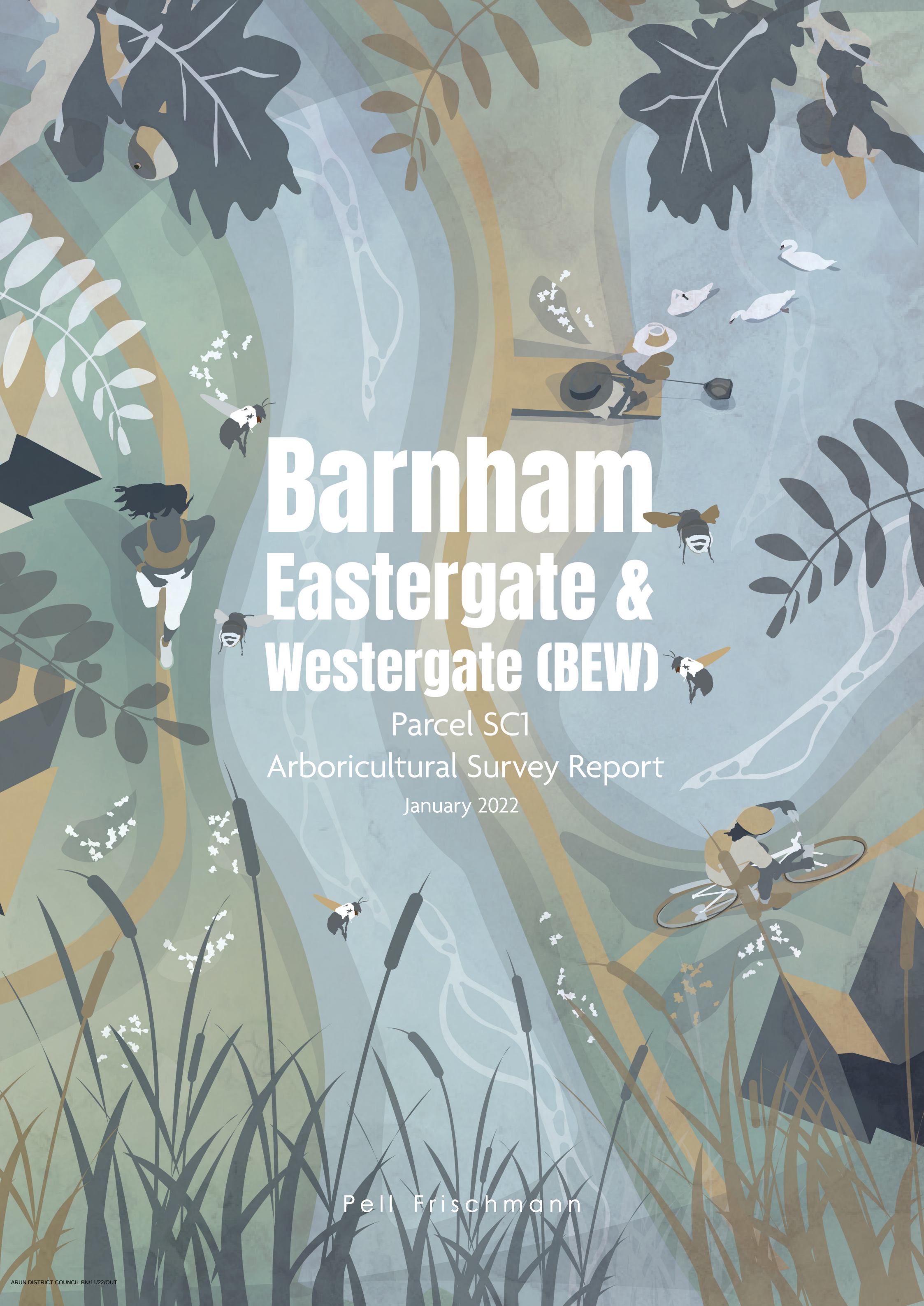


A stylized, abstract illustration of a park scene. In the center, a river flows from the top right towards the bottom. On the left bank, a person is running. On the right bank, a person is riding a bicycle. Several bees are flying around the scene. In the background, there are large, dark, stylized trees and a small boat with a person on the river. The overall color palette is muted, with greens, blues, and browns.

Barnham Eastergate & Westergate (BEW)

Parcel SC1
Arboricultural Survey Report
January 2022

Pell Frischmann

Pell Frischmann

Barnham Eastergate Westergate

Arboricultural Survey Report

Date: November 2021

Report Ref: RE100148V001

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Executive Summary

Site Name	Barnham Eastergate Westergate, referred to as BEW Parcel SC1
Location	The Development Site is allocated in the Arun Local Plan 2011-2031 under policy H SP2c, as strategic allocation SD5 Barnham/Eastergate/Westergate.
Development proposals	Outline planning permission (with all matters reserved except for the A29 realignment) for the demolition of existing structures and mixed use development to provide residential dwellings (Use Class C3), care home/senior living accommodation (Use Classes C2/C3), flexible retail and community floorspace (Use Classes E/F2/sui generis), a primary school, plus associated open space, landscaping, drainage and all other associated ancillary works; and realignment of the A29 and early connection to existing A29, including construction of a new road carriageway, junctions and associated infrastructure
Site Survey Results	In total, 514 individual trees, and 28 group of trees have been recorded. Of the individual trees, 3 have been placed in Category A, 284 in Category B, 219 in Category C and 5 in Category U. Of the groups of trees, 0 have been placed in Category A, 7 in Category B, 19 in Category C and 0 in Category U. The term 'Group' is intended to identify any trees that form cohesive arboricultural features, either aerodynamically, visually or culturally (including for biodiversity). In this survey, 16 groups are classified as 'Hedgerow'. Information obtained from the Arun District Planning Department indicated that there are five Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) within the Site. There are two adjacent Conservation Areas at Church Lane, Barnham (South East), and Church Lane, Eastergate (North West).
Likely Impacts	At this outline stage the likely impacts of the proposed development are not significant. An effort has been made to retain the majority of trees on Site where possible, and there is scope for considerable planting schemes as mitigation, and a significant net gain. There may be a loss of 1 Category A tree, and the likely loss of 48 Category B trees and 3 Category B hedgerows. There would also be the loss of 89 Category C trees and 2 Category U trees.
Recommendations	The full impact and therefore detailed recommendations cannot be made until a detailed scheme plan is proposed at reserved matters stage. A suitably qualified arborist must be involved throughout the design stages to ensure protection and future long-term health of retained trees, along with the design of planting within the urban areas and public open spaces. An Ash Die Back Action Plan and Tree Safety Management Plan will be required for the relevant phases of the Site and recommendations made.

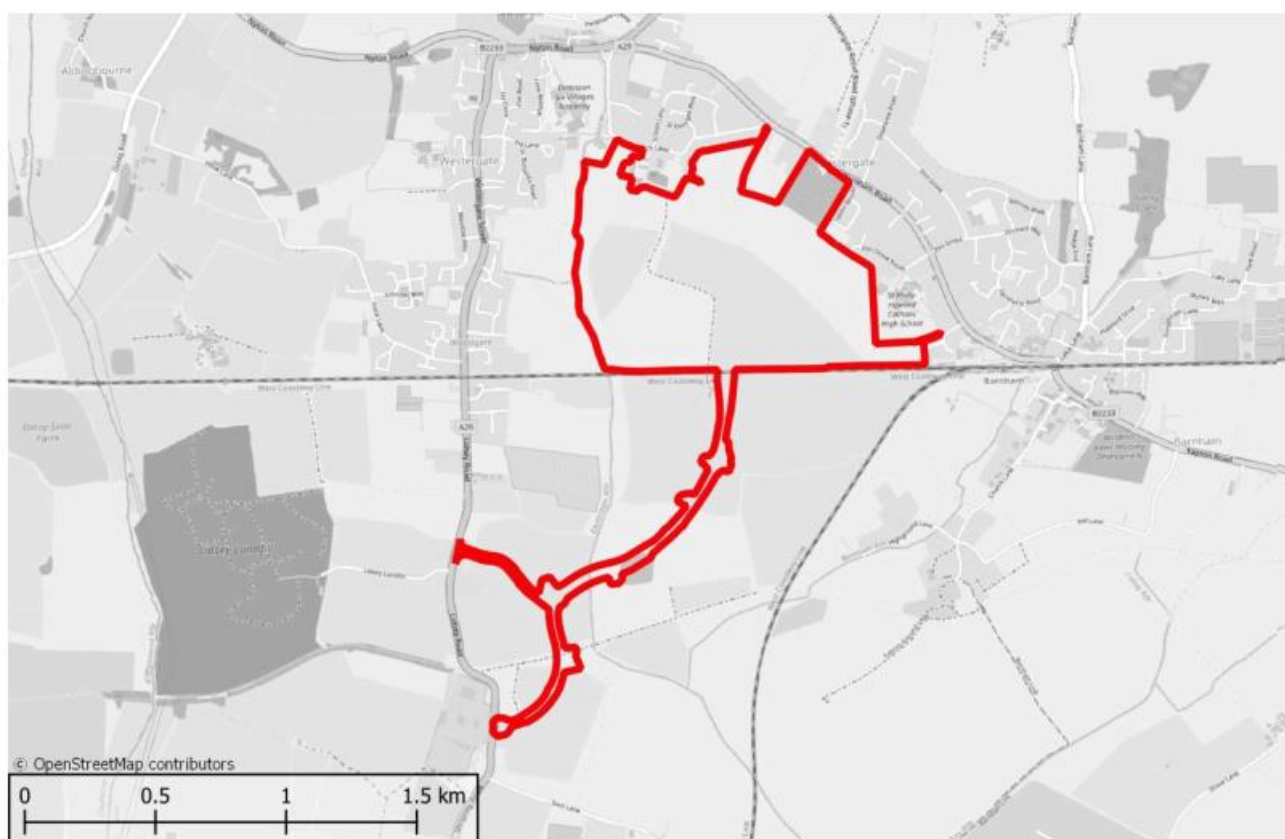
1 Introduction

Pell Frischmann has been commissioned by CC Projects, Ashmarden Ltd and Hanbury (PM) Ltd (promoting the site together as 'The Southern Consortium') to undertake an Arboricultural Assessment in connection with emerging masterplan proposals for a strategic residential-led mixed use development on land forming part of the site allocation at Barnham/ Eastergate/ Westergate, (BEW), West Sussex. The application site comprises land south of Barnham Road and north of the railway as well as the route of the A29 realignment including the early connection referred to as the Hanbury Link (the 'Site'). The development is referred to as BEW Parcel SC1.

The Development Site is allocated in the Arun Local Plan 2011-2031 under policy H SP2c, as part of strategic allocation SD5 Barnham/Eastergate/Westergate. This report has been prepared as part of an outline planning application for up to 1,250 dwellings with all matters reserved except access for the A29 road and Hanbury Link. Outline planning permission (with all matters reserved except for the A29 realignment) for the demolition of existing structures and mixed use development to provide residential dwellings (Use Class C3), care home/senior living accommodation (Use Classes C2/C3), flexible retail and community floorspace (Use Classes E/F2/sui generis), a primary school, plus associated open space, landscaping, drainage and all other associated ancillary works; and realignment of the A29 and early connection to existing A29, including construction of a new road carriageway, junctions and associated infrastructure.

The location of the proposed development Site is shown below in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Strategic Site Location Plan



1.1 Objectives and Scope

The objectives of this Arboricultural Assessment were to evaluate the overall condition of the trees on, and adjacent to the site. The arboricultural impacts of both the construction and operational phases of the scheme

were considered; along with the potential impacts to trees which may be affected by construction or access works which may be located some distance from the actual site boundary.

A Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix B) has been produced to inform the Proposed Development. A draft Tree Retention and Removal Plan (Appendix C) has also been produced and should be updated as part of the future design stage once the final scheme plan and construction plan is available.

The arboricultural survey aims to assess the following:

- the suitability of trees for retention as categorised in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations';
- the constraints presented by the trees;
- impacts of the scheme development in relation to any retained trees;
- the arboricultural impacts of the proposed scheme; and
- the requirements for tree management where appropriate.

British Standard (BS) 5837: 2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*' requires that information on the constraints associated with retained trees be sent to the project designers. This information is detailed in a Tree Constraints Plan. The constraints, which are covered by BS 5837, are associated with issues relating to retained trees both above and below ground, and the necessary measures to ensure their safe retention.

2 National Legislation and Policy

2.1 Legislation

2.1.1 Town and Country Planning Act

Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

Under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, local planning authorities (LPA's) have a duty to make provision for the preservation and planting of trees when granting permission for new developments.

The Town and Country Planning Act affords LPA's with the power to make Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) where it is practical. This will usually be in the interests of amenity and enable the LPA to make provision for the preservation of trees and woodlands.

TPOs are used to protect specific trees, groups of trees and woodlands where removal would result in a significant adverse effect to the local amenity.

A TPO should not be used to prevent development, or the removal of trees in order to impede a development. However, a TPO does prevent unauthorised removal or works, and ensures that trees, groups of trees or woodlands are fully considered within the planning process.

Conservation Areas are areas which have been designated due to their special architectural or historic interest which is considered desirable to preserve or enhance. Trees, groups of trees, or woodland within a Conservation Area are considered to positively contribute towards the character, appearance and general amenity of a conservation area. Trees within a Conservation Area, if not protected by a tree preservation order, are protected by the provisions in section 211 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

TPO's and Conservation Areas (under Section 211 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) makes it a statutory offence to carry out any of the following works to trees without the formal consent of the LPA (for TPO's) or without first providing the LPA with six weeks' notice of intent (for conservation areas):

- Cutting down;
- Topping;
- Lopping;
- Uprooting;
- Wilful damage; and
- Wilful destruction.

Certain exemptions apply for works to trees within Conservation Areas and therefore the usual six weeks' notice of intent to carry out work to trees is not required. These include, but are not limited to:

- The making safe of dangerous trees where there is an immediate risk of serious harm;
- The removal of dead wood or dead trees;
- Work necessary to abate an actionable legal nuisance; and
- Where work is necessary to implement a grant of full planning consent.

2.1.2 Forestry Act 1967

The Forestry Act 1967 sets out the requirements for the felling of growing trees and states when trees can and cannot be felled. Exemptions that apply are outlined under Section 9 (4)(d) of the Act which allows developers to legally fell trees which:

“...is immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development authorised by planning permission granted or deemed to be granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 or the enactments replaced by that Act”.

2.1.3 Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

LPA's and government departments are required to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity when exercising their normal functions under Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006. This includes communities and habitats formed by animals and plants, as well as fungi and micro-organisms.

Trees are considered to be integral elements of the natural environment. This may be due to their rarity (e.g. Common Juniper (*Juniperus communis*)), their part of an important habitat (e.g. ancient woodland) or because they directly support another species (e.g. a bat roost or nesting bird). Widespread, common or even non-native tree species are also important as they contribute towards a sustainable natural environment.

Trees and their biodiversity value must be considered during all development activities. Trees should be retained wherever practicable and opportunities taken to maintain and enhance their environmental contribution.

2.1.4 Trees on Third-Party Land

Roots and branches which cross property boundaries and encroach onto neighbouring land are deemed to be a nuisance under Common Law as they have the potential to affect the owner/occupier's use of their own land. The landowner can legally decrease this nuisance by cutting back encroaching roots or branches to the edge of their property if required.

However, the following considerations must be followed:

- No duty to give notice to the tree owner is required – however it is considered courteous to provide some notice;
- All work must be undertaken without trespass onto the neighbouring property unless agreed otherwise with the landowner;
- All arisings from tree works remain the property of the tree owner – these should be offered back to the landowner and only disposed of with their permission; and
- All work must be undertaken with reasonable skill and in accordance with any relevant best practice guidance.

The potential for future nuisance must be considered when undertaking new tree planting within development landscape schemes. This includes the likely effects of encroaching roots and branches onto neighbouring land. Sufficient room for future growth and movement due to wind must be considered within the landscape planting scheme to avoid the possibility of direct damage to boundary walls, fences and properties.

2.2 Planning Policy

2.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021) paragraphs 174 to 188 set out the Government's policies on protection of biodiversity through the planning system. These policies are expected to be incorporated into development planning documents at regional and local scales and are also of material worth in considering individual planning applications.

Paragraph 174(b) states – *recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;*

Paragraph 180(c) states – *development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.*

2.2.2 Local Planning Policy

Adopted Arun Local Plan (2011 – 2031)

The Arun Local Plan (2011 - 2031) was adopted in 2018 and addresses trees, hedgerows and woodland within Chapter 17 'The Natural Environment'.

Policy ENV SP1 advises that Arun District Council will promote preservation of biodiversity and the natural environment. This will include the promotion of new habitat creation through development.

Policy ENV DM4 is specific for the protection of trees and advises that development will only be permitted where trees protected by TPOs, Conservation Areas, ancient woodland or otherwise contributing to the local amenity will not be damaged or destroyed. This would be considered only if the development can demonstrate this removal would be in good arboricultural practice, enhance the survival and growth of other protected trees or the benefits of the proposed development will outweigh the loss of trees or woodland in that particular location.

Policy ENV DM4 also requires the production of land and tree surveys, a tree constraints plan and an arboricultural impact assessment including a tree protection plan and arboricultural method statement where there are existing trees on or adjacent to the development site.

2.3 Guidance and Standards

2.3.1 British Standard BS 5837:2012

British Standard BS 5837:2012 is the standard for 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction. The standard sets out the principles and procedures to be applied during the design and construction process to ensure a positive relationship is achieved between trees and structures. BS5837 is applicable whether or not planning consent is required for a development.

2.3.2 Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees

Ancient semi natural woodland consists of any wooded area which has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD and has protection under the NPPF. Ancient Woodlands are described as irreplaceable habitats as per Natural England's standing advice which states that LPA '*should refuse planning permission if development will result in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees unless:*

- *there are wholly exceptional reasons; or*
- *there's a suitable compensation strategy in place.*

To protect Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees during development, The Forestry Commission and Natural England have published guidance (known as 'standing advice'). This standing advice is a material consideration during the planning process and should therefore be considered when making decisions on relevant planning applications. This standing advice was last updated in November 2018 and states the following:

- '*For ancient woodlands, you should have a buffer zone of at least 15 metres to avoid root damage. Where assessment shows other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, you're likely to need a larger buffer zone. For example, the effect of air pollution from development that results in a significant increase in traffic*'.
- '*A buffer zone around an ancient or veteran tree should be at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the tree. The buffer zone should be 5m from the edge of the tree's canopy if that area is larger than 15 times the tree's diameter*'.

3 Survey Methodology

The arboricultural survey was undertaken by suitably qualified surveyors from 'Beechdown' on behalf of the client on 19th to 21st May 2021 and 24th to 25th May 2021 and Land & Heritage Ltd on behalf of Pell Frischmann on the 23rd June and 24th June 2021. The weather was fine, and visibility was good.

The southern farm site was surveyed by Beechdown and the two nursery sites to the north were surveyed by Land & Heritage Ltd.

The survey area is shown in Figure 1 and trees which are adjacent to the Site which may also be affected by the proposed development have also been considered. Access to measure these trees was not always possible.

Trees were photographed and measured for height, crown spread, and stem diameter. The physical and structural condition of each tree, or group of trees, was noted. Recommendations made for tree work or on-going maintenance requirements are detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule presented as Appendix A.

Trees were recorded using PT Mapper Pro and Pocket GIS BS5837 software. Survey data is shown on the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix A) and Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix B).

3.1 Principal Trees: Age Classification

The following classification has been employed:

- Young: Saplings and young trees under 10 years of age.
- Semi-Mature: Trees older than 10 years but less than one third of the life expectancy of their species, normally making substantial extension growth.
- Mature: Trees between one third and two thirds of the life expectancy of their species. Approximately full height and girth, increasing only slowly over time.
- Over mature: Trees beyond two thirds of the life expectancy of their species. No significant extension growth. Crown starting to break up and decrease in size.
- Veteran Trees are beyond the over mature stage but because of their size and age are significant features within the landscape and which can be rejuvenated and conserved by appropriate management.

3.2 Tree Survey and Tree Condition

The surveyor assessed the individual condition of the trees identified within the area. The assessment of condition is based on a visual inspection only.

Each tree was assessed by consideration of the following:

- any visible structural defects,
- the size and form and the suitability of its position,
- the location with regard to the position of other relevant features.

3.3 Categories for Tree Constraints Plan

Individual trees are assessed and then placed into one of four categories as detailed below. For tree numbers please refer to the appended Tree Constraints Plan in Appendix B.

- Category A (marked Green on the Tree Constraints Plan). Trees which are significant, and which must be retained, wherever possible, within the Site. Category A trees which are particularly good examples of their species or are essential components of a group (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).

- Category B (marked Mid Blue on the Tree Constraints Plan). These trees should be retained, wherever possible, within any development proposals. These trees have been downgraded due to impaired condition, such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention beyond 40 years.
- Category C (marked in Grey on the Tree Constraints Plan). Trees which do not have sufficient arboricultural merit to constrain development proposals.
- Category U (marked in Red on Tree Constraints Plan). Trees which will not remain safe features beyond the short term and should be removed as part of any development proposals.

BS5837 requires that trees are further identified according to any particular merits defined as:

- Arboricultural specimens – subdivision 1
- Trees of landscape importance – subdivision 2
- Trees with ecological, historical or cultural significance – subdivision 3

The design should allow for the retention of Category A and B trees where possible. Category C trees should only be retained in locations where they will not over constrain development proposals or present additional amenity issues.

Mitigation will be required for the loss of any trees, or groups of trees, which have been classified as Category A or B.

3.4 Root Protection Area

BS5837 defines the Root Protection Area (RPA) as a “layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority”.

For each tree the RPA has been calculated. For single stem trees, the RPA is calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter. For trees with more than one stem, the RPA has been calculated using the Helliwell Method with each stem being measured at 1.5m above ground level to calculate the basal area in m². The shape and position of the RPA may be adjusted by the arboriculturalist to take into consideration site factors such as soil type and depth, prevailing wind, slope and drainage or built structures such as roads or footings. The overall size of the RPA cannot be changed.

3.5 Key for the Tree Survey Schedule

Table 3-1 Key for the Tree Survey Schedule	
Height	Measured with clinometer in metres
Stem Diameter	Diameter measured at 1.5 m from ground level with tape in mm
Spread area (N,S,E,W))	Crown spread measured in metres at the points on the compass
Height of Crown Clearance	In metres to inform on ground clearance, shading and crown to stem ratio.
Age Class	Y-Young, SM – Semi-mature, M-Mature, OM- Over mature, V-Veteran
Physiological Conditions	Good, Fair, Poor, Dead
Structural Condition	Visual evidence of the presence of decay or danger of collapse
Category Grading	A-good, B-Moderate, C-Poor, U-Dead or dangerous

4 Survey Results

The survey results are shown in the Tree Survey Schedule presented in Appendix A. The layout and root protection areas are shown in the Tree Constraints Plan presented in Appendix B. Trees have been assessed individually or in groups where several similar trees form a single management unit.

4.1 TPO's and Conservation Areas

Information obtained from the Arun District Planning Department indicated that there are a number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) within the Site. The TPOs within the Site and local area are shown in **Table 4-1** below and where they fall within the scheme boundary are shown on the Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix B).

There are two adjacent Conservation Areas at Church Lane, Barnham (South East), and Church Lane, Eastergate (North West).

Table 4-1 Key for the Tree Survey Schedule	
TPO Reference	Tree Constraints Plan Reference (where applicable)
TPO_BN_2_19	Covers 1 tree – TCP ref T957
TPO_AL_2_16	Covers 87 trees, 2 of which are within the Scheme red line and referenced in the TPO as T38 and T37 - TCP T140 and T141
TPO_BN_7_20	Covers a number of trees within the Scheme Red Line and referenced in the TPO as T3, T4, T5, T6 and T7, T2, T1, T8, G14, T16, T15, T11, T10, T13, T12, T17, G18, - TCP - T157, T158, T159, T160 and T161, T180, T139 and T143, T112, T113, T114, T115, T116, T107, T103, T123, T124, T121, T119, T188, T304, T309, T312,
TPO_EG_1_19	Covers 4 trees; however not within Scheme Red Line
TPO_EG_1_17	Covers 1 tree; however not within Scheme Red Line
TPO_EG_1_13	Covers 1 tree; however not within Scheme Red Line
TPO_EG_1_07	Covers 3 trees; however not within Scheme Red Line
TPO_BN_1_20	Covers 36 trees; however not within Scheme Red Line
TPO_AL_2_18	Covers 3 trees; however not within Scheme Red Line
TPO_AL_1_19	Covers 2 trees; however not within Scheme Red Line
TPO_AL_1_11	Covers 5 trees and 1 group of trees; however not within Scheme Red Line
TPO_BN_5_20	Covers 32 trees, 1 group of trees and 2 woodlands; however not within Scheme Red Line
TPO_AL_3_20	Covers 15 trees and 4 groups of trees; however not within Scheme Red Line

4.2 General Site Description

The Site falls into two clear categories, with the first being commercial nursery sites to the north. The commercial nurseries contain a large area of glasshouses and polytunnels, with outside standing areas for growing on. Both of these sites are accessed from the Barnham Road to the north, and are separated by an area of houses, gardens and horse paddocks. The nurseries tend to be relatively clear of trees within their sites, containing just a small number of ornamental trees, and having boundaries made of planted trees and hedges.

The larger area to the south is made up of primarily of intensive arable agriculture, broken up in places by small strips of grassland and hedges. Where hedgerows exist they are a mixture of flailed/managed low hedges with mature trees, or unmanaged lapsed hedges. The main body of the site is bounded on the south by a railway (Chichester to Barnham), south of which a corridor has been surveyed in relation to a potential roadway for the A29 realignment.

The entire site is generally flat, with very little contouring. There is a shallow stream valley, known as the Lidsey Rife, running north to south on the west of the site.

4.3 Classification

In total, 514 individual trees, and 28 group of trees were recorded.

Of the individual trees, 3 have been placed in Category A, 284 in Category B, 219 in Category C and 5 in Category U.

Of the groups of trees, 0 have been placed in Category A, 7 in Category B, 19 in Category C and 0 in Category U. The term 'Group' is intended to identify any trees that form cohesive arboricultural features, either aerodynamically, visually or culturally (including for biodiversity). In this survey, 16 groups are classified as 'Hedgerow'.

4.4 Individual Trees

4.4.1 Category A

Tree T101 is an ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) within a hedgerow to the central southern section of the site. It has a 1100mm diameter and is recorded as 'a veteran tree with crown defects providing a diverse range of habitats'.

Tree T112 is an oak (*Quercus robur*) within a hedgerow on the west of the site, just north of the railway. It has a diameter of 1070mm and is recorded as a veteran tree with 'good habitat features; old hedgerow/boundary tree'.

Tree T121 is an oak within a hedgerow on the west of the site, just north of the railway. It has a diameter of 1040mm and is recorded as a veteran tree.

4.4.2 Category B

When categorising trees, if a tree is likely to live for more than 40 years and has developed characteristics that are not easily replaced, then it is immediately classified as a Category B tree. These would usually be semi-mature trees; however, some young trees also would fall into this category.

There are 284 Category B trees on the Site and therefore are not being reported on individually; however details of each tree can be found in the Tree Survey Schedule attached in Appendix A. On the whole they are located within hedgerows and boundaries, either as large groups or isolated trees and small clusters.

The north and east of the Site contain the highest density of Category B trees. Practically all of these are within hedgerows and boundaries, with a small number being within the centre of the eastern nursery site. Of these hedgerows, the long section separating the farm from the 2 nursery sites contains a high density of Category B trees, mixed with a similar number of Category C trees. To the east is a long row of Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') at 28m height, and bordering St. Philip Howard School. The southern boundary of the school has a high density of category B trees of a mixed makeup, including oak, birch, Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and Lawson's cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*).

Both of the nursery sites contain Category B trees, with the most notable being a short avenue of semi-mature ornamental maples (*Acer sp*) along the route of the western site's entrance drive. The avenue as a landscape feature is not as remarkable as it first may seem, given that several trees have been lost from it and poor health has lead to some being category C. The western nursery has a short section of mature hedgerow in the south east corner, with several mature oaks and ash. There is also a pond feature to the west of the nursery site with a small group of category B trees made up of alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), white willow (*Salix alba*) forming a nice habitat area.

The western section of the site has a lower density of Category B trees. The majority of them are isolated individuals and small groups within short hedgerow sections and surrounded by arable agriculture or pasture.

South of the railway line there are 5 specific areas that have been surveyed, each related to the parameter plan, and within the Site boundary. Of these 4 contain a mixture of categories, and 1 is an even group of planted Grey Poplar (*Populus canescens*). The most notable of these groups is the one just south of the railway line which also contains the veteran Ash T101.

4.4.3 Category C

The Category C trees are numerous although lower in numbers than Category B. This is to be expected of a Site consisting of mostly hedgerows and boundaries that have been actively managed on the whole. The most notable populations are along the northern boundary between the farm and nursery sites. A selection of 8 Category C trees also form the hedgerow tree population supporting veteran tree T101 to the south of the railway line.

4.4.4 Category U

The small number of category U trees consists of 3 dead elm (*Ulmus sp*) and 2 dead hawthorns (*Crataegus monogyna*).

4.5 Groups of Trees

4.5.1 Category A

There are no groups of Category A trees.

4.5.2 Category B

There are 3 Category B hedgerows to the south of the eastern nursery site, and 1 to the north. These are all relatively young but well established and maintained with mixed native groups.

There are a further 2 Category B hedgerows at the western nursery site, both young and well established.

There is a group of 3 mature Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) at the west of the western nursery site, adjacent to the small pond.

4.5.3 Category C

There are 8 Category C hedgerow groups on the eastern nursery site. These tend to be planted exotics such as laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) and Leyland's cypress (*x Cupressocyparis 'Leylandii'*). H937 to the north east is a maintained hedge of primarily Hawthorn, and G938 in the same area is a group of lapsed hedgerow field maple (*Acer campestre*).

The western nursery site has a range of 11 groups and hedgerows, most of which are naturally occurring. The most notable are associated with the pond area to the west, where self-seeded natives form a wider community and habitat.

4.5.4 Category U

There are no Category U groups.

5 Likely Impacts

The Proposed Development is currently at outline stage, consisting of a site parameter plan setting out the proposed land use. Through the centre of the Site and including the surveyed corridor a new carriageway for the A29 realignment from Eastergate Village in the North to Bognor in the south and public open spaces will then populate the Site, which is best displayed in the Site Parameter Plan drawing in Figure 2 below.

The arboricultural survey identified trees of landscape value within the Site and adjacent to the immediate northern Site boundary. This draft impact assessment is based on the initial scheme design and aims to inform the scheme in relation to impacts on trees.

This impact assessment must be updated if any changes to the detailed development plans are made.

Figure 2 Strategic Site Parameter



5.1 Impacts to Tree Preservation Orders

The proposed parameter plan shown in Figure 2 allows for the retention of all trees within TPO groups.

5.2 Arboricultural Impacts

The Site has been broken down into clear zones for the purposes of this report and to discuss the impacts clearly. These zones have been based upon the clear areas of development shown on the master plan. The zones are marked on the Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix B).

5.2.1 Zone 1

The parameter plan shows a large area of public open space to the west of the main site. This allows for the 2 Category A trees T112 and T121 to be well protected under the scheme. It also allows for Category B and C trees in that area to be retained, and for further enhancement of the hedgerows and tree communities.

5.2.2 Zone 2

The Core of the development will be centred upon the arable agricultural land which contains no trees and will result in no arboricultural losses.

5.2.3 Zone 3

The eastern boundary trees will be incorporated into the scheme, where a wide belt of green space separates the new development from existing development. An indicative drainage pond is situated close to the school boundary, which may impact upon the root protection areas of the Lombardy poplars and other hedgerow trees, most of which are Category B. This impact and final mitigation measures will be updated following the final scheme design as part of the reserved matters and detailed design. As this boundary comes around to the north however the green space provision protects the trees.

5.2.4 Zone 4

There will be potential impact to the trees and hedgerow on Site is in the area of the eastern nursery. The parameter plan shows housing development on either side and it is probable that this will result in the **loss of 3 Category B hedgerows, 6 Category B trees, and 4 Category C trees**. Mitigation for these losses is possible within the Site.

5.2.5 Zone 5

The western nursery section of the Site presents fewer losses, with the parameter plan that avoids development close to the pond in the west, and mature Category B trees in along the eastern boundary. The indicative access road has the potential to result in the **loss of T982 a Category B wild cherry (*Prunus avium*)** within a Category B hedge; however, for this assessment it is assumed this tree can be protected and retained. The remaining trees on this boundary are all category C and could be retained and enhanced. It would also see the **loss of 2 Category B trees in the centre of the Site, planted as ornamentals and 3 Category C trees**. It is considered likely that mitigation for the loss of Category B trees will be possible within the Site.

5.2.6 Zone 6

The proposed route of the main road crosses from Barnham Road in the north, crosses the railway, and then heads south and west towards Bognor Regis. Along the route of the road there will be some losses as it passes through hedgerows. The most **significant potential threat or loss is to Category A tree T101**; even a slight impact could lead to experience considerable change to its environment. However, it is highly likely that it will have a short lifespan if it contracts 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). This group will also see the **loss of Category B trees**.

There will be potential impact to the trees and hedgerow on Site is in the area of the eastern nursery where this area is dissected by the new road which will result in the loss 1 **Category C hedgerow, 5 Category B trees, and 9 Category C trees**. Mitigation for these losses is possible within the Site.

Further along the route of the main road, development will require the **removal and loss of Category B trees and Category C trees**. The majority of the Category B trees are graded such due to their likely lifespan, with a number of low-quality Category C hedgerow trees forming the remaining number. Mitigation for removal of these trees is possible within the Site through the resulting landscape schemes generated by the road.

Table 5-1 Indicative Impact Summary

Zone	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	6 trees and 3 hedgerows	4	0
5	0	2	3	0
6	0	36	59 trees and 1 hedgerow	2
Total within Site	0	44 trees and 3 hedgerows	66 and 1 hedgerow	2

6 Recommendations

The Proposed Development should take the RPA of trees and groups of trees into consideration.

If avoidance or suitable protection measures cannot be adopted, there is potential for there to be adverse impacts on Category A and B trees. Under BS5837:2012 the Scheme design should be informed by the presence of any notable trees (such as those in Category A and B) and steps taken to avoid adverse impacts wherever possible.

Only in circumstances where impacts cannot be avoided should Category A and B trees be removed. In these cases, BS5837:2012 requires that adequate mitigation be put in place for their replacement on a 'like-for-like basis' taking into consideration maturity, longevity and biodiversity value of the original tree.

It is therefore a requirement under the standard for the scheme designers to consider ways in which the Category A and B trees can be safely retained during both the construction and operational phases. Suitable tree protection measures are outlined below in Section 7.

Provisional mitigation measures have been outlined below and will require updating once the final development plans are available detailed design stage.

6.1 Tree Works and Landscape Planting

All remedial tree works must be undertaken to BS 3998: 2010 *Tree Work – Recommendations*.

Individual Category A and B trees within the Site should be protected as detailed in Section 7. Any Category C trees being retained must also be protected. An Arboricultural Method Statement should be produced to ensure that the retained trees are not impacted.

At this stage the proposed development is in the form of the parameter plan . The recommendations for tree retention, protection and subsequent planting are therefore laid out in general terms and should be used by the design team as guidance when developing the plans further at detailed design stage.

As an arboricultural or wooded landscape the Site is of low value, and an 'isolated island' within an agricultural landscape. On a wider scale however, there is an opportunity for the road development to link the site with Slindon Park to the north, through the use of roadside landscaping and planting.

6.2 Ash Dieback

A high percentage of the trees on site are Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, some of which are displaying signs of 'Ash Dieback' and other appearing to be quite healthy. This is a tree disease which affects every tree in an individual way, and in many cases leads to death of the specimen. We recommend that an Ash Die Back Action Plan is produced using the Toolkit published by 'The Tree Council'.

6.3 Tree Safety Management Plan

Development of the site will result in a significant change to tree safety thresholds, and in some cases to the growing environment of trees. Increased access will result in the need for a 'Tree Safety Management Plan' to be produced, which may include an access assessment for trees previously with limited or no public access.

A suitably qualified project arborist will need to be appointed to contribute to the design stages of the project, with a specific focus on tree retention, planting and long-term tree management.

6.4 Zone Specific Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations

6.4.1 Zone 1

Within the site, a large area to the west is allocated as public open space. The parameter plan shows very little change to the tree and hedgerow cover and allows for the retention of a range of Category B trees, along with two Category A trees. There is considerable scope to restore and create new hedgerows, and to plant areas of woodland and parkland.

Veteran trees T112 and T121 are located to the south west corner of the public open space. The plan shows no change to the tree cover, and a large pond or lake for drainage purposes. Under detailed design plans these trees must be protected, and there is an opportunity to enhance their immediate environment with further hedgerow planting, and nearby wooded groups.

During construction the entire western public open space must be protected from traffic and excavation using tree protection fencing (as shown in Figure 3 in Section 7), including all retained tree root protection areas. Design of this area must include contribution from an appointed project arborist, with consideration given to appropriate routes of paths and trackways.

6.4.2 Zone 2

The core highway and residential development will see no arboricultural losses. There is an opportunity for more creative urban tree planting layouts that will soften the landscape, create arboreal corridors, and introduce shade and air quality improvement. Much of the mitigation for losses can be achieved within the residential areas, allowing for considerable arboricultural and biodiversity net gain in the public open spaces.

6.4.3 Zone 3

Trees along the eastern and north-eastern boundary can be retained and must be protected by tree protection fencing (as shown in Figure 3 in Section 7). The design of the large drainage pond shown on the eastern boundary must be such that it does not damage the root protection areas of the boundary trees.

6.4.4 Zone 4

The eastern nursery site will need to be cleared of all trees and hedgerows under the outline proposal. Whilst it may be possible to retain some of the trees along the boundary between the nursery and the farm, most of these trees are of a low quality and significance. The losses of the trees on this Site can be adequately mitigated for with good landscape design, and somewhat improved. The proposed highway corridor will allow for this, along with the replacement of the hedgerow between the two sites, either side of the road.

6.4.5 Zone 5

The parameter plan for the western nursery site retains the mature trees along the southern half of its east boundary. The RPA of these trees must be protected by root protection fencing (as shown in Figure 3 in Section 7) throughout the demolition and landscaping phases. There is an opportunity for further tree planting in this corner to enhance the environment for the established trees. The parameter plan also allows for the retention of the pond and established trees in the western corner of the nursery site. Again, these must have their RPA fenced off, and can be enhanced with further planting. The boundary between the nursery and the field can in theory be mostly retained. The majority of the trees are ash and therefore highly likely to be infected with Ash Dieback to some degree. Following an Ash Dieback Action Plan it may be necessary to remove all of the trees along this boundary and to replant with a more appropriate wooded 'screen'.

6.4.6 Zones 6

The proposed new highway follows a route to the south and west, taking it through several hedgerows with trees. The first group contains veteran ash T101. It may be possible to construct the highway to avoid this tree and this will be confirmed during detailed design; however, it too is likely to contract Ash Dieback in due course,

and efforts to retain it may be short lived. An Ash Dieback Action Plan will allow for the assessment of this tree in relation to retention/removal and an appropriate plan made. Highway construction may allow for it to be incorporated into the verges; in which case the appropriate root protection fencing must be installed (as shown in Figure 3 in Section 7).

Trees along the remaining route of the proposed highway have been surveyed in such a way that the losses can be calculated, however adjacent trees to the construction area may not have been mapped. Protection measures can only be specified when detailed plans have been produced, and further survey work may be required. There is ample opportunity to mitigate for losses with extensive roadside planting and landscaping.

7 Tree Protection Measures

BS 5837 specifies that a Tree Protection Plan (TPP) should be prepared to show the impact of the proposed development on existing trees within the Site.

The final TPP will be prepared when the design has been finalised and provide an accurate Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) can be calculated. Other areas of land; where soil will need to be protected from compaction or contamination, will also be identified. This will be prepared once more detailed development plans are available.

Information from the TPP should be incorporated into subsequent drawings and method statements to ensure that all interested parties are fully aware of the areas in which access and works may and may not take place.

The following protection measures have been recommended for all construction works where excavation or other activities could impact on retained trees.

7.1 Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)

During construction, care must be taken to ensure that the existing ground levels around trees are maintained as trees are sensitive to any changes in water level or factors which alter the aeration of the root system.

As a general guide, the full root protection area (RPA) should be observed, and BS 5837 adhered to (see the Tree Constraints Plan in Appendix B).

BS 5837 states that all retained trees or groups of trees should be protected by RPAs marked by the erection of a protective barrier. The Tree Constraints Plan and the Tree Survey Schedule shows the RPA for each tree or group of trees.

BS 5837 specifies the minimum RPA in square metres rather than a radial distance; the final barrier position will be shown on the draft TPP, which will be completed once the parameter plan has been finalised.

BS 5837 enables the professional arborist to make small changes to the shape (but not the area) of the RPA to fit with local conditions.

The TPP should also detail routes for services and site facilities.

If services need to pass through the CEZ, directional drilling or thrust boring techniques must be employed at a suitable depth (≥ 1 metre) under the trees. This will minimise damage to tree roots. Any works which need to take place within the CEZ must be notified to the project arborist in advance. The project arborist should produce a suitable arboricultural method statement for the works and may recommend that the work is undertaken under a professional watching brief.

7.2 Protection Measures for Retained Trees

Retained trees will require ground protection around their RPA using a combination of barriers and ground protection. All barriers should conform to the standard specified in BS 5837:2012 and are shown in Figure 3 below.

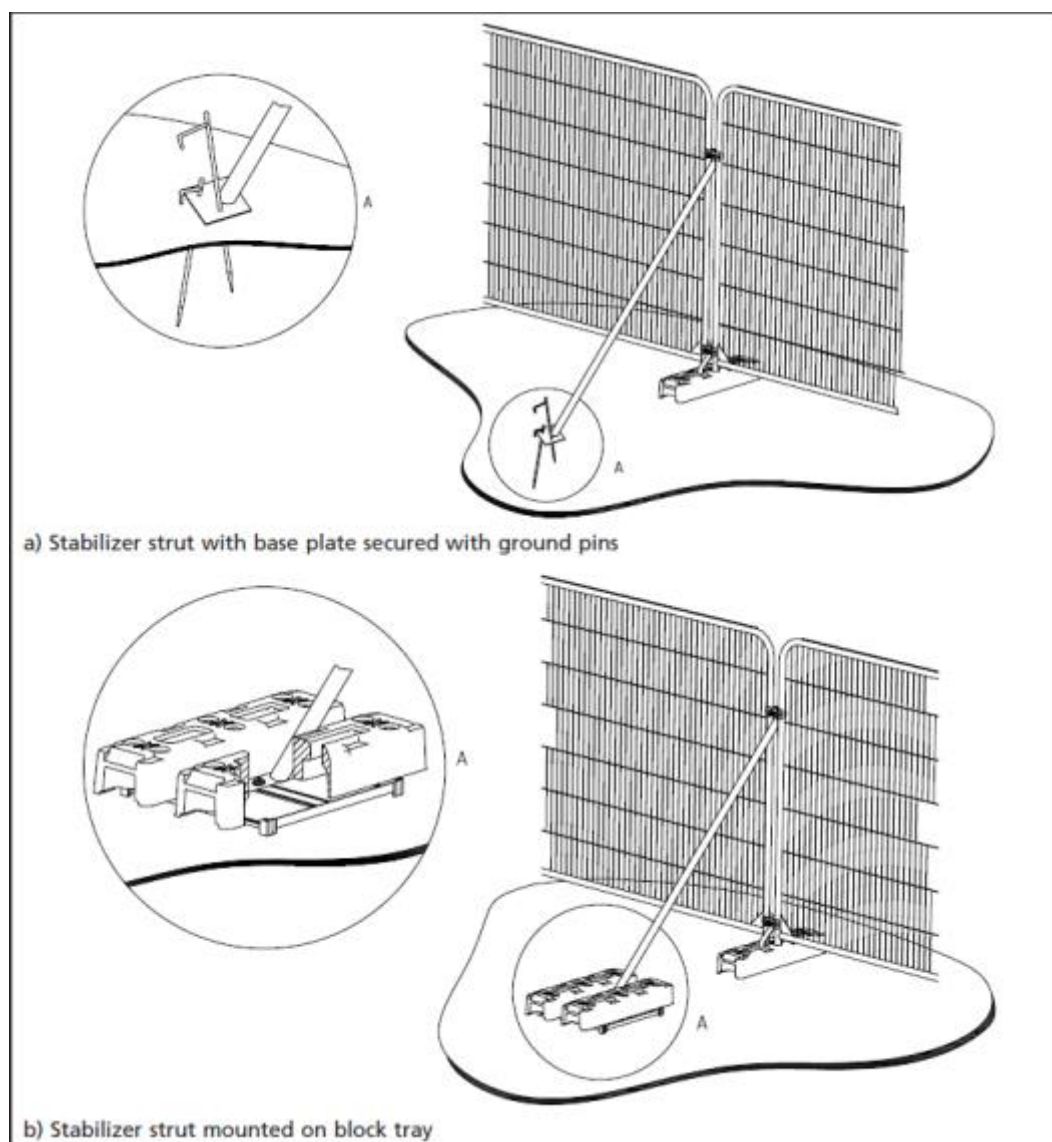
The protective barriers should comprise a scaffold frame from which “heras” type fencing (or similar) should be firmly attached. The barrier must be strong enough to protect the trees from the expected level of construction activity and should be constructed so that it cannot be easily moved.

Once the exclusion zone has been protected by barriers and/or ground protection, construction work can commence. All weather notices must be erected on the barriers stating: “Construction Exclusion Zone KEEP

OUT". It is recommended that the protective fencing is erected under the supervision of an arborist to ensure that adequate protection is provided.

The location of protective barriers will need to be shown on the TPP. Once the protective fencing is in place it should be inspected by the project arborist, who should then inform the local authority tree officer that the erection work has been completed.

Figure 3 Tree Protection Fencing



7.3 Measures to Protect Roots of Retained Trees

It may be possible to incorporate walkways alongside existing trees by using “no-dig” construction techniques such as cellular confinement systems. It is possible for these systems to occupy up to 20% of the total area of a Root Protection Area of a retained tree.

Paving and other permanent surfaces should be laid onto a flexible base to allow movement and to facilitate re-laying if distortion becomes excessive. Cellular containment systems such as “Cellweb” or similar aggregate retaining products allow for root plate movement. These should be laid under the guidance of an experienced arborist to ensure that roots are fully protected. Cellular confinement systems are laid over the existing ground surface and no prior excavation should be undertaken.

It is essential that the block paving or other surfaces which are proposed are fully porous to allow water and air to reach the roots of retained trees.

Full arboricultural method statements should be produced for this type of activity and a suitably experienced arborist should be on site to supervise key operations. Roots of many trees are already being protected by existing asphalt, paving and resin surfaces which can be retained temporarily during construction for this purpose.

7.4 Other Protection Measures

Other protection measures to be considered during construction include:

- Material which will contaminate the soil, such as concrete mixings, diesel and vehicle washings, should not be discharged within 10 metres of the tree stem.
- Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of the tree.
- Fires should not be lit within 5 metres of any tree trunk, branch or foliage.
- No materials or rubbish should be left within the CEZ.

8 Arboricultural Report Limitations

The information reported is based only on the interpretation of data collected during the survey undertaken on site. The condition and size of the trees is likely to change with time.

This report has been prepared by Pell Frischmann with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the manpower and resources devoted to it by agreement with the client.

This report does not seek to address the specific area of subsidence risk. Any discussion of soil characteristics is included only where they may affect tree or root growth. Queries regarding subsidence will require a separate specialist report to be commissioned.

This report has been prepared solely for the use of CC Projects, Ashmarden Ltd and Hanbury (PM) Ltd and may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent from Pell Frischmann. In addition, it must be understood that this report does not constitute legal advice.

Pell Frischmann disclaims any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.

9 References

BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'

BS 3998: 2010 'Tree Work - Recommendations'

National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees. Volume 4, Issue 2. London.

Lonsdale D. Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management. TSO London 1999

The Tree Council 'Ash Die Back: an Action Plan Toolkit' February 2019

Appendix A Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) Enter average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Stem 5 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition
T1	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5.5	4	140	100	90	80		2	3	2	4	Good	Good	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T2	Common Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	4	10	80					4	3	4	3	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T3	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	8	1	220					2	3	4	4	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T4	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	8	2	180	130				4	3	2	4	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T5	Common or Black Elder	<i>Sambucas nigra</i>	3	7	75					3	3	3	2	Good	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T6	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12.5	1	390					5	4	4	4	Fair	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T7	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	4	2	150	130				5	4	3	4	Good	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T8	Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	12.5	1	900					6	6	5	7	Poor	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T9	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4	3	140	100	100			2	2	2	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T10	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	1	340					4	4	3	4	Fair	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T11	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	1	180					2	2	1	2	Poor	Ivy	Fair	C	<10 yrs	Decline
T12	Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	11	1	670					6	5	5	6	Fair	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T13	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	4	1	140					2	1	1	2	Poor	Ivy	Fair	C	<10 yrs	Decline
T14	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4	1	160					1	2	2	3	Good	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T15	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4.5	1	140					2	2	2	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T16	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	1	420					4	4	4	3	Fair	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T17	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	1	390					4	4	4	5	Fair	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T18	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	2	320	270				4	4	3	4	Fair	Poor	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T19	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	4	150	80	75	75		3	2	3	3	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T20	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	3	120	120	90			2	2	3	2	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) Enter average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Stem 5 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition
T21	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12.5	1	180					3	2	3	3	Good	Good	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T22	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	3	180	120	100			3	4	3	3	Good	Good	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T23	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	8.5	1	140					2	1	1	1	Good	Good	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T24	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	10	1	180					2	1	1	1	Good	Good	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T25	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	8	1	180					2	1	1	1	Good	Good	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T26	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	7	1	160					1	1	1	1	Good	Good	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T27	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	8	4	140	90	80	60		1	1	1	1	Good	Good	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T28	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	7	1	120					2	1	1	1	Good	Good	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T29	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	7	2	80	80				2	1	1	1	Good	Good	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T30	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	5	140	130	130	120	90	2	3	3	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T31	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	4	160	130	130	120		1	3	3	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T32	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	1	140					1	1	3	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T33	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	2	140	120				1	5	4	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T34	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	3	480	210	90			1	5	4	3	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T35	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	1	150					1	1	2	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T36	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	4	120	90	80	80		1	2	2	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T37	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	1	130					1	1	1	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T38	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	3	180	130	130			1	2	2	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T39	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	8	3	150	140	130			1	2	3	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T40	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	2	160	120				1	2	1	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) Enter average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Stem 5 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition
T41	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	8	80					1	2	3	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T42	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	2	180	80				1	1	3	3	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T43	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4.5	2	110	80				2	2	0.5	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T44	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4.5	1	100					1	2	0.5	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T45	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	2.5	3	100	100	100			1	3	0.5	1	Poor	Ivy	Fair	U	<10 yrs	Dead
T46	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4.5	3	140	120	80			3	2	1	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T47	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4.5	2	110	90				2	1	2	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T48	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	1	130					2	1	2	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T49	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	3.5	1	220					2	1	1	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T50	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	1	240					2	2	1	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T51	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	10	80					2	2	1	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T52	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6.5	4	120	100	90	90		2	2	1	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T53	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	8	120					2	3	1	3	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T54	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6.5	2	160	140				3	2	1	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T55	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	4	300	130	110	100		4	3	4	4	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T56	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6.5	3	260	180	140			2	4	2	3	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T57	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	2	320	240				4	4	3	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T58	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	2	180	180				1	2	3	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T59	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4.5	2	140	130				1	2	2	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T60	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	9	1	320					3	1	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) Enter average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Stem 5 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition
T61	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	9	1	400					4	2	2	3	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T62	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus canescens</i>	14	1	320					4	5	3	3	Good	Good	Good	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T63	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus canescens</i>	14	2	240	180				4	5	3	3	Good	Good	Good	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T64	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus canescens</i>	14	1	300					4	5	3	3	Good	Good	Good	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T65	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	9	1	170					1	1	1	1	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T66	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus canescens</i>	14	1	310					3	5	3	3	Good	Good	Good	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T67	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus canescens</i>	14	1	290					3	4	2	3	Good	Good	Good	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T68	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	8	1	150					1	1	1	2	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T69	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus canescens</i>	14	1	320					4	5	2	3	Good	Good	Good	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T70	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus canescens</i>	14	1	330					5	5	2	3	Good	Good	Good	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T71	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus canescens</i>	14	1	280					5	5	2	3	Good	Good	Good	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T72	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus canescens</i>	14	1	300					4	5	2	3	Good	Good	Good	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T73	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus canescens</i>	14	1	230					4	5	2	3	Good	Good	Good	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T74	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus canescens</i>	14	1	280					4	4	3	4	Good	Good	Good	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T75	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus canescens</i>	14	2	180	160				3	3	2	3	Good	Good	Good	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T76	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus canescens</i>	12	1	280					4	3	3	4	Good	Good	Good	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T77	Grey Poplar	<i>Populus canescens</i>	12	1	300					5	3	3	4	Good	Good	Good	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T78	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	6.5	1	80					1	1	1	1	Good	Good	Good	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T79	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	8	1	110					1	1	1	1	Good	Good	Good	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T80	Common Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	6	1	140					1	2	1	1	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) Enter average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Stem 5 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition
T81	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	5	1	160					1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T82	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	4	1	170					1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T83	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	5	1	210					1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Poor	Fair	Good	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T84	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	5	1	160					1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T85	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	7	1	130					1	1	1	1	Good	Good	Good	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T86	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	5	1	180					1.5	2	1.5	1.5	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T87	Common Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	6	1	140					1	2	1	1	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T88	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	6	1	90					1	1	1	1	Good	Good	Good	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T89	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	12.5	1	350					5	5	3	4	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T90	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5.5	5	130	120	90	80	80	3	2	2	2	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good
T91	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	4	150	120	120	90		2	1	1	1	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good
T92	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5.5	4	180	180	160	160		5	3	1	1	Poor	Ivy	Fair	C	>40 yrs	Poor
T93	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	1	380					4	2	1	2	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T94	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6.5	5	180	130	120	128	80	3	2	2	2	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good
T95	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	8	5	220	180	180	160	150	5	4	3	4	Fair	Good	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Fair
T96	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4	2	140	130				2	1	1	2	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good
T97	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5.5	8	150					4	3	1	2	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T98	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4	2	110	90				1	1	1	1	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good
T99	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4	3	90	80	70			2	1	0.5	1	Poor	Ivy	Poor	C	<10 yrs	Poor
T100	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5.5	3	180	150	120			2	1	1	1	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) Enter average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Stem 5 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition
T101	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	1	1100					7	5	4	5	Fair	Fair	Fair	A	>40 yrs	Good
T102	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	4	1	210					1.5	2	1.5	2	Good	Fair	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good
T103	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	12.5	1	810					6	7	8	7	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T104	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4	1	130					1	2	1	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T105	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	5.5	1	370					1	1.5	2	2	Fair	Ivy	Poor	C	>40 yrs	Good
T106	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	3.5	1	140					0.5	1	1	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T107	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	10.5	1	730					7	6	8	7	Fair	Ivy	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T108	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4.5	3	130	130	120			0.5	1	1	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T109	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	3	180	180	180			3	6	5	3	Fair	Poor	Poor	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T110	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4	2	130	120				2	1	1	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T111	Common Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	5.5	1	200					2	1	2	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T112	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	20	4	1070	900	900	640		11	11	10	7	Good	Good	Good	A	>40 yrs	Good
T113	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	20	2	690	500				7	4	9	5	Good	Ivy	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T114	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	16	1	570					7	4	7	3	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T115	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	1	680					8	10	8	8	Good	Good	Good	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T116	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	14	1	710					6	5	5	5	Poor	Fair	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Fair
T117	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	3.5	10	90					2	4	2	2	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T118	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	11	1	590					4	4	3	3	Poor	Fair	Poor	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T119	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	17	2	800	710				6	5	6	5	Good	Good	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T120	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	4	1	480					3	3	6	3	Good	Good	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T121	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	17	1	1040					9	10	8	11	Good	Good	Good	A	>40 yrs	Good
T122	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	16	1	770					5	5	5	8	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T123	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	15	1	760					5	5	6	7	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T124	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	11	3	350	300	240			2	3	4	5	Good	Fair	Poor	B	>40 yrs	Good
T125	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	9	1	400					2	3	3	3	Good	Fair	Poor	B	>40 yrs	Good

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) Enter average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Stem 5 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition
T126	Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	8	6	90					2	1	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T127	Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	7	2	190	110				2	1	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T128	Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	7	2	190	140				2	1	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T129	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	7	200					5	3	4	5	Fair	Poor	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T130	Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	8	2	180	170				2	1	3	2	Good	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T131	Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	7	1	160					2	2	1	2	Good	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T132	Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	7	1	220					3	2	2	2	Good	Poor	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T133	Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	8	1	270					3	2	3	3	Good	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T134	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	1	560					6	6	6	6	Good	Ivy	Poor	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T135	Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	7	1	210					3	2	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T136	Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	7	2	140	100				2	2	1	2	Good	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T137	Common or Black Elder	<i>Sambucas nigra</i>	4.5	10	80					2	2	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T138	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4.5	10	90					3	2	4	3	Good	Fair	Fair	C	>40 yrs	Good
T139	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	18	1	900					7	7	7	6	Fair	Ivy	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T140	Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	15	2	700	620				7	7	8	8	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T141	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4.5	10	100					3	2	3	2	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good
T142	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	10	1	390					3	2	1	2	Poor	Poor	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Decline
T143	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	13	1	730					6	5	7	7	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T144	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	3	140	130	120			2	3	3	2	Good	Ivy	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T145	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	5	180	140	140	130	120	2	3	3	2	Good	Ivy	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T146	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5.5	2	210	200				2	2	3	2	Poor	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Decline

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T147	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5.5	5	120	100	90	90	80	2	2	3	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T148	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5.5	5	120	100	90	90	80	2	2	3	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T149	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4	3	120	100	90			2	2	3	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T150	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5.5	2	390	140				3	2	3	2	Good	Ivy	Poor	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T151	Common Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	4	10	80					3	2	1	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T152	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5.5	1	260					3	2	3	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T153	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	13	1	370					3	4	2	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Fair
T154	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	12	1	390					4	4	2	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Fair
T155	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	12	1	380					5	3	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Fair
T156	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	1	200					1	1	1	1	Poor	Ivy	Poor	C	10 to 20 yrs	Decline
T157	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	13	5	280	240	210	180	180	3	4	4	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Fair
T158	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	16	1	530					4	5	5	6	Good	Ivy	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T159	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	16	1	900					7	7	5	8	Good	Ivy	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T160	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	13	1	500					5	5	4	4	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T161	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	17	1	950					9	8	8	6	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T162	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	15	1	500					5	5	3	3	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T163	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	6	1	160					2	2	1	2	Good	Good	Good	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T164	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	8	1	270					2	2	2	2	Good	Good	Good	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T165	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	8	1	220					3	2	1	3	Good	Good	Good	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T166	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	4	1	120					3	2	1	3	Good	Good	Good	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T167	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	6	2	170	160				3	3	2	3	Good	Good	Good	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good

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T168	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	5	2	180	110				2	1	2	2	Good	Good	Good	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T169	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	8	1	180					2	1	2	2	Good	Good	Good	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T170	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	1	140					1	1	1	1	Poor	Poor	Poor	U	n/a	Dead
T171	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	1	140					1	1	1	1	Poor	Poor	Poor	U	n/a	Dead
T172	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	4	190	140	90	90		4	4	2	2	Good	Good	Good	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T173	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	5.5	1	150					1	1	1	1	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T174	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7	2	160	140				4	3	3	3	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T175	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	8	1	170					3	2	2	2	Good	Good	Good	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T176	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5.5	1	110					1	1	1	1	Fair	Good	Good	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T177	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	5.5	2	160	100				3	1	2	2	Good	Good	Good	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T178	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	5.5	1	150					3	3	2	1	Good	Good	Good	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T179	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	6	2	90	80				3	2	2	3	Good	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T180	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	12	1	660					9	9	8	7	Good	Good	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T181	Hornbeam 'Fastigiata'	<i>Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'</i>	17	1	600					8	7	6	7	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T182	Small-Leafed Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	19	1	580					7	4	4	8	Good	Good	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T183	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16.5	2	420	140				1	5	5	3	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T184	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	1	390					4	4	3	3	Fair	Ivy	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T185	Small-Leafed Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	17	1	480					6	6	3	4	Good	Good	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T186	Common Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	6	4	140	130	90	90		1	2	2	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T187	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	1	450					6	4	4	5	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good

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T188	Common Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	13	1	810					6	6	7	5	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T189	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	9.5	4	140	130	90	90		2	3	2	3	Good	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T190	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	8	1	160					2	3	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T191	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	7.5		1	380				3	4	2	3	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T192	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	7.5		1	420				5	4	2	3	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T193	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16.5	2	500	280				5	8	4	4	Poor	Poor	Fair	C	<10 yrs	Decline
T194	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	4.5		1	160				3	3	1	2	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T195	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	8	1	280					1	5	3	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T196	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	16	1	850					7	8	6	5	Good	Fair	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T197	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	9	3	180	160	140			4	3	2	1	Poor	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T198	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	7.5	6	100					4	3	1	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T199	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	2	180	160				3	2	2	1	Poor	Ivy	Poor	U	n/a	Dead
T200	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	10	2	190	180				3	4	2	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T201	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	5	2	130	80				2	2	1	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T202	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	5	1	80					1	1	1	1	Good	Good	Good	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T203	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	11	1	140					1	2	2	1	Good	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T204	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	11	2	180	140				3	3	2	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T205	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	2	140	120				1	2	2	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T206	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	11	2	200	180				4	5	2	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T207	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	15	1	300					4	4	5	3	Good	Good	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T208	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	15	3	260	200	180			5	3	3	4	Good	Good	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) Enter average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Stem 5 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition
T209	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	14	1	200					3	4	2	2	Good	Good	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T210	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	11	1	160					2	3	3	2	Good	Good	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T211	Hybrid Black Poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	30	1	950					9	11	8	6	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T212	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	1	170					2	3	3	3	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T213	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	14	1	320					3	5	4	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T214	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	14	1	310					4	4	3	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T215	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	3	200	180	150			3	2	2	3	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T216	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6.5	2	200	160				4	3	3	3	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T217	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5.5	1	130					2	3	2	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T218	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	8.5	1	280					4	4	3	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T219	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5.5	1	130					1	2	2	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T220	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	8.5	1	140					1	1	1	1	Poor	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T221	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	7.5	1	210					3	3	2	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T222	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	2	140	100				1	4	2	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T223	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	1	180					2	3	2	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T224	Hybrid Black Poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	30	1	1200					10	10	9	8	Fair	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T225	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	2	600	550				8	6	5	7	Good	Good	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T226	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	1	310					2	5	4	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) Enter average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Stem 5 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition
T227	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	8.5	1	150					1	2	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T228	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	2	130	90				2	2	1	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T229	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	4	140	130	100	90		2	3	2	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T230	Hybrid Black Poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	17	1	500					5	7	4	4	Fair	Poor	Poor	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T231	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	3	300	210	200			6	5	4	3	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T232	Hybrid Black Poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	27	1	900					12	10	5	4	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T233	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	9	1	180					3	3	2	1	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T234	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	9	1	180					2	3	3	1	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T235	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	9	3	180	160	160			4	3	2	2	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T236	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	3	120	110	110			2	3	2	2	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T237	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	2	200	180				4	5	3	4	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T238	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	11	3	180	160	160			4	5	3	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T239	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	12	1	180					3	3	2	1	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T240	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	12	1	190					3	4	2	1	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T241	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	9	1	130					1	3	2	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T242	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6.5	1	160					3	3	2	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T243	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	8	1	130					2	2	2	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T244	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	8	1	220					4	3	2	2	Good	Good	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) Enter average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Stem 5 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition
T245	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	8	1	180					5	3	2	2	Good	Good	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T246	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	4	120	120	110	90		3	2	2	2	Good	Fair	Poor	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T247	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	1	160					3	4	2	2	Fair	Good	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T248	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	1	160					2	3	2	2	Fair	Good	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T249	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	6	1	140					2	1	1	1	Poor	Poor	Poor	U	n/a	Dead
T250	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	2	150	100				3	2	2	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T251	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	3	140	130	130			3	2	2	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T252	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	2	140	130				3	2	2	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T253	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	2	130	90				2	2	2	1	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T254	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	1	130					2	2	2	1	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T255	Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	11.5	2	220	180				5	4	2	3	Fair	Ivy	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T256	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	10.5	2	340	300				6	5	3	4	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T257	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	1	280					4	3	2	3	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T258	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	11.5	1	160					2	3	2	3	Fair	Good	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T259	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	1	300					4	3	2	3	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T260	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	1	160					2	3	4	3	Fair	Fair	Poor	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T261	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	11	2	200	180				4	4	3	3	Good	Fair	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T262	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	10	1	140					1	3	3	2	Good	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T263	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	10	1	160					4	3	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T264	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	2	100	90				2	2	1	1	Good	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair

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T265	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	2	150	110				3	2	2	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T266	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	9	1	130					2	3	3	2	Good	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T267	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	9	1	130					2	3	3	2	Good	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T268	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	9	1	130					2	3	3	2	Good	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T269	Wych Elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	10	1	170					3	2	2	3	Good	Fair	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T270	Wych Elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	10	1	150					4	2	2	3	Good	Fair	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T271	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	2	260	248				6	4	4	4	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T272	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	18	2	160	130				5	3	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T273	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	5	220	160	150	100	90	3	3	2	3	Good	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T274	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	11	1	150					5	3	2	2	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T275	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	10	1	160					3	4	3	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T276	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	10	1	160					3	4	3	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T277	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	10	1	160					3	4	3	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T278	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	10	1	160					3	4	3	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T279	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	9	4	140	140	130	100		3	4	2	2	Poor	Poor	Poor	U	n/a	Dead
T280	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	1	160					3	4	3	3	Good	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T281	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	1	180					1	2	2	2	Poor	Poor	Poor	C	<10 yrs	Decline
T282	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	8	2	180	120				2	3	2	3	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T283	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	10	3	300	210	200			6	5	3	4	Fair	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good

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T284	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	4.5	8	110					4	3	2	4	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T285	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	9	9	130					5	4	3	4	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T286	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	7	10	120					6	4	3	3	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T287	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	10	8	150					5	4	3	4	Good	Ivy	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T288	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	9	5	280	160	140	140	140	5	4	3	4	Good	Ivy	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T289	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	9	9	160					7	6	3	4	Good	Ivy	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T290	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	7	1	140					2	2	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	C	>40 yrs	Good
T291	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	8	6	150					6	4	2	3	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T292	Monterey Cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	15	1	750					6	6	5	5	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T293	Monterey Cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	9.5	1	750					3	4	5	4	Poor	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T294	Wych Elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	6.5	1	180					2	4	2	2	Good	Good	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T295	Wych Elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	5	1	140					3	3	2	3	Good	Good	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T296	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6.5	1	200					3	2	2	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T297	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	2	400	250				7	7	6	6	Fair	Poor	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T298	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	10	2	350	240				5	5	2	4	Good	Fair	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T299	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	6.5	1	260					4	2	1	2	Poor	Poor	Fair	C	<10 yrs	Fair
T300	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	6.5	3	140	140	80			4	3	2	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T301	Wych Elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	6.5	2	130	120				3	3	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T302	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	12	2	350	220				5	5	4	5	Good	Fair	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T303	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	10	2	240	160				5	3	3	2	Fair	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T304	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	20	2	700	7000				11	18	6	7	Good	Fair	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good

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T305	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	13	1	280					6	5	3	3	Fair	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T306	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	7	1	140					1	2	2	1	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T307	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	9	1	180					4	2	2	2	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T308	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	9	3	280	160	140			6	4	3	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T309	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	10	1	180					3	2	3	4	Good	Fair	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T310	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	500					4	4	3	3	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T311	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	26	1	300					2	2	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T312	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	10	1	320					4	2	5	4	Good	Fair	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T313	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	450					2	4	3	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T314	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	650					4	4	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T315	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	450					3	4	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T316	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	18	1	280					1	3	2	1	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
T317	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	400					3	4	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T318	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	8	1	200					4	2	3	4	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T319	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	20	1	300					2	2	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T320	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	320					2	2	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T321	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					2	3	1	1	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T322	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	400					2	4	2	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T323	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	280					2	2	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T324	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	320					2	3	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) Enter average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Stem 5 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition
T325	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	26	1	300					2	3	1	1	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T326	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					3	3	2	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T327	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					2	4	1	1	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T328	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					2	4	1	3	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T329	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					2	3	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T330	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	26	1	280					2	3	1	1	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T331	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	18	1	180					2	3	2	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T332	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	400					2	4	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T333	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	400					3	4	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T334	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	26	1	300					3	3	1	1	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T335	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					2	3	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T336	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	12	1	180					1	2	1	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T337	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					2	3	1	1	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T338	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	300					1	3	1	1	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T339	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	310					1	3	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T340	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					2	4	2	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T341	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	320					4	4	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T342	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					2	4	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T343	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	320					3	3	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T344	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	320					2	3	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) Enter average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Stem 5 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition
T345	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	9	1	160					1	1	1	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T346	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	320					2	4	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T347	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					2	4	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T348	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	15	1	180					1	2	1	1	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T349	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	27	1	300					2	3	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T350	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	450					3	3	2	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T351	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	310					2	4	1	1	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T352	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	15	1	200					2	3	1	1	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T353	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	320					2	3	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T354	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	11	1	180					2	3	1	1	Good	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T355	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	400					3	3	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T356	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	300					1	2	1	1	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T357	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	300					2	4	1	1	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T358	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					2	5	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T359	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	360					2	3	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T360	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	250					1	3	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T361	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	310					2	4	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T362	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	11	1	180					1	2	1	1	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T363	Sweet Chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	6	1	250					3	3	4	3	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	>40 yrs	Fair
T364	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	380					3	4	2	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) Enter average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Stem 5 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition
T365	Holm Oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	5	8	80					4	4	3	2	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	>40 yrs	Good
T366	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					3	4	1	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T367	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					2	4	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T368	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	300					2	3	1	1	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T369	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	280					2	3	1	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T370	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	280					1	3	1	1	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T371	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	380					2	4	3	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T372	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					3	4	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T373	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	18	1	180					2	2	1	1	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T374	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	27	1	300					3	4	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T375	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	27	1	200					2	3	1	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T376	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	27	1	310					2	3	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T377	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					2	4	2	1	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T378	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	16	1	180					2	3	1	2	Good	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T379	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	25	1	350					3	3	2	1	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T380	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					2	4	3	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T381	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	3	1						2	2	5	1	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good
T382	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	320					3	4	3	2	Fair	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T383	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	250					2	3	2	2	Fair	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T384	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	400					2	4	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T385	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					3	4	1	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) Enter average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Stem 5 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition
T386	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					2	4	2	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T387	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	300					2	3	1	1	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T388	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	320					2	3	2	1	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T389	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	350					2	4	2	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T390	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	7	2	160	140				3	4	3	3	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T391	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	320					2	4	2	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T392	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	320					2	4	2	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T393	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	18	1	180					2	2	2	2	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T394	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	28	1	320					3	4	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T395	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	26	1	300					2	3	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T396	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	26	1	300					2	3	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T397	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	26	1	280					2	4	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T398	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	26	1	280					2	4	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T399	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	26	1	280					2	3	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T400	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	18	1	240					2	3	2	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T401	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	27	1	450					3	4	3	2	Good	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T402	Maple 'Brilliantissimum'	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus 'Brilliantissimum'</i>	14	2	280	160				4	5	3	3	Fair	Ivy	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T403	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	17	1	300					5	5	4	4	Good	Good	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T404	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	12	1	300					3	5	5	4	Good	Good	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) Enter average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Stem 5 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition
T405	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	12	1	300					2	5	5	4	Good	Good	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T406	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	18	1	180					1	1	1	1	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T407	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	27	1	320					3	3	2	3	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T408	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	27	1	450					3	5	4	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T409	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	17	1	280					5	5	4	5	Good	Good	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T410	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	27	1	500					4	5	5	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T411	Holm Oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	11	1	300					2	4	6	3	Fair	Fair	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T412	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	10	1	240					3	3	3	2	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T413	European Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	8	1	180					3	3	2	3	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T414	Holm Oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	11	3	300	200	200			3	4	3	3	Fair	Fair	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T415	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	6	1	200					3	4	3	2	Fair	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T416	European Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	5.5	2	160	120				3	3	2	3	Fair	Ivy	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T417	Common Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	7	1	300					4	4	2	3	Good	Fair	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T418	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	6	1	400					5	5	3	2	Fair	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T419	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	12	1	400					5	5	5	4	Good	Good	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T420	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	6	1	320					4	5	3	3	Fair	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T421	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	5	1	200					3	3	2	3	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T422	Common Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	7	1	400					4	4	2	3	Good	Fair	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T423	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	12	1	280					3	3	2	3	Fair	Fair	Fair	B	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T424	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	16	1	350					4	5	3	2	Fair	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T425	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	10	1	350					4	6	3	3	Fair	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good

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T426	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	1	240					3	3	3	3	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T427	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	13	1	400					5	5	5	5	Good	Good	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T428	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	1	280					3	3	3	3	Good	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T429	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	7	1	200					3	3	2	3	Good	Good	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T430	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	12	1	300					4	5	3	4	Good	Good	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T431	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	7	1	200					3	3	2	4	Good	Good	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	Good
T432	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	9	7	100					3	4	2	4	Good	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	Good
T433	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	11	1	350					3	4	3	4	Good	Good	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Good
T901	Purple Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Atropurpureum'	9	1	505					4	4	2	3	Fair	Fair	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T902	Maple 'Brilliantissimum'	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Brilliantissimum'	9	1	330					3	3	3	3	Fair	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T903	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7	5	130	150	150	130	140	3	2	3	2	Good	Good	Good	C	<10 yrs	
T904	Maple 'Brilliantissimum'	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Brilliantissimum'	8	1	407					4	4	3	4	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T905	Purple Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Atropurpureum'	9	1	430					2	5	3	4	Fair	Good	Good	C	20 to 40 yrs	
G906	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	6	10	120					1	4	2	3	Good	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	

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T907	Maple 'Brilliantissimum'	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Brilliantissimum'	8	1	357					4	4	3	3	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T908	Maple 'Brilliantissimum'	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Brilliantissimum'	8	1	305					3	3	3	3	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T909	Maple 'Brilliantissimum'	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Brilliantissimum'	9	1	311					3	3	3	3	Good	Fair	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T910	Purple Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Atropurpureum'	9	1	610					3	5	5	4	Fair	Fair	Good	C	20 to 40 yrs	
T911	Purple Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Atropurpureum'	7	1	450					4	4	3	3	Fair	Poor	Poor	C	10 to 20 yrs	
T912	Purple Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Atropurpureum'	8	1	445					4	3	4	4	Fair	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T913	Purple Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Atropurpureum'	8	1	660					4	5	5	3	Fair	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T914	Maple 'Brilliantissimum'	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Brilliantissimum'	7	1	280					2	2	2	2	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T915	Purple Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Atropurpureum'	9	1	485					4	5	7	4	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	

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H916																			
G917	Unknown		5	10	120					3	1	3	1	Good	Good	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	
H918																			
G919	Common or Black Elder	<i>Sambucas nigra</i>	4	10	130					4	2	4	2	Good	Good	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	
G920	Common or Black Elder	<i>Sambucas nigra</i>	4	10	130					3	1	3	2	Good	Good	Good	C	20 to 40 yrs	
T921	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	15	1	420					6	5	2	4	Good	Good	Good	B		
T922	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	15	1	360					4	4	3	4	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T923	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	12	1	325					4	3	1	2	Good	Fair	Poor	C	20 to 40 yrs	
T924	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	15	1	364					5	3	2	3	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T925	Common Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	10	1	550					5	5	5	5	Fair	Fair	Fair	B	20 to 40 yrs	
T926	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	15	1	370					3	3	1	4	Good	Good	Fair	B	>40 yrs	
T927	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	15	1	312					1	3	1	3	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T928	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	15	1	473					4	5	4	4	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
H929	Mixed species (native)	<i>Mixed species</i>																	
H930	Mixed species (native)	<i>Mixed species</i>																	
H931	Mixed species (native)	<i>Mixed species</i>																	
H933	Mixed species (native)	<i>Mixed species</i>																	
H934	Leylandii	<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>	8																
T935	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	4	1	150					2	2	2	0	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	<10 yrs	
H936	Mixed species (native)																		
H937	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>																	

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) Enter average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Stem 5 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition
G938	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	7														C		
T939	Common Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	8	1	371					4	4	3	3	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T940	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	3	180	150	130			4	2	3	1	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T941	Common Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	7	1	310					2	2	3	3	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
H950																			
T951	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	8	1	402					4	3	3	4	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T952	Purple Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Atropurpureum'	9	1	440					5	5	5	4	Fair	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T953	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	2	6	300					1	1	1	1	Fair	Good	Fair	C	<10 yrs	
T954	Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	3	3	500	250	200			2	1	2	1	Good	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	
T955	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4	2	260	150				2	2	3	2	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T956	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	6	170					3	2	2	2	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T957	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	10	1	790					9	9	5	7	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T958	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	6	400					7	7	8	5	Good	Good	Good	B	<10 yrs	
G959	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>															C		
H960	Common Hawthorn and hazel	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and <i>Corylus avellana</i>																	
T961	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	10	1	300					4	3	3	4	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
H962	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>																	
T963	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	8	2	235	235				4	3	2	3	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	>40 yrs	
T964	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	7	6	300					5	2	2	2	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	>40 yrs	
T965	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	10	10	300					6	5	4	4	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) Enter average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Stem 5 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition
T966	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	7	1	450					3	3	4	3	Fair	Fair	Good	C	>40 yrs	
T967	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	5	1	200					2	2	1	3	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	>40 yrs	
T968	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	1	390					3	4	3	2	Good	Good	Good	C	<10 yrs	
T669	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	2	150	180				2	2	5	2	Poor	Poor	Fair	C	<10 yrs	
T971	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	1	355					2	3	5	2	Good	Good	Good	C	<10 yrs	
T970	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	1	250					2	2	3	2	Good	Good	Good	C	<10 yrs	
T972	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	2	400	400				5	2	6	4	Good	Good	Good	C	<10 yrs	
T974	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	1	300					2	2	3	2	Fair	Fair	Good	C	<10 yrs	
T973	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	1	180					1	1	1	1	Fair	Poor	Fair	C	<10 yrs	
T975	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	6	1	170					2	1	1	2	Fair	Fair	Good	C	>40 yrs	
T976	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	6	1	180					1	1	2	2	Fair	Fair	Good	C	<10 yrs	
T977	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	8	1	250					2	3	3	2	Good	Good	Good	C	<10 yrs	
T978	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	6	1	300					2	2	3	3	Good	Fair	Good	C	<10 yrs	
T979	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	8	1	220					3	2	2	3	Good	Good	Good	C	<10 yrs	
T980	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	2	420	210				3	4	2	2	Good	Fair	Good	C	<10 yrs	
H981	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>																	
T982	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	10	1	495					6	6	5	4	Good	Good	Good	B	20 to 40 yrs	
T983	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	8	1	310					1	3	4	2	Good	Good	Good	C	<10 yrs	
T984	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	9	1	280					3	2	1	2	Fair	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T985	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	9	1	270					2	1	3	1	Good	Good	Good	C	<10 yrs	
T986	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	9	1	250					1	1	2	1	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	<10 yrs	
T987	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	6	2	270	240				4	4	3	3	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T988	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	7	1	340					3	3	5	3	Good	Good	Good	C	<10 yrs	
T989	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	8	1	450					4	4	3	3	Good	Good	Good	C	<10 yrs	
T990	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	7	1	450					2	2	4	2	Good	Good	Good	C	<10 yrs	
T991	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	5	1	390					2	2	2	1	Fair	Good	Good	C	<10 yrs	
T992	Unknown		7	1	225					2	2	3	2	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T993	Unknown		10	1	425					3	3	5	3	Good	Fair	Good	C	<10 yrs	

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T994	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	11	1	290					4	3	5	3	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T995	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	6	1	280					2	1	2	2	Fair	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T996	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	7	1	210					2	1	1	1	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T997	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	10	1	320					4	1	2	3	Good	Good	Good	C	<10 yrs	
G999	Ash and Elder	<i>Fraxinus excelsior and Sambucus nigra</i>															C		
G998	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>															C		
T1000	Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	5	2	160	170				4	3	3	3	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T1001	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	12	1	320					3	5	2	2	Fair	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T1002	Monterey Cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	8	1	320					1	2	3	2	Fair	Fair	Good	C	>40 yrs	
T1003	Common Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	8	1	190					4	3	3	3	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
T1004	Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	7	1	600					3	12	12	0	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
G1005	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>															B		
G1006	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>															C		
G1007	Mixed species (native)	<i>Mixed species</i>																	
T1008	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	5	6	110					3	2	4	3	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	
G1009	Common hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>																	
T1010	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	6	1	150					1	2	2	1	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	10 to 20 yrs	
T1011	Sitka Spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	6	1	390					4	4	4	4	Fair	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	
H1012	Privet																		
H1013	Leylandii																		
H1014																			
T1015	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	6	1	350					3	2	2	2	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
T1016	Lawson cypress		4	10	75					2	2	2	2	Good	Good	Good	C	20 to 40 yrs	

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T1017	Lawson cypress		5	10	75					2	2	2	2	Good	Good	Good	C	20 to 40 yrs	
T1018	Common hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	1	270					3	2	3	4	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	

Appendix B Tree Constraints Plan

Appendix C Draft Tree Retention and Removals Plan