proposed Development to ensure reasonable conditions for future tree growth are available.

New planting should consider the existing species mix present on site in relation to both arboricultural and ecological considerations. New planting also offers an opportunity to increase the species and age class diversity for a given area which can boost the resilience of the local tree stock in relation to pests, disease and climate change as well as providing a greater range of amenity and other benefits.

New trees should be planted in accordance with the guidance set out in BS8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape - Recommendations (BS8545) and with the minimum distances from new structures, services and surfacing set out in Table A.1 of BS5837. AECOMs arboriculturists can provide further advice in relation to this issue if required.

5. Summary and Conclusion

The survey identified 482 features across six phases, including: 341 individual trees, 105 Tree Groups, Ten Woodlands and 26 Hedgerows.

Across the six phases, the survey identified 25 tree features of high quality (Category A), 214 features of moderate quality (Category B) and 207 features of low quality (Category C).

In addition, the survey identified 36 trees as unsuitable for retention (Category U) due to structural and physiological defects, and should be actioned as per the Tree Survey Schedule, included as Appendix B. The trees on Site form a significant spatial constraint to any potential development works, contributing significantly to the local and wider landscape character whilst providing high amenity value.

Where it is not possible to completely avoid the area of constraint associated with significant trees it may be possible to utilise special measures to facilitate the works.

A key consideration for any development activity will be the protection of the surrounding trees including the structure of the soil in which they grow, including from indirect damage via the storage or discharge of materials and the movement and use of plant and machinery. The default position is that all RPA and canopies of retained trees be fenced off as exclusion zones with no access. Where this is not feasible limited access may be acceptable using fit for purpose ground protection or other protective measures in accordance with BS5837.

Outside of the canopy and RPA, development works are not likely to be significantly constrained by trees, however it is important not to significantly impact on ground water levels in proximity to trees and where this could be a potential impact specific arboricultural advice must be obtained.

Lower quality trees (Category C and U) are not likely to be a significant arboricultural constraint to development where they can be satisfactorily replaced with new tree planting (or where their loss will not have a significant impact - e.g. due to the retention of adjacent trees) and therefore some sections of lower quality tree cover may be feasible to remove from a planning perspective.

All moderate and high value trees should be afforded full protection where possible. If the potential removal of higher value trees (Category A and B) is unavoidable this should be discussed in advance with local planning authority (Knowsley Borough Council) however the default position must be that trees of this quality are to be retained and protected where possible.

As the design progresses, it is recommended that the advice of an arboriculturist is sought to inform this process, particularly in relation to new features in close proximity to trees.

Draft layouts should be overlaid onto the Tree Constraints Plan to allow an assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development, including the identification of any trees which are to be removed.

An Arboricultural Impact Assessment is typically required to support a planning application (where required) and this allows the identification and assessment of the direct and indirect effects of the Proposed Development along with appropriate mitigation measures where necessary.

References

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National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Volume 4, Issue 2, (2007). NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees.

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Appendix A Tree Constraints Plan



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PROJECT

Prescot to Cranton

CLIENT

Knowsley MBC

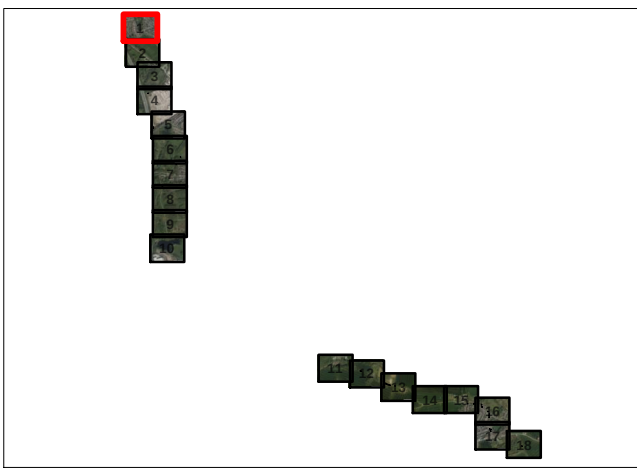
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GENERAL NOTES

1. TREE CATEGORIES AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012
2. TREE LOCATIONS ARE BASED ON THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY 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.
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6. DRAWING REFERENCES:
'55566 2D Topo (29-05-20)

KEY PLAN



KEY

A - CATEGORY TREES
(HIGH QUALITY & VALUE)

B - CATEGORY TREES
(MODERATE QUALITY & VALUE)

C - CATEGORY TREES
(LOW QUALITY & VALUE)

U - CATEGORY TREES
(UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION)

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

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

ISSUE/REVISION

A	12-07-2020	First Issue
I/R	DATE	DESCRIPTION

DRAWING STATUS

ISSUE

PROJECT NUMBER

60637218

SHEET TITLE

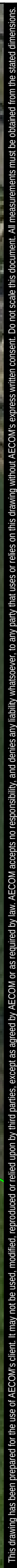
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
SHEET 001 OF 18

SHEET NUMBER

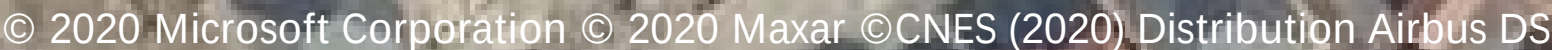
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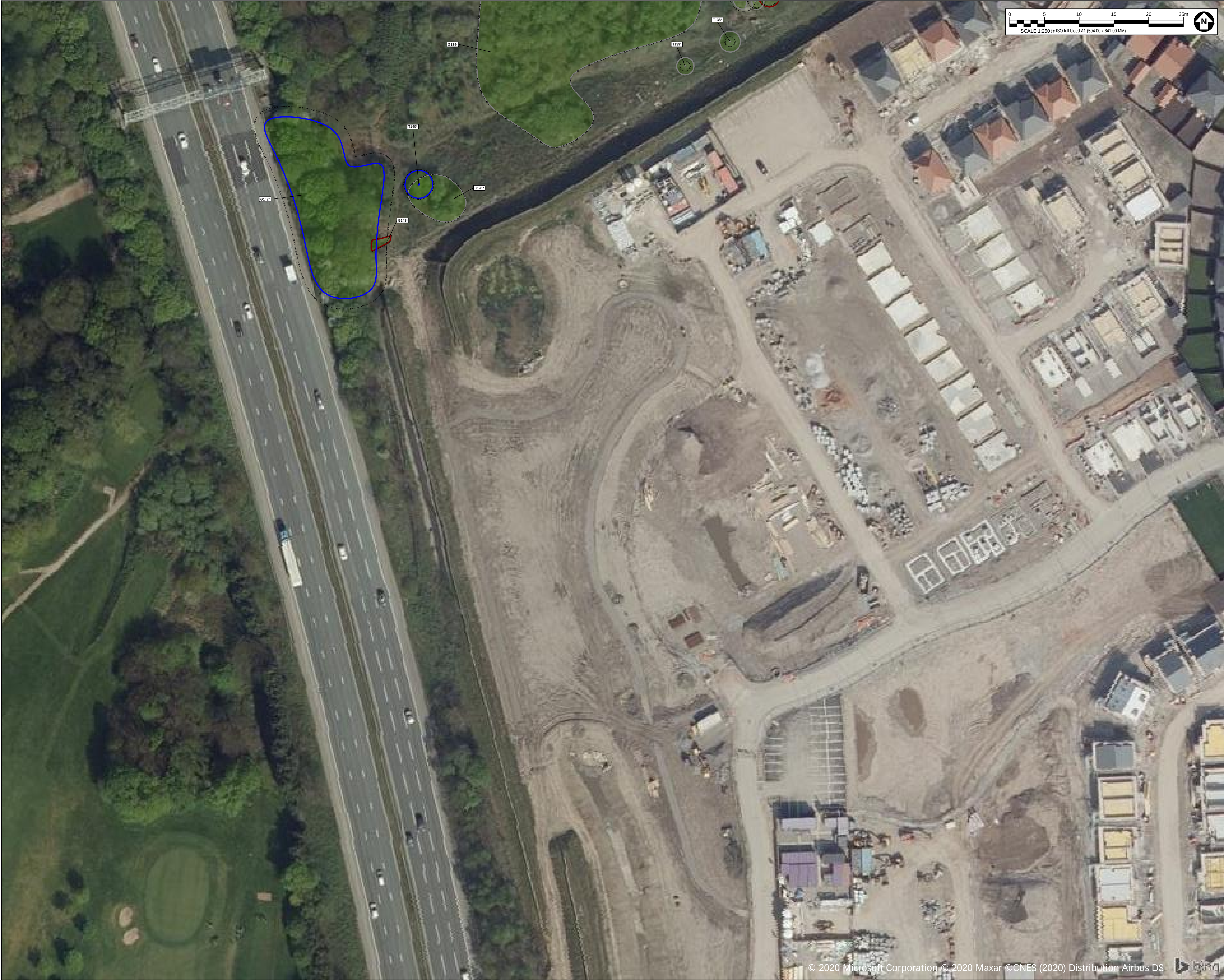


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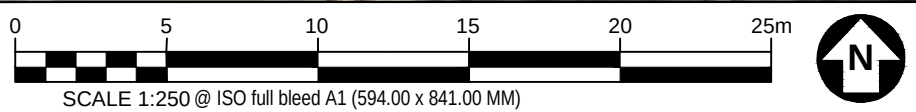
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'55566 2D Topo (29-05-20)'

The diagram illustrates the four categories of trees based on quality and value, and their corresponding Root Protection Areas (RPA) and Approximate Shading Arcs (ASA).

- A - CATEGORY TREES** (HIGH QUALITY & VALUE): Represented by a green circle with a green dot in the center. The RPA is a green circle with a radius of 4.0m, and the ASA is a green arc with a radius of 6.0m.
- B - CATEGORY TREES** (MODERATE QUALITY & VALUE): Represented by a blue circle with a blue dot in the center. The RPA is a blue circle with a radius of 3.0m, and the ASA is a blue arc with a radius of 4.5m.
- C - CATEGORY TREES** (LOW QUALITY & VALUE): Represented by a grey circle with a grey dot in the center. The RPA is a grey circle with a radius of 2.0m, and the ASA is a grey arc with a radius of 3.0m.
- U - CATEGORY TREES** (UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION): Represented by a red circle with a red dot in the center. The RPA is a red circle with a radius of 1.0m, and the ASA is a red arc with a radius of 1.5m.

The diagram also includes a legend for the Root Protection Areas (RPA) and Approximate Shading Arcs (ASA) for each category:

- ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPA)** (AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012): A diagram showing a tree with a root protection area (RPA) defined by a circle with a radius of 4.0m.
- APPROXIMATE SHADING ARC (ASA)** (AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012): A diagram showing a tree with an approximate shading arc (ASA) defined by a circle with a radius of 6.0m.

A	12-07-2020	First Issue
I/R	DATE	DESCRIPTION

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60637218

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
SHEET 005 OF 18

REV



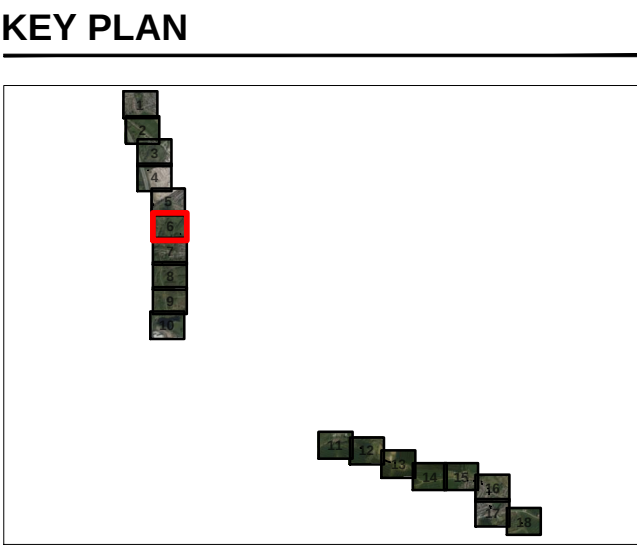


PROJECT
Prescot to Cranton

CLIENT
Knowsley MBC

CONSULTANT
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www.aecom.com

- GENERAL NOTES
1. TREE CATEGORIES AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012
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 5. THE ORIGINAL OF THIS DRAWING WAS PRODUCED IN COLOUR - A MONOCHROME COPY SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON.
 6. DRAWING REFERENCES:
'55566 2D Topo (29-05-20)



KEY

- A - CATEGORY TREES
(HIGH QUALITY & VALUE)
- B - CATEGORY TREES
(MODERATE QUALITY & VALUE)
- C - CATEGORY TREES
(LOW QUALITY & VALUE)
- U - CATEGORY TREES
(UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION)
- ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPA)
(AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012)
- APPROXIMATE SHADING ARC
(AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012)

ISSUE/REVISION		
A	12-07-2020	First Issue
I/R	DATE	DESCRIPTION

DRAWING STATUS
ISSUE

PROJECT NUMBER
60637218

SHEET TITLE
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
SHEET 006 OF 18

SHEET NUMBER	REV.
60637218-ACM-XX-XX-DR-AB-TCP006	A



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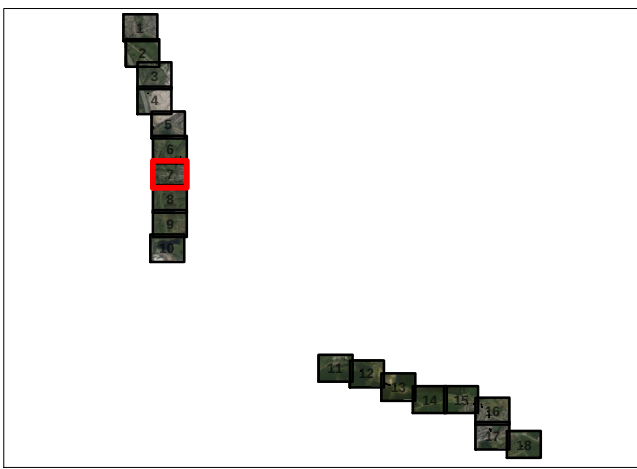
CONSULTANT

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KEY PLAN



KEY

A - CATEGORY TREES
(HIGH QUALITY & VALUE)

B - CATEGORY TREES
(MODERATE QUALITY & VALUE)

C - CATEGORY TREES
(LOW QUALITY & VALUE)

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(UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION)

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

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

ISSUE/REVISION

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I/R	DATE	DESCRIPTION

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PROJECT NUMBER

60637218

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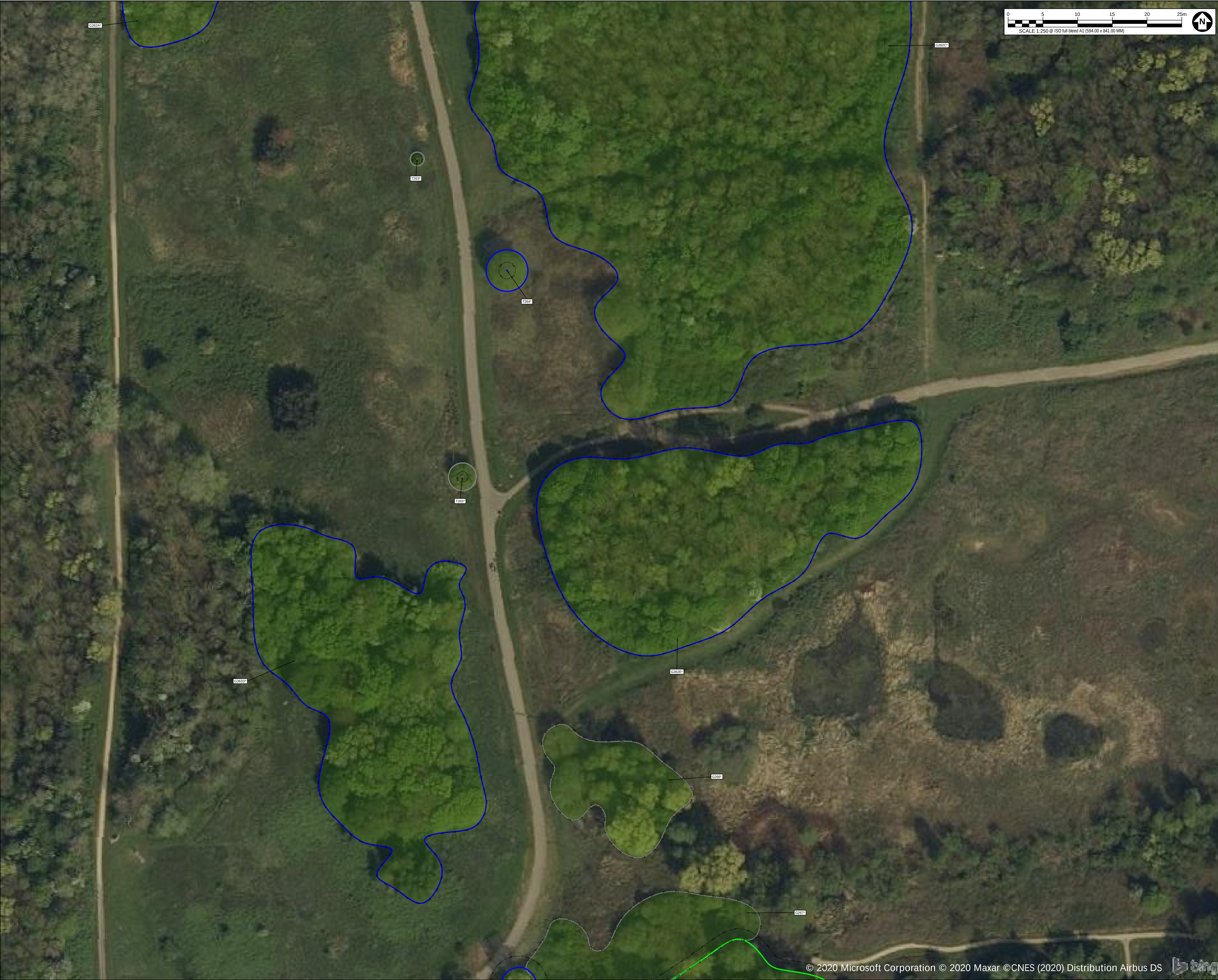
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
SHEET 007 OF 18

SHEET NUMBER

60637218-ACM-XX-XX-DR-AB-TCP007

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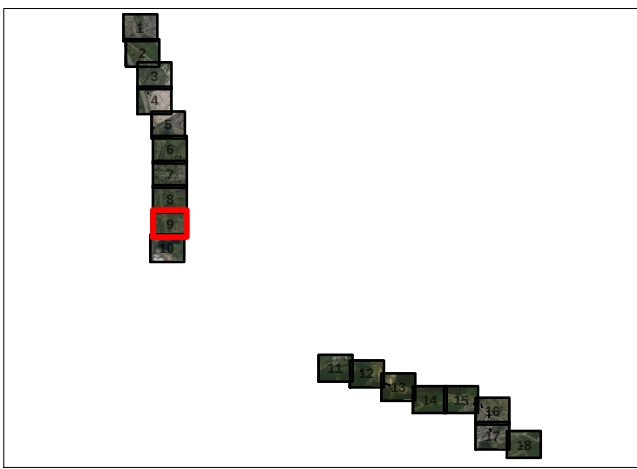
CONSULTANT

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KEY PLAN



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ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPA)
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APPROXIMATE SHADING ARC
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ISSUE/REVISION

I/R	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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DRAWING STATUS

ISSUE

PROJECT NUMBER

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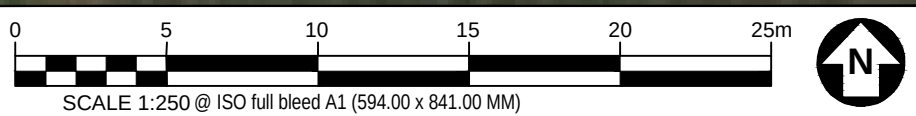
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
SHEET 009 OF 18

SHEET NUMBER

60637218-ACM-XX-XX-DR-AB-TCP009

REV.

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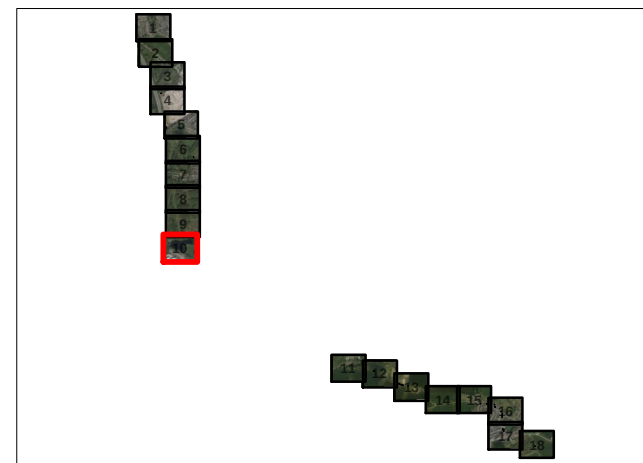
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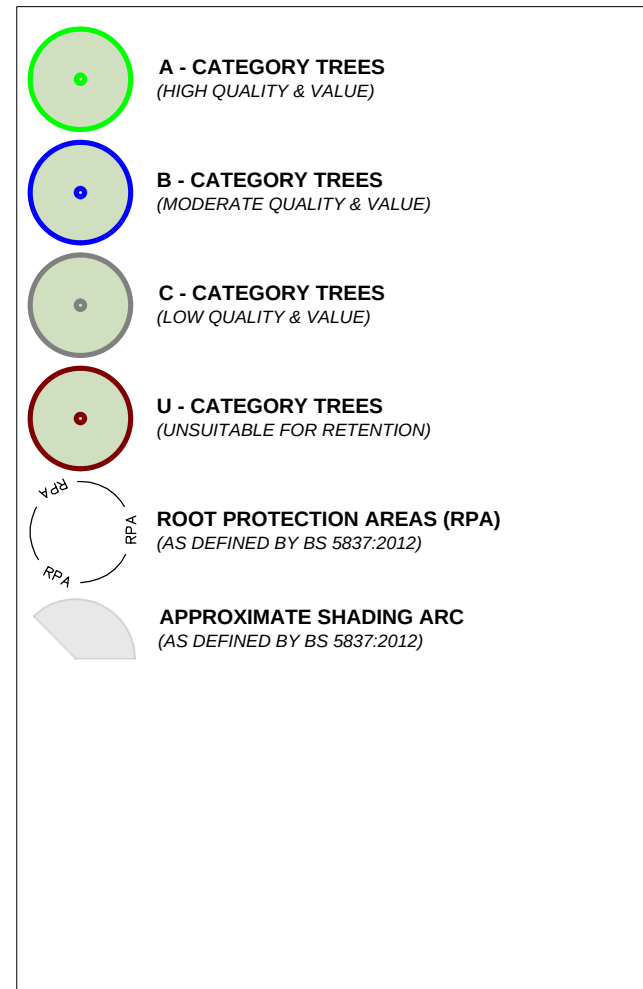
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KEY PLAN



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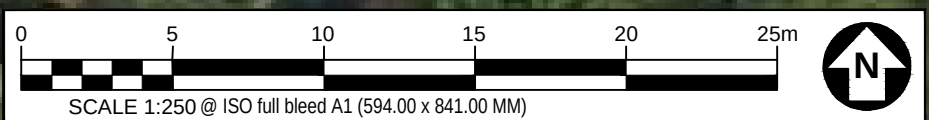
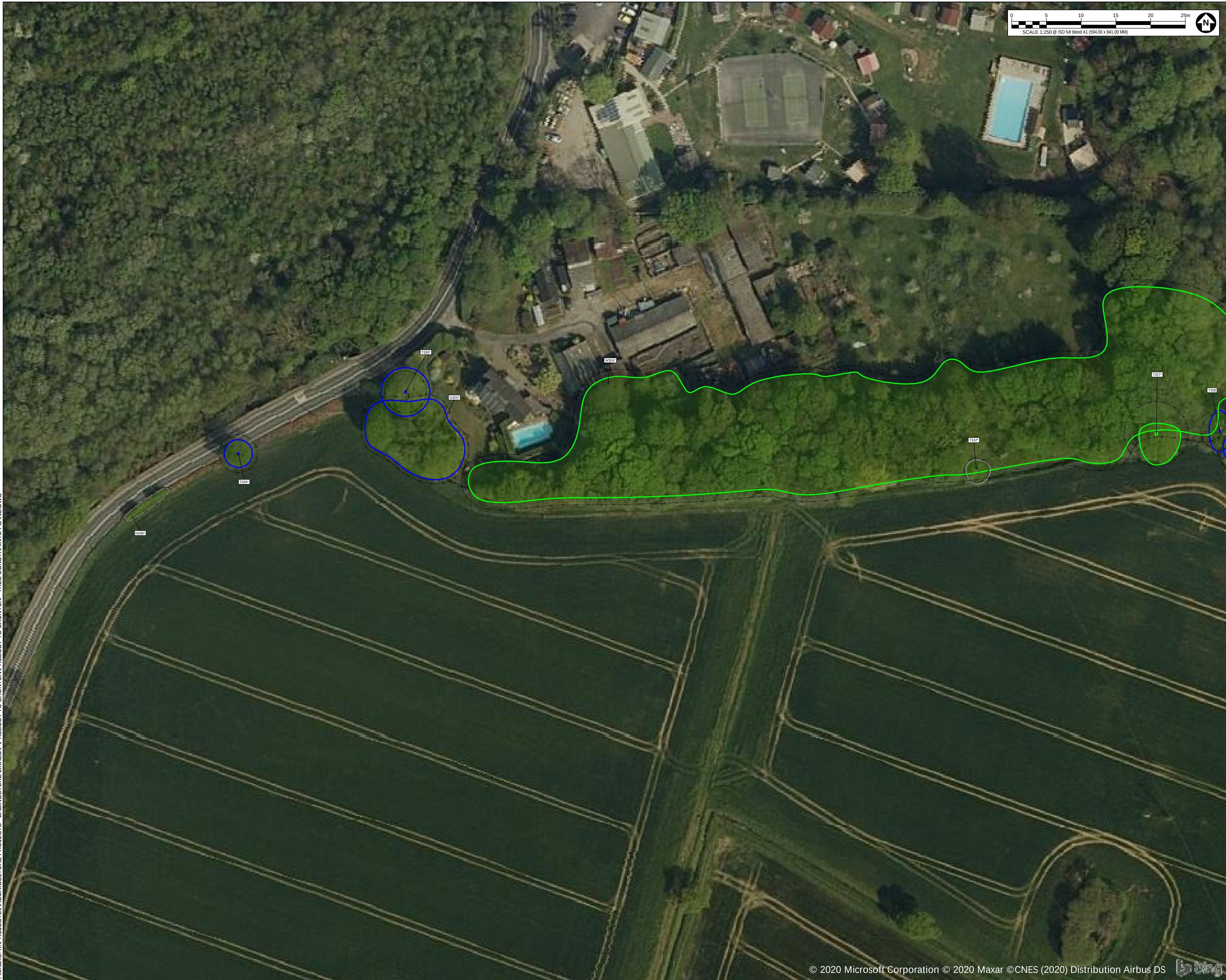
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
SHEET 010 OF 18

SHEET NUMBER

60637218-ACM-XX-XX-DR-AB-TCP010

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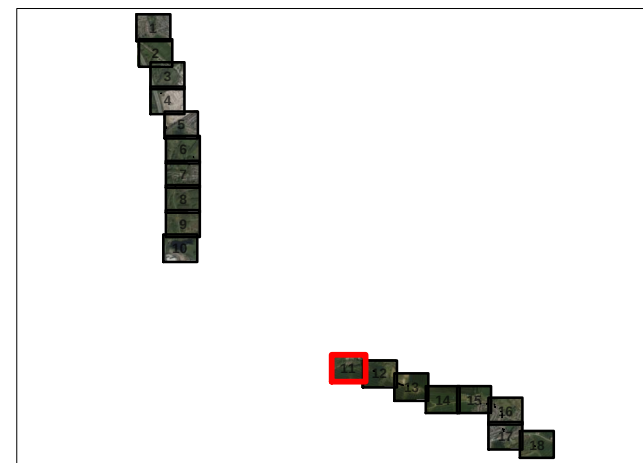
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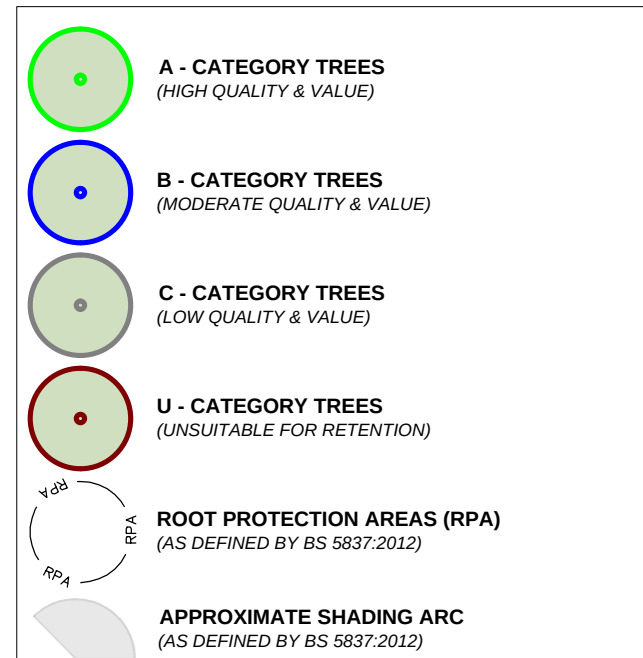
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KEY PLAN



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TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
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SHEET NUMBER

60637218-ACM-XX-XX-DR-AB-TCP011

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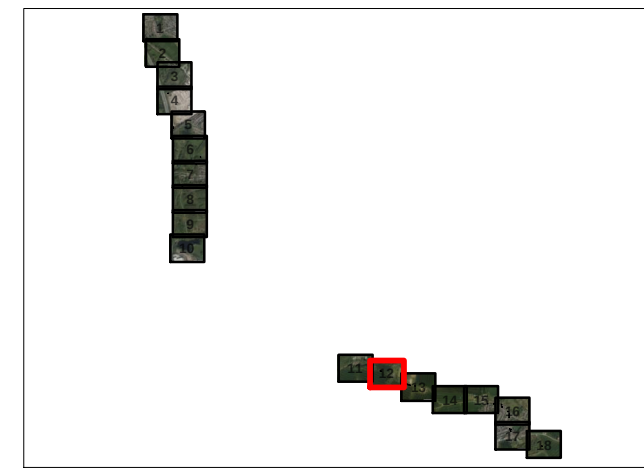
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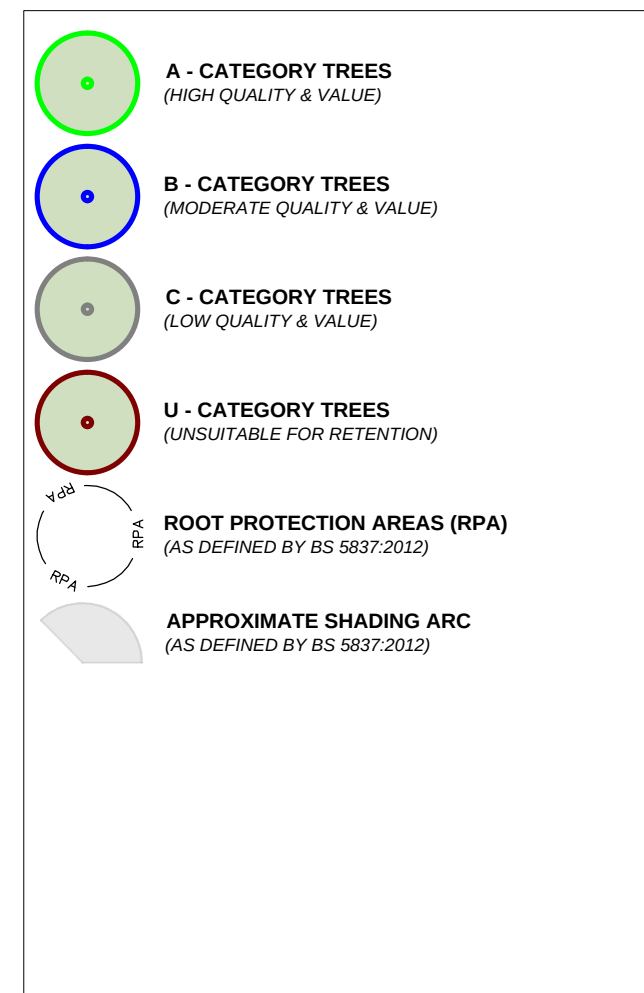
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KEY PLAN



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60637218

SHEET TITLE

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
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SHEET NUMBER

60637218-ACM-XX-XX-DR-AB-TCP012

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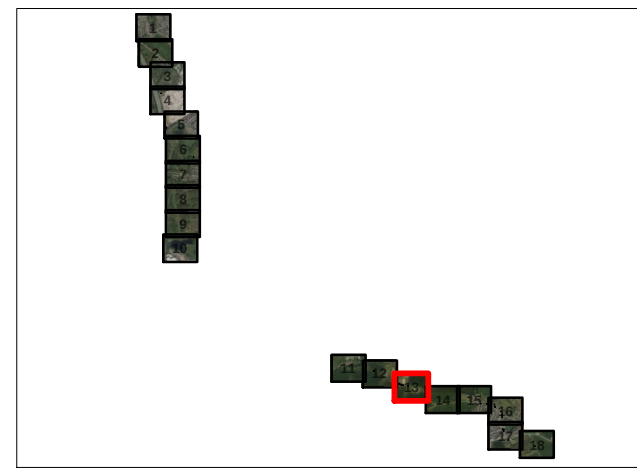
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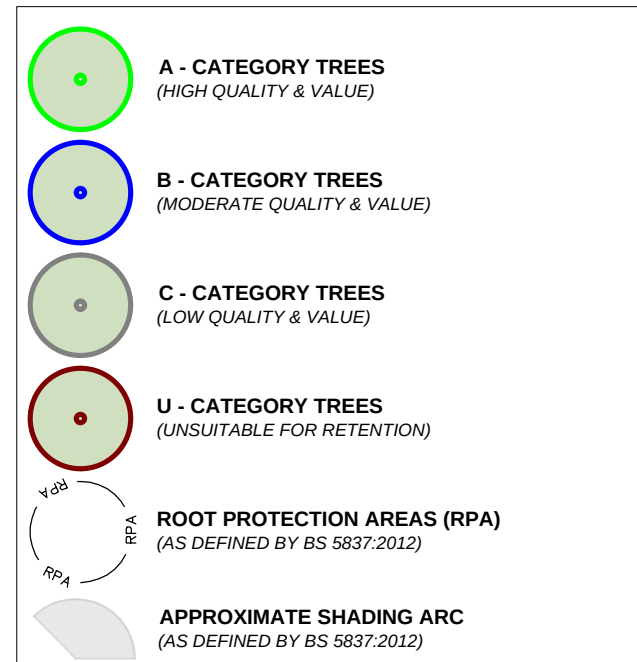
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KEY PLAN



KEY



ISSUE/REVISION

A	12-07-2020	First Issue
I/R	DATE	DESCRIPTION

DRAWING STATUS

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SHEET TITLE

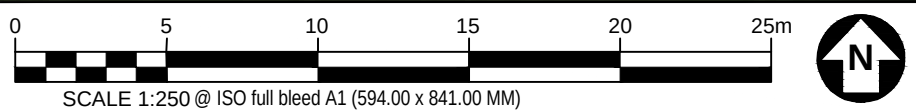
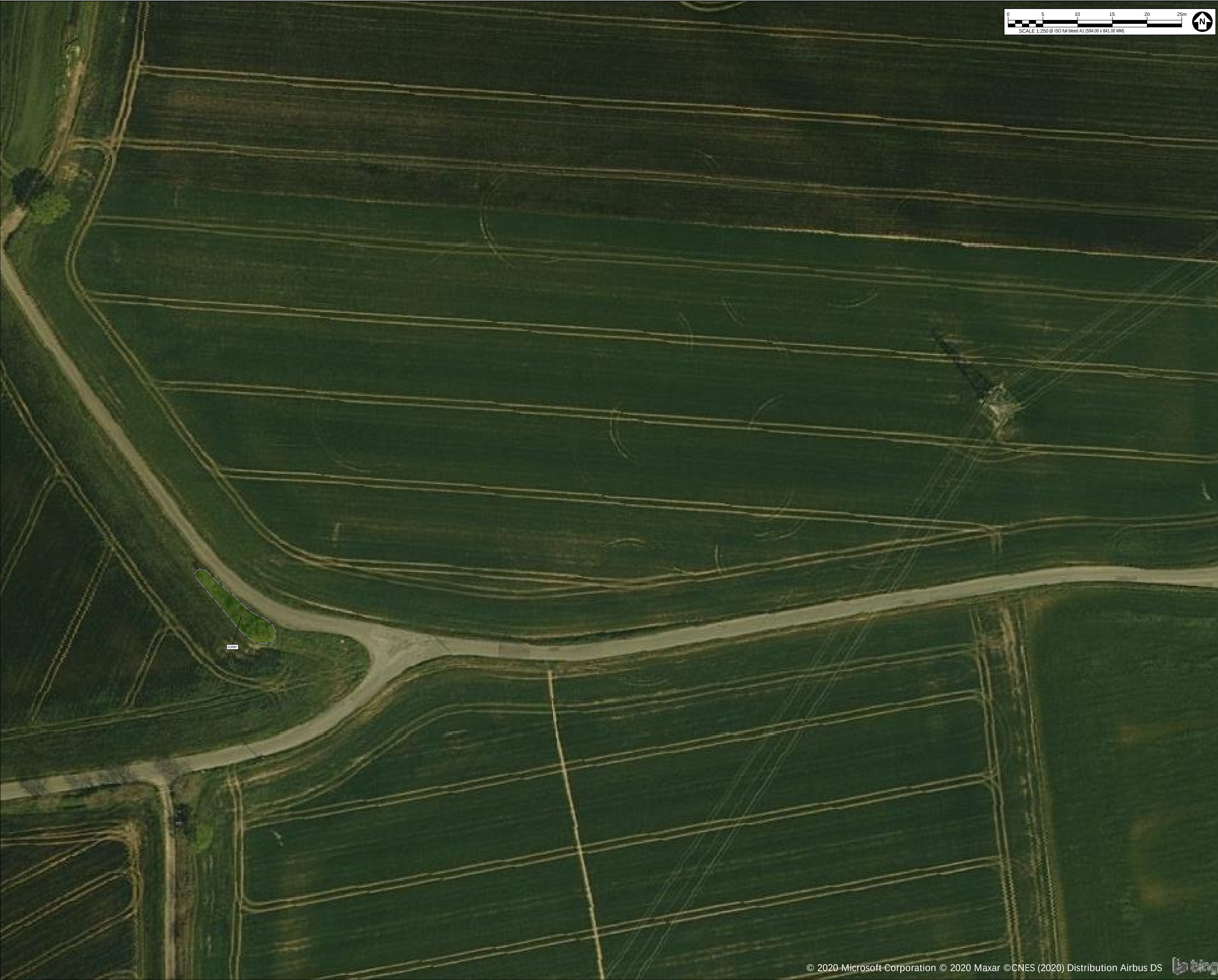
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
SHEET 013 OF 18

SHEET NUMBER

60637218-ACM-XX-XX-DR-AB-TCP013

REV.

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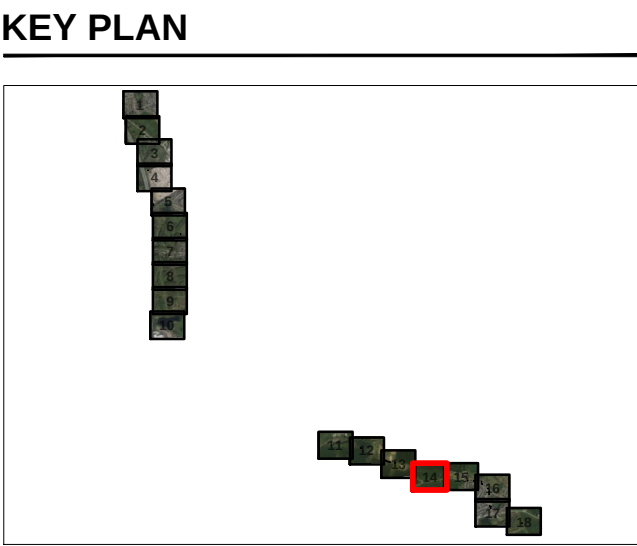
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PROJECT
Prescot to Cranton

CLIENT
Knowsley MBC

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KEY

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(HIGH QUALITY & VALUE)
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(LOW QUALITY & VALUE)
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(UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION)
- ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPA)**
(AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012)
- APPROXIMATE SHADING ARC**
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ISSUE/REVISION		
A	12-07-2020	First Issue
I/R	DATE	DESCRIPTION

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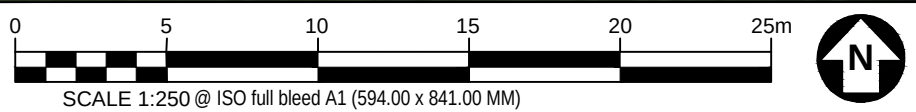
PROJECT NUMBER
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SHEET TITLE
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
SHEET 014 OF 18

SHEET NUMBER	REV.
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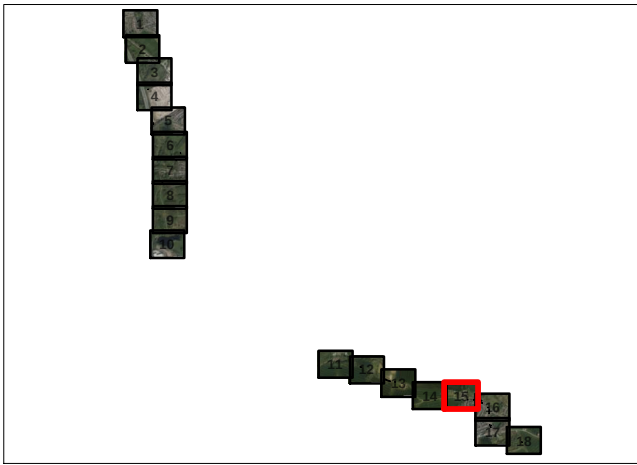
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KEY PLAN



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(HIGH QUALITY & VALUE)

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

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

ISSUE/REVISION

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60637218

SHEET TITLE

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
SHEET 015 OF 18

SHEET NUMBER

60637218-ACM-XX-XX-DR-AB-TCP015

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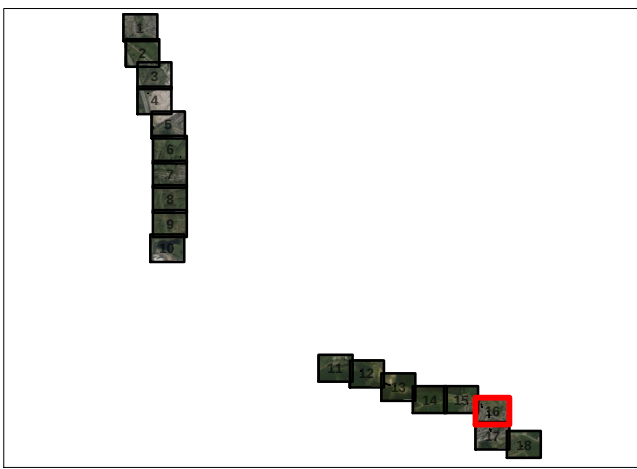
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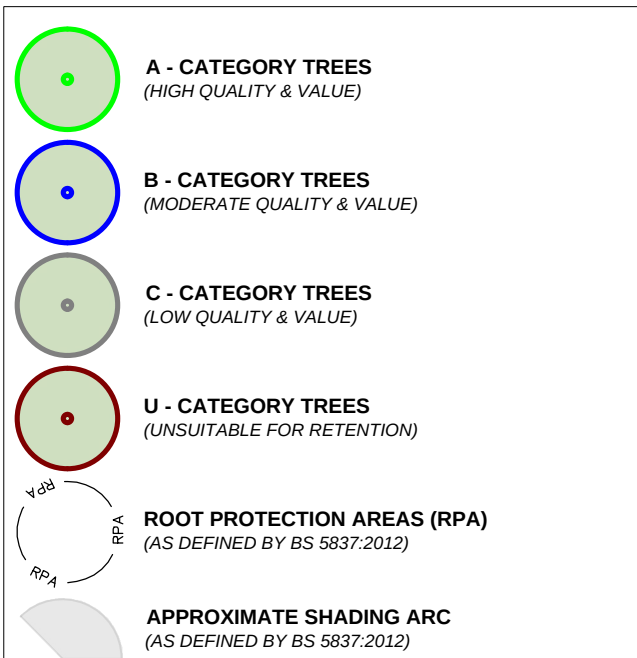
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KEY PLAN



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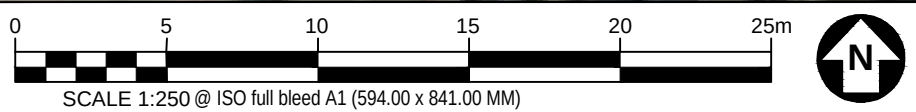
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TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
SHEET 016 OF 18

SHEET NUMBER

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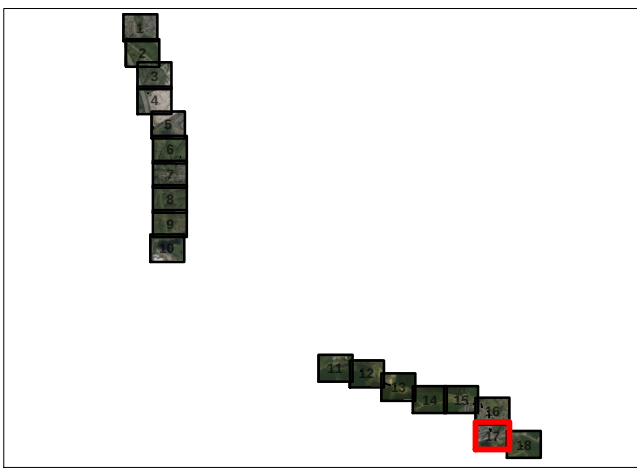
CONSULTANT

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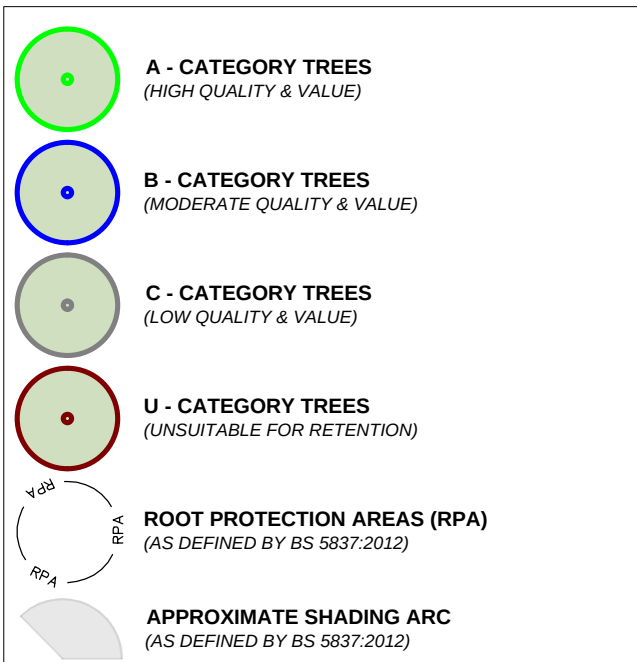
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SHEET TITLE

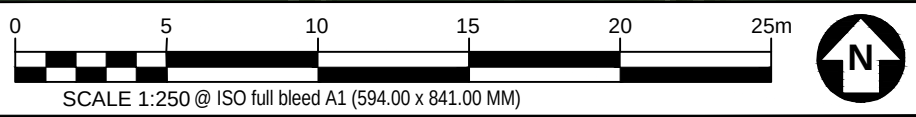
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
SHEET 017 OF 18

SHEET NUMBER

60637218-ACM-XX-XX-DR-AB-TCP017

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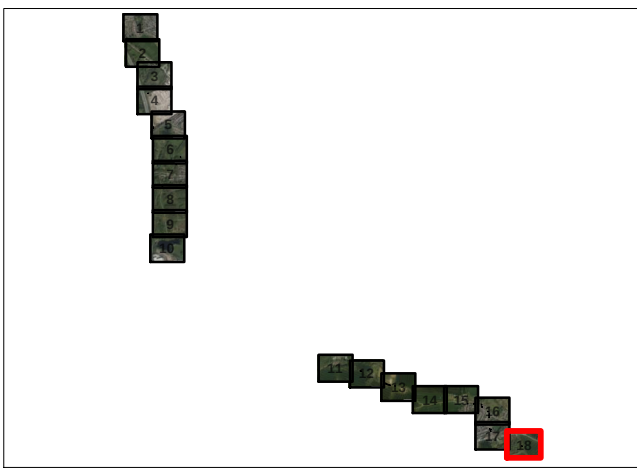
CONSULTANT

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KEY PLAN



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APPROXIMATE SHADING ARC
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SHEET TITLE

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
SHEET 018 OF 18

SHEET NUMBER

60637218-ACM-XX-XX-DR-AB-TCP018

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Appendix B Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T1*	Common Walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>)	11	440	6	6	6	6	3.0/S	1.5	Good	EM	Good	-Ornamental park species, good planting location, high future potential. - Historic wound to base, now occluded. - Included bark seam and bark colour differentiation visible indicating previous wounding. - Large pruning wounds on main stem and secondary limbs. Partially occluded.		20+	B1,2
T2	Hybrid black poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	24	750	8	8	8	8	4.0/N	2	Good	M	Good	- Surface rooting up to 3m from main stem. - Shoot sprouting from surface roots. - Deadwood in lower canopy, typical of species. - Previously crown raised, wounds occluded.	Remove deadwood (If land use changes)	40+	A1
T3	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	610	6	6	4	6	4.0/N	2	Good	M	Good	- Surface rooting up to 1m from main stem. - Potential of girdling roots. - Previously crown raised, wounds occluded. - Three secondary limbs arising from main stem at 2m, included bark, acute angle. Adaptive rib formation. No canopy gaps, cracks or signs of structural failure. Resilient species.	Excavate root collar and assess potentially girdling roots. (< 12 months)	20+	B1,2
T4	Bird Cherry (<i>Prunus padus</i>)	3.5	130	2	4	1	2	2.0/SE	1.5	Good	Y	Good	- Surface rooting up to 1m from main stem. Contact wounding, likely some severance of surface roots. - Expansion seams on secondary limb attachments to main stem.		10+	C1,2
T5	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	7	660	6	6	6	6	2.0/NE	2	Good	SM	Good	- Surface rooting up to 3m from main stem southeast. Contact wounding, peripheral woundwood formation. - Significant girdling root over buttress.		20+	B1,2,3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Previously crown raised, asymmetrical woundwood formation. - Expansion seams on secondary limb attachments to main stem.			
T6	Bird Cherry (<i>Prunus padus</i>)	5	200	4	4	2	3	2.5/N	1	Good	SM	Good	- Forms understory to group. - Surface rooting up to 1m from base, contact damage, likely mechanical, partially occluded. - Epicormic shoots at base. - Likely easily replaceable.		10+	C1,2
T7	Hybrid black poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	18	690	8	6	6	4	2.5/SW	2	Good	M	Good	- Adjacent to highway, dominant group in landscape, high amenity value. - Deadwood throughout canopy, typical of species. - Wound from 4m east to base, partially occluded, strong woundwood formation. Sap flow present at base of wound. Base of wound occluded. High likelihood of full occlusion. - Prolific surface roots up to 2m from base. Contact wounding, partially occluded.		20+	B1,2
T8	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	15	500	6	6	3	6	3.0/NW	2.5	Good	EM	Good	- Adjacent to dominant group in landscape, high amenity value. - Previously crown raised, wounds occluded. Compressive union at 3m, adaptive growth present. - Prolific surface roots up to 1m from base. Contact wounding, partially occluded. Potentially girdling.	Investigate potentially girdling roots. (< 12 months)	20+	B1,2
T9	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	460	5	5	5	3	2.0/NW	2	Good	EM	Good	- Subdominant in group, high amenity value, good form. - Assessment of base obscured by shrub and herb layer.		20+	B1,2
T10	Hybrid black poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	25	670	7	7	6	5	6.0/S	4	Good	M	Good	- Dominant in group, high amenity value, good form. - Large girdling root at base west.	Carefully excavate root collar and	20+	B1,2

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													- Major deadwood in lower canopy, likely natural pruning due to over shading.	assess girdling root. (< 12 months)		
G11	Common Lime (<i>Tilia X europaea</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	270	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- High future potential. - Young amenity planting central to group dead, in cage.	Remove dead trees within group. (< 12 months)	20+	B2
T12	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	510	6	6	4	6	3.5/W	2	Good	M	Good	- Codominant in group, high amenity value, good form. - Minor structural suppression by poplar east, good position for succession.		20+	B1,2
T13	Common Lime (<i>Tilia X europaea</i>)	9	190	3	3	3	3	2.0/SW	0.5	Good	M	Fair	- Significant surface rooting up to 1.5m from base. Contact damage, likely mechanical, partially occluded. - Suspected large girdling root and raised soil levels at base.	Carefully excavate root collar and assess lateral roots. (< 12 months)	20+	B2
T14	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	18	370,240	6	5	5	5	3.0/SE	2	Good	M	Fair	- Codominant limb, now codominant stem due to aspect ratio and canopy percentage. Compressive union, upright form.		20+	B1,2
T15	Common Lime (<i>Tilia X europaea</i>)	8	140	3	3	2	2	2.0/E	1.5	Good	M	Good			10+	C1,2
T16	Common Lime (<i>Tilia X europaea</i>)	8	210	3	3	3	3	3.0/N	0.1	Good	M	Good	- Significant surface rooting within 0.5m of stem, signs of raised soil around stem.		20+	B2

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													- Epicormic development typical of species.			
G17	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	6	150	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	- Second row of avenue.		10+	C1,2
T18	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	6	180	3	3	3	3	1.0/SE	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Collective value of moderate quality as avenue feature. Good future potential.		20+	B2
T19	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	6	100#	2	2	2	2	1.5/N	2	Good	Y	Good	- No access to base, crown vitality normal. likely self-sown.		10+	C1
T20	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	6	120,110,110,130	3	3	3	3	1.0/E	0.5	Good	SM	Fair	- Cluster of secondary limbs arising from main stem at 1m, inherent structural weakness. Likely previously preventable by formative pruning. Long term life expectancy reduced due to this.		10+	C1,2
T21	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	8	260	4	4	4	4	2.0/SE	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Indent to main stem south at 0.5m where tie has been left, adaptive growth/rolling rib formation occluding tie. - Epicormic growth underneath point of occlusion. - Soil 'volcano' around base. - Surface rooting up to 1m from stem. Contact damage, likely mechanical, partially occluded.	Remove tie and arisings around base. (ASAP)	20+	B1,2
T22	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	11	250	4	5	4	4	1.8/W	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Surface rooting up to 1m from base, contact damage, likely mechanical, partially occluded.		20+	B1,2
T23	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	8	150,130,110	5	5	5	5	1.0/W	1	Good	SM	Fair	- Large secondary limbs arising from 1m, large aspect ratios of secondary limbs, dog legged		10+	C1,2

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													attachments. Upright form, large canopy development.			
T24	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	7	150	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0/S	0.5	Good	SM	Fair	- Natural pollard, cluster of secondary limbs at 2m, high aspect ratio. - Included bark seam at 2m immediately underneath cluster of secondary limbs. - Bird's nest present. - Holm oak leaf minor present.		10+	C1,2
T25	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	10	280	5	5	5	5	2.0/N	0.1	Good	SM	Good	- Stake still present at base, no ties. - Significant surface rooting around base up to 1m, typical of species.		20+	B1,2
T26	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	8	200	3	3	3	3	2.0/SE	0.5	Fair	SM	Good	- Moderate canopy sparsity, uniform distribution. - Likely holm oak leaf minor present. - Minor secondary limb at 2m with hazard beam. - Block of wood placed in crown.	Remove block of wood. (< 12 months)	20+	B2
G27	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Other	8	200	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	- Second row of avenue.		20+	B2
T28	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	10	270	4	4	4	4	2.5/N	0.5	Good	SM	Fair	- Fluting of main stem at 1m. Likely woundwood and adaptive growth swelling of historic branch collar.		20+	B2
T29	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	8	360	4	4	4	3	1.3/NE	0.5	Good	SM	Fair	- Compression fork at circa 2m. Included bark, upright form, interweaving branches and twigs.		10+	C1,2
T30	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	7	170	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0/N	1	Good	SM	Fair	- Natural pollard, cluster of secondary limbs at 2m, high aspect ratio. - Likely holm oak leaf minor present. - Surface rooting up to 1m from main stem.		20+	B2

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T31	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	8	230	3	3	3	3	2.0/SE	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Dominant in group. Collectively of moderate value as avenue feature.		20+	B2
T32	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	5	280	4	2.5	3	2	2.0/NW	0.3	Good	SM	Fair	- Lean from base to 2.5m above ground level. Self-righting upper canopy growth. Likely historic partial root heave. Windward side of base with raised soil profile up to 1m from base. Increased future likelihood of windthrow failure.		10+	C1,2
T33	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	7	210	3	3	3	3	2.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good	- Good form, high future potential. - Holm oak leaf minor present.		20+	B2
T34	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	5	170	3	3	3	3	2.0/E	1	Good	SM	Good	- Natural pollard from 2m, cluster of moderate secondary limbs. Large aspect ratio. - Likely holm oak leaf minor present. - Likely easily replaceable.		10+	C1,2
T35	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	11	380	5	3	5	5	2.0/NE	1.5	Good	EM	Good	- Good form, dominant in group. High future potential.		20+	B1,2
T36	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	8	220	4	3	4	3	2.0/SW	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Significant girdling root wound base. Minor lean of middle stem, upper stem with self-righting growth. - Collective value, forming avenue feature.	Sever girdling root. (< 3 months)	20+	B2
T37	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	10	350	4	5	4	4	1.8/NW	0.1	Good	SM	Good	- Surface rooting up to 1.5m from base. Minor contact damage, likely mechanical, partially occluded. - Dominant in group, good future potential.		20+	B1,2
T38	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	10	220	4	4	4	3	1.8/NE	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Surface rooting up to 0.7m from base. Minor		20+	B2

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													contact damage, likely mechanical, partially occluded.			
T39	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	98	240	3	3	3	3	1.0/S	0.5	Good	SM	Fair	- Previous root heave, secondary limbs now fully gravitropic orientation, 90 degrees from main stem. Increased likelihood of failure in future.		10+	C1,2
T40	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	8	270	3	3	2	3	1.5/E	1	Good	SM	Good	- Girdling root present, circa 25mm diameter. - Compressive acute union at 3m, upright form. - Good future potential.	Sever girdling root. (< 12 months)	20+	B2
G41	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Other	9	270	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	- Second row of avenue.		20+	B2
T42	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	7	270	3	3	2	3	2.0/E	1	Good	SM	Good	- Within first row of avenue feature. Collective value. - Large aspect ratio of secondary limb east at 2m. - Good future potential.		20+	B1,2
T43	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	7	120,150,180	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.1/NE	1	Good	SM	Poor	- Within first row of avenue feature. Moderate collective value. - Acute adaptive growth at union at 0.3m above ground level. Higher likelihood of failure. Not suitable for long term retention however, likely tolerable in current land use.		10+	C1,2
T44	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	7	210	3	3	3	3	1.5/W	1	Good	SM	Good	- Within first row of avenue feature. Collective value.		20+	B2
T45	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	7	220	3	3	3.5	3	3.0/NE	2	Fair	SM	Good	- Minor sparsity of needle development. Sign of soil piling around base, needle sparsity a potential	Excavate root flare carefully, inspect for signs of overfill.	20+	B2

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													symptom of increased soil levels. - Low height impact damage to limb extending over path. Sap deposits over exposed wood.	(< 3 months)		
T46	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	9	270	4	3	4	4	2.5/NE	2	Good	SM	Good	- Good form, high future potential.		20+	B1,2
T47	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	6	120#	2	2	2	2	2.0/W	1.5	Good	SM	Good	- Amenity planting, with ties in cage. - Vitality normal. - No access.		10+	C1,2
T48	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	10	310	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.5/SE	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Item lodged in main stem at 0.5m north, partially occluded, adaptive growth around object.		20+	B1,2
T49	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	8	220	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.2/NE	2	Good	SM	Good	- Codominant limb northeast at 0.3m. Acute union, upright form with interlocking twigs. - Aspect ratio likely 1/3. - Collective value.		20+	B2
T50	Common Lime (<i>Tilia X europaea</i>)	4	110	2	2	2	2	0.1/NE	0.1	Good	Y	Good	- Prolific epicormic development from base, typical of species.		10+	C1
T51	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	5	180,150	4	4	4	4	0.3/E	0.1	Good	SM	Poor	- Loss of dominant leader, two likely previous sub dominant lateral limbs beneath now codominant. Limited long-term life expectancy due to size and type of branch attachment. - Second line of double avenue feature.		20+	B2
T52	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	2	50	1	1	1	1	0.5/N	0.5	Poor	Y	Poor	- Main stem dieback, lower canopy development normal. - Typical symptom of post planting stress.		<10	U1

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T53	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	10	260	4	4	4	4	0.3/NW	0.1	Good	EM	Good	- Large lower limb development at ground level. - Second line of double avenue feature. - Initial stem lean with self-righting canopy growth.		20+	B2
T54	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	6	130	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0/NW	2	Good	SM	Good	- Good future potential. - Symptoms of holm oak leaf minor visible.		10+	C1,2
T55	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	4	150	2	2	2	2	1.3/W	0.1	Good	SM	Poor	- Significant lean of main stem. Circa 45 degrees. Soil lifted with roots north. Compensatory canopy growth visible. - Symptoms visible of holm oak leaf minor.		10+	C2
T56	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	10	360	4	4	4	4	0.1/N	0.1	Good	EM	Good	- Large lower limb development at ground level. - Second line of double avenue feature.		20+	B1,2
T57	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	3	80	1	1	1	1	2.0/S	1	Good	Y	Poor	- Significant lean of main stem. No damage to windward side of stem. No signs of root heave visible at ground level. - Symptoms of holm oak leaf minor.		10+	C2
T58	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	8	250	3	3	3	3	1.3/SE	0.5	Fair	SM	Poor	- Central leading stem snapped out, subordinate lateral limbs with apical dominance. Extent of wounding limits life expectancy.		10+	C1,2
T59	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	7	290	3.5	2	3.5	3.5	1.0/NE	0.3	Good	SM	Good	- Codominant in group, high future potential.		20+	B2
T60	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	9	250	3	3	3	3.5	1.5/W	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Lean of main stem, likely due to phototropic growth, with development back towards centre of gravity present.		20+	B2
T61	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	9	240	4	4	4	3	1.6/NE	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Expansion seams on main stem.		20+	B2

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T62	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	9	220	3	4	4	4	2.0/N	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Surface rooting up to 1m from main stem. - Previous pruning wounds to main stem, likely from crown raising partially and fully occluded.		20+	B2
T63	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	7	130	2	2	2	2	2.0/SE	2	Good	SM	Good	- Good future potential.		10+	C1,2
G64	Unknown, Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	3	75	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Fair - Dead	Y	Fair - Dead	- Young tree in planting pit dead. - Elder with interveinal chlorosis.	Remove young dead trees within group. (< 12 months)	10+	C1
T65	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	5	150	2	2	2	2	2.5/SE	0.5	Good	Y	Good	- Amenity planting to plug gap in avenue feature. - Likely easily replaceable. - Symptoms visible of holm oak leaf minor,		10+	C1,2
T66	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	6	160	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0/N	0.5	Good	Y	Fair	- Amenity planting to plug gap in avenue feature. - Lean of stem with minor self-righting canopy growth. - Wounding to main stem north, new bark formation, wounding to inner wood partially occluded, indicates contact damage, likely to have caused lean. - Symptoms visible of holm oak leaf minor.		10+	C1,2
T67	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	8	200	3	3	3	3	2.0/NE	1	Good	SM	Good	- View of base obstructed by herb layer. - Dominant in immediate group. Good future potential. - Symptoms of holm oak leaf minor.		20+	B2

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T68	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	5	140	2	2	2	2	2.0/NW	1.5	Good	Y	Good	- Bird's nest present. - Likely easily replaceable. - Symptoms of holm oak leaf minor.		10+	C1,2
T69	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	10	210	3	3	3	3	1.7/W	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Part of mixed double line avenue, good future potential. - Pruning wounds to main stem, partially and fully occluded. - Prolific surface rooting up to 1.5m from base. Soil raised between surface rooting at 300mm distance from stem, may lead to stem rot and tree decline/wood dysfunction if soil is in contact with above ground tree anatomy.		20+	B2
G70	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>), Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	10	250	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	- Second row of avenue.		20+	B2
T71	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	10	210	3	3	3	3	1.0/W	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Part of mixed double line avenue, good future potential. - Pruning wounds to main stem, partially and fully occluded. - Lower limbs in canopy circa 40mm in diameter. - Canopy adjacent to streetlight.		20+	B2
T72	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	10	220	3	3	3	3	2.0/NW	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Part of mixed double line avenue, good future potential. - Pruning wounds to main stem, partially and fully occluded.		20+	B2
T73	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	10	240	4	4	4	4	2.5/NW	1	Good	SM	Good	- Part of mixed double line avenue, good future potential. - Pruning wounds to main stem, partially and fully occluded.		20+	B1,2
T74	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	10	220	3	3	3	3	2.0/S	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Part of mixed double line avenue, good future potential.		20+	B1,2

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													- Pruning wounds to main stem, partially and fully occluded.			
T75	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	7	120,90	3	4	3	3	1.0/S	0.3	Good	SM	Fair	- Codominant stem from 1m with poor union, southern limb dog legging. Unsuitable for future retention.		10+	C1,2
T76	Other	3	40	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0	Dead	Y	Dead	- Dead, in planting cage.		<10	U1
T77	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	4	80	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0/E	1.5	Fair	Y	Good	- Replacement planting for avenue gap, easily replaceable. - Deviation in branching pattern, likely symptom of post planting stress.		10+	C2
T78	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	6	190	2	2	2	2	2.0/SE	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Replacement planting for avenue gap, good future potential, likely easily replaceable.		10+	C1,2
T79	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	4	70	1	1	1	1	1.0/SE	1	Fair	Y	Good	- Replacement planting for avenue gap, good future potential, easily replaceable. - Around 1/3 of buds not flushed, likely symptom of post planting stress.		10+	C1,2
G80	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>), Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	10	300	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	- Second row of avenue.		20+	B2
T81	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	9	220	3	3	3	3	2.0/N	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- 3m north of streetlight. - Bird's nest present.		20+	B1,2
T82	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	11	280	3	4	3	3	2.0/N	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Forms part of avenue feature. - Minor fluting of lower stem, typical of species.		20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T83	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	11	230	4	4	4	4	2.0/W	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Forms part of avenue feature. - Flush cut to main stem north, circa 50mm in diameter, partially occluded.		20+	B2
T84	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	9	250	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0/SW	0.5	Good	SM	Good			20+	B1,2
T85*	Common Lime (<i>Tilia X europaea</i>)	8	210	4	4	4	4	2.5/N	2	Good	SM	Good	- Behind rock cage berm, forming retaining wall to path north. - Included bark seam at base to 0.4m, unknown cause. Potentially basal wound no fully occluded.		20+	B2
T86	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	9	190	3	3	3	3	2.0/S	1	Good	SM	Good	- Signs of potential girdling root at base south, unconfirmed. - Symptoms of holm oak leaf minor present. - Forms part of avenue feature. - Large aspect ratios of three secondary limbs arising from same position at 2m on main stem.		20+	B2
T87	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	9	210	2.5	3	2.5	2.5	2.0/E	0.5	Fair	SM	Fair	- Wounding to main stem west, partially occluded with epicormic development on wound periphery. Small patch of suspected stem bleed present. - Symptoms of holm oak leaf minor present. - Forms part of avenue feature.		20+	B2
T88	Alder (<i>Alnus sp</i>)	8	150	3	3	3	3	3.0/NE	1	Good	SM	Good	- Circa 1.5m from stone berm.		10+	C1,2
T89	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	10	210	3	3	3	3	2.5/NE	1	Good	SM	Good	- Historic wound to main stem north, almost fully occluded, new bark development present. - Symptoms of holm oak leaf minor present.		20+	B2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Forms part of avenue feature.			
T90*	Common Lime (<i>Tilia X europaea</i>)	8	200#	4	4	4	4	2.5/SE	2	Good	SM	Good	- Behind rock cage gabion, forming retaining wall to path north. - No access to base due to shrub border, DBH estimated.		20+	B2
T91	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	10	320	5	5	5	5	2.0/SW	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Multiple small pruning wounds to main stem, partially and fully occluded. - Bird's nest present.		20+	B1,2
G92	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>), Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Common Lime (<i>Tilia X europaea</i>)	10	300	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	- Second row of avenue. - Symptoms of holm oak leaf minor. - Leaf scorch.		20+	B2
T93	Other	0	25	0	0	0	0	5.0/SW	0	Dead	Y	Dead	- Dead, stem circa 1m tall, within cage.		<10	U1
T94*	Common Lime (<i>Tilia X europaea</i>)	8	180	4	4	4	4	2.5/S	2	Good	SM	Good	- Behind rock cage gabion, forming retaining wall to path north.		10+	C1,2
T95*	Common Lime (<i>Tilia X europaea</i>)	8	180	4	4	4	4	2.0/SE	2	Good	SM	Good	- Behind rock cage gabion, forming retaining wall to path north.		10+	C1,2
T96	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	10	240	3	3	3	3	0.5/SW	0.3	Good	SM	Good	- Good future potential. Forms part of avenue feature. - DBH estimated due to lower limb development restricting access.		20+	B1,2
T97	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	12	260	4	4	4	4	0.5/SE	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Good future potential. Forms part of avenue feature. - Immediately adjacent to lighting column, circa 3m. - Bird's nest present.		20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T98	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	6	130,120	3	3	3	3	0.3/W	0.1	Good	SM	Poor	- Compression fork at 0.4m with included bark, oblique angle and natural bracing. - Limited useful life expectancy.		10+	C2
T99	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	4	90	1	1	1	1	2.0/SE	1.5	Good	Y	Fair	- Young leaf flush making identification of species unclear, likely <i>Quercus robur</i> , - Dominant leader failure, wound with peripheral wound wood, secondary limbs below point of failure now dominant.		10+	C2
T100	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	8	170	2	2	2	2	2.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good	- Row of trees to the north by circa 5m.		20+	B2
T101	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	9	280	4	4	4	4	2.0/N	0.1	Good	SM	Good	- Multiple pruning wounds to main stem, partially and fully occluded. - Good future potential. - Canopy extends to ground level. Typical habit of beech.		20+	B1,2
T102	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	8	190	2	2	2	2	2.0/E	1	Good	SM	Good	- Row of trees to the north by circa 5m.		20+	B2
T103	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	8	200	4	4	4	4	0.1/S	0.1	Good	SM	Good	- Leaves displaying symptoms of holm oak leaf minor. - Good future potential. - Canopy extends to ground level.		20+	B2
T104	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	12	250	4	4	4	4	2.0/N	0.1	Good	SM	Good	- Typical form of beech. - Good future potential. - Wound to main stem south, partially occluded, good woundwood formation.		20+	B1
T105	Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	10	190	3	3	3	3	0.1/S	0.1	Good	SM	Good	- Leaves displaying symptoms of holm oak leaf minor. - Good future potential. - Canopy extends to ground level.		20+	B2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Collective value of avenue feature.			
T106	Common Lime (<i>Tilia X europaea</i>)	8	210	4	4	4	4	2.0/N	0.5	Good	EM	Good	- Typical form of species. - Good future potential, likely easily replaceable.		10+	C1,2
T107	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	7	140	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.0/NW	0.2	Good	Y	Good			10+	C1,2
W108	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>), Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>).	25	500	8	8	8	8	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-M	Good - Dead	- Woodland with central stream. Woodland edge formed predominantly of ash, interior of sycamore. - Herb layer dominated by nettles at edge. Climax species woodland. - Canopy of wych elm in group overhangs footway to roadside.		40+	A2
G109*	Hybrid black poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>), Common Lime (<i>Tilia X europaea</i>), Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea Dogwood</i>)	11	150	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y	Good - Fair	- Likely self-sown hybrid poplar and lime with amenity hedge of holly and dogwood.		10+	C2
T110	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	9	190	4	4	4	4	2.0/W	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- On border of amenity woodland. - Good future potential.		20+	B2
T111	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	9	220	4	4	4	4	0.5/SW	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- On border of amenity woodland. Good future potential. - Lower limb development with very small aspect ratios, suspected formation of natural shedding collars identified.		20+	B2
T112	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	14	700	7	7	7	7	2.0/NE	2	Good	M	Good	- Stem measured at 1m over dense ivy. - Prolific establishment of ivy over main stem and secondary limbs. Normal crown form and leaf density. - Low height		20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													impact damage to lower limbs northwest, peripheral wound wood formation.			
T113	Hybrid black poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	24	670	7	3	7	7	4.5/E	6	Good	EM	Good	- Natural pollard from 6m, large branch aspect ratio, upright form. - Minor deadwood in lower canopy, likely natural pruning. - Minor epicormic sprouting on main stem. - Minor cavity at base, partially occluded, significant wound wood formation. - Nettles and shrub undergrowth restricting view of base.		40+	A2
T114	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	7	100,90,50,40	3	3	3	3	0.3/NW	0.4	Good	Y	Good	- On border of amenity woodland. Good future potential. - Multiple codominant stems from circa 0.7m.		10+	C1,2
T115	Hybrid black poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	24	680	6	6	7	6	2.5/E	1.5	Good	EM	Good	- Adaptive growth and expansion seams identified on unions across crown. - Minor deadwood in crown. - Nettles and shrub undergrowth restricting view of base. - Minor deadwood in lower canopy, likely natural shedding.		40+	A2
T116	Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>)	7	180	2	4	4	4	1.0/N	0.5	Good	Y	Fair	- On border of amenity woodland. - Compression fork at 1.6m, limits future potential.		10+	C1,2
T117	Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	20	410,510	7	7	4	3	2.0/NW	3	Good	M	Fair	- Twin stem from stool, cup formation of union. Inspection of base obscured by herb layer. - Included bark seam visible to the north of the union. U shaped. - Previously crown raised east, may increase bending moment of stem.		20+	B1,2
T118	English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>)	11	280	6	2	6	6	2.0/NE	3	Dead	SM	Dead	- Dead, likely Dutch elm disease.	Fell	<10	U1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
														(< 1 month)		
T119	Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	20	290,280,130,310,290	6	6	7	3	3.0/S	3	Good	M	Fair	- Multiple stems arising from ground level. - Base obscured by herb layer. - No clear sign of stem fusion at base. Compression of stems through secondary thickening increase likelihood of mechanical failure. - Previously crown raised west. -	Clear ground cover, undertake assessment of coppice unions. (< 3 months)	10+	C1,2
T120	Hybrid black poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	17	500#	7	5	7	5	7.0/N	5	Good	EM	Fair	- No access or visuals of base due to dense groundcover. - Two significant branch failures within canopy, likely very recent due to exposed wood colour. Limb with partial failure, hung up over construction site/ new development entrance road. - Previous reduction back from southwest, auxiliary branching regrowth.	Prune limb north over road at 11m back to point of failure. (< 1 month)	20+	B1
T121	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	3.5	30	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		1	Good	Y	Good	- Amenity planting, staked, mulched, good crown vitality.		10+	C1
G122*	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>).	6	100	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Scrubland. - Willow regeneration, prolific stands of numerous multi-stemmed young trees - Likely self-sown from riparian habitat to the north. - Likely frequently wet soils to sustain dense monoculture of <i>Salix spp.</i>		10+	C1,2
G123*	Hybrid black poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>),	15	300	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-EM	Good - Dead	- Highway-side tree group, dense. - Good contribution to local character. - Viewed from footway north. No access to bases	Remove dead stems (< 3 months)	20+	B2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), English Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Pine sp. (<i>Pinus sp.</i>), Dogwood (<i>Cornus sp.</i>), Buddleja (<i>Buddleja sp.</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>).												due to dense understory and vehicular traffic. - Dead stems visible within group. Low risk due to dense group likely forming barrier to target area.			
T124	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	3.5	30	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		1	Good	Y	Good	- Amenity planting, staked, mulched, good crown vitality.		10+	C1
G125*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	8	150	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Established at fence-line boundary. - Likely easily replaceable.		10+	C1,2
T126	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	12	200#	6	6	6	6	2.0/N	2	Good	SM	Good	- No access to base, viewed from behind fence, DBH estimated. - Codominant with neighbouring sycamore.		20+	B2
T127	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	12	250#	3	6	6	6	1.0/NW	1.8	Fair	EM	Fair	- No access to base, viewed from behind fence, DBH estimated. - Codominant with neighbouring sycamore. - Compression fork visible at 1.5m, included bark, no adaptive growth. - Upright form with interlocking upper canopy branches, sheltered position, likely contributing to lack of adaptive growth. - Central upper crown apical dieback visible from field west.		10+	C1,2
T128	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	12	400#	6	6	5	6	1.0/S	0.5	Good	EM	Good	- No access to base, viewed from behind fence, DBH estimated. - good leaf density and crown form.		20+	B1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Large body of water west at circa 3m. Likely relying on current ground conditions for significant rooting volume.			
G129*	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	5	120	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Dead	- Established at fence line boundary. - Likely easily replaceable. - Dead elder within group.		10+	C1,2
T130	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	13	260	4	1	3	3	4.0/NE	1	Good	EM	Good	- Codominant, group of three trees, all pioneer species.		20+	B1,2
T131	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	12	250#	1	1	2	2	6.0/E	1	Fair	EM	Good	- Codominant, group of three trees. - Potential part of a bundle planting. - All pioneer species. - No access to base. - small patch of likely stem bleed south at 1m.		20+	B2
T132	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	9	330	1	4	4	4	6.0/E	0.1	Good	SM	Fair	- Codominant, group of three trees, all pioneer species. - Multiple branch failures within canopy, either hung up or on floor. History of branch failures indicates future propensity for failures. Typical of species. Dense epicormic development around base restricting access.		20+	B2
G133*	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>).	9	120	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Poor	Y-SM	Good - Poor	- Established at fence line boundary. - Likely easily replaceable. - Trees within group showing deviating branching patterns. Rutting of ground, wet conditions. Sign of root problems. - Predominantly birch and willow present.		10+	C1,2
G134*	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Birch (<i>Betula sp</i>), White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	6	100	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Likely self-sown willow from riparian environment north. - Limited arboricultural value, predominant value likely to be restricted to		10+	C1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													ecological value i.e. habitat and forage.			
T135	Sorbus (<i>Sorbus x thuringiaca</i> 'Fastigiata')	5	160,110,110	3	3	3	3	1.2/SW	0.5	Good	Y	Fair	- Established on likely fly tip spoil. - Prolific surface roots, likely limited sub soil. - Compression fork from 0.2m, grafting of stems at 1m. - U category for location on apex of rubble heap.		<10	U1
T136*	Laburnum (<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>)	6	300	1	3	1	3	2.0/NE	1	Good	SM	Fair	- Compression fork at 1.5m, acute onion, high likelihood of failure. - Established on fly tip spoil.		10+	C1,2
T137*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	6	110,130	1	2.5	2.5	1	0.5/E	0.5	Good	SM	Good			10+	C1
T138*	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	4	120	3	3	3	3		0.1	Fair	Y	Fair	- Self-sown on fence line.		10+	C1
T139*	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	5	120	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5		0.1	Fair	Y	Fair	- Self-sown on fence line.		10+	C1
T140*	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	14	360	4	4	4	4	1.5/N	2	Fair	EM	Fair	- Rubble piled at base south.		20+	B1
G141*	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Other, Other, Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>)	9	120	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Likely self-sown willow from riparian environment north.		10+	C1,2
G142*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>).	15	500#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	- Early mature highways planting, predominantly sycamore. - No access to bases, viewed from behind fence line.		20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- High screening value. - Stems up to boundary line.			
G143*	Hybrid black poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	7	100	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Poor - Dead	Y	Poor - Dead	- Established on rubble pile. - Severe decline.		<10	U1
T144*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	8	190#	4	4	4	4	2.0/NW	2	Good	SM	Good	- No access to base, dominant within group. - Highway side, good future potential.		20+	B2
T145	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	3	30	1	1	1	1		1.8	Good	Y	Good	- Staked. Mulch around base.		10+	C1
G146*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>).	9	150#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Group behind development fence east and highway north. - Likely easily replaceable. - No access into group.		10+	C1,2
T147	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	11	330	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	1.5/N	2	Good	EM	Good	- Dominant in group, adjacent to highway. On steep slope. - Minor deadwood in central canopy, typical of species. - Good future potential.		20+	B1
T148	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	4	40	1	1	1	1		1	Good	Y	Good	- Young tree, likely self-sown. - Consider potential to transplant tree if required.		10+	C1
T149	Apple (<i>Malus sp</i>)	4	130#	1	1	1	1		0	Dead	SM	Dead	- No access due to groundcover and waste. - Dead.	Fell (When funds allow)	<10	U1
G150*	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>).	7	150#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Dense group of hawthorn and elder, extending east into railway land.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Dense groundcover of nettles. - No access. - Typical regeneration species, signs of previous clearance.			
T151	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	6	90,50,90,40,40,70,60,50,50#	2	2	2	2	0.5/N	0.5	Good	SM	Fair	- No access to base, previously coppiced. - Natural thinning of stems expected in future due to density of attachments.		10+	C2
T152*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	6	90	1	1	1	1	0.5/N	0.1	Good	Y	Good	- Likely self-sown. - Codominant with neighbouring ash.		10+	C2
T153	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	6	120	0.5	0.5	1	2	0.5/W	1	Poor	Y	Fair	- Subdominant, structurally suppressed. - Previous apical meristem failure at base, lateral limb now dominant forming canopy. - Deviation in branching pattern.		10+	C2
T154	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	170,160,100,100	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.0/S	2	Fair	SM	Fair	- Multi-stem, arising at ground level, likely previously coppiced. - Tip dieback of limbs within crown, early stages of deviating branching pattern, symptom of root issues.		10+	C2
G155*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>).	3	80	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Fair - Poor	Y	Fair - Poor	- Patchy regeneration of ash and hawthorn, sycamore whips with group. - Young ash showing likely signs of ash dieback. - Diamond lesions, canopy dieback.		10+	C2
T156	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	180,160	4	3	3.5	3	2.0/N	2	Good	SM	Fair	- Compression fork at 1m, upright form, no adaptive growth. Likely limited future life expectancy due to structural weakness.		10+	C1,2
T157	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	110,110,120	3	3	2	2	1.5/E	2	Good	SM	Fair	- Multi-stem from ground level, coppice likely due to historic clearance works.		10+	C1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition	Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T158*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	6	120,90,60,40#	1	2.5	1	2.5	1.5/W	1.5	Good	Y	Fair	- No access, behind railway fence. Encroaching onto path.			10+	C1
G159*	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	150	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Likely self-sown trees from railway land, young stems reaching over and adjacent to path. - Likely easily replaceable.			10+	C2
T160	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	130,100,110#	3	3	3	3	0.3/N	1	Good	SM	Fair	- Access blocked by canopy. Stems estimated from 1m. - Previous pruning works at 1.5m, like reduction back from path, regrowth forming complete canopy. Pruning wound with symmetrical peripheral wound wood.			10+	C1
T161	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	5	100#	1	1	1	1	1.0/S	1	Good	Y	Fair	- No access due to groundcover. - Young tree, likely self-sown.			10+	C1
T162	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	9	190#	4	4	4	4	1.0/N	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- No access due to groundcover. - Good future potential, room for future growth without significant highway or overhead conflicts.			20+	B2
T163	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	6	110,80,50,30#	4	4	3.5	3	1.0/E	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- No access due to dense lower branches.			10+	C1,2
T164*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	9	150,140,130#	2	2	3	2	1.0/S	2	Good	SM	Good	- No access due to highway and groundcover, viewed from footpath. - Multi-stem from base, likely bundle of stems, no visible stool. - Stressor of highway likely due to close proximity.			10+	C1,2
T165*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	14	240,270,280	7	7	7	7	0.5/E	1	Good	SM	Good	- Limited access to base due to herb layer.			20+	B1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Multi stem from 1m. Dominant in group. - Minor canopy sparsity, no deviation in branching pattern.			
G166*	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	8	120	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Sparse regeneration of scrubland, dense bramble formation.		10+	C2
G167*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>).	11	200#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Highway side, regenerating ash, no access due to highway.		10+	C1,2
T168*	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	12	380,400#	5	6	7	4	1.5/S	1	Good	M	Good	- No access to base due to highway and fence. Stem estimated. - Codominant stem with good ratio of bole to stems with adaptive growth. - No visible history of past branch failures.		20+	B1
T169*	White Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	6	100	1	2	1	1	1.2/S	1	Good	Y	Good	- Likely self-sown, good future potential. Forming edge to woodland.		10+	C1,2
G170	White Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>),	6	140	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	- Young group, likely self own, established on grassland at edge of woodland group. - Rapid colonisation of bare ground typical of species.		10+	C1,2
W171	White Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>), Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>), Common Lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>), English Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Common Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Rose sp. (<i>Rosa sp.</i>), Common Alder (<i>Alnus</i>	25	500	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-M	Good - Dead	- South is dominated by poplar, east by alder, nettles and deciduous mix, central is mixed. - Significant slope central, cornus throughout. - Recommend Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF). - Establish path, thin trees as per arboricultural quality, thinning volume to be decided, likely circa 10%. Use timber for benches, mulching young trees.		40+	A2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
	<i>glutinosa</i>), Cornus (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>).												- Ecotone dominated by nettles. Remove and plant suitable herb layer e.g. meadow flowers. - Remove fly tipped waste.			
W172	White Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>), Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>), Cornus (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>), Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Field Elm (<i>Ulmus minor</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>), Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), Lime sp. (<i>Tilia</i> sp.), Rose sp. (<i>Rosa</i> sp.).	25	500	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-M	Good - Dead	- North dominated by dense stand of aspen. Suckering/ vegetative reproduction typical of species. - Cornus dominant on ecotone. - Path established through centre. No weeds under canopy. - Recommend very light thinning of sub dominant and suppressed trees. High thinning volumes may result in dense nettles/weeds. Consider sowing woodland, ruderal flowers.		20+	B2,3
T173	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	3	100	2	2	2	2	0.2/S	1	Good	Y	Good	- Likely self-sown, good future potential. - Dominant stem previously failed at 1m, no dominant apical stem.		10+	C1,2
G174*	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	7	150	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	- Young group, likely self-sown. - Typical species of bare ground colonisation. - Forms ecotone to woodland.		10+	C1,2
T175	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	3	75	1	1	1	1	0.1/S	1	Good	Y	Good	- Likely self-sown from woodland group west, good future potential. - Stem estimated.		10+	C1
T176	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	3	130,80	2	2	2	2	1.0/W	1	Good	SM	Fair	- Likely self-sown from woodland group west, good future potential. - Twin stem from base, northern stem dominant. - Both arising at ground level from stool.		10+	C1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T177	Briar Rose (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)	2	30,80	2	2	2	2		0.1	Good	Y	Good	- Rose bush, likely briar rose.		10+	C1
G178*	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Cornus (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>), English Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Common Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>).	25	500	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-M	Good	- Elder, hawthorn, hazel form spread-out understory. - Interior with major deadwood throughout canopy. Failed trees, failed unions, typical of unmanaged trees. - Ash as dominant overstory. - Brambles, plum and elder dominant as woodland edge.		40+	A2
W179*	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Domestica (<i>Prunus domestica</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Cornus sp. (<i>Cornus sp.</i>), English Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Common Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>).	25	500	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-M	Good	– Compartment of hazel understory, moves to elder understory. Rose plum on edge. - Ash as dominant overstory. - Individual pioneer species such as cherry and birch spread out in maturity. - Ash early nature semi. - Deadwood throughout. - Prolific nettles as herb layer. Canopy continuous at overstory, sparse understory, uniform distribution, likely from dense overstory.		40+	A2
T180*	White Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	7	160,80	12	1	1	1	5.0/N	0.1	Fair	SM	Poor	- Failure of stem, crack visible at base, wounding across main stem, partially occluded. - Partially fallen over path.	Cut back to woodland edge. (< 3 months)	<10	U1
W181	White Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>), Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), Field	25	500	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-M	Good - Dead	- No herb layer, edge herb layer nettles.		40+	A2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
	Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>), Cornus (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix Fragilis</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>), Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), Rose sp. (<i>Rosa sp.</i>).												- Inner shrub dominance of elder. - Outer edge dominated by rose and Cornus. - Dominant canopy species as cherry and poplar and ash with some signs of deviating branching pattern, likely ash dieback. - Informal path present. - Signs of small campfires in wood. - Cleared areas showing dense nettles formation. - Deadwood throughout group.			
T182*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	350	6	6	6	6	7.0/E	1.5	Good	EM	Good	- Dominant within group. - Lower main stem with initial tortuous development. Likely due to light constraints of young trees. - Stem circa 4.5m from woodland edge.		20+	B1,2
T183	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	200	1	1	1	4	6.0/W	11	Good	SM	Good	- Sub dominant in group. - Codominant stem from 2m. - Stem circa 4m from path edge.		10+	C1,2
T184*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	16	230	2	1	6	5	2.5/S	12	Good	EM	Good	- Codominant in canopy. - Good form, high future potential. - Stem circa 5m from path edge. - Surface roots up to 2m from base.		20+	B1,2
T185*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	17	330	4	5	4	6	2.0/W	8	Good	EM	Good	- Tree with canopy dominance. - Codominant stem at 2m with U shaped union, adaptive growth to the south. - Major deadwood in canopy over path. - Surface roots up to 2m from base.	Remove dead wood over footpath (< 3 months)	20+	B1,2
G186*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>), Rowan (<i>Sorbus</i>	12	300	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Elder dominant at path edge, easily replaceable, little value beyond inherent benefit.		20+	B2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
	<i>aucuparia</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Cornus sp. (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>).															
T187*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	18	360	6	6	6	6	3.0/N	5	Good	EM	Good	- Dominant in canopy. - Good stem taper and canopy form, high future potential. - Approx. 5m south from cherry with acute union.		20+	B1,2
T188*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	18	390	1	4	2	5	1.5/W	11	Good	EM	Good	- Dominant in canopy. - Good stem taper and canopy form, high future potential. - Minor deadwood in lower canopy. - Approx. 4m south of ash north.		20+	B1,2
T189*	Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)	10	330,280	6	4	2	5	1.8/E	2	Good	M	Fair	- Dominant in canopy. - Compressive union failure on southern stem at 4m, partial failure. - Split caught in canopy, peripheral woundwood now around wound edge. Low likelihood of failure as limb is now propped. - Medium likelihood of future union failures.		20+	B1,2
G190*	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	7	150	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	- Outermost trees and shrubs of group. Likely can be easily replaced with equivalent woodland edge species.		10+	C1,2
T191*	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	18	220,250,190	7	2	2	6	4.0/E	10	Good	SM	Poor	- Triple compressive union at 1m, prominent included bark seam, acute angles and adaptive growth. – Failure of stems expected in strong winds. - Felling will likely allow for understory regeneration.	Fell (< 3 months)	<10	U1,2
T192*	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	12	240	6	4	5	2	4.0/NE	5	Good	SM	Fair	- Large wound to base, circa 400mm by 150mm. Partially occluded, adaptive growth visible around stem. - Sub dominant in canopy. - Low height impact damage to crown east over path, peripheral woundwood formation.		10+	C1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Small cracks visible underneath secondary limb, likely expansion cracks.			
T193*	Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)	10	270	6	2	2	6	0.5/E	2	Good	M	Good	- Codominant within group.		20+	B2
T194*	Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)	10	260,240	1	8	5	7	4.0/NW	2.5	Good	M	Poor	- Codominant within group. - Oblique angle, no canopy gaps, likely high lever arm causing significant static loading stress. Exposure will likely lead to failure.		10+	C1,2
T195*	Birch (<i>Betula sp</i>)	12	200	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0	Dead	SM	Dead	- Dead, monolith. - Adjacent to path. Hung up tree in canopy.	Fell and fell hung up tree. Leave arisings on woodland floor. (< 1 month)	<10	U2
T196*	White Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	35	640,820	12	12	12	12	2.0/S	4	Good	M	Good	- Visibility and access to tree are restricted due to dense stand. - Established on slope. Plotted using gps positioning. - Codominant stem from circa 1m, oblique angle no adaptive growth. Likely limited dynamic loading due to sheltered position. - View of canopy restricted. Major deadwood. Good leaf density, no obvious canopy gaps.		40+	A1
T197	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	18	270,210	3	1	4	6	6.0/N	10	Good	SM	Good	- Codominant stem from 1m. - Girdling root at base. - Deadwood in canopy. - Dead, hung up trees in canopy.	Sever girdling root. (When funds allow) Fell dead trees hung up in canopy and remove deadwood if	20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition	Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
															risk exceeds risk appetite for Site use. (When funds allow)		
T198*	Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)	10	150,160	4	2	3	3	5.0/SE	6	Good	SM	Fair	- Twin stem from ground level. - Compression fork, acute union with included bark. - Large volume of deadwood in lower canopy. Typical of natural pruning.			10+	C2
T199*	Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)	12	330	2	7	5	2	1.5/W	7	Poor	EM	Fair	- Previously crown raised over footpath, pruning wound west at 1.8m, no woundwood formation. - Dead limbs in lower canopy, fungal fruiting bodies present, likely <i>Phellinus pomaceus</i> . - Dead limbs with hazard beam cracks.			10+	C2
G200*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	250	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Stems within 1m of path. Easily replaceable. - Deadwood and failed limbs within plum species' canopies, typical of species.			10+	C1,2
T201	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	10	230	3	3	4	2	3.0/E	5	Fair	SM	Fair	- Sub dominant in canopy, good lower canopy development. - Deadwood over path.			10+	C1,2
T202*	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	14	220,240	4	4	4	4	3.0/S	10	Good	EM	Poor	- Compressive union from 1m, acute, included bark, no visible grafting. Failing likely under non-endemic weather conditions. - Unsuitable for future retention.			<10	U1
T203*	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	13	230	2	3	3	3	2.0/SW	6	Good	SM	Good	- Stem circa 4m from path east. - Good future potential.			20+	B2

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T204*	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	5	120,130	2	2	5	1	1.0/E	3	Fair	EM	Fair	- Sub dominant in group, typical of species. Limited useful life expectancy.		10+	C2
T205*	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	5	150,150,150	1	7	2	1	1.0/E	3	Fair	EM	Fair	- Phototropic growth towards canopy opening south, likely creating asymmetrical canopy development. - Central limb removed, decay of exposed wood visible, asymmetrical peripheral woundwood.		10+	C2
G206*	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>).	8	150	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- On woodland edge adjacent to path. - Hazel with canopy clearance east of 2.5m. - Stems circa 1.3m from path edge.		10+	C1,2
G207*	Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>)	9	100	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y	Good - Fair	- Typical of species, likely suckered from maiden tree.		10+	C2
G208*	Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	25	400	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	- Mixed group, ash and aspen dominant as overstory. - Mix of grasses as herb layer. - Stems over circa 5m from path.		20+	B1,2
T209	Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)	10	360	7	1	1	5	3.0/N	3	Good	M	Fair	- Lean west, likely phototropic growth, canopy fully extended into assumed previous gap. - Previous stem failure southeast, at base, wound wood formation with adaptive swelling. sounding test, density around wound normal. - Stem base circa 1m from path.		20+	B2
T210	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	16	370	8	1	4	2	3.0/NE	8	Good	M	Good	- Major deadwood in canopy. - Potential girdling root at base east.	Investigate girdling root. (< 3 months)	20+	B1,2

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T211*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	150	3	3	3	1	9.0/E	10	Good	SM	Good	- High canopy beginning, likely due to stand density. Tree removals adjacent may lead to high chance of windthrow. Poor stem taper.		10+	C1,2
T212	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	8	340	8	0.1	2	2	1.7/N	1.5	Good	OM	Fair	Canopy overextending north. - Deadwood throughout crown, typical of species. - Wounding to base, exposed wood with minor decay. Wound on compression side, north. Wound very unlikely to occlude. - High species propensity for failure.		<10	U1
T213	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	290	1	4	1	4	2.0/S	12	Fair	EM	Good	- Major deadwood in canopy. - Lower canopy epicormic shoots where canopy gap is now present.		20+	B2
T214*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	210	0.5	6	1	1	6.0/S	10	Fair	SM	Fair	- Significantly suppressed. Over extension south.		10+	C2
T215*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	16	260	1	5	1	2	8.0/S	6	Fair	SM	Poor	- Significant strip of exposed wood from circa 11m to ground level. Initial woundwood formation, unlikely to be occluded, circa 150mm in width. Potentially lightning lighting damage.	Fell (< 3 months)	<10	U1
T216	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	16	400	1	6	3	3	4.0/S	4	Good	M	Poor	- Stem measured at 1m. - Partially failed compression fork, decay/dysfunction of exposed wood. Failure likely under normal weather conditions.	Fell (< 1 month)	<10	U1
T217	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	220	6	1	1	1	4.0/S	7	Good	SM	Fair	- High crown beginning due to dense stand. - No obvious stem taper.		10+	C1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Removal of neighbouring trees allow canopy expansion.			
G218*	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), White Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	4	75	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y	Good - Fair	- Likely self sown, small dense group of saplings.		10+	C2
T219*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	20	310	6	1	2	3	5.0/SE	15	Fair	M	Fair	- Major deadwood in lower canopy. - Limited visual of canopy due to surrounding stand. Suspected deviation in branching pattern. - Sign of minor cankering to secondary limb south at 5m. - Stem circa 3m from footway.		20+	B2
T220*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	20	340	0.5	5	3	4	4.0/E	8	Good	M	Fair	- Major deadwood in lower canopy. - Good leaf density. - Wound to main stem east at 1m, circa 300mm by 250mm. Good woundwood formation, adaptive growth visible around wound. - Stem circa 4m from footway.		20+	B2
T221*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	230	0.5	3	0.5	5	4.0/S	7	Fair	SM	Good	- Sub dominant, structurally suppressed by neighbouring tree north. - Tree's removal will likely benefit adjacent tree. - Stem circa 3m from footway.		10+	C1,2
T222*	Apple (<i>Malus sp</i>)	8	340	4	4	4	4	0.8/W	3	Good	SM	Good	- Access to base restricted by nettles and elder under canopy. - Good crown density.		20+	B1
G223*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Apple (<i>Malus sp</i>).	5	150	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Likely easily replaceable, moderate future potential.		10+	C1,2
T224	Apple (<i>Malus sp</i>)	4	100,100	3	2	1.5	2	1.0/W	2	Fair	SM	Fair	- Twin stem from base, no stool.		10+	C1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Low height impact damage across stems, Wounds with varying levels of occlusion - Previous likely compressive union failure at canopy apex south at 2.5m, partially occluded. - Sparse canopy, likely drought stress.			
W225*	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), White Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>), Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>), Fild Maple (<i>Acer Campestre</i>), Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>), Lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>), Common Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>).	30	400	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	SM-M	Good - Dead	- Nettles at periphery. Cornus and rose dominating periphery to the north. - Ivy as groundcover to south of group. Very dense stands, thin stems with high crown beginnings, requires thinning to improve stand condition. Nettles and dogwood likely to proliferate in thinning. - Large portion of stand is young/semi mature. - Deadwood throughout. - Dogwood and nettles border the internal path. Large grass patch in centre, may be appropriate site for very large ornamental tree e.g <i>Cedar spp.</i>		40+	A2
T226*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	320	5	5	5	5	2.5/N	0.5	Fair	EM	Good	- Surface rooting north up to 1.m from stem base with contact damage, likely mechanical with good woundwood formation. - Canopy with initial deviation in branching pattern in crown, likely annual rain deficit.		20+	B2
T227	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	5	100,120,110,100,90,90#	4	4	4	4	0.1/N	0.1	Good	EM	Good	- No access to base. Stems estimated, viewed through canopy. - Ivy established across secondary limbs. - Good form, landscape feature.		20+	B1
T228*	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	12	240,290	7	3	4	6	3.5/N	2	Good	EM	Good	- Codominant stem from 1m. Good adaptive growth around union. - Codominant in group.		20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T229	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	330	8	1	4	4	4.0/SE	2	Good	SM	Good	- Structurally suppressed to the south. - Codominant in group. - Minor deadwood in canopy south.		20+	B1,2
T230	Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	12	460	3	5	5	3	1.5/N	3	Good	EM	Good	- Wound to lower stem, likely vehicle damage, partially occluded. - Codominant in group. - Ivy prolific over main stem and secondary limbs.		20+	B1,2
G231*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	17	400	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	- Group on boundary to park, high amenity and landscape value.		20+	B2
T232	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	360	5	4	1	3	3.0/SW	3	Fair	SM	Good	- Structurally suppressed to the east and west. Major deadwood in lower canopy. - Subdominant suppressed in group.		20+	B2
T233	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	10	240	0.1	3	1	1	3.0/S	4	Poor	SM	Fair	- Severely suppressed. Poor needle density. - Likely incorrect companion panting.		10+	C1,2
T234*	Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>)	18	590	7	7	7	7	6.0/S	4	Good	M	Good	- Dominant in group. North of railing by 1m. - Girdling root present circa 10mmd at base. - Deadwood throughout lower and inner canopy, typical of species. - Included bark seam at two locations at base, likely local cambium dieback and occluding wood, not considered significant at time of survey.	Sever girdling root. (< 12 months)	40+	A1
G235*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	12	350	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	- Highway side group, forming important screen of highway. - Provides good sense of place, contributes to landscape character of park. - Group likely self sown.		20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Various trees emerging as overstory, mostly semi-mature. - In future, group will likely require thinning to remove suppressed or specimens of low quality unsuitable for retention.			
T236*	Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	15	490	6	2	6	6	4.0/W	5	Fair	SM	Poor	- One sycamore with large cavity from 3m to ground level south. Large wound wood columns, partially occluded. Minor adaptive growth visible, sheltered within group. Two significant surface roots with hollowing potentially from contact wounding	Excavate root collar, inspect root plate for decay. (Asap)	10+	C1
T237*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	15	680	7	7	4	4	2.0/S	3	Good	M	Good	- Dominant tree in group. - Major deadwood in central canopy. - Previous crown raising, wound partially and fully occluded.		20+	B1,2,3
T238*	Grey Alder (<i>Alnus incana</i>)	9	360	3	4	1	2	2.0/S	3	Fair	SM	Poor	- Decay/dysfunction at ground level north, wood can be pulled away by hand, rot may descend into root plate based on location. Target of carpark. – Signs of bleeding canker on stem. Sounding test, lower stem density poor. - Desiccated fruiting bodies of likely saprotrophic species on exposed wood.	Fell (1 month)	<10	U1
G239*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Small-leaved Lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>), Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	15	530	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	- Borders park, forms important parkland landscape feature.		20+	B1,2
T240*	Small-leaved Lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>)	18	850	8	8	8	6	3.0/W	1	Good	M	Good	- Prolific ivy across stem and secondary limbs. Stem measured over ivy. Unable to visually inspect base. - Very large secondary limb at 3m west with dog-leg branch, aspect ratio likely 2:1.	Remove ivy, reinspect. (3 months)	40+	A1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Previously crown raised over formal track east, wounds with symmetrical peripheral woundwood, partially occluded. - Tree surrounded by semi mature sycamores. Halo thinning may prevent competition and suppression of lime.			
T241*	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	16	500	5	6	6	4	4.0/N	3	Fair	M	Good	- Individual tree sites in parkland, high contribution to local character and amenity. - Minor contact wounding to buttressing around base, peripheral woundwood formation, no indication of dysfunction of exposed inner wood. - Major deadwood in lower canopy west, likely natural pruning due to competition from semi mature alder west. - Epicormic sprouting from base, likely in response to buttress wounding.		20+	B1,2
T242*	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	10	280	5	4.5	0.5	4	4.0/W	4	Fair	SM	Good	- Structurally suppressed by alder east. - Crown will likely form codominant canopy in future. - Contact wounding to buttressing around base, peripheral woundwood formation. - Base 4m from path west.		20+	B2
W243*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Small-leaved Lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>), Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	27	500	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	M	Good - Dead	- Limited access due to dense herb layer of nettles. - Prolific ivy throughout group. Crown vitalities normal. - One dead tree central to group. Stem leaning away from path. - Herb layer mix of nettles, fern and ivy. - Numerous dead trees to northeast of group. Monolith for habitat. - Group forms significant screen of highway east.	Monolith dead trees if a risk to a target (1 month)	40+	A2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Prolific growth of nettles and aspen whips within area of clearance.			
T244*	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	16	510	5	6	5	6	4.0/NW	2.5	Good	M	Good	Individual tree established within parkland, high contribution to local character and amenity. - Surface rooting at 2.5m from base. - Large, suspected girdling root at base south.	Excavate root collar, investigate root. (< 12 months)	40+	A2
T245*	Common Lime (<i>Tilia X europaea</i>)	25	830	6	8	6	6	4.0/W	1	Good	M	Fair	- Individual tree established in parkland, high contribution to local character and amenity. - Prolific ivy at base. Major deadwood in crown. Typical of species. - Cavity identified at base, no visual due to prolific ivy. Sounding test, density round stem and at cavity periphery normal. Swelling of base visible, likely adaptive growth compensating for cavity. - View of upper crown obscured by leaf density. - Cavities typical of mature trees. Cavity to be assessed. Minor pruning may reduce dynamic loading at base significantly.	Sever ivy. Undertake detailed inspection to assess cavity, utilising sonic tomography from ground level to 2m above ground level. (< 1 month)	40+	A1
T246*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	550	8	7	7	8	2.0/SW	2	Good	M	Good	- Individual tree established in parkland, high contribution to local character and amenity. - Likely has a high future potential for significant contribution. - Canopy gap to lower crown east, no pruning wounds visible, emergent small branches, potentially due to minor suppression of now removed neighbouring tree, no evidence.		40+	A2
T247*	Unknown	12	600	3	3	3	3		0	Dead	SM	Dead	DBH measured over ivy. Potentially within falling	Create monolith	<10	U1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													distance of path. Monolith. – Third party tree.	(< 3 months)		
G248*	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>),	4	100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Fair	Y	Fair	- No access, established on bank.		10+	C2
T249*	Unknown	10	250#	3	3	3	3		0	Dead	SM	Dead	- No access to base, behind metal railing, DBH estimated. - Third party tree.	Fell (< 1 month)	<10	U1
G250*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	8	100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Fair	Y	Fair	No access, established on bank.		10+	C2
T251*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	13	300#	9	3	3	3	5.0/E	6	Good	SM	Poor	- Third party tree, no access, DBH estimated. - Prolific ivy establishment across scaffold. - Heavy lean north, likely due to phototropic growth, suspected recent trackside clearance work south, now opening canopy behind. - New canopy formation south. - Heavy lean and prolific ivy greatly increase lever arm, exposure may increase potential for failure further.	Sever ivy and assess for safety. (< 1 month)	10+	C1
G252*	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>),	15	400#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	- Set back on railway embankment. - No access, viewed from public footpath. - Collectively of moderate quality, higher value individual tree set back in group. - Stems at least 5m east of path.		20+	B2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G253*	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	6	150	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Scrub at group edge on fence boundary, low useful life expectancy.		10+	C3
G254*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	8	130	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Fair - Poor	Y	Fair - Poor	- Group of young, likely previously coppiced ash. - Stems begin 1m from fence west.		10+	C2
T255*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	17	350,280#	7	4	7	1	6.0/E	4	Good	EM	Poor	- No access to base, behind metal railing, DBH estimated. - Codominant secondary limb at 1m with suspected included bark and acute angle, significantly increased compressive stress likely. - Defect increases likelihood of failure: increased secondary thickening and static/dynamic loading increase risk to a target in future.		<10	U1
G256*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	20	600#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	- Larger specimens are set back from path by at least 10m. Group RPA unlikely to be beyond fence line. - Higher quality individual trees set back, moderate quality central. - No access, viewed from footpath.		40+	A2
T257*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	330,270#	0.1	7	8	3	3.0/SW	2	Good	EM	Good	- No access to base, behind metal railing, DBH estimated. - Deadwood in canopy north. - Twin stem, potentially compressive union, large aspect ratio between secondary stems and bole. Upright form. - Will require crown raising over path.		20+	B1,2
T258*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	10	250#	4	4	4	4	4.0/N	3	Dead	SM	Dead	- No access to base, behind metal railing, DBH estimated. - No leaf flush, suspected dead. No ability to access	Fell (When funds allow)	<10	U1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													to inspect buds or base for signs or cause. - Leaning east towards water, highly unlikely tree will fall on path.			
G259*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>),	8	130	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Group stems start at 2m from path edge.		10+	C1,2
G260*	Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	1	190	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	- Group stems start at 2m from path edge. - Likely easily replaceable.		10+	C1,2
T261*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	350	5	5	5	5	2.0/SW	2	Poor	EM	Fair	- Limited access to base due to dense herb layer predominantly nettles. - Deviation in normal branching pattern, desiccated buds visible. Symptom of extended periods of stress. Likely ash dieback,		10+	C1
G262*	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>), Cornus (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>)	15	240	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	- Cornus at periphery. - Group on hill. Stem bases approximately 6m from path west. -Viewed from footway.		20+	B2
G262*A	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	15	240	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	-Viewed from footway.		20+	B2
G262*B	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	15	240	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	-Viewed from footway.		20+	B2
G262*C	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	15	240	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	-Viewed from footway.		20+	B2
G262*D	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	15	240	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	-Viewed from footway.		20+	B2
G262*E	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	15	240	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	-Viewed from footway.		20+	B2
T263*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	120#	2	2	2	2		0.5	Good	Y	Good	- No access to base. No visuals of stem, DBH estimated from overall size. - Likely easily replaceable.		10+	C1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T264*	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	10	200 Avg	6	6	6	6	0.5/NW	0.5	Good	M	Fair	- Average stem size of 200mm. Circa 16 stems. - Bole measured at 0.3m, as 790mm. - Coppiced habit typical of species with natural pruning of limbs likely in future.		20+	B1
T265*	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	4	130	4	4	4	4	0.1/S	1	Fair	M	Fair	- Stem 4m east of path. - Canopy overhangs path by circa 100mm - Limited future life expectancy, species has poor durability and tolerance to stress.		10+	C1
G266*	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	6	150	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	- Established within nettles.		10+	C1,2
G267*	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	4	75	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Scrub.		10+	C2
T268*	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	16	690	5	5	5	5	3.0/W	3	Good	EM	Good	- Circa 8m from path northwest. - Limited access to base, measured at 1.3m above ground level due to secondary limb attachment points.		20+	B1,2
G269*	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	25	500	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	- High landscape and amenity value. - One young goat willow to north of group with hazard beam of main stem. - Willow with minor volumes of deadwood in crowns, typical of species.		40+	A2
G270*	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	8	150#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Scrub adjacent to path, no access, prolific brambles. - One unidentified dead tree.	Fell dead tree. (< 3 months)	10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G271*	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>).	20	400#	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	- No access, viewed from footpath.		20+	B2
G272*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), Rose sp. (<i>Rosa sp.</i>).	20	400	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	- Oak at periphery south. - Alder and ash central. Aspen north. - Hawthorn dominant. Good spacing, high value as landscape feature. - Hawthorns individually of low value form a moderate quality group. - Alder, aspen ash. One aspen with cupboard door compressive union failure, now hung up in canopies. - Majority of pathside species are young hawthorn with rose.	Fell aspen with compression fork failure. (< 3 months)	20+	B1,2
T273*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	15	420,290,210	6	5	3	7	1.4/S	6	Good	M	Good	- 0.5m from path north. - Multiple stems arising from large stool, likely a historic now unmanaged coppice, or was historically felled. - Pruning wounds to stems north, partially and fully occluded.		20+	B1,2
T274*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	460,450	6	5	8	5	3.0/SE	5	Fair	M	Good	- Twin stem from stool at 1m. Dominant in canopy. - Major deadwood to the north. Limb likely dead due to overshadowing and encroaching oak east. Oak east will likely suppress ash in the future.		20+	B1,2
T275*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	15	500#	8	1	8	6	2.0/NW	5	Good	M	Good	- No access, established on bank, stem DBH estimated. - Deadwood in central canopy. - Northern lower canopy touching water. Roots likely prolific in substrate south for tension due to bank establishment. - High future potential, would likely benefit from removal of lower quality oak to the immediate southeast.		20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G276*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus aria</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>).	15	200	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Individually of low quality, collectively of moderate quality. - Deadwood throughout group.		20+	B2
T277*	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	18	360	4	4	4	4	15.0/S	14	Good	EM	Good	Base obscured by brambles. - Stem approximately 1.m north of path.		20+	B1,2
T278*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	15	680#	9	2	2	9	1.0/S	1	Good	M	Good	- Established on lower bank, no access due to water, stem estimated. - Canopy touching water north. - Roots likely prolific on raised ground south for tension. - High value. - Major deadwood in crown. - Codominant in canopy. - Removal of oak south will likely provide improved conditions.		40+	A1
T279*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	16	440	3	3	3	3	4.0/SW	10	Poor	EM	Poor	- Significant wounding to main stem south. Fire damage of exposed inner wood. - Major deadwood in canopy over path. - Unknown extent of damage to inner wood. - Detailed assessment likely not warranted due to size of tree.	Fell or consider balancing crown away from path toward pond. (< 3 months)	<10	U1
T280*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	290	5	1	2	3	4.0/W	3	Poor	SM	Poor	- Severe wounding, fire damage, signs of attempted, partial felling due to notches out of exposed wood.	Fell (< 1 month)	<10	U1
G281*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i>	18	400	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	- Stems between 1 and 2m from path. - Collective of moderate quality.		20+	B2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition	Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
	<i>monogyna</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)																
T282*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	490	7	5	3	2	3.0/N	0.5	Good	EM	Fair	- Limited access to base due to lake bank and brambles. - Stem established from large stool, previous stem wounds with peripheral woundwood. - Major deadwood over path.	Remove dead wood (1 month)		20+	B2
G283*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>).	18	200	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Forming the understory and subdominant trees of the immediate group.			10+	C1,2
T284*	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	13	280,290	4	2	5	3	4.0/NE	4	Good	EM	Fair	- Compression fork from 1m, upright form, no adaptive growth at bole. Wounding to inner side of stem, partially occluded. - Suspected Site clearance of field parcel south may have removed previous shelter. - Stem circa 1.5m from path.			20+	B2
W285*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	18	400	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-M	Good - Dead	- Stems at least 3m from path. - Canopies overhang, will require pruning works. - Deadwood throughout group. - One dead tree to east of group.	Fell dead stems. (3 months)		20+	B2,3
T286*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	570	6	6	3	5	2.0/NE	4	Good	M	Good	- Base circa 1m from path north. - Previously crown raised over path, wounds partially occluded. - Asymmetrical canopy likely due to historic neighbouring canopy now removed. - Prolific epicormic growth over secondary limbs, likely due to increased light levels. No deviation in branching pattern.			20+	B1
T287*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	240,190,280,180	5	2	1	5	4.0/W	5	Poor	SM	Poor	- Two dead stems. Minor deadwood. Deviating	Fell		<10	U1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													branching pattern. Saprophytic fungi on dead stems, likely <i>Daldinia concentrica</i> .	(< 12 months)		
T288*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	15	380,280	6	4	6	4	3.0/N	3	Good	EM	Good	- Established 1m south of path. - Compressive union of codominant stems at 1m, upright form, good growth of bole. - Deadwood in canopy southwest. Canopy gap due to likely previously felled tree.		20+	B1
T289*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	280	1	5	1	1	4.0/SW	2	Fair	SM	Poor	- Established 1m south of path. - Significantly suppressed, subdominant. - Dogs leg from 3m south. Inherent structural weakness. - Removal of tree may benefit surrounding tree stock.	Fell (When funds allow)	10+	C1,2
T290*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	420	5	2	5	5	4.0/SE	5	Good	EM	Good	- Established 1m south of path. - High future potential. - Codominant stems with U shaped union from 4m.		20+	B1
G291*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	200	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Dead	- Established within 1m of path. - Young edge to lakeside woodland. - Likely easily replaceable, - Dead stems throughout.	Fell dead stems. (< 3 months)	10+	C2
T292*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	15	380#	5	5	4	6	5.0/N	5	Good	SM	Good	- No visual of base due to brambles, good crown density.		20+	B1,2
T293*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	300	6	5	3	3	5.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good	- Established immediately adjacent to fence. - High future potential.		20+	B1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G294*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	15	150	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Established within 1m of path.		10+	C2
T295*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	230,340,220#	8	4	6	2	1.5/N	7	Fair	EM	Fair	- No access to base due to dense nettles/brambles, stem estimated. - Prolific deadwood throughout canopy. Major deadwood over path. likely caused by root disturbance.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month)	10+	C1,2
T296*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	210,220,190,200,100,300#	7	6	5	5	1.2/E	4	Poor	EM	Fair	No access to base due to dense nettles/brambles, stem estimated. - Significant deviation in branching pattern, symptom of long term stress. - Major deadwood. - Likely Cankering to stem at 1m.	Fell (< 12 months)	<10	U1
T297*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	6	150#	3	3	4	2	1.0/E	1	Good	SM	Good	- No access to base, third party tree.		10+	C1
G298*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	17	150	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Established within 1m of path. - Forms edge of lakeside woodland group.		10+	C1,2
T299*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	13	300#	5	8	1	6	2.0/SE	5	Fair	M	Fair	- No access to base due to prolific nettles/brambles, viewed from footpath. - Historic twin stem. Now grafted at circa 1m. Grafted stem north subdominant. - Deadwood throughout canopy south over path. - Minor signs of deviating branching pattern.	Remove dead wood over path. (< 1 month)	20+	B1,2
G300*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	360	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	- Established within 1m of path. Collectively of moderate to low value, individually of low value.		20+	B2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Cracking to surfacing adjacent to base indicating shallow lateral rooting.			
T301*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	17	700#	12	8	10	6	1.0/S	2	Good	M	Fair	- No access to base due to brambles and nettles. - Major deadwood in canopy. - One large dead stub over scrub at 3m south from likely internodal previous pruning. - Likely recent epicormic growth on main stem and limbs. - Dominant in canopy.	Remove dead wood over path. (< 3 months)	40+	A1
T302*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	130	1	1	4	1	6.0/S	8	Fair	Y	Poor	- Likely self sown, established on fence line. - Lean to the east, no corrective growth visible. High crown beginning, poor stem taper.		<10	U1
T303*	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	18	610	9	7	9	5	3.0/S	6	Good	M	Good	- Limited access to base, south of dip, nettles obscuring base. - Base circa 1m north from path, on edge of dip. - Large hung up limb over scrub. Likely from branch attachment failure, signs of included bark. - Dominant in group.	Remove hung up limb. (< 3 months)	20+	B1,2
T304*	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	17	300	8	3	0.5	0.5	6.0/S	7	Good	SM	Good	- Limited access to base, South of dip, nettles obscuring base. - Base circa 1m north from path. - Codominant in canopy.		20+	B1,2
T305*	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	17	400#	6	4	3	2	6.0/S	7	Good	EM	Good	- No access to base, stem estimated due to ditch. - Stem visual obscured by prolific honeysuckle establishment. - Asymmetrical crown development, deadwood in western crown, likely natural pruning. Codominant in canopy. - base circa 0.5m from path, on edge of dip. - One dead stub over path. - Codominant in canopy. Adaptive growth rib at base of stem south, likely occluded. Wound or		20+	B1,2

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													previous localised. cambial dieback. - Crown vitality normal.			
T306*	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	15	240#	4	3	3	1	5.0/E	1	Good	SM	Good	No access to base, stem estimated. - Established through shrub layer, good future potential. - Base circa 5m from path, north of dip. - Tortuous development of stem, likely due to phototropic / gravitropic growth.		20+	B2
T307*	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	15	240#	6	5	6	1	2.0/S	4	Fair	M	Good	- No access to base, stem estimated. - Asymmetrical canopy development, deadwood in western crown, likely natural pruning. Codominant in canopy. - Base circa 2m from path, on edge of dip.		20+	B1,2
T308*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	3	80#	1	1	1	1	1.2/W	0	Fair	Y	Fair	- No access, third party tree, established on fence line, inappropriate position, will conflict with infrastructure.		<10	U1
T309*	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	16	470	6	1	5	5	5.0/NE	6	Good	EM	Good			20+	B1,2
G310*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Grey Poplar (<i>Populus canescens</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), Cherry sp. (<i>Prunus sp.</i>).	10	150	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Cherry understory to established trees.		10+	C1,2
T311*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	220,170,150,230	6	6	0.5	7	1.5/N	6	Good	EM	Good	- Stems 2m from path edge. - Bundle of stems, bases obscured by dense herb layer of predominantly nettles. - stems upright with growth and extension north, structural suppression by neighbouring ash.		10+	C1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T312*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	210,250,270	9	0.5	6	0.5	0.5/NE	6	Good	EM	Good	- Stems 2m from path edge. - Bundle of stems, bases obscured by dense herb layer of predominantly nettles. - Stems upright with growth and extension north, structurally suppressed to the west by neighbouring ash.		20+	B2
T313*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	16	260,190,230,200,190,240,260	9	8	0.1	8	5.0/W	5	Good	EM	Fair	- Stems 2m from path edge. - Bundle of stems, bases obscured by dense herb layer of predominantly nettles. - Stem establishment and growth is predominantly upright. - No visual on stool or attachment points.	Clear herb layer and undertake inspection of coppice stem attachments. (< 3 months)	20+	B1,2
T314*	Grey Poplar (<i>Populus canescens</i>)	14	360#	8	1	2	4	6.0/N	5	Good	EM	Good	- No access to base due to nettles and rose sp. - stem circa 4m from path edge. - Co dominant in canopy, stem leaning north, canopy filling gap in group canopy (likely positive phototropism).		20+	B1,2
T315*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	250#	1	6	6	3	0.1/E	0.5	Good	SM	Good	- Third party tree. No access to base. Viewed from public footpath. - Stem circa 0.5m from path. - Asymmetrical canopy, sub dominant moving into codominance. - Good future potential. - Deadwood in canopy over scrubland.		20+	B1
G316*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>).	14	250#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access to bases, on third party land. - Stems within and at 1m from fence-line. - High stand density. Partial removal may lead to higher risk of windthrow.		10+	C1,2
T317*	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	18	410,430	8	1	2	4	2.5/S	7	Fair	EM	Fair	- Limited access to base due to nettles.		20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Twin stem from ground level. Stems with light lean northeast, likely exploiting canopy gap. - Large pruning wound north at 1m, asymmetrical peripheral woundwood. - Adaptive growth around collar. Pruning wounds to stem with varying levels of occlusion.			
T318*	Grey Poplar (<i>Populus canescens</i>)	14	240	4	2	5	1	0.1/W	4	Good	SM	Good	- Limited access to base - Established through shrub layer, good future potential. - Base circa 3m from path.		20+	B2
T319*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	150,200,220,100,250,180,160#	7	8	7	8	2.0/S	1	Good	EM	Fair	- Third party tree. No access to base. Viewed from public footpath. - Stem circa 1.5m from path. - Multi stem from ground level, no stool visible. Stems with upright form.		20+	B1
T320*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	380#	5	5	5	7	2.5/N	2	Good	EM	Fair	- Third party tree. No access to base. Viewed from public footpath. - Stem circa 1m from path. - Large epicormic limb from base, Wounding to northern side, peripheral wound wood. Exploits canopy gap. - Wound to base north, now occluded.		20+	B1
G321*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Cornus (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>).	12	150	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Poor	Y-SM	Good - Poor	- Mixed group, dense nettle established immediately to the east. - Likely self sown, easily replaceable. - One crack willow from neighbouring property has undergone root heave, not hung up in group. Will require pruning back to boundary. Likely to have occurred previously due to phototropic epicormic regeneration, limbs now over 150mm in diameter.	Prune third party tree back to boundary. (If land use changes).	10+	C1,2
G322*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>),	18	400#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Poor	Y-M	Good - Poor	- No access to bases, third party land.		20+	B2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>).												- Crack willow has failed across boundary. Regrowth evidence that tree is likely to have been in place for numerous years.			
G323*	Grey Poplar (<i>Populus canescens</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	18	350	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Poor	Y-EM	Good - Poor	- Mixed group forming screen to industrial site west. - High stand density. - One tree to northern tip of group failed, now hanging over fence northeast.	Fell tree northeast hanging over fence, target area of nettles. (< 12 months)	20+	B2
W324*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>).	20	500	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-M	Good - Dead	- Third party field edge small woodland. Ivy prolific as herb layer. Brambles, nettles and bracken at woodland edge, potentially due to assumed high input of farming nutrients. Entire group set in gully, at level under farm fields. - Larger trees set back from woodland edge by circa 6m downslope. - Stream running central to group. - Thin stems with little taper, numerous trees with multiple stems, likely historic management/clearance works. - Lying and standing deadwood throughout.		40+	A2
G325*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>), Japanese Tree Lilac (<i>Syringa reticulata</i>)	14	350	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	- Third party trees, form important screen to house. Japanese tree lilac in understory. Bamboo hedge present.		20+	B1,2
T326*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	12	250,150,200,230,140,120,120#	4	4	4	4	1.0/SW	1	Good	SM	Fair	- No access to base, limited view due to highway and agricultural field. - Crown vitality normal. - Multi-stem from base, no canopy gaps.		20+	B1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Overhead wiring extending through crown.			
T327*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	15	770	3	9	7	5	5.0/E	4	Good	M	Good	- Stem measured over prolific ivy. - Ivy established densely over base and main stem. - Major deadwood in crown, likely natural pruning. - Good stem taper, established on woodland edge on bank, circa 4m from field edge beyond farm field gully. - Previous heavy reduction back from field, dead stub likely from internodal pruning. - Good epicormic development within inner canopy.		40+	A2
T328	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	440	6	6	3	3	2.0/N	4	Good	EM	Fair	- Barbed wire pinned to stem, acting as fencepost. Will likely damage cambium and be occlude by secondary growth. - Large wound to base, likely low height impact damage, wound partially occluded, adaptive growth immediately above wound. - Previous poor pruning to lower canopy over farm fields south. - Squat form, likely from exposure. - Major deadwood in canopy.	Remove barbed wire from stem. (< 3 months)	20+	B1,2
G329*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	6	200	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair			10+	C2
T330*	Weeping Willow (<i>Salix babylonica</i>)	10	500#	7	7	7	7	2.0/S	0.1	Good	M	Good	- No access to base, third party tree. - Crown vitality normal. - Previous heavy crown reduction, pruning wound partially occluded, full regrowth. Will require cyclical crown reductions to maintain limb stability.		20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T331	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	640	6	6	5	6	2.0/N	2	Good	M	Good	- Barbed wire pinned to stem, acting as fencepost. Will damage cambium and be occlude by secondary growth. - Strong stem taper. - Previous poor pruning to lower canopy over farm fields south. - Squat form, likely from exposure. - Major deadwood in canopy.	Remove barbed wire from stem. (3 months)	20+	B1,2,3
T332*	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	7	190,220	3	4	4	3	3.0/NE	1	Fair	SM	Fair	- Limited access to base, bramble obscuring lower stem. - Multi-stem, oblique angle. on edge of arable access track. - Low height impact damage, likely from farm machinery.		10+	C1
T333	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	540	6	6	6	4	2.0/NE	1	Good	EM	Good	- Barbed wire pinned to stem, acting as fencepost. Will damage cambium and be occlude by secondary growth. - Strong stem taper. - Previous poor pruning to lower canopy over farm fields south. - Squat form, likely from exposure. - Major deadwood in canopy.	Remove deadwood (If land use changes)	20+	B1,2,3
T334	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	75#	1	1	1	1		1	Good	Y	Good	- No access, young tree, in good position for succession.		10+	C1
T335	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	530	4	6.5	2	4	2.0/W	1	Good	EM	Good	- Barbed wire pinned to stem, acting as fencepost. Will damage cambium and be occlude by secondary growth. - Strong stem taper. One previous included bark union of third order branch union failure southwest at 4m, peripheral woundwood, will likely fully occlude.		20+	B1,2,3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Previous poor pruning to lower canopy over farm fields south. - Squat form, likely from exposure. - Major deadwood in canopy.			
T336	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	640	5	4	6	4	2.0/S	1	Good	EM	Good	- Barbed wire pinned to stem, acting as fencepost. Will damage cambium and be occlude by secondary growth. - Prolific, likely burring, on main stem. - DBH measured at 1.2m under likely burr. - Previous poor pruning back from farm field south.		20+	B1,2,3
T337	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	180,170#	3	3	3	1	1.0/W	0.5	Fair	SM	Fair	- No access to base, within hedge. - Twin stem, heavily supressed to the west. - Forms complete canopy. - U shaped union from stool, no obvious compressive forces at present.		20+	B2
H338*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	3	80	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Managed hedgerow, central gap of circa 2m. - Unconnected north and south.		10+	C2
T339*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	6	160#	3	2	4	3	0.1/S	0.1	Good	SM	Good	- No access to base, within hedge. - Lower canopy forms part of hedge. - High future potential.		10+	C2
T340*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	5	150#	3	3	3	3	2.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good	- No access to base, within hedge. Lower canopy forms part of hedge. - High future potential.		10+	C2
H341*	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	2	150	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	- Managed hedgerow. - Likely replaceable as feature due to height and width (circa 1m and under).		10+	C2
T342*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	500#	4	6	7	7	1.0/W	2	Good	M	Good	- No access to base, within hedge. DBH estimated.		20+	B1,2,3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Prolific ivy establishment across main stem. - Previous poor pruning over farm fields south. - Landscape and arboricultural conservation value. - High future potential, field boundary tree.			
G343*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	5	150	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Within hedgerow, lower canopy integrated as part of hedgerow, good future potential. - Three trees, likely that the retention of only one tree in the future may promote healthy growth and structural development.		10+	C2
T344	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	530	2	6	6	4	4.0/NW	4	Poor	M	Fair	- Very limited access to base due to established hedge. Only viewed from south and north. - Multiple pruning wounds with varying levels of occlusion. One wound to southwestern canopy at 6m with peripheral wound wood and cavity development visible. - Major deadwood in upper crown west, no deviation in branching pattern. – - Dieback of upper crown north.	Remove dead wood (If land use changes)	20+	B2
T345	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	600#	5	6	8	6	2.0/W	2	Good	M	Good	- No access to base due to established hedge. Only vied from south and north. - Previous poor pruning over farm fields south, dead stubs, wounds with epicormic regrowth. - Prolific ivy over main stem obscuring view. - Major deadwood in canopy. - Wound to min stem at 2m partially occluded. squat form, likely due to exposure. - Good arboricultural conservation value.		20+	B1,2,3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T346	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	840	6	6	4	5	3.0/W	1	Good	M	Poor	- Established in hedge on bank. Very limited access to base due to established hedge. Only viewed from south and north. - Significant cavity at base from ground level to 3m. Cavity depth circa 400mm. Squat form, DBH much greater than typical oak of T346's height. Good columns of wound wood formation at cavity opening. - Likely to have material conservation value.	Monitor depth of cavity and secondary thickening around wound biannually (< 2 years)	20+	B2,3
T347	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	700#	5	4	6	2	4.0/SE	5	Fair	M	Fair	- No access to base, viewed from public path. limited access, viewed from east and west. - Moderate crown sparsity. - Desiccated fungal bracket on second order branch south at 6m, likely <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> . Cavity from previous branch attachment circa 50mm in diameter 1m above bracket. Numerous cavity holes around this. Wood integrity in immediate area to wounding suspected poor. Limited life expectancy. - Major deadwood in crown.	Climbing inspection to assess secondary limb integrity. (When funds allow)	10+	C1,2
T348	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	640	6	7	6	3	4.0/NW	4	Good	M	Good	- Very limited access to base, viewed from public path. Viewed from east and west. - Squat form, likely from exposure. - Deadwood in crown, likely natural pruning. Two cavities visible. Good peripheral woundwood. One limb west, one at 7m south. Adaptive swelling around wounds visible. - Good crown form and density. - Arboricultural, likely material conservation and landscape value.		20+	B1,2,3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
H349	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>).	6	200	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Managed hedgerow. - Areas of semi mature tree establishment at random intervals. - Likely replaceable as feature due to height and width (circa 1m and under).		10+	C1,2
T350*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	450#	7	6	4	6	5.0/NE	4	Fair	M	Good	- No access to base, viewed from public path. Limited access, viewed from east and west. - Deadwood in crown, minor crown sparsity, no deviation in branching pattern. - Good contribution to landscape.		20+	B1,2
T351*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	550#	6	6	6	3	4.0/SE	2	Poor	M	Poor	- No access to base, viewed from public path. Limited access, viewed from east and west. - Likely bleeding lesion on stem. Cankering across secondary branching structure. Multiple cavities visible. Deviation in branching pattern, deadwood throughout crown. - Limited life expectancy, high likelihood of failure under normal weather conditions.	Fell (If land use changes)	<10	U1
T352*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	250#	4	3	6	1	5.0/E	3	Good	SM	Good	- No access to base, viewed from public path. Limited access, viewed from east and west. - Codominant with smaller oak west. - Will likely become dominant in canopy. Good successor for poor quality ash to the west. - Good form, high future potential. - Stem established to the north of the bank, Good stem taper visible.		20+	B2
G353	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>),	14	350#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	- No access due to local residence, viewed from tarmac.		20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)												- Average stem estimated. - Group contributes significantly to street's character. - Previous crown raising of ash in group over road north east. - Wounds partially occluded with epicormic regrowth. - Stems established on edge of bank, at least 2m from hard standing edge. - Group canopy over road, encroaching by circa 1m. Will require sympathetic pruning where access under canopies is required over 1.5m.			
T354*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	380#	2	4	0.5	4	4.0/SW	2	Poor	EM	Fair	- No access to base, viewed from hard standing. - Previous heavy pruning back from overhead power lines. - Wound to secondary stem east at 6m with peripheral woundwood, cavity in exposed inner wood. - Major deadwood in central crown. - Significantly asymmetrical crown. Southern secondary limb with significant decay. Increased likelihood of failure.		10+	C1,2
H355	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>), Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Common Pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>), Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>).	5	150#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Managed hornbeam hedge with established trees at intervals. - Third party trees.		10+	C1,2
T356*	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	15	650#	8	8	3	3	4.0/S	3	Dead	M	Dead	- No access to base, viewed from public path. - Dead, value as standing deadwood habitat.	Fell (If land use changes)	<10	U1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G357	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	12	240	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Mixed group of trees and shrubs established on ditch edge. - Likely easily replaceable. Ash in group established in close proximity to overhead powerlines, will require cyclical pruning back to prevent conflict.		10+	C1,2
T358*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	8	360#	1	4	1	4	4.0/NW	5	Poor	EM	Poor	- No access to base, viewed from hard standing. - Historic loss of central leading stem. - Large cavity visible, peripheral woundwood, no obvious adaptive swelling around assumed cavity periphery. - Canopy dieback, deviating branching pattern.		<10	U1
T359*	Hybrid black poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	16	600#	8	4	6	3	3.0/S	3	Good	M	Fair	- No access to base, third party tree, within managed privet hedge. - Historic loss of central leading stem. Large cavity visible, peripheral wound wood, no obvious adaptive swelling around assumed cavity periphery. - Lean of main stem to the east, canopy growth self-righting, likely historic heave. - Lapsed pollard. Pollard poles circa 200mm in diameter and over. Will require future crown reduction to reduce lever arm on pole attachment points. - Previously pruned back from overhead wiring.	Consider pollard management programme (When funds allow)	20+	B1
H360	Privet (<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>)	2	75	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Managed privet hedge.		10+	C2
G361	Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>),	6	150	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Small group of mixed species. - Limited contribution		10+	C1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)															
H362	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Privet (<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>).	2	75	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Manged privet and hawthorn hedge. - Cherry on third party land immediately north of hedge.		10+	C2
T363	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	510#	2	4	7	6	1.5/W	1	Good	SM	Good	- Established at highway edge. - Third party tree. - Pruned back from road. - Pruning wounds with peripheral woundwood. - Previous branch union failure at 2m south, partially occluded.		20+	B1
G364	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	15	500#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	- No access to bases, third party land. - Crack on main stem of willow in group, peripheral woundwood columns. - Dead limb hung up in group. - Contact wounding at stem base likely mechanical, asymmetrical woundwood formation.		20+	B2
G365	Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis sp</i>), Wellingtonia (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>), Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>), Western Red Cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>).	10	350#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access to bases, third party land. - Mixed cypress group forming tree 'hedging'. - Lower canopy leaf scorch of sequoia, likely salt spray due to height and distribution.		20+	B2
T366	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	900#	2	5	6	5	2.0/SW	1	Good	OM	Good	- No access to base, due to residents. - Tree with veteran features, unlikely to be outright veteran based on inspection from roadside. Thick stem, retrenched canopy, small cavities, minor volumes of deadwood. - Very squat form. - Wounding to base, peripheral wound wood formation, minor dysfunction of exposed	Gain access to private grass verge and assess tree for veteran status. (when funds allow)	40+	A3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													wood visible. Wound likely 500mm x 600mm.			
T367	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	11	450#	1	7	7	1	3.0/W	1	Good	EM	Good	- No access to base, due to residents. - Suppressed north by neighbouring oak. Trees removal would benefit neighbouring oak.		20+	B1
T368*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	16	1000#	4	8	8	8	1.5/E	2	Good	M	Fair	- No access to base, due to residents. - Twin stem from 1.6m. Multiple points of natural bracing above union. No adaptive growth at union. - Historic secondary limb attachment point failure at 2.5m. Cavity at 1m with significant adaptive growth and woundwood formation. - No internal view of wound. Epicormic development from centre, assumed occluded. - Bark scar extending from cavity to 2.5m now occluded. - Crown heavily pruned back from overhead powerlines north. - Downgraded from a Cat A due to position near powerlines and cavity which is likely to reduce safe useful life expectancy in current position.	Gain access to inspect cavity. (When funds allow)	20+	B1,2,3
T369*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	400#	4	4	2	4	0.2/N	2	Fair	EM	Fair	- No access to base, due to residents. - Significant structural suppression by neighbouring oak. - Wound to base visible on north of stem. Crack from ground level to 1m, above crack occluded. Large columns of woundwood and adaptive swelling. Internal cavity visible, adaptive growth likely sufficient for assumed cavity size, considering shelterbelt top height.	Gain access to inspect cavity. (When funds allow)	20+	B2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Trees removal would likely benefit neighbouring oak.			
T370*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	4	75#	1	1	1	1	8.0/E	0.1	Poor	Y	Poor	- No access to base, due to residents. - Felled ash stump with epicormic regrowth forming young crown, prolific volume of stems typical of stump regeneration. - Crown under overhead powerlines.		<10	U1
T371*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	16	400#	7	5	5	3	6.0/W	2	Good	M	Good	- No access to base, due to residents. . Third-party tree. - Codominant with neighbouring oak.		20+	B2
T372*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	380,420#	1	4	2	7	2.0/W	2	Good	M	Good	- No access to base, unable to walk on grass verge as instructed by residents unable to measure stem. - Third-party tree. - Twin stem from 1.4m, U shaped union, oblique angle. – Codominant with neighbouring ash. Will likely suppress ash in future. - Previously pruned back from overhead wiring.		20+	B1
T373*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	500#	2	9	5	5	4.0/SW	1	Good	M	Fair	- No access to base, due to residents. - Established on southern side of bank. Crown half under overhead powerlines. - Previous heavy reductions back from overhead powerlines. Wounds with varying levels of occlusion. - Epicormic sprouting visible on wounding likely to fund woundwood and compartmentalisation. - Will require cyclical pruning to maintain clearance.		20+	B2,3
H374	Elm (<i>Ulmus sp.</i>),	3	50	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Poor	Y	Poor	- Previous row of elms, now row of monoliths. - Regrowth managed as informal hedge.		<10	U2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition	Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G375*	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), Lombardy Poplar (<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>), Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>).	12	250#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Viewed from public road. - Third-party tree. - Farm side boundary trees.			20+	B2
G376	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	6	250#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Viewed from public road. - Unmanaged assumed previous hedgerow with stems established on southern slope of bank. - Hazel coppice with dominant oaks at intervals. East of group dominated by damson. - Landscape value, contributes to local character, high future potential. - Hedge as low quality, oaks of moderate quality.			20+	B2
G377*	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	4	150	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Viewed from public road. - Third-party tree. - Clump of willow and ash established under overhead wiring.			10+	C2
G378*	Leyland Cypress (<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>)	7	120	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Unmanaged Leyland hedgerow. - Underneath overhead wiring. - Likely easily replaceable.			10+	C1,2
H379*	Western Red Cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	2	120	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	- Managed hedgerow.			10+	C2
G380*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>),	7	250	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Highways, likely self-sown. - Previously pruned back from highway, lower crown now forming hedge.			10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G381*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	8	250	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Highway side, likely self-sown. - Impact damage to base of ash trees, peripheral woundwood. - High stand density, will require thinning to promote heathy growth.		10+	C2
T382*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	770	6	10	8	8	4.0/S	0.5	Good	M	Fair	- Low height impact damage to crown over road. Likely recent o to exposed wood colour. Cracking on damaged limbs. - Previous dominant stem failure in central crown, circa 1.5m x 400mm in diameter. - Aborted limb, likely from natural pruning, on secondary branch junction at 4m over road south. - Prolific contact damage to limbs over road. - Included bark union of 4th order branch in canopy south. hung up.	Removed damaged limbs over road. (< 1 month) Remove hung up limb. (< 1 month)	40+	A2
G383*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Privet (<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>)	12	350#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	- No access, third party trees, viewed from roadside. - Managed privet hedge understory.		20+	B1,2
G384*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>),	4	80	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	- Clump of established sycamores, likely self-sown.		10+	C2
T385*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>),	20	1000#	2	6	7	7	3.0/N	1	Fair	M	Fair	- No access to base, third party tree. - DBH estimated, within front garden. - Previous crown raising over garden, wounds partially occluded. No crown lifting works undertaken over road. - Triple stem from 1-1.5m. Large aspect ratio. Stems with acute and upright form. - Suspected cracking/bark inclusion to east, limited	Arrange access to inspect union. (< 1 month)	20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													visibility no access. Dark strip sign of potential defect.			
H386*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>),	2	75#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access, third party trees, viewed from roadside. - Variegated laurel managed as hedge, hawthorn unmanaged.		10+	C1
T387*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	8	130#	2	2	3	1	2.0/S	2	Good	Y	Good	- No access to base, third party tree. - Within highway side shrub bed.		10+	C2
H388*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>),	3	150#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Managed hedgerow, gap in central section, likely easily replaceable.		10+	C2
T389*	Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King')	12	300#	5	5	5	5	2.0/SE	1.8	Good	EM	Good	- No access to base, third party tree. - DBH estimated, within front garden. - Crimson king. - Good landscape value, contributes well to local character. - No visual of base, crown vitality normal. - Laurel within RPA.		20+	B1
T390*	Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis</i> sp)	3	40,20,30#	1	2	1	1	1.5/S	1.7	Good	Y	Good	- No access to base, third party tree. - Within highway side shrub bed. - Topiary, ornamental shrub, hangs over footway.	R	10+	C2
T391*	Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	10	130,150,110,120,90,150#	2	2	3	3.5	2.0/S	1.5	Good	SM	Fair	- No access to base, third party tree. DBH estimated, within front garden. - Multi-stem from base, obscured by ivy. future growth conflicts with street light.	R	10+	C1,2
T392*	Norway Maple 'Crimson King' (<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King')	14	300#	5	4	5	5	2.0/NW	1.8	Good	EM	Good	- No access to base, third party tree. DBH estimated, established within front garden. - Good landscape value, contributes to local character.		20+	B1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- No visual of base, crown vitality normal. - Asymmetrical canopy due to now felled neighbouring tree. High future potential.			
H393*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>),	3	60#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y	Good - Fair	- No access, third party trees, viewed from roadside., - Managed hawthorn hedge.		10+	C2
T394*	Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus aria</i>)	8	200#	3	3	4	3	2.0/S	3	Good	SM	Good	- No access to base, third-party tree. Within highway side shrub bed. - Third party tree, crown hangs over highway.		20+	B2
H395*	Privet (<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>), Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>).	1.5	75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access, third party trees, viewed from roadside. - Managed laurel hedge. Privet to southeast.		10+	C1
G396*	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>),	3	180	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Stump	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Clump of pioneer species, adjacent to layby.		10+	C2
G397*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>),	8	150#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access, third-party trees, viewed from roadside. - Roadside trees, limited value. hawthorn in third party land.		10+	C1,2
H398*	Leyland Cypress (<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>)	2	75	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Fair - Poor	Y-SM	Fair - Poor	- No access, third-party trees, viewed from roadside. - Topped Leyland hedge.		<10	U1
T399*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	15	180,400#	7	6	4	1	4.0/N	10	Fair	M	Poor	- No access to base, third party tree. DBH estimated, within front garden. - Twin stem from base, stem west sub dominant with poor union, acute angle, included bark, no adaptive growth. - Cracks to bark at stem base, due to size and location likely frost cracking. White mould		10+	C1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition	Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
														around cracks likely to be sap runs. – Recent poor pruning over road stubs and tear wounds.			
G400*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>),	16	400#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair		- No access, third party trees, viewed from roadside. - Ivy established across main stems. - Crown vitalities normal. - Central gap to group, central trees removed. Canopy east and west now establishing in canopy space.		20+	B1,2
T401*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	15	380#	7	3	2	1	4.0/N	4	Poor	M	Poor		- No access to base, third party tree. DBH estimated, within front garden. - Significant bark loss to base north and round stem, potentially cankering, no obvious signs of stem bleed. Cambium death, likely dysfunction/decay of exposed wood. - Deviating branch pattern, deadwood in canopy.	Notify land owner of tree condition, likely requiring tree felling. (< 1 month)	< 10	U1
T402*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	15	420#	5	5	3	5	2.0/SW	1	Good	M	Good		- No access to base, third party tree. DBH estimated, within front garden. - Codominant stem from 4m, oblique angle assumed cup. -Formation. no canopy gaps. - Good landscape value, contributes to local character. - No visual of base, crown vitality normal.		20+	B1
G403*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>),	17	400#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair		- No access, third party trees, viewed from roadside. - Stems circa 1.5m from footway edge. - Previously crown raised over highway, wounds partially occluded, minor epicormic growth present.		20+	B1,2
T404*	Common Lime (<i>Tilia X europaea</i>)	17	400#	7	7	7	7	4.0/NE	1.5	Good	M	Good		- No access to base, third party tree. DBH estimated, within front garden.		20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- High contribution to surrounding landscape. – Over headlines extending through periphery of crown. - Compressive union present, moderate to high adaptive growth at union. Species propensity to form tight unions.			
G405*	Western Red Cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>), Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>).	3	120#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access, third party trees, viewed from roadside. - Set back beyond garden wall, soil level retained > 1m higher than footway. - Canopies encroach into footway by 0.5m.		10+	C2
T406*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	15	700#	9	9	3	4	7.0/S	7	Good	M	Poor	- No access to base, third party tree. DBH estimated, within front garden. - Triple stem from 3m, prominent included bark seam from 1.5m to 3m. Minor adaptive growth, acute union , likely severe compression forces. - High likelihood of failure.	Fell (< 3 months)	<10	U1
T407*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	8	380#	3	7	1	6	5.0/S	3	Good	SM	Good	- No access to base, third party tree. - Structurally suppressed by neighbouring tree. - Previous crown raising over highway, pruning wounds partially occluded with epicormic sprouting.		10+	C1,2
T408*	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	8	310#	1	4	4	1	1.4/NE	2	Fair	M	Good	- No access to base, third party tree. DBH estimated, within front garden. - Previously crown reduced. Reduction maintained to the northwest, no regrowth, asymmetry. - Good regrowth. - Contributes to local street character.		20+	B2
G409*	Photinia Red Robin (<i>Photinia × fraseri</i>)	3	80#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	- No access, third party trees, viewed from roadside.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
H410*	Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis sp.</i>)	3	80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	- No access, third party trees, viewed from roadside. - Managed cypress hedgerow.		10+	C2
T411	Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus aria</i>)	6	320	4	4	4	4	2.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	-Street tree. Good contribution to local character. - No planting pit, conflict with footway. Consider resurfacing with flexible material, e.g. tiger mulch or equivalent. - Overhead wiring extending through canopy.		20+	B2
T412	Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus aria</i>)	7	400	4	5	4	4	2.0/E	3	Good	M	Good	- Street tree. Good contribution to local character. - No planting pit, conflict with footway. Consider resurfacing with flexible material, e.g. tiger mulch or equivalent. - Northern canopy dieback, no obvious signs of highway excavations or previous poor pruning. - Overhead wiring extending through canopy. - Previous crown rise over highway, wounds partially occluded.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month)	20+	B2
T413*	Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus aria</i>)	7	420	4	4	4	4	2.0/SW	1.8	Good	M	Good	- Street tree. Good contribution to local character. - No planting pit, pit appears to have been widened with adjacent path ameliorated with tarmac or similar material. - Tuber growth of base, potentially incompatible rootstock, low likelihood of failure. - Overhead wiring through canopy. - Contact damage to surface rooting, likely mechanical.		20+	B2
T414*	Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus aria</i>)	4	250	2.5	3	2	2	1.8/SE	2.5	Good	SM	Fair	- Street tree. Good contribution to local character.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- No planting pit, Minor conflict with street infrastructure. - Lateral root buttressing southwest with suspected historic damage to bark now sealed, with sign of differing bark colour. - Wound to crown southwest, likely branch attachment failure or poor pruning, partially occluded.			
T415*	Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus aria</i>)	10	500	5	6	6	5.5	2.0/SW	2	Good	M	Good	- Street tree. Good contribution to local character. - Likely no planting pit, minor conflict with street infrastructure. - Overhead wiring extending through northern crown. - Codominant stem from 2m with compressive unions, typical of species. - Previous crown rise southeast, large wound. To wounds with no wound wood. One stub, epicormic regrowth.		20+	B2
H416*	Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)	2	110#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	- No access, third party trees, viewed from roadside. - Managed laurel hedge.		10+	C2
T417*	Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	2	75,75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.7/NE	1.7	Fair	Y	Fair	- No access to base, third party tree, viewed from highway. - Within small raised planting bed. - Topped. Heavily crown raised. Unlikely to provide any meaningful future contribution.		<10	U1
T418*	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp</i>)	3	40	1	1	1	1		1.5	Good	Y	Good	- Street tree. Good contribution to local character.		10+	C1
T419*	Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis sp</i>)	5	120,110#	1	1	1	1	0.5/S	0.5	Fair	SM	Good	- Third party tree, no access, viewed from highway.		10+	C1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- 60% live canopy. Browning of leaves visible..			
T420*	Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus aria</i>)	10	410	5	5	5	5	2.5/SE	3	Good	M	Good	- Street tree. Good contribution to local character. - Surface rooting at base. Potential signs of girdling roots, east. small dimeter. - Hawthorn epicormic sprouting from base, likely rootstock. - Previously crown raised over path. Wounds partially and fully occluded.		20+	B2
H421*	Various Ornamental Shrubs (N/A)	3	75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access, viewed from public highway. - Shrub mass in front garden, managed as hedge.		10+	C2
T422*	Western Red Cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	6	150#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good	- No access to base, third party tree, viewed from highway.		10+	C1
T423*	Western Red Cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	5	130#	1	1	1	1	1.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good	- No access to base third party tree, viewed from highway.		10+	C1
H424*	Various Ornamental Shrubs (N/A)	2	75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access, viewed from highway. - Shrub mass in front garden, managed as hedge.		10+	C2
T425*	Laburnum (<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>)	3	100,100#	2	2	1	1	0.5/E	1	Fair	SM	Poor	- No access to base, third party tree, viewed from highway. - Previously pruned back from highway. - Limited safe useful life expectancy. Significant localised decay near previous pruning points, species with limited durability.		10+	C1
H426*	Various Ornamental Shrubs (N/A)	1	75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access, viewed from public highway.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													- Shrub mass in front garden, managed as hedge.			
G427*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Cherry (<i>Prunus sp</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>),	6	150#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access, viewed from public highway. - Shrub mass in front garden, young trees establishing within, likely self sown.		10+	C2
T428*	Maple (<i>Acer sp</i>)	2	< 75	1	1	1	1		0	Good	Y	Good	- No access to base, third party tree, viewed from highway. - Ornamental small tree, encroaching on highway by 0.5m		<10	C1
G429*	Magnolia (<i>Magnolia sp</i>), Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis sp</i>), Cherry Plum (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>)	4	200#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	- No access, viewed from public highway. - Magnolia and cypress previously pruned back from highway. - Hedge with ornamental shrub mix.		10+	C2
H430*	Pyracantha (<i>Pyracantha sp.</i>)	2	< 75	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	No access, viewed from public highway.		10+	C2
T431*	Unknown	6	150#	3	3	3	3	2.0/SE	3	Poor	SM	Poor	- No access to base, third party tree, viewed from highway. - Crown dieback, significant ivy establishment, likely irreversible decline. Likely circa 50% live canopy remaining. - Likely easily replaceable. - Ivy established across stem.		10+	C1
G432*	Various Ornamental Shrubs (N/A)	2.5	< 75	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access, viewed from public highway. - Shrub mass, general ornamental points. - Easily replaceable.		10+	C2
G433*	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp</i>), Cypress 'Ellwoodii' (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Ellwoodii')	24	150#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access, viewed from public highway. - Cherry circa 200mm from low wall and cypress 'Ellwoodii'. - Likely easily replaceable.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G434*	Paperplant (<i>Fatsia japonica</i>)	2.5	120#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access, viewed from public highway. - Shrub mass, general ornamental points. - Easily replaceable.		10+	C2
H435*	Western Red Cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>),	2	100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access, viewed from public highway. - Managed hedgerow. - Easily replaceable.		10+	C2
H436*	Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)	2	100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access, viewed from public highway. - Managed hedgerow. - Easily replaceable.		10+	C2
H437*	Copper Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i>)	2	100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access, viewed from public highway. - Managed hedgerow. - Easily replaceable.		10+	C2
T438*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	6	200#	3	3	3	3	1.5/W	2	Good	EM	Good	- No access to base, third party tree, viewed from highway. - Apical crown circa1.5m from overhead wiring. - Crown vitality normal. - Likely Within 1m from footpath. - Previously pruned back from highway - Ivy established across stem.		10+	C1,2
T439*	Hybrid black poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	5	250#	3	3	1.5	3	2.5/E	2	Good	SM	Good	- No access to base ,third party tree, viewed from highway. Behind fence. - Crown vitality normal. - Likely Within 1m of fence. - Previously pruned back from highway. Likely previously crown reduced, limited visibility.		10+	C1,2
H440*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	2	100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access, viewed from public highway. - Partially managed, hedgerow with numerous gaps. - Easily replaceable.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T441*	Magnolia (<i>Magnolia sp</i>)	3	100,120,90#	3	1.5	2	3	1.5/E	2	Good	SM	Good	- No access to base, third party tree, viewed from highway. - Crown vitality normal. - Within 0.5m of wall.		10+	C1
H442*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>),	1	75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y	Good - Fair	- No access, viewed from public highway. - Managed hedgerow. - Likely easily replaceable.		10+	C2
G443*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	14	150#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	- Agricultural field boundary trees. - Likely easily replaceable due to size and estimated age.		10+	C2
G444*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	8	250#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access, viewed from public highway. - Sporadic establishment of oak and ash within dense brambles, typical succession establishment mode of species.		10+	C1,2
T445*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	6	100#	1	1.5	1	1	1.5/S	2	Good	Y	Good	- No access to base, third party tree, viewed from highway. - Crown vitality normal. - Young cherry growing at base, DBH circa 50mm. - Likely easily replaceable.		10+	C1
T446*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	17	130,130,95#	3	3	3	3		0.5	Dead	SM	Dead	- On eastern side of ditch on farmland boundary. No leaf flush, likely dead.	Fell (< 3 months)	<10	U1
T447*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	13	280,280,200,90,210#	5	4	4	3	4.0/N	3	Good	EM	Good	- No access to base due to bank, brambles and nettles. - Multiple stems, arising from ground level. No visual of base. - Lower epicormic and small secondary limbs with likely symptoms of ash dieback. No change in overall branching pattern. - Expansion seams on stems. - Deadwood in canopy.		20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T448*	Swedish Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>)	9	250#	2	2	3	1	2.0/SW	2	Good	EM	Good	- No access to base, third party tree, viewed from behind hedge. - Crown vitality normal.		10+	C1,2
T449*	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	12	330#	3	4	4	5	5.0/W	2	Good	M	Good	- No access to base , third party tree, viewed from behind hedge. - Crown vitality normal. - Dominant.		20+	B1
T450*	Swedish Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>)	6	150,160,140#	3	3	3	3.5	1.2/W	2	Good	SM	Fair	- No access to base , third party tree, viewed from behind hedge. - Crown vitality normal.		10+	C1,2
T451*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	6	150,210#	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Good	Y	Good	- No access to base , within brambles and nettles.		10+	C1
H452*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Privet (<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>)	1.6	80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y	Good - Fair	- No access, viewed from public highway. - Managed hedgerow. - Easily replaceable.		10+	C2
T453*	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	13	500#	3.5	4	3.5	4	2.0/N	1.5	Good	M	Good	- No access to base third party tree, viewed from behind hedge. - Crown vitality normal. - Pruning wound to main stem at 2m, symmetrical woundwood, partially occluded.		20+	B1
T454*	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	7	360#	4	4	4	4	2.0/W	2	Good	M	Good	- No access to base , third party tree, viewed from behind hedge. - Crown vitality normal. - Multiple pruning wounds to main stem , asymmetrical woundwood, partially occluded.		20+	B2
T455*	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	8	130#	3	1	1	1	2.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good	- No access to base, third party tree, viewed from behind hedge. - Crown vitality normal. - Structurally suppressed by neighbouring beech.		10+	C1,2

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H456*	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Privet (<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>)	2	100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- No access, viewed from public highway. - Managed hedgerow. - Easily replaceable.		10+	C2
T457*	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	16	600#	6	6	6	6	4.0/N	2	Good	M	Good	- No access to base ,third party tree, viewed from behind hedge. - Crown vitality normal. - Dominant in landscape, high present and future value. - Points of stem bracing/fusion visible within canopy. - Wounds, likely from pruning, visible on secondary limb, with varying levels of occlusion.		40+	A1
T458*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	615	6	7	7	6	2.0/SE	0.1	Fair	M	Good	- Limited access to base due to bank. DBH measured from bottom of ditch. - Major deadwood over path. - Moderate crown sparsity, good crown form. - Likely epiphyte fern visible in crown. - Lower stem epicormic limb development. Tree likely to be sensitive to development works.	Remove major deadwood over footway. Retain arisings at base. (< 3 months)	20+	B1,3
T459*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	250,180,220,160,120	6	3	4	4	3.0/N	4	Fair	SM	Fair	- Limited access to base due to bank. - Base circa 2m west of path edge. Established east of ditch. - Dominant in canopy. - Likely easily replaceable. Loss unlikely to impact overall landscape due to woodland west. - Deadwood in central canopy.		10+	C1,2
T460*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	240,300,120,210	5	5	4	3	2.0/N	4	Fair	SM	Fair	- Limited access to base due to bank. - Base circa 2m west of path edge. Established east of ditch. - Dominant in canopy. - Likely easily replaceable. Loss unlikely to impact		10+	C1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													overall landscape due to woodland west. - Deadwood in central canopy. Low height impact damage to limbs over path east, peripheral woundwood formation visible.			
T461*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	250,130,130	5	0.1	2	2	2.0/E	5	Fair	SM	Fair	- Limited access to base due to bank. - Base circa 2m west of path edge. Established east of ditch. - Codominant in canopy. - Likely easily replaceable. Loss unlikely to impact overall landscape due to woodland west. - Deadwood in central canopy. Contact damage to stem at ground level east, partially occluded.		10+	C1,2
T462*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	260	1	0.1	3	3	2.0/E	5	Fair	SM	Fair	- Limited access to base due to bank. - Base circa 2m west of path edge. Established east of ditch. - Codominant in canopy. Secondary limb rising from base, dead third order branch over woodland. Poor limb vitality over woodland, likely due to shade suppression. - Likely easily replaceable. Loss unlikely to impact overall landscape due to woodland west. - Deadwood over bank and woodland.		10+	C1,2
T463*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	240	0.5	1	2	2	2.0/E	7	Fair	SM	Fair	- Limited access to base due to bank. - Base circa 2m west of path edge. Established east of ditch. - Subdominant in canopy. High crown beginning, poor stem taper. - Likely easily replaceable. - Loss unlikely to impact overall landscape due to woodland west. - Deadwood over path.		10+	C1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G464*	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	11	200	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	- Agricultural field boundary trees, established east of the bank. - Prolific brambles and nettles limiting access. - Predominantly hazel forming natural coppice. - Likely easily replaceable due to size and estimated age.		10+	C1,2
T465*	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	8	285,220,190,140,155,300,280,270#	5	5	5	3.5	2.0/W	4	Fair	M	Fair	- Limited access to base, a number of stems were estimated. - Multiple stems arising at 1m above ground level. - Stem 1.5m east of path, west of bank. - Dominant in canopy.		20+	B2
T466*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	210,220,185	1	5	4	4	2.0/S	4	Good	SM	Good	- Limited access to base due to bank. - Three stems arising from ground level. Base circa 2m west of path edge. - Established east of ditch. - Codominant in canopy. - Likely easily replaceable. Loss unlikely to impact overall landscape due to woodland west. - Deadwood in central canopy.		10+	C1,2
T467*	Unknown	3	300	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0	Dead	EM	Dead	- Small monolith with fruiting bodies present, likely saprotrophic species.	Fell (if land use changes)	<10	U1
W468*	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	15	300#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-EM	Good - Dead	- Agricultural field boundary woodland, no access. - Separated between engineered surface by ditch west, circa 1.m in breadth. - Canopies overhanging path, circa 1.m above ground level. - Low height impact damage on individual limbs over path east.		20+	B2

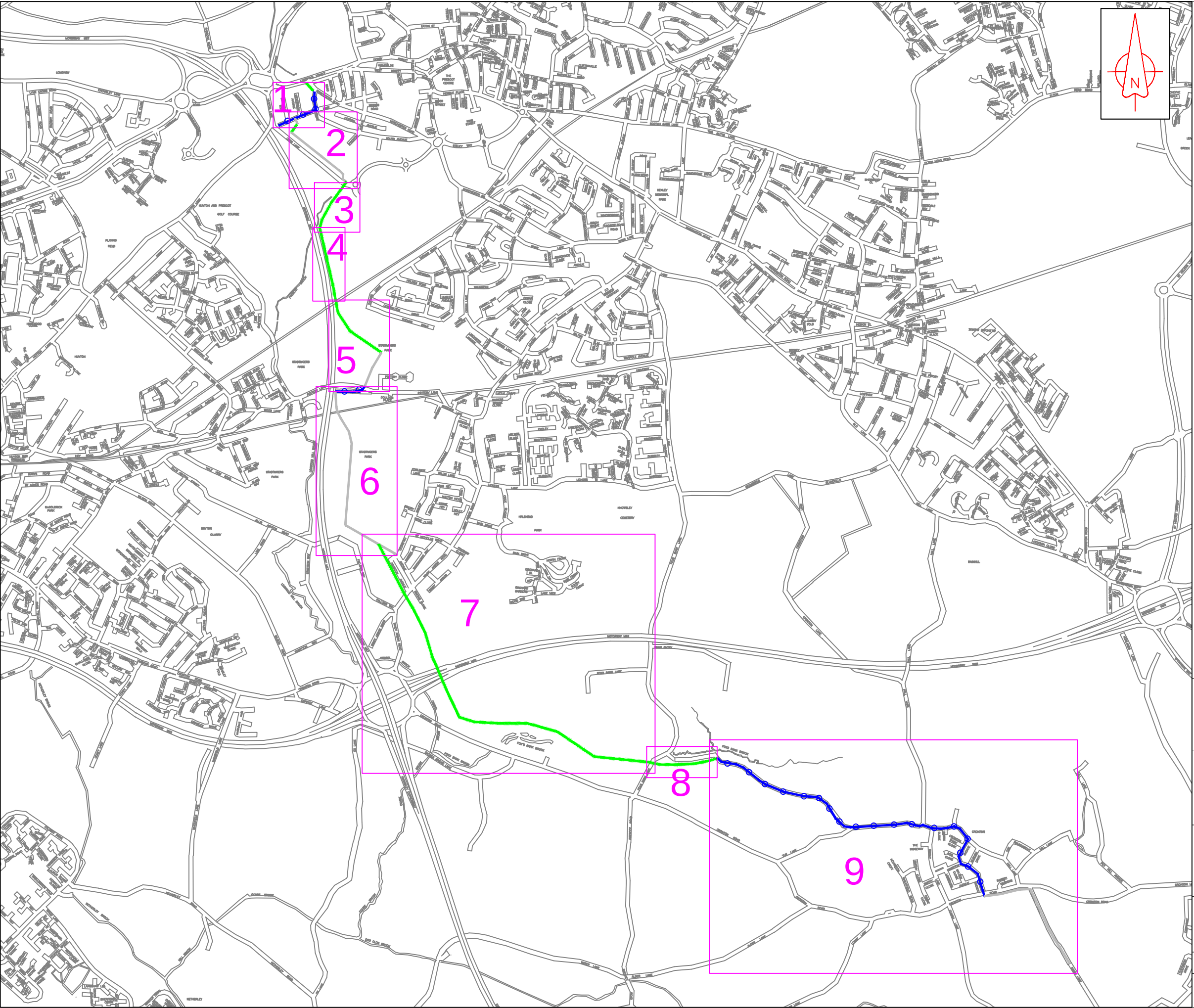
Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G469*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	4	120#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Fair - Poor	Y-SM	Fair - Poor	- Agricultural field boundary field boundary trees, no access. - Prolific establishment of brambles and nettles around base. - Deviating branching pattern, symptom of ash dieback. No diamond fissures visible. ,		10+	C1
T470*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	300,320,275	5	3.5	5	3	1.5/S	0.5	Good	EM	Fair	- Limited access due to steep bank and woodland. Established east of bank, circa 1.5m from path edge. - Triple stem, arising from ground-level, upright form, no canopy gaps. - Codominant in canopy. - Wound to main stem at 1.2m east, partially occluded.		20+	B2
G471*	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)	6	150	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	- Agricultural field boundary trees, limited access. - Prolific bramble and nettle establishment. - Likely easily replaceable.		20+	B2
T472*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	600	5	5	5	5	2.0/N	0.1	Good	M	Good	- Limited access due to bank and farm fields. Ivy established on main stem and secondary limbs, obscuring inspection. - Deadwood in canopy adjacent to path (remove). - Dominant in surrounding canopy. - DBH measured from bottom of bank, no adjacent farm field. - Normal crown form, minor leaf sparsity.		20+	B1,2
T473*	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	7	250#	4	4	4	4	2.0/W	1	Good	SM	Fair	- No access due to brambles and nettles. - Established on ditch boundary. - Dominant in surrounding canopy. - Deadwood within central crown. - Loss would likely not impact on overall landscape due to adjacent woodland group. Likely		10+	C1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition	Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
														replaceable based on size and estimated age.			
T474*	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	3	50,50,50#	2	2	2	2	0.5/E	1	Good	Y	Fair		- Young tree, likely self sown, within brambles and nettles. - no access.		10+	C1
G475*	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	6	150	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Poor	Y-SM	Good - Poor		- Agricultural field boundary trees, predominantly pioneer species, likely easily replaceable. - Brambles and nettles throughout. - Ash with likely ash dieback, due to deviating branching pattern.		10+	C1,2
G476*	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>).	8	200	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Poor	Y-SM	Good - Poor		- Agricultural field boundary trees, predominantly pioneer species, likely easily replaceable. - Brambles and nettles throughout. - Ash with likely ash dieback due to deviating branching pattern.		10+	C1,2
G477*	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	7	200	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Poor	Y-SM	Good - Poor		- Agricultural field boundary trees, predominantly pioneer species, likely easily replaceable. - Brambles and nettles throughout. - Canopy height within 1.5m above ground level.		10+	C1,2

Key to Abbreviations Used in the Survey

Ref No	Specific identification number given to each tree or group. T=Tree/H=Hedge/G=Group.	
Species	Common name followed by botanical name shown in <i>italics</i>	
RPA	Root Protection Area (As defined by BS5837)	
Stem diameter	Diameter of main stem, measured in millimetres at 1.5 m above ground level. (MS = Multi-stem tree measured in accordance with BS5837 Annexe C)	Av / Average: indicates an average representative measured dimension for the group or feature
Spread	The width and breadth of the crown. Estimated on the four compass points in metres.	
Crown clearance	The estimated height (in metres) above ground level of the lowest significant branch attachments.	
#	Estimated dimensions	
*	Indicates estimated position of tree (not indicated on topographical survey).	
Category	Categorisation of the quality and benefits of trees on Site as per Table 1 and 2 of BS5837:2012. 1=Arboricultural quality/value 2=Landscape quality/value 3=Cultural quality/value (including conservation)	
	A=High quality/value 40yrs+ (light green). B=Moderate quality/value 20yrs+ (mid blue) C=Low quality/value min 10yrs/stem diameter less than 150mm (grey). U=Unsuitable for retention (dark red).	
Life stage	Young (Y): Newly planted tree 0-10 years. Semi-Mature (SM): Tree in the first third of its normal life expectancy for the species (significant potential for future growth in size). Early Mature (EM): Tree in the second third of its normal life expectancy for the species (some potential for future growth in size) Mature (M): Tree in the final third of its normal life expectancy for the species (having typically reached its approximate ultimate size). Over Mature (OM): Tree beyond the normal life expectancy for the species. Veteran (V): Tree which is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its condition, size or age.	
Structural condition	Good: No significant structural defects Fair: Structural defects which can be resolved via remedial works. Poor: Structural defects which cannot be resolved via remedial works. Dead: Dead.	
Physiological condition	Good: Normal vitality including leaf size, bud growth, density of crown and wound wood development. Fair: Lower than normal vitality, reduced bud development, reduced crown density, reduced response to wounds. Poor: Low vitality, low development and distribution of buds, discoloured leaves, low crown density, little extension growth for the species. Dead: Dead Fair/Good = Indicates an intermediate condition Fair – Good = Indicates a range of conditions (e.g. within a group)	
Preliminary management recommendations	Works identified during the tree survey as part of sound arboricultural management, based on the current context of the Site (where relevant reference has been made to tree management based on the potential future context of the site).	

Appendix C Site Boundary



KEY

- Existing off road/cycleway footway
- Proposed on road cycleway
- Proposed off road cycleway/footway
- Extent of phase



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PROJECT TITLE
**SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT
PRESCOT TO CRONTON CYCLEWAY**

DRAWING INFORMATION
Overview Plan

Design By	RT	Design Date	09/07/2019
Drawn By	RT	Drawn Date	09/07/2019
Checked By	JR	Checked Date	09/07/2019
Approv'd By	JR	Approv'd Date	09/07/2019

Drawing Status	FOR INFORMATION	Drawing Scale	NTS @ A3
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Drawing Number	PT/TM/6437	Revision	O
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Appendix D Site Photography

Phase 2



Figure 7. View north, T2 as the dominant feature.



Figure 8. View north, T115 central.



Figure 9. Typical view along Phase 2.

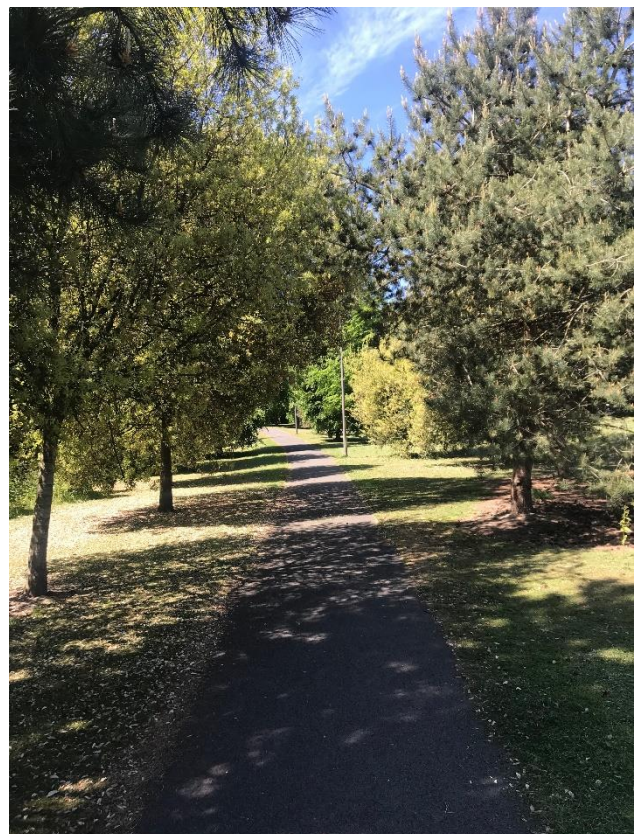


Figure 10. Avenue feature of Phase 2.

Phase 3



Figure 11. View northwest, T120.



Figure 12. Typical condition of features within Phase 3.



Figure 13. Boundary fence and vegetation to Phase 3.



Figure 14. Southern extent of Phase 3 looking south.

Phase 5



Figure 15. View west, at start of Phase 5.



Figure 16. Looking east, view of W171 in background.



Figure 17. Typical view within Phase 5.



Figure 18. Intersecting path through W181.

Phase 6



Figure 19. View north at Phase 6 start.



Figure 20. View south, start of open space of Phase 6.



Figure 21. Typical view central to Phase 6.



Figure 22. Pondside footway, south of Phase 6.

Phase 8



Figure 23. View east across farmland.



Figure 24. Western edge of woodland block, looking east.



Figure 25. View east of established hedgerow trees.



Figure 26. Typical view of hedgerow trees.

Phase 9



Figure 27. Looking west, G376 left.



Figure 28. View west, G403 left.



Figure 29. Established street trees, Phase 9.



Figure 30. Typical view down Sandy Lane.

