

North Littlehampton

Fitzalan Link Road
Planning Application

Tree Survey

February 2011

Greencore Group Plc.

Fitzalan Link, North Littlehampton

**A044029-2: Arboricultural Survey
Report**

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Location	The Fitzalan Link site lies in the centre of Littlehampton in West Sussex. The site is located between Worthing Road, Highdown Drive and East Street and is centred on Ordnance Survey Grid Reference TQ 031 029 (503125, 102901).
Results	The survey assessed 117 individual trees and 8 groups of trees. The trees on site are generally in fair condition. The age class mix of the trees surveyed is good, with trees represented from young through to mature. It is recommended that those mature trees (category A, B and C) identified on site are incorporated into any future development plans. High quality and value category (category A) No trees have been identified as category A – high quality and value category. Moderate quality and value category (category B). Twenty-nine individually assessed trees and one group are assigned to a <i>moderate quality and value</i> category (category B). Low quality and value category (category C) Seventy-five individually assessed trees and six groups of trees are assigned to the <i>low quality and value</i> category (Category C), Removal category (category R) Thirteen individual trees and one group are assigned to 'R' <i>removal</i> category; these include Scots pine (T12), ash (T15), poplar sp. (T20), cypress sp. (T41, 44, 47 and 51), sycamore (T79 and T88), elder (T97) and group 21.



Recommendations	It is recommended an Arboricultural Method Statement and a tree protection plan is produced once the layout is finalised. This will show the location and design of the protective fencing and other tree protection measures, such as ground protection. It should also show trees to be retained and removed.
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2.0 SCOPE AND BRIEF

WYG Environment was commissioned by Greencore Group plc to undertake an arboricultural survey for the proposed Fitzalan Link site, located in North Littlehampton, centred on Ordnance Survey Grid Reference TQ 031 029 (503125, 102901) to accompany an outline planning application. It is proposed to develop the site for a bypass.

The arboricultural assessment was undertaken by WYG Environment ecologists Clare May and Sabrina Bremner on the 19th and 20th November 2009.

The scope of the report was to prepare a tree survey report for the site in accordance with BS5837:2005 '*Trees in relation to construction – Recommendations*' (BSi, 2005). This would determine the size, condition and value of trees and hedgerows on and immediately adjacent to the site and provide recommendations for remedial work and root protective distances to ensure the future health and stability of retained trees.

Proposed plans were not taken into account when assessing the trees and their intrinsic value. This report is not an arboricultural implications assessment and does not state the implications that the proposed development will have on the trees.



3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is composed of two areas: Area 1 which has two dominating strips of parkland trees dominated by poplars, including Lombardy poplar and hybrid poplars, cypresses and occasional self-seeded trees. A hedgerow is located in the south eastern limit of the site, dominated by mature hawthorn and elder. Occasionally other trees are located along the site boundaries.

Area 2 continues further south beyond the college with a narrow section of grassland, flanked by a mature Leyland cypress strip in the eastern boundary, and some scattered trees. Beyond this at the southern limit of the site are numerous parkland trees located around a roundabout on East Street.

3.1 STATUTORY TREE PROTECTION

Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) and location within Conservation Areas place various restrictions on the felling, pruning or damaging of trees, subject to various exemptions (DETR, 2000).

The Local Planning Authority (LPA) is Arun District Council. At the time of the survey report, Arun District Council can not confirm whether any Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Areas are present at the site. Prior to the commencement of tree works at the site, it should be confirmed with Arun District Council whether any trees are covered by Tree Preservation Orders or fall within a Conservation Area. No works should be undertaken prior to consent from the LPA for all felling or pruning, or other works that could damage the trees other than necessary works to dead, dying and dangerous trees, for which 48 hours notice should be given to the LPA.

Tree felling on non-residential land is also controlled by the need to obtain a Felling License from the Forestry Commission before felling more than 5m² of timber per three month period, subject to various exemptions and variations (FC, 2005).



There is an exemption for the above statutory controls for tree felling and pruning for works strictly necessary to implement development that has received full planning permission. It is recommended that no tree felling is carried out until planning permission has been gained and that trees to be felled are shown on a tree protection plan (see 6.2), which is submitted to the LPA.



4.0 METHODOLOGY

The site survey was undertaken by WYGE Consultant Ecologists; Clare May and Sabrina Bremner on the 19th and 20th November 2009.

The following information was recorded for each tree:

- species;
- age class (see Table 1 below);
- height;
- stem diameter at 1.5m above ground level;
- crown spread in the four cardinal directions;
- height of the crown above the ground.

Table 1 below indicates the age class categories.

Table 1. Age class categories

Age class	Proportion of life expectancy
Young (Y)	<1/3
Middle-age (MA)	1/3-1/2
Early Mature (EM)	1/2 -1/3
Mature (M)	>2/3
Over Mature (OM)	>2/3 and crown retracting as a result of age



Where multi-stemmed trees and shrubs were identified, the stem diameter was measured close to ground level as possible, immediately above the root buttress flare or where this was not possible by applying a standardised formula for multi-stemmed trees. Where access to the tree was prevented dimensions were estimated.

An assessment was made of the trees' physiological and structural condition, noting any disorders or biomechanical features that present an obvious hazard to present or future users of the site or affect the trees' life expectancy. Trees were assessed visually from ground level. No climbed inspection or detailed investigation of decay was made.

Tree condition can change significantly over a short period of time and therefore the results and recommendations of this survey can only be held to be valid for a period of 12 months following the survey date.

The trees' overall quality and value retention was assessed in accordance with BS5837:2005 (Table 3, Appendix C). This was dependent on the trees' physiological and structural condition, safe useful life expectancy, landscape, cultural, ecological value and amenity value (as a function of size, prominence, attractiveness and screening).

The Root Protection Area (RPA) and radius was also calculated in accordance with BS5837:2005. The RPA is an area of ground that provides sufficient soil rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree.



4.1 Constraints

The survey was undertaken in the winter months so some species (critical taxa including *Sorbus sp.* and *Poplar sp.*) have only been identified to genus opposed to species level.

The survey was undertaken on an extremely windy day which can affect the accuracy of the clinometer readings for the heights of the trees, however every effort was made to ensure the heights of the trees were as accurate as possible.

Some trees' physiological and structural condition could not be assessed accurately as they are densely ivy clad including (hawthorns and elders within group G90 and Hybrid black poplar T22). These densely ivy clad trees affect the accuracy of the Root Protection Area slightly and therefore where trees are ivy clad the RPA maybe slightly over compensated.

The trees located within the grounds of Elm Grove Infants School could not be surveyed. Further, groups of trees were present within the horse grazed fields towards the south of the site (Group 99 and 100) – this area is private land with tall barbed wire fences therefore tree species were recorded from outside the boundary and where possible, measurements have been estimated.



5.0 SURVEY RESULTS

The survey results are shown in the tree survey schedule (see Appendix B) and tree constraints plan (Appendix E).

The survey assessed 117 individual trees and 8 groups of trees. The trees on site are generally in fair condition. The age class mix of the trees surveyed is good, with trees represented from young through to mature. It is recommended that those mature trees identified on site are incorporated into any future development plans.

High quality and value category (category A)

No trees have been identified as category A – high quality and value category.

Moderate quality and value category (category B).

Twenty-nine individually assessed trees and one group are assigned to a ***moderate quality and value*** category (category B). Many of these trees are present within the linear tree line that runs from north to south of the site and provide a distinct landscape feature within the site. Trees assigned to a ***moderate quality and value*** include Hybrid black poplar species (tree references T1, T2, T3, T6, T7, T8, T16, T31, T34, T42, T45, T46, T62 and group 33), Lombardy poplar (tree reference T24, T25, T26, T35, T36, T48, T49, T54 and T59), ash (tree references T27, T50, T53 and T63), large leaved lime (T105), Whitebeam (T112), Sorbus sp. (T116).



Low quality and value category (Category C)

Seventy-five individually assessed trees and six group of trees are assigned to the *low quality and value* category (Category C), these included hybrid black poplars (T10, T11, T13, T17, T18, T19 T22, T23, T32, T52, T58, T60, T61 and G4 and G9), ash (T5, T15, T55 , T57, T95), Leyland cypress (T14, T28, T29, T30, T38, T39, T40, T43, T91, T92, T93, T94 and G99), large leaved lime (T101, T103, T106, T107, T108, T120, T122-125), hawthorn (T102, T109 and G98), holly (G98), yew (G98), *Malus sp.* (T104 and T115), whitebeam (T111), Norway maple (T110 and T114), Sorbus sp. (T117 and T121), elder (T27, T56 and G92), cypress sp. (T38, T39, T40, T43, T91, T92, T93, T94 and G99) and sycamore (T64-89 and 96).

A large number of sycamores located towards the south east of the site adjacent to Littlehampton College are allocated to the low quality and value category as these trees are densely planted, etiolated, leaning and are damaged as they appear to be regularly used by children. The other trees within this category are young or small trees that are easily replaced, trees that are suppressing trees of better value, trees with structural defects which shorten their safe useful life expectancy and some trees are assigned to this category because of defects that do not require the felling of the trees, but which will prevent the trees attaining significant amenity value. Numerous trees support dead wood providing opportunity for rot to begin and therefore recommendations have been made to monitor and remove dead wood limbs.

It should be noted that if a road is proposed for this site then these trees should be maintained as they would provide excellent screening due to their height and density.



Removal category (Category R)

Thirteen individual trees and one group are assigned to 'R' ***removal*** category, these include Scots pine (T12), ash (T15), poplar sp. (T20), cypress sp. (T41, T44, T47 and T51), sycamore (T79 and T88), elder (T97) and group 21.

The area is public land and therefore is used regularly by dog walkers and children to play. It is evident that some of the trees are climbed and some trees planks of wood have been nailed to the stem. The linear features of trees are in a tight line from north to south of the site and therefore it is evident that the trees have been planted. Many trees have either been planted very close together or have self seeded and are now becoming very congested; in some cases trees have been recommended for removal in order to benefit the surrounding trees.

Further some trees are dead/dying (T15, T41, T44, T51, T74, T79) and some trees are growing amongst one another such as two large leaved lime trees (T118 and T119). These should be removed to allow the surrounding trees to benefit.

5.1 Health and Safety Concerns

A dead sycamore tree (tree reference T74) had fallen over and is supported by the adjacent tree (tree reference T75). This tree should be removed immediately as it is currently unsafe and poses a health and safety risk.

Numerous branches of the Leyland cypress trees within group G99 were noted to have storm damage and one tree had fallen, these should be removed as they are currently unsafe and pose a health and safety risk.



5.2 Potential maximum tree heights of tree species

The potential ultimate heights for tree species at Fitzalan Link, North Littlehampton, based on NHBC (2006) are given in Table 2 below, which should be considered with proposed designs for the site.

Table 2: Potential maximum tree heights of species surveyed at the North Littlehampton site

Scientific name	Common name	Potential height (m)
<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland cypress	20*
<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	Lombardy poplar	25*
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	10*
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	10*
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	22*
<i>Populus serotina</i> var. 'serotina aurea'	Hybrid Black poplar – Golden poplar	28*
<i>Populus serotina</i> var. 'serotina'	Hybrid Black poplar – Black Italian poplar	28*
<i>Sorbus sp.*</i>	<i>Sorbus sp.*</i>	12*
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	23*
<i>Pinus sylvestica</i>	Scots pine	20*
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Large leaved Lime	22*
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	12*
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	12*
<i>Malus sp.</i>	Apple	10*
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	18*
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Whitebeam	12*

* Typical mature height for species given by Chapter 4.2 'Building near trees'.



6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Consideration should be given to accommodate the retention of all ***moderate value*** (B category) trees. Trees requiring removal –***removal*** category, irrespective of the development proposal should obviously not represent a constraint to the development.

6.1 Preliminary works schedule

It is recommended that all works contained within the preliminary works schedule (Appendix B, Table 2) are carried out. Even if it is confirmed with Arun District Council that no TPO's or Conservation Areas are in force at the site, it is intimated that Planning Conditions affect the site and it is recommended that permission is sought from the LPA prior to commencement of any tree works. All works carried out should comply with BS3998:1989 *British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work*.

The survey schedule (Appendix B) contains preliminary work recommendations. Some trees were identified as posing health and safety risks and these should be addressed as soon as possible.

6.2 Sustainable Tree Retention

In order to allow for the long-term sustainable retention of trees, two requirements need to be met. The first is that there is no adverse physical impact on the trees. This can be met by ensuring that no adverse construction takes place within the RPA given in the survey schedule and shown on the tree constraints plan.



In addition to reducing the physical impact on the tree, it is also important to allow the space for trees to grow and develop without causing significant nuisances such as severe loss of light to adjacent properties. The latter will lead to pressure for future felling or severe pruning. Provisional maximum heights are given in Table 2 and it is recommended that this information is taken account of during the design process.

All ecological aspects relating to trees on site are covered by the Ecological Phase one undertaken by WYG Environment. Reference should be made to the Fitzalan Link Ecological Phase One for recommendations relating to the ecology of trees on this site.

6.3 Construction phase tree protection

It is recommended that all retained trees on or immediately adjacent to the site should be protected by protective fencing during the site clearance and construction phases. This construction exclusion zone should protect the RPA and ensure that trees to be retained and their essential rooting zone is not damaged during the works.

All potentially damaging operations should be excluded from within the construction exclusion zone, including: excavation, changes to levels, temporary access, vehicle parking or movements, fires and the storage, disposal or mixing of materials and chemicals.

It is recommended an Arboricultural Method Statement and a tree protection plan is produced once the layout is finalised. This will show the location and design of the protective fencing and other tree protection measures, such as ground protection. It should also show trees to be retained and removed.



7.0 DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

BSi. 1989. *BS 3998:1989 British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work*. British Standards Institute.

BSi. 2005. *BS5837:2005. Trees in Relation to Construction – Recommendations*. British Standards Institute.

FC. 2005. *Tree Felling – Getting Permission*. Forestry Commission.

NHBC. 2006. *Chapter 4.2. Building near trees*. National House Building Corporation.

DETR. 2000. *Tree Preservation Orders: a Guide to the Law and Good Practice*. Department of the Environment, Transport and Regions.

DETR. 2000. *Tree Preservation Orders: a Guide to the Law and Good Practice*. Department of the Environment, Transport and Regions.



APPENDICES



Appendix A – Report Conditions



Fitzalan Link, North Littlehampton

Arboricultural Survey report

*This report is produced solely for the benefit of **Greencore Group Plc.** and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.*

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without reference to WYGE. In time improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYGE using due skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best obtained within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYGE by others but no independent verification of these has been made and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental



conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYGE accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd.



Appendix B – Survey Schedule

Fitzalan Link Arboricultural Survey Report



Ref. No.	Species	Age class	Stem diameter @1.5 m (mm)	No. of Stems	Height (m)	Crown clearance height (m)	Crown spread radius (m)				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Category grading	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)
							N	E	S	W								
T1	Black Italian Poplar	Mature	794	1	21.5	0	5.5	3.5	3.2	6	Good	Good	Ivy clad, epicormic growth. Tarmac playing fields to the south east.	Remove ivy and growth at base	20-40	B1	9.5	285
T2	Poplar black hybrid	Mature	680	1	21.5	0.15	2	2.5	3.25	2.25	Good	Fair-good	Ivy clad, raised at roots. Slight lean to north west. Tarmac playing fields to the south east.	Remove ivy.	20-40	B1	8.2	209
T3	Poplar black hybrid	Mature	748	1	26	0	2.5	2	3	2.5	Good	Fair	Ivy clad. Epicormic growth. Close to fence. Raised root system. Tarmac playing fields to the east.	Remove ivy.	20-40	B1	9.0	253
G4	Poplar black hybrid, 2 trees	Young	112 145	2	7	0.3	1	0.25	1.5	3.5	Fair	Fair	Slight lean to north west. Close to T3.	Remove to benefit other trees	10-20	C1	n/a	n/a
T5	Ash	Young	204	1	8	1.3	2	2	1	3	Fair	Fair	Ivy growth. Dead wood. Close to fence on east.	Monitor ivy. Remove dead wood.	10-20	C1	2.4	19

Fitzalan Link Arboricultural Survey Report



Ref. No.	Species	Age class	Stem diameter @1.5 m (mm)	No. of Stems	Height (m)	Crown clearance height (m)	Crown spread radius (m)				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Category grading	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)
							N	E	S	W								
T6	Poplar black hybrid	Mature	825	1	28	2	4.5	7	1.75	5.5	Good	Fair	Ivy clad, lots of dead wood. Raised root system, close to fence on east.	Remove dead wood.	20-40	B1	9.9	308
T7	Poplar black hybrid	Mature	855	1	28	2	3.4	6	3.5	6.5	Good	Fair	Raised root system. Ivy clad, dead wood. Ivy dying back.	Remove ivy, dead wood and congested stems.	20-40	B1	10.3	331
T8	Poplar black hybrid	Mature	865	1	28	0.35	2	3	3	2	Good	Fair	Ivy clad. Raised root zone. Very close to fence.	Remove ivy, dead wood and congested stems.	20-40	B1	10.4	339
G9	Poplar black hybrid, 4 trees	Young	132 124 205	4	11	0.5	0.75	0.25	3.5	2.5	Fair	Fair	Ivy growth, epicormic growth. Stems all lean slightly to the west.	Remove all stems as too close to T8.	10-20	C1	n/a	n/a
T10	Poplar black hybrid	Middle Aged	370	1	10	0.35	0.25	2	2	2.5	Fair	Fair	Slight lean to south. Dense ivy. Close to fence and G9.	Monitor.	20-40	C1	4.4	62
T11	Poplar sp.	Young	116	1	5	0.5	1	1	1	1	Fair	Fair	Ivy clad. 2 metres from fence.	Monitor ivy.	20-40	C1	1.4	6
T12	Scots pine	Young	175	1	2	0.1	3.25	2.5	0	1.25	Poor	Poor	Lean to north. Ivy clad. Stem forks at 1.5 m.	Remove	<5	R	2.1	14

Fitzalan Link Arboricultural Survey Report



Ref. No.	Species	Age class	Stem diameter @1.5 m (mm)	No. of Stems	Height (m)	Crown clearance height (m)	Crown spread radius (m)				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Category grading	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)
							N	E	S	W								
T13	Black Italian Poplar	Mature	1125	1	27	0.5	5	4	4	3	Good	Fair	Dead wood in centre. Ivy.	Monitor dead wood in centre for rot and monitor ivy. Remove hawthorn and poplar saplings from near base.	Monitor	C1	13.5	573
T14	Leyland cypress	Young	142	1	3	0.2	1	1	1	1	Fair	Fair	Small amount of ivy.	Remove as very close to T13.	10-20	C1	1.7	9
T15	Ash	Young	180	2	6.5	0.2	2	1.5	1.25	1.5	Poor	Poor	Main stem died back, leaving some rot, soft in centre. Stem forked at 0.8 metres.	Remove.	<5	R	1.8	10
T16	Hybrid black poplar probable Golden poplar	Mature	840	2	22	1	4	5	2.5	3.5	Good	Good	Forked at 2 metres. Small amount of ivy growth, dead limb.	Remove dead and falling wood for health and safety reasons.	20-40	B1	10.1	319
T17	Hybrid black poplar probable Golden poplar	Mature	625	1	22	0.75	2.1	5.5	3.5	4	Fair	Fair	Dead wood, ivy clad. Dead wood scars.	Remove dead wood and ivy.	20-40	C1	7.5	177

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Ref. No.	Species	Age class	Stem diameter @1.5 m (mm)	No. of Stems	Height (m)	Crown clearance height (m)	Crown spread radius (m)				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Category grading	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)
							N	E	S	W								
T18	Hybrid black poplar probable Golden poplar	Young	120	1	7	0.3	0.3	0	0.8	3.2	Poor	Poor	Severe lean to west, ivy clad.	Remove.	<10	C1	1.4	7
T19	Hybrid black poplar probable Golden poplar	Young	201	1	10	0.25	0.1	0	0.25	1.5	Poor	Poor	Ivy clad, lean to west. Raised at base, dead wood.	Remove surrounding scrub, remove ivy and dead wood at base.	<10	C1	2.4	18
T20	Hybrid black poplar probable Golden poplar	Young	150	1	8	0.3	0.1	1.5	0	0	Poor	Poor	Close to fence. Dense ivy, lean to east.	Remove to benefit other trees.	<5	R	1.8	10
G21	Hybrid black poplar probable Golden poplar, 3 trees	Young	155	3	2	0.5	0.5	1.5	1	0.25	Poor	Poor	Ivy clad. 0.4m from T22, lopped. Close to fence.	Remove to benefit other trees.	<5	R	n/a	n/a

Fitzalan Link Arboricultural Survey Report



Ref. No.	Species	Age class	Stem diameter @1.5 m (mm)	No. of Stems	Height (m)	Crown clearance height (m)	Crown spread radius (m)				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Category grading	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)
							N	E	S	W								
T22	Hybrid black poplar probable Golden poplar	Mature	1060	1	24	0	3	3	3	3.5	Poor-Fair	Assess after ivy removed	Dense ivy, raised root system, epicormic growth. 3m from fence, dead wood.	Remove congestion of stems from base. Remove ivy and dead wood.	Further assessment to be made once ivy removed.	C1	12.7	508
T23	Hybrid black poplar probable Golden poplar	Young	198	1	10	0.2	1.75	0.1	1.5	2.5	Fair	Fair	Some ivy. Leans to west. 1.5m from T22.	Remove to benefit other trees.	10-20	C1	2.4	18
T24	Lombardy poplar	Young	414	2	16.5	0.1	3	2.5	0.5	0.8	Good	Fair	Some ivy. Some dead wood. 2m from fence.	Remove dead wood. Monitor ivy.	20-40	B1	5.0	78
T25	Lombardy poplar	Middle Aged	642	2	16.5	1	2.5	2	1	2.5	Good	Fair	Small amounts of dead wood. 1.8m from fence.	Remove dead wood.	20-40	B1	7.7	186
T26	Lombardy poplar	Middle Aged	637	2	16.5	0.1	1	2.5	3	3	Good	Good	Dead wood in centre. Forks at 1.5m. Pruning scars. 1.5m from fence.	/	20-40	B1	7.6	184
T27	Elder	Young	152	2	4.5	0	2	2	0.25	0	Fair	Poor	Growing very close to fence and T28. Leans to east.	Remove	<5	C1	1.5	7

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Ref. No.	Species	Age class	Stem diameter @1.5 m (mm)	No. of Stems	Height (m)	Crown clearance height (m)	Crown spread radius (m)				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Category grading	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)
							N	E	S	W								
T28	Leyland cypress	Young	364	2 at 0.75 m	7	0.1	2	1.5	1.25	1.5	Fair	Fair	Some die back, congested. Splits and cracks in lower limbs. Forks into 2 stems at 0.75 m. Access restricted therefore stem diameter estimated.	Raise crown.	10-20	C1	3.6	42
T29	Leyland cypress	Middle Aged	580	4 from buttress	8.5	0.1	1.25	1.25	1.5	1.25	Fair	Fair	Root buttress at base. Access restricted therefore stem diameter estimated.	Raise crown.	20+	C1	5.8	106
T30	Leyland cypress	Middle Aged	760	7 from buttress	5.25	0	5	4	2.5	2.5	Fair	Fair	Root buttress flare at base, multi stemmed. Small amount of growth dying. Access restricted therefore stem diameter estimated.	Raise crown.	20+	C1	7.6	181
T31	Hybrid black poplar probable Golden poplar	Mature	460	2	17.25	0.1	4	3	3	4	Fair	Fair	Ivy clad, dense epicormic growth. Slight lean to north.	Remove ivy, epicormic growth and suckers.	20-40	B1	5.5	96

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Ref. No.	Species	Age class	Stem diameter @1.5 m (mm)	No. of Stems	Height (m)	Crown clearance height (m)	Crown spread radius (m)				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Category grading	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)
							N	E	S	W								
T32	Hybrid black poplar probable Golden poplar	Young	195	1	11.5	0.58	3	3.5	1	1	Fair	Fair	Dense epicormic growth. Severe lean to east. Ivy. Bird's nest.	Remove to benefit other trees.	10-20	C1	2.3	17
G33	Hybrid black poplar probable Golden poplar, 3 trees	Young Mature Young	240 880 239	4	19.25 9.5	0.5	3	2.5	1.5	3.5	Poor Fair Poor	Fair	Largest tree forked at 2 metres. Trees are 1.5 metres apart, with largest in line with T32 and T34. Epicormic growth, ivy. Limited access to assess.	Remove epicormic growth and ivy. Remove 2 smaller trees to benefit larger.	20-40	B1	n/a	n/a
T34	Hybrid black poplar probable Golden poplar	Early mature	895	3	17.75	0.5	1	6	2	4.5	Fair	Fair	Forked at 1.5m. Ivy, dead wood, falling limbs and epicormic growth.	Remove ivy, dead wood and falling limbs.	20-40	B1	10.7	362
T35	Lombardy poplar	Mature	540	1	15.5	1	1.5	4.75	1	1	Fair	Fair	Small amount of ivy. Dead wood. Lean to east.	Monitor ivy and remove dead wood.	20-40	B1	6.5	132
T36	Lombardy poplar	Mature	700	1	15.5	1	1.5	4.5	2	2	Good	Fair	Forks at 1m. Lean to east, dead wood.	/	20-40	B1	7.0	154

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Ref. No.	Species	Age class	Stem diameter @1.5 m (mm)	No. of Stems	Height (m)	Crown clearance height (m)	Crown spread radius (m)				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Category grading	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)
							N	E	S	W								
T37	Ash	Middle Aged	365	1	9.5	0.25	2.5	4	3	4	Good	Good	Slight raised root buttress. Overcrowded by T36.	/	20-40	B1	4.4	60
T38	Cypress sp.	Early mature	340	1	4.5	0.3	0.8	1	0.5	0.8	Good	Good	Slight lean to east.	/	20-40	C1	4.1	52
T39	Cypress sp.	Early mature	600	1	4.5	0.5	1.5	1	1	0.8	Good	Good	/	/	20-40	C1	7.2	163
T40	Cypress sp.	Early mature	468	1	4.5	0.2	1.75	1.2	1	1.2	Good	Good	/	/	20-40	C1	5.6	99
T41	Cypress sp.	Early mature	244	1	2.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Poor	Poor	2m from other trees. Dead- overshadowed and overcrowded	Remove.	<5	R	2.9	27
T42	Black Italian Poplar	Mature	783	1	21.25	0.2	6.5	6	7	5	Good	Good	Growing into T43. Dead wood.	Remove dead wood.	20-40	B1	9.4	277
T43	Cypress sp.	Middle Aged- Early Mature	494	1	3	0.3	2	2	1.5	1.5	Fair	Fair	2m from T42.	/	Oct-20	C1	5.9	110
T44	Cypress sp.	Young	167	1	2.5	0.15	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	Poor	Poor	2m from T45. Overshadowed, dead.	Dead, remove.	0	R	2.0	13

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Ref. No.	Species	Age class	Stem diameter @1.5 m (mm)	No. of Stems	Height (m)	Crown clearance height (m)	Crown spread radius (m)				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Category grading	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)
							N	E	S	W								
T45	Hybrid black poplar probable Golden poplar	Mature	712	1	19	0.5	3	6	4	4	Good	Fair	Epicormic growth, dead wood.	Remove dead wood.	20-40	B1	8.5	229
T46	Black Italian Poplar	Early mature	630	1	16.5	0.5	6.5	6	4	5	Good	Good	Slight lean east, dead wood, raised root.	Remove dead wood.	20-40	B1	7.6	180
T47	Cypress sp.	Young	388	1	3.2	0.3	1	1	1	1	Poor	Poor		Dying, remove.	<5	R	3.9	47
T48	Lombardy poplar	Early mature	509	1	16.25	2	3	3.75	1.5	1.5	Good	Good	Small lean to north east. Small amount of dead wood. Close to fence.	/	20-40	B1	6.1	117
T49	Lombardy poplar	Early mature	634	1	16.5	1.6	2.5	3.5	2	2	Good	Good	Forked at 2m. Some dead wood. Close to fence.	/	20-40	B1	7.6	182
T50	Ash	Young	267	1	10.75	0.75	3.3	3	2	2	Good	Good	Raised root system, close to fence, small amounts of dead wood.	/	20-40	B1	3.2	32
T51	Cypress sp.	Young	400	1	3.4	0.3	1	1.5	0.8	1.5	Poor	Poor	Dying. . 3m from T50 and T52.	Remove.	<5	R	4.0	50

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Ref. No.	Species	Age class	Stem diameter @1.5 m (mm)	No. of Stems	Height (m)	Crown clearance height (m)	Crown spread radius (m)				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Category grading	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)
							N	E	S	W								
T52	Hybrid black poplar probable Golden poplar	Mature	829	1	21	0.5	6	4.5	5.25	4.25	Fair	Fair	Dead wood, pruning scars, raised root, epicormic growth.	Raise crown. Remove dead wood and monitor epicormic growth.	20-40	C1	9.9	311
T53	Ash	Young	380	3	6.25	0.3	2	2.5	2	1.5	Good	Good	Forked at base.	/	20-40	B1	3.8	45
T54	Lombardy poplar	Mature	854	1	15	1.6	3	4.5	2	2	Fair	Fair	Forked at 1.8m, dead wood, pruning scars, close to fence.	Monitor dead wood.	20-40	B1	10.2	330
T55	Ash	Middle Aged	386	1	10.75	0.75	2	3	3	3	Fair	Poor	Fork at 1m, close to fence.	Remove crossing branches.	20-40	C1	3.9	47
T56	Elder	Middle Aged	330	1	3	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Fair	Fair	Dead wood. Growing in fence.	Remove.	<10	C1	4.0	49
T57	Ash	Young	285	1	7	0.1	3	3.5	2	3	Fair	Fair	Fault at base- split, but no rot at present. Dead wood and pruning scars. Overshadowed by T58, close to fence.	Monitor base for rot.	10-20	C1	3.4	37
T58	Lombardy poplar	Mature	1001	1	17.25	0.5	3	3	2.5	3	Fair	Fair	Dead wood, forked at 1.5m, stem diameter measured just under 1.5m. Very close to	Remove dead wood.	10-20	C1	10.0	315

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Ref. No.	Species	Age class	Stem diameter @1.5 m (mm)	No. of Stems	Height (m)	Crown clearance height (m)	Crown spread radius (m)				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Category grading	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)
							N	E	S	W								
													T57.					
T59	Lombardy poplar	Mature	968	2	17	2	3.5	3	2	1	Fair	Fair	Stem forks at 1m. Dead wood scars, dead wood.	/	20-40	B1	9.7	294
T60	Black Italian Poplar	Mature	713	1	23	0.5	5	6	3.5	3	Fair	Fair	Ivy clad, epicormic growth, exposed roots. Slight lean to north east.	Remove dead wood, monitor ivy.	10-20	C1	8.6	230
T61	Black Italian Poplar	Young	317	1	16	0.2	3	2	1.5	3	Fair	Fair	Epicormic growth, small amount of ivy, small amount of dead wood. Exposed roots.	Monitor ivy.	20-40	C1	3.8	45
T62	Black Italian Poplar	Early mature-Mature	685	1	18	0.5	3.5	5.5	3	4.5	Good	Good	Small amount of ivy, dead wood, birds nest, planks balanced on branches.	/	20-40	B1	8.2	212
T63	Ash	Early Mature	483	1	14	0.5	3.5	4	4	4	Good	Good	Raised root system, small amount of dead wood.	/	20-40	B1	5.8	106
T64	Sycamore	Middle Aged	266	1	13.5	2.25	0.5	1.75	3	1.25	Fair	Poor-Fair	Fungi along root system. Split in stem.	Monitor split and fungi	10-20	C1	3.2	32

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Ref. No.	Species	Age class	Stem diameter @1.5 m (mm)	No. of Stems	Height (m)	Crown clearance height (m)	Crown spread radius (m)				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Category grading	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)
							N	E	S	W								
T65	Sycamore	Middle Aged	370	1	13.5	2	0.5	6	4	0	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	Kink at 1.5m, pruning scars and dead wood. Lean to south east.	Remove dead wood.	10-20	C1	4.4	62
T66	Sycamore	Middle Aged	266	1	13.5	2.25	0	1	1.25	0	Fair	Fair	/	/	10-20	C1	3.2	32
T67	Sycamore	Young	159	1	13.5	2.75	0	1	1.25	0	Fair	Fair	Leans to south east, etiolated.	/	10-20	C1	1.9	11
T68	Sycamore	Middle Aged	281	1	13.5	2.4	0.25	1	4	0	Fair	Fair-Poor	Leans to south east.	/	10-20	C1	3.4	36
T69	Sycamore	Middle Aged	295	1	13.5	2.25	1	2	1.8	2.25	Fair	Fair	Slight lean north east	Remove rubbing branches.	10-20	C1	3.5	39
T70	Sycamore	Middle Aged	232	1	13.5	2.75	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	Poor	Poor	Etiolated.	Remove.	10-20	C1	2.8	24
T71	Sycamore	Young	221	1	13.5	3.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	Poor	Poor	Etiolated, damaged bark. Kink in stem at 1.5m	/	10-20	C1	2.7	22
T72	Sycamore	Middle Aged	408	1	13.5	3	1	6.5	4.25	1.25	Fair	Fair	Nails in trunk, dead wood, flaking bark.	Remove nails.	10-20	C1	4.9	75
T73	Sycamore	Middle Aged	320	1	13.5	2	1	3	2	1.5	Poor-Fair	Poor	Wooden ladder nailed into trunk. Dead wood, nails and lean to east.	Remove nails and ladder.	10-20	C1	3.8	46

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Ref. No.	Species	Age class	Stem diameter @1.5 m (mm)	No. of Stems	Height (m)	Crown clearance height (m)	Crown spread radius (m)				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Category grading	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)
							N	E	S	W								
T74	Sycamore	Young	149	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	Poor	Poor	Severe lean to south east. Dead. Leaning on T75.	Remove.	0	R	1.8	10
T75	Sycamore	Middle Aged	462	1	13.5	3	0	4	6.5	0	Fair	Fair	Ivy clad, pruning scars. Close to fence, fungi growing along root system.	Monitor ivy.	10-20	C1	5.5	97
T76	Sycamore	Middle Aged	344	1	13.5	2.75	3	2.5	4	2	Fair	Fair	Small amounts of ivy, dead wood.	/	20-40	C1	4.1	54
T77	Sycamore	Middle Aged	373	1	13.5	2	5	4.5	1.5	0	Poor	Poor	Pruning scars, small split, small amount of ivy. Growth only on east side.	Monitor crown.	10-20	C1	4.5	63
T78	Sycamore	Middle Aged	282	1	13.5	2	4	2.25	0.25	1	Fair	Fair	Bird's nest, etiolated.	Remove rubbing branches.	10-20	C1	3.4	36
T79	Sycamore	Young	114	1	8	/	0	0.5	0	0	Poor	Poor	Dead.	Remove.	0	R	1.4	6
T80	Sycamore	Middle Aged	357	2	13.5	2.5	5	0	0.25	0.5	Fair	Fair	Pruning scars, some ivy. Forked at 2.8m. Lean to east, etiolated.	/	10-20	C1	4.3	58
T81	Sycamore	Middle Aged	275	1	13.5	2.25	2	3	1	0.25	Fair	Fair	Ivy, etiolated, dead wood scars.	Monitor ivy.	10-20	C1	3.3	34

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							N	E	S	W								
T82	Sycamore	Middle Aged	316	1	13.5	2.5	2	1	2.5	2.5	Good	Fair	Small amounts of ivy, dead wood. Forked at 2.5m.	/	10-20	C1	3.8	45
T83	Sycamore	Middle Aged	343	1	13.5	2.75	5	4	0.5	0.5	Fair	Fair	Small amounts of ivy, pruning scars, lean to north east. Overcrowded.	/	10-20	C1	4.1	53
T84	Sycamore	Middle Aged	278	1	13.5	1.7	4	0	0	4	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	Canopy to north only, lean to north east.	/	10-20	C1	3.3	35
T85	Sycamore	Young	159	1	10.5	2.25	3	0.25	0	2	Poor	Poor	Hole beginning to break down, some ivy, dead wood.	Remove to benefit other trees.	10-20	C1	1.9	11
T86	Sycamore	Young	250	1	13.5	2.5	4.5	1.25	0.75	3	Fair	Fair	Dead wood, lean to east.	/	10-20	C1	3.0	28
T87	Sycamore	Middle Aged	370	1	13.5	2	5	0.1	1	4	Fair	Poor-Fair	Dead wood, nails in trunk.	Remove nails.	10-20	C1	4.4	62
T88	Sycamore	Young	93	1	12	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Fair	Fair	Etiolated.	Remove.	<5	R	1.1	4
T89	Sycamore	Middle Aged	221	1	13.5	3.2	0	1.3	2.2	0.5	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	Dead wood.	/	10-20	C1	2.7	22
G90	Hawthorn	Early-Mature	330 112 360	Between 1 and	3.5 to 7	/	/	/	/	/	Poor	Poor	Very dense ivy, dead wood, fungi growing in places. Pruning scars.	Remove dead specimens and monitor. Remove ivy.	20-40	C2	n/a	n/a

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							N	E	S	W								
				6														
G90 (Continued)	Elder	Early Mature-Young	123	1	3.5 to 7	/	/	/	/	/	Poor	Poor	Lots of dead wood, ivy growth.	Remove dead specimens. Remove ivy.	10-20	C2	n/a	n/a
T91	Cypress sp.	Middle Aged	220	1	10	3	1.75	1.25	2	2	Fair	Fair	Very close to wall on west.	/	10-20	C1	2.6	22
T92	Cypress sp.	Middle Aged	244	1	8	0.2	3.5	3.5	0.5	2.5	Fair	Fair	Very close to wall on west.	/	10-20	C1	2.4	19
T93	Hinoki cypress	Mature	331	2	9	0.2	3.5	3.5	0.5	2.5	Fair	Fair	Forks at 0.75m Very close to wall on west.	Remove to avoid overcrowding.	10-20	C1	3.3	34
T94	Cypress sp.	Mature	360	1	11	0.4	3.5	3.5	0.5	2.5	Fair	Fair	Very close to wall on west.	/	10-20	C1	4.3	59
T95	Ash	Young	82	1	3.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Fair	Fair	Close to fence on west.	Raise crown, monitor growth as adjacent to fence and shed.	20-40	C1	1.0	3

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							N	E	S	W								
T96	Sycamore	Early Mature	424	1	8	3.25	3.5	5	4	1	Fair	Fair	Crack up the centre of bark, pruning scars. Close to fence and pavement on west. Raised root system.	Monitor dead wood and split.	10-20	C1	5.1	81
T97	Elder	Mature	205	4	6	0.2	3	2.5	2	2.5	Poor	Poor	Dense ivy, growing in fence.	Remove	<5	R	2.5	19
G98	Hawthorn Holly Yew	Young to Early Mature	258 103 175	1	3 to 4.5	/	/	/	/	/	Poor	Poor	Ivy clad, dead wood, very close to fence.	Monitor. Thinning will be required in future.	10-20	C1	n/a	n/a
G99	Cypress sp. At least 75 trees	Mature	325 to 530	1	17 to 18m	/	/	/	/	/	Good	Good	Some broken limbs caused by storm damage. Access not possible to survey all trees. Fungi growing along root zone.	Remove dead limbs and monitor for health and safety reasons. Monitor root zone	10-40	C1	n/a	n/a
G100	Elder	Young to Early Mature	75 to 300	1 to 2	6.5	/	/	/	/	/	Poor	Poor	Access not possible to survey all trees. Ivy clad, dead wood. Close to fence.	Monitor.	10-20	C1	n/a	n/a

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							N	E	S	W								
T101	Large leaved lime	Mature	456	1	10.25	1.6	3.5	5.5	4.25	4	Fair	Fair	Slight lean to north east, pruning scars, crossing branches, hanging dead wood. Adjacent to tarmac on east north and west. Roots above ground.	Remove dead and crossing branches.	10-20	C1	5.5	94
T102	Hawthorn	Young	116	1	4.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.2	1	Fair	Poor	Dead wood at base, pruning scars. Overshadowed by T101 and T103.	/	10-20	C1	1.4	6
T103	Large leaved lime	Mature	483	1	10.25	2.2	4.5	6	4	4	Fair	Fair	Lean to the east, small holes and scars. Tarmac to the west, east and north. Fungi growing along root system.	/	10-20	C1	5.8	106
T104	Malus sp.	Young	187	3	6	2	0.5	1	2	1.1	Fair	Fair	Fork at 1.3m into 3 stems, stem diameter measured at 1.3m, roots exposed, bird's nest. Fungi growing along root system.	/	10-20	C1	2.2	16
T105	Large leaved lime	Mature	488	1	8.75	2	4.5	5	4	4	Fair	Fair	Epicormic growth, pruning scars, tarmac on west, north and east.	Thin out epicormic growth and crossing branches.	20-40	B1	5.9	108

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Ref. No.	Species	Age class	Stem diameter @1.5 m (mm)	No. of Stems	Height (m)	Crown clearance height (m)	Crown spread radius (m)				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Category grading	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)
							N	E	S	W								
T106	Large leaved lime	Young to Middle Aged	274	1	6.5	1.5	3	4	2.5	2.1	Fair	Fair	Roots exposed, fungi growing along root system.	/	10-20	C1	3.3	34
T107	Large leaved lime	Young to Middle Aged	257	1	6.25	1.8	2	3.8	2	2	Fair	Poor	Exposed root system, fungi growing along root system. Poor root condition, rot.	Monitor rot.	10-20	C1	3.1	30
T108	Large leaved lime	Young to Middle Aged	283	1	6.5	1.5	2.5	3	2.2	2.5	Fair	Fair	Exposed root system, fungi growing along root system. Crossing branches, pruning scars, bird's nest.	Monitor fungi.	10-20	C1	3.4	36
T109	Hawthorn	Early Mature	462.5	5	4.25	0.2	2	2.2	2	1.5	Fair	Fair	Small amount of ivy, close to services. Pruning scars, exposed root system. Crossing branches.	/	10-20	C1	4.6	67
T110	Norway Maple	Early Mature	332	1	7	1.75	4	4	1.5	2	Fair	Fair	Exposed root system, dead wood, leaning to north east, near pavement on the east and wall.	Monitor root for disease.	10-20	C1	4.0	50
T111	Whitebeam	Early Mature	315	1	6.5	2.2	3	1.5	1.5	1.75	Poor	Poor	Severe lean to north east, fused stems. Fungi at base, rot.	Monitor rot.	<10	C1	3.8	45

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							N	E	S	W								
T112	Whitebeam	Middle Aged	243	1	6	2.2	2.25	2.25	1.75	2.25	Good	Fair	Damage to bark at base, close to road on east.	/	20-40	B1	2.9	27
T113	Whitebeam	Young	113	1	5	2.25	1.2	1.5	1.2	1	Fair	Fair	Pruning scars, split bark, close to road on east.	/	20-40	C1	1.4	6
T114	Norway Maple	Young	163	1	5.25	1.4	2	1.5	2	2	Fair	Fair	Surrounded by tarmac.	/	20-40	C1	2.0	12
T115	Malus sp.	Middle Aged	231	2	4	0	2	2	1.2	2.5	Poor	Poor	Pruning scars, stem forks at 1m. Epicormic growth.	Monitor	10-20	C1	2.3	17
T116	Sorbus sp.	Middle Aged	225	1	4.4	0.5	1.5	2.25	1.75	2	Fair	Fair	Bird's nest, epicormic growth, pruning scars.	Remove crossing branches.	10-20	B1	2.7	23
T117	Sorbus sp.	Middle Aged	267	2	4.65	0.25	2	3	1.25	2.5	Fair	Fair	Stem forks at 0.75m. Slight lean to north east, close to T118.	Remove congestion of stems.	10-20	C1	2.7	22
T118	Large leaved lime	Middle Aged	602	7	3	0.1	2.5	1.5	1.5	3	Poor	Poor	Exposed root, forks at base, coincides with T119. Crossing branches, leans to west.	Remove	<5	R	6.0	114
T119	Large leaved lime	Middle Aged	201	1	4.25	2.5	2	1.5	1.2	2.2	Poor	Poor	Canker at base, coincides with T118. Pruning scars.	Remove	<5	R	2.4	18

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Ref. No.	Species	Age class	Stem diameter @1.5 m (mm)	No. of Stems	Height (m)	Crown clearance height (m)	Crown spread radius (m)				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Category grading	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)
							N	E	S	W								
T120	Large leaved lime	Middle Aged	204	1	4.75	1.4	3	3	1	2	Fair	Poor	Pruning scars, fungi growing on a scar, leaning to north east. Unsafe hanging dead branch.	Remove dead branch, remove growth at base, monitor.	10-20	C1	2.4	19
T121	Sorbus sp.	Early Mature	212	1	4.25	0.5	3.5	2.5	1	3.25	Fair	Fair	Pruning scars.	/	10-20	C1	2.5	20
T122	Large leaved lime	Middle Aged	300	1	6.5	0.2	1.5	2.5	3	2.5	Poor	Fair	Dense epicormic growth.	Remove epicormic growth.	20-40	C1	3.6	41
T123	Large leaved lime	Middle Aged	288	1	7	0.2	2.5	3	2	2.5	Fair	Fair	Roots exposed, epicormic growth. Close to pavement on north east	Remove epicormic growth.	20-40	C1	3.5	38
T124	Large leaved lime	Middle Aged	247	1	7	2	3	2	2	2.1	Fair	Fair	Epicormic growth, raised root, exposed. Bird's nest. Close to pavement on north east and north.	Remove epicormic growth.	20-40	C1	3.0	28
T125	Large leaved lime	Young	218	1	5.5	2.1	2.5	2.2	3	2	Fair	Poor	Roots exposed, rot hole. Very close to pavement on south. Dead wood hanging.	Remove dead wood and rot	20-40	C1	2.6	22



Appendix C – Tree Quality and Value Assessment Categories



Table 3. From BS5837:2005, Table 1 – 'Cascade chart for tree quality assessment'.

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and definition	Criteria			Plan colour
Category R Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.	- Trees that have a serious, irreversible, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other R category tree (i.e.: where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, Immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees (e.g.: Dutch elm disease) or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees if better quality - NB: Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g.: R category tree used as a bat roost: installation of bat box in nearby tree).			Dark red
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and definition	Criteria - Subcategories			Plan colour
	1. Mainly arboricultural values	2. Mainly landscape values	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested).	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g.: the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual Importance (e.g.: avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups).	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g.: veteran trees or wood-pasture).	Light green



Category B Those of moderate quality and value: in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested).	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g.: presence of remedial defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage).	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g.: trees of moderate quality within an avenue that include better, A category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality.	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.	Mid blue
Category C Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	Trees not qualifying in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit.	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits.	Grey
	NB: Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation.			



Appendix D – Photographs

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Photos 1 -5: Trees T1-T30



Photo 6: T12



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Trees T31-T55 :

Photo 7: Looking from north west



Photo 8: Looking from north east



Photo 9: T38 –T41



Photo 10: T31, T32 and T33 in background



Photo 11: T56, with T54 in background



Photo 12: T57



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Photo 13: T48



Photo 14: T62



Photo 15: T60



Photo 16: T59 from north



Photo 17: T59 from south



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Photo 18: Trees T60 –T89, with G90 on right hand side



Photos 19-20: Trees T64-T89



Photo 21: Tree T73



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Photos 22 -24: G90 –mature ivy clad hawthorns



Photos 25-26: Southern extent of G90



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Photo 27: Trees T91-T94



Photo 28: Tree T95



Photo 29: Tree T96



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Photos 30-34: Group G99



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Photos 35-37: Trees T101-T105



Photos 38-40: Trees T106- T125



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Photos 41- 42: Trees not accessed for survey:





Appendix E – Tree Constraints Plan

