

A38 Derby Junctions
TR010022
Volume 6
6.3 Environmental Statement
Appendices
Appendix 7.2: Aboricultural Impact
Assessment Report

Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

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

April 2019



Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

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

A38 Derby Junctions Development Consent Order 202[]

6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices Appendix 7.2: Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report

Regulation Number	Regulation 5(2)(a)
Planning Inspectorate Scheme	TR010022
Reference	
Application Document Reference	6.3
Author	A38 Derby Junctions Project Team, Highways
	England

Version	Date	Status of Version
1	April 2019	DCO Application



A38 Derby Junctions

Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report

Report Number: HE514503-ACM-ELS-A38_SW_PR_ZZ-RP-AB-0001 P03 S4 March 2019

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Trees and the planning process	1
1.3	Local policy context	2
1.4	Methodology	3
2	General Arboricultural Principles	
2.1	General principles	5
2.2	Below ground constraints	5
2.3	Soils	6
2.4	Above ground constraints	
2.5	Trees and risk in the context of development	6
2.6	Trees and wildlife	7
2.7	Tree works	7
3	Field Work Observations	8
3.1	The site	8
3.2	Trees	8
3.3	Statutory and non-statutory designations	10
4	The Scheme	11
4.1	Scheme drawings	11
4.2	Kingsway junction	11
4.3	Markeaton junction	
4.4	Little Eaton junction	1′
5	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	13
5.1	Purpose	13
5.2	Potential tree impacts	
5.3	Additional trees to be removed	
5.4	Tree works	
5.5	Incursions within the RPA or canopy spread	
5.6	The future impact of retained trees	
5.7	Tree protection	
5.8	Site organisation, storage and use of materials, plant and machinery	
5.9	Tree planting	
5.10	Services	16
6	Conclusions	
6.2	Issues to be addressed by an Arboricultural Method Statement:	17
Doforo		40

Appendices

Appendix A: Tree Constraints Plan

Appendix B: Tree Survey Schedule

Appendix C: General Layout Plans

Appendix D: Tree Protection Plan

Appendix E: Outline Tree Protection Measures

Appendix F: Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) Affected by the Scheme

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 AECOM has been instructed by Highways England to carry out an Arboricultural Impact Assessment of the land affected by the A38 Derby Junctions Scheme (hereafter referred to as "the Scheme"). This report identifies the predicted direct and indirect impacts of the Scheme on local trees, along with suitable mitigation measures. A Tree Protection Plan included within Appendix D identifies trees to be removed and how trees to be retained would be protected.

1.2 Trees and the planning process

- 1.2.1 The National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPSNN) (Department for Transport (DfT), 2014) which applies to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) states the following with regard to ancient woodland and veteran trees:
 - "Ancient woodland is a valuable biodiversity resource both for its diversity of species and for its longevity as woodland. Once lost it cannot be recreated. The Secretary of State should not grant development consent for any development that would result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the national need for and benefits of the development, in that location, clearly outweigh the loss. Aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland are also particularly valuable for biodiversity and their loss should be avoided. Where such trees would be affected by development proposals, the applicant should set out proposals for their conservation or, where their loss is unavoidable, the reasons for this".
- 1.2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019) seeks to ensure that new development is sustainable and underlines the importance of Green Infrastructure, of which trees form an integral part. This encompasses recognition of the importance of trees in relation to the management of air, soil and water quality along with other associated ecosystem services and climate change adaption. The NPPF also seeks to achieve the protection and enhancement of landscapes and a net gain in biodiversity. It also specifically identifies veteran and ancient trees and woodland as a highly valuable and irreplaceable habitat.
- 1.2.3 Local Planning Authorities (LPA) in the UK have a statutory duty to consider both the protection and planting of trees when considering planning applications. The potential impact of development on all trees (including those not protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or other statutory designation) is therefore a material consideration.
- 1.2.4 BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design demolition and construction Recommendations (BS5837) provides a framework which sets out how trees should be considered in this context and also explicitly applies to development where planning consent is not required.
- 1.2.5 BS5837 recommends that a tree survey is undertaken to identify the quality and benefits of trees and the spatial constraints associated with them. This is then used to produce a Tree Constraints Plan showing the above and below ground constraints associated with trees. This drawing is used to inform the design process and to allow

the retention of good quality trees where appropriate.

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

1.3 Local policy context

- 1.3.1 Erewash Core Strategy adopted March 2014:
 - 3.17 Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space:
 - 2. The approach requires that:
 - a) Existing and potential Green Infrastructure corridors and assets are protected and enhanced.
 - b) Where new development has an adverse impact on Green Infrastructure corridors or assets, alternative scheme designs that have no or little impact should be considered before mitigation is considered. The need for and benefit of the development would be weighed against the harm caused;
 - c) Developments proposed through the Core Strategy should enhance the Strategic Green Infrastructure network;
 - d) Links to and between the Green Infrastructure network would be promoted to increase access, especially in areas of identified deficit, for recreational and non-motorised commuting purposes, and to allow for the migration of species;
 - e) Landscape Character is protected, conserved or enhanced where appropriate in line with the recommendations of the Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment.
- 1.3.2 Derby City Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy January 2017:

CP16 - Green Infrastructure:

The Council would seek to maintain, enhance and manage Derby's green infrastructure to ensure that everyone has access to high quality natural and seminatural habitats, green space and sport and recreation facilities. The Council would ensure that land is available and managed to assist in adapting to and mitigating against climate change.

(m) The council would ensure that where new development has an adverse impact on a recognised important element of green infrastructure, that impact should be clearly understood, minimised and any residual adverse impacts mitigated for. As a last resort, the impact should be compensated for, either on-site or off-site. Any opportunities for enhancement and better management of the asset through development should be sought. In assessing the impact of the development, its need and benefit would be weighed against the harm caused to the green infrastructure.

- 5.16.3 Green infrastructure can provide a number of multiple benefits for the City and the wider region. It helps to mitigate the effects of climate change by, for example, acting as 'carbon sinks' which help remove CO2 from the atmosphere, reducing the urban heat island effect and providing areas of natural drainage.
- 5.16.5 Derby's green infrastructure is critical for continued, sustainable economic prosperity by contributing to the conditions for growth and economic security.
- 5.16.11 Green infrastructure should be designed and managed as a multifunctional resource capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

1.4 Methodology

- 1.4.1 The tree survey was based on the topographical survey plan undertaken for the Scheme (file names: HE514503-Z1-0001, HE514503-Z2-0001, HE514503-Z2-0002 and HE514503-Z3-0001). A number of trees were not included on the topographical survey plan and have been plotted indicatively with reference to site features and publically available aerial photography. Such trees have been marked with an '*' on the Tree Survey Schedule included as Appendix B. As such, the position for these trees should is considered to be indicative and the relative distances of features should be measured out on site as required.
- 1.4.2 The survey was otherwise conducted in accordance with the requirements of BS5837. The initial fieldwork was undertaken on the 4th June to 25th June and the 13th September 2018, during which dimensional data and observational information were collected. A diameter tape measure was used to measure stem diameters where feasible.
- 1.4.3 The fieldwork informing this report comprises a preliminary, non-intrusive, visual survey undertaken from ground level with the specific intention of evaluating the quality and benefits of trees on site.
- 1.4.4 Where further inspection is deemed appropriate to ascertain the condition of the tree or other arboreal features, this has been identified within the preliminary management recommendations. Average dimensions or dimensional ranges have occasionally been used, where appropriate, to best describe features.
- 1.4.5 A Tree Constraints Plan showing the position of trees and the spatial constraints associated with them is included as Appendix A which corresponds with the Tree Survey Schedule presented in Appendix B.
- 1.4.6 The tree categorisation process recommended by BS5837:2012 is summarised in Table 1.1 and corresponds with the tree canopy outline shown on the Tree Constraints Plan included as Appendix A and the information in the Tree Survey Schedule included as Appendix B.

Table 1.1: BS5837:2012 Tree categorisation process

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

2 GENERAL ARBORICULTURAL PRINCIPLES

2.1 General principles

- 2.1.1 Trees are dynamic living organisms which provide essential benefits to society and the wider environment. Any proposed development with the potential to impact on trees must take into consideration the value of trees on site, and the impact of any proposed activity along with any potential future conflicts on the site. Suitable measures to safeguard retained trees or mitigate the loss of trees (to be removed) would need to be fully considered and may be subject to a condition of planning consent.
- 2.1.2 Tree branches and roots frequently grow across site boundaries and off site trees can pose a significant constraint, and should thus be carefully considered when assessing the developable space within a site.

2.2 Below ground constraints

- 2.2.1 Below ground tree roots and the soil environment in which they grow need to be protected if the tree is to be retained. Trees grow in association with fungi and other soil organisms which are of key importance to tree health. Roots are essential for anchorage, the uptake of water and nutrients, and the storage of energy (carbohydrates) for the future growth and function of the tree.
- 2.2.2 Roots can be damaged by physical severance or wounding (e.g. following excavation of the soil) which can lead to the development of decay and a decline in vitality and/ or instability. Raising the soil level can bury tree roots at a depth where suitable conditions for growth are less available. Toxic materials discharged into the soil (such as cement based aggregates, fuel and chemicals) can lead to root death and dysfunction. Soils can be compacted to levels inhospitable to tree growth with even a single pass of machinery, regular pedestrian traffic or the storage of plant and materials. Relieving compaction can be problematic and may require costly remedial works. Changes in drainage/ water levels can also have significant long term impacts for tree health.
- 2.2.3 The effects of these incursions may take many years to manifest, with a resulting decline in amenity value and potentially the death or failure of the tree. It should be noted that older trees are particularly sensitive to damage and changes in conditions.
- 2.2.4 The Root Protection Area (RPA) is a notional area considered to be the minimum zone that must be protected to avoid any adverse impacts on retained trees. This area is deemed to be particularly important for tree stability, growth, function and health. However, roots may extend far greater distances, with the distribution of the root system relating directly to the availability of suitable conditions for growth (namely oxygen, water and nutrients). It is generally accepted that tree roots are predominantly located in the upper 1,000mm of soil; however, roots may develop at deeper levels where conditions allow.
- 2.2.5 RPAs are calculated as per BS5837: 2012 Annexe C, D and Section 4.6.

- 2.2.6 The RPA of the existing tree stock is an important material consideration when considering site constraints and planning development activities. The RPA of significant trees on site is shown on the Tree Constraints Plans included as Appendix A.
- 2.2.7 The default position must be that all development, including any associated services would occur outside the RPAs of retained trees. Where this is unavoidable, it may be appropriate to use special measures to install structures, services or surfacing within RPAs which allow the protection of roots and soil structure which are essential for tree growth and keep any incursion to a minimum.
- 2.2.8 Further steps to improve or increase the useable rooting area available to the tree may also be required.

2.3 Soils

- 2.3.1 On shrinkable clay soil, tree growth can lead to the differential movement of structures as moisture is removed from the soil during the growing season. Soils must be carefully assessed and any foundations must be installed following the recommendations of National House Building Council (NHBC) Standards Chapter 4.2: Building Near Trees (2018) to avoid potential future damage. Where trees which predate existing structures are to be removed, this can result in heave as the soils are re-wet.
- 2.3.2 The advice of a suitably qualified engineer must be obtained to inform any potential issue of heave. Specific advice in relation to this issue is beyond the scope of this report.

2.4 Above ground constraints

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

2.5 Trees and risk in the context of development

- 2.5.1 Tree owners/ managers have a legal duty to prevent foreseeable harm. It is generally accepted that this duty can be fulfilled by undertaking proactive inspections of significant trees to identify obvious defects and by taking appropriate remedial action or gaining further advice as appropriate.
- 2.5.2 AECOM can provide surveys and advice in relation to tree risk management if required. Further guidance is available from the National Tree Safety Group¹.

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

- 2.5.3 The tree survey carried out as the basis of this report is primarily for planning purposes, focusing on the quality and benefits of the trees and is not specifically designed to assess the safety of trees on site. However, when obvious issues have been identified, recommendations have been included in the Tree Survey Schedule.
- 2.5.4 The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015) states that developers and contractors are responsible for health and safety as a result of their actions. Should trees be left in an unstable or hazardous condition, the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) could seek to prosecute those responsible along with the potential for further civil claims for damages.

2.6 Trees and wildlife

2.6.1 Full consideration must be given to the presence of species protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 - as amended), the Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000) and the Habitat Regulations (2017). In particular, the presence of bats and nesting birds. It is recommended that wherever possible, significant tree/ hedge works take place outside of the typical bird nesting season of March to September.

2.7 Tree works

- 2.7.1 Any tree surgery recommendations contained within this report are to be undertaken in accordance with BS3998: 2010 Tree work Recommendations (BS3998) by suitably qualified and insured contractors. Significant pruning works are best undertaken when trees are dormant or outside periods of high functional activity to reduce the overall impact on energy available to the tree for growth and processes.
- 2.7.2 In general the optimum period for works is between November to February and July to August (subject to the presence of protected species) when the tree is less active and better placed to respond to wounding and a reduction in leaf area.

3 FIELD WORK OBSERVATIONS

3.1 The site

- 3.1.1 The Scheme boundary is shown on the Tree Constraints Plan included within Appendix A of this report.
- 3.1.2 The three junctions included within the Scheme are located at Kingsway junction (NGR: SK 327 360), Markeaton junction (NGR: SK 334 369) and Little Eaton junction (NGR: SK 364 399). These three junctions span an approximate distance of 5.5km along the A38 to the west and north of Derby.
- 3.1.3 The Scheme passes through the administrative areas of Derby City Council (DCiC), Erewash Borough Council (EBC) and Derbyshire County Council (DCC).
- 3.1.4 Kingsway junction and Markeaton junction are located in a predominantly urban environment, with a mixture of residential housing, commercial, retail, health care and educational establishments. There are a number of public open spaces in the vicinity of the junctions, namely Mackworth Park, open space adjacent to Greenwich Drive South, Markeaton Park, Mill Pond and an area off Ford Lane to the west of the River Derwent.
- 3.1.5 Little Eaton junction is set in a semi-rural environment, with the Ford Farm Mobile Home Park, the property Fourways, with commercial and retail facilities located to the north of the existing junction. The Derby Garden Centre occupies the space between the A38 and the B6179 to the north of the junction (accessed off the B6179). The eastern edge of Breadsall village is located approximately 400m to the south-east of the existing junction, whilst the southern edge of Little Eaton village is located approximately 900m to the north of the existing junction. The A38 to the west of the existing junction crosses over the River Derwent and the Sheffield to Derby railway.

3.2 Trees

- 3.2.1 There were 481 features recorded in the survey which consists of 326 trees, 148 tree groups, five hedges and three woodlands. One woodland, 34 trees and five tree groups were recorded as high quality (Category A). Two woodlands, 127 trees and 32 tree groups were recorded as moderate quality (Category B). Five hedges, 158 trees and 111 tree groups were recorded as low quality (Category C). Finally seven trees were recorded as very low quality (Category U).
- 3.2.2 A selection of tree photographs is provided as Figures 3.1 to 3.4.

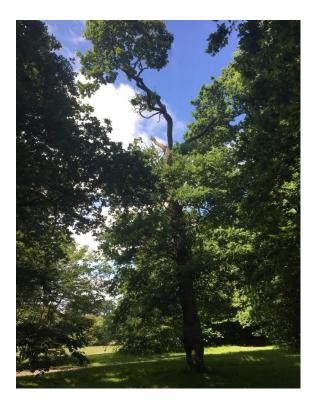


Figure 3.1: T278 a large oak that has been subject to some previous upper crown failures in Markeaton



Figure 3.3: G440 and is a typical example of the groups of trees found near the highways around Little Eaton junction



Figure 3.2: G399 a line of copper beech in the University of Derby grounds



Figure 3.4: T327 and is a typical example of the mature trees found around Markeaton junction

- 3.2.4 The trees surrounding Kingsway junction are predominantly semi-mature to mature and mainly consist of hybrid black poplar (*Populus x canadensis*), sycamore, common ash, Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), common lime, white willow (*Salix alba*) and field maple (*Acer campestre*). The trees in this area are generally in fair to good condition and provide a good screen from the road to the residential areas and have good conservation value.
- 3.2.5 The majority of the trees around Markeaton junction are located within Markeaton Park. This area contains a majority of the high quality (Category A) and moderate quality (Category B) trees. The trees around this junction are predominantly semi-mature to mature and in fair to good condition. Typical species in this area include English oak (*Quercus robur*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*) with an understory of elder (*Sambucus nigra*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and yew (*Taxus baccata*). The majority of the trees in this location are key landscape features, with conservation and amenity value.
- 3.2.6 The trees around Little Eaton junction are predominantly young to early mature. Most of the trees in this area are growing in groups and mainly consist of self-set sycamore, common ash, Norway maple and hawthorn. These are generally in fair to good condition and provide a good screen from the road to the residential areas with moderate conservation value.
- 3.2.7 There were seven trees recorded as low quality (Category U). The most significant of these is T363 which is a large English oak, located at the back of the Royal School for the Deaf. It has significant dieback in the canopy which has resulted in a number of large dead branches overhanging the public footway. This poses a hazard to members of the public. Therefore, the removal of this tree is required regardless of any development and is specified in the Tree Survey Schedule (refer to Appendix B).

3.3 Statutory and non-statutory designations

- 3.3.1 A check of Derby City Council's website² was carried out on the 25th July 2018 for details of any Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) and other tree protection designations in the areas around Kingsway junction and Markeaton junction. Full details of trees/ areas covered by TPOs can be found in Appendix F.
- 3.3.2 Erewash Borough Council's website³ was checked on the 15th October 2018 for details of any TPOs in the area of Little Eaton junction, which indicated that there were no statutory or non-statutory designations present within the Scheme boundary.
- 3.3.3 A felling licence may be required by the Forestry Commission to fell more than 5m³ of timber in any calendar quarter. Full planning consent is an exemption for this requirement. Prior to any tree works the status of trees to be removed or pruned must be verified with the relevant LPA and/ or the Forestry Commission as appropriate.
- 3.3.4 Magic map⁴ was also consulted on the 25th July 2018 which indicated that there are no statutory or non-statutory tree designations present on the site.

² http://maps.derby.gov.uk/

 $^{^3}$ https://maps.erewash.gov.uk/rmx4-webapp/RMX/index.htm

⁴ http://magic.defra.gov.uk/

4 THE SCHEME

4.1 Scheme drawings

4.1.1 The Scheme General Layout Plans are provided in Appendix C, whilst the sections below provide a brief description of the key Scheme proposals.

4.2 Kingsway junction

- 4.2.1 The proposed Kingsway junction would comprise a dumb-bell roundabout arrangement and linkages at existing ground level, with the A38 passing beneath in an underpass (the low point of the proposed mainline A38 would be approximately 6.5m below the level of the existing junction roundabout). The existing A38 carriageways would form the northbound and southbound slip roads. The proposed improvement would be predominantly on-line with local access provided by a side road link to Kingsway Park Close from the eastern dumbbell roundabout. The proposed speed limit would be 50mph through the junction, with the national speed limit (70mph) to the south (the current speed limit through the junction is 40mph and 60mph south of the existing roundabout).
- 4.2.2 In addition to grade-separation of the existing A38/ A5111 Kingsway junction (with the A38 mainline passing beneath the bridge connecting the new roundabouts), the number of lanes on the A38 between Kingsway junction and Kedleston Road junction would be increased from two to three lanes in each direction. Two existing bridges over Brackensdale Avenue would be widened to cater for the provision of the additional lane on each carriageway. The existing accesses from the A38 onto Brackensdale Avenue and Raleigh Street would be closed for safety reasons. The existing carriageway associated with the left in/ left out access onto the A38 from Brackensdale Avenue would thus be made redundant by the Scheme.

4.3 Markeaton junction

- 4.3.1 The proposed Markeaton junction would comprise an enlarged two-bridge roundabout at existing ground level with the A38 passing beneath in an underpass to the southeast of the existing roundabout (maximum depth approximately 7.6m below existing ground levels) with slip roads connecting the A38 to the new roundabout. Large retaining walls would be constructed between the A38 and the slip roads to reduce the footprint of the junction. The northbound merge slip road would be approximately on the line of the existing northbound carriageway adjacent to Markeaton Park.
- 4.3.2 In addition to grade-separation of the existing A38/ A52 Markeaton junction, additional lanes are proposed in both directions between the Markeaton junction and Kedleston Road junction and through Markeaton junction on the southbound carriageway. The existing footbridge to the north of the junction would be demolished and replaced in the same location (extended to allow for the additional A38 carriageways). The existing access from the A38 onto Enfield Road would be closed.

4.4 Little Eaton junction

4.4.1 The proposed Little Eaton junction would comprise an enlarged roundabout at existing ground level with the A38 passing above on two roundabout overbridges to the east and south of the existing roundabout. The existing northbound carriageway would form the northbound slip roads. Commencing at the southern tie in, the proposed A38 would

swing to the south of the existing A38 immediately after crossing the River Derwent Bridge, which would not be affected, and would pass over a Flood Relief Arch/ Accommodation Bridge which would be extended. Continuing north the existing railway bridge would be extended to the south to carry the widened A38 cross section. The existing northbound carriageway would be retained on the railway bridge and form the northbound diverge slip road.

- 4.4.2 The new A38 mainline would be approximately 11m above existing ground level at the highest point on the north side of the junction before quickly dropping down to around 3m above existing ground level. It would be around 9m above the existing roundabout carriageway level on the high side of the mainline. The A38 mainline would continue to the west of the existing A38 and re-join the existing A38 alignment immediately south of the Water Treatment Works Accommodation Bridge, which would not be affected.
- 4.4.3 The junction with Ford Lane, from the existing A38 between the Flood Relief Arch/Accommodation Bridge and the railway bridge, would be closed for safety reasons.

5 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 Purpose

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

5.2 Potential tree impacts

5.2.1 The Scheme is focused around three main junctions therefore the potential tree impacts for each section are detailed below.

Kingsway junction

5.2.2 The Scheme around this junction would require the RPA incursions and removals of a number of low quality (Category C) and moderate quality (Category B) trees and tree groups. Whilst the loss of a number of these trees would be inevitable due to the Scheme, the aim has been to where possible to retain as many trees as possible, specifically focused on the moderate quality (Category B) trees.

Markeaton junction

- 5.2.3 The Scheme around this junction would require incursion into the RPA of a number of trees. A number of high quality (Category A), moderate quality (Category B) and low quality (Category C) trees and tree groups would need to be removed.
- 5.2.4 The loss of trees at this junction would be is inevitable due to the Scheme. With the presence of a large amount of moderate to high quality trees in this area the removal of low quality trees (Category C) would have less of an effect on the landscape and amenity value. However, the loss of moderate quality (Category B) and high quality (Category A) trees is less desirable. Therefore, the Scheme design aims to minimise the number of trees that would be impacted, specifically focused on retaining as many high quality (Category A) trees as possible.

Little Eaton junction

5.2.5 At this junction the Scheme would require part removal and total removal of a number of tree groups and individual trees. The majority of these trees and tree groups are of low quality (Category C) with several moderate quality (Category B) trees. Whilst the loss of a number of these trees would be inevitable due to the Scheme, the aim has been to where possible to reduce the extent of partial group removals and to reduce the number of individual tree removals required.

5.3 Additional trees to be removed

5.3.1 There are seven trees of very low quality (Category U) that are recommended for removal, namely T69, T169, T276, T282, T309, T363 and T411. Of these, three would be removed by the Scheme (T276, T282, T309). These trees are not suitable for long term retention and their removal is justified with or without the Scheme.

5.4 Tree works

- 5.4.1 All preliminary management works not related to the Scheme can be found within the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix B).
- 5.4.2 Any tree works relating specifically to the Scheme would be included within a method statement once the Scheme detailed design has been finalised.
- 5.4.3 No additional works to retained trees are likely to be required. All tree work would follow the principles of BS3998: 2010 Treework Recommendations and would be carried out by suitably qualified and insured contractors. The Arboricultural Association provides a list of contractors who meet these requirements which can be found at www.trees.org.uk.
- 5.4.4 Should the requirement for additional tree works be identified, this would be discussed with an arboriculturist and no works would be undertaken without the consent of the LPA.

5.5 Incursions within the RPA or canopy spread

5.5.1 The aim has been that the Scheme limits RPA incursions where possible, particularly in the case of high quality (Category A) and moderate quality (Category B) trees. For areas where incursion into the RPAs of trees is unavoidable, access should be restricted, special measures such as ground protection employed and all works should be supervised by an arboricultural consultant.

5.6 The future impact of retained trees

- 5.6.1 The future impact of retained trees in conjunction with the Scheme and future use of the site has been considered. Retained trees would require periodic inspection by a competent person to assess their structural condition and safety. Occasional removal of dead wood or other remedial works to address significant defects may be required in areas of frequent access. This is unlikely to be overly onerous and would be the responsibility of the tree owner. This would not represent a significant change from the current situation on site.
- The majority of trees on the site are broadleaved that drop leaves and fruits in autumn and produce flowers in the spring. This can affect the use of adjacent land and can become a maintenance requirement. However, this would not represent a significant change from the current situation on site. Any trees that develop canopies near new structures can be pruned back on an ad hoc basis as required.
- 5.6.3 All tree works included as preliminary management recommendations based on the current context of the site (included in the Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix B of this report) should be actioned within the recommended timescales.

5.7 Tree protection

5.7.1 Retained trees are vulnerable to damage from construction activities which can include physical damage to stems and branches following impacts with plant. For example, root severance following trenching, root death or dysfunction following damage to soil structure (caused by the movement of people or machinery on unsurfaced ground) or via the spillage of materials toxic to tree health. The default position is that the RPA and canopy spread of trees to be retained would form an effective Construction

- Exclusion Zone, secured with robust fencing where access should be prohibited. Where access is necessary within this area, working methodologies detailed in an arboricultural method statement and arboricultural supervision are generally required.
- 5.7.2 All tree protection fencing as seen on the Tree Protection Plan (refer to Appendix D) is indicative. Therefore, upon the installation of the tree protection fencing, the correct measurements are to be taken on site for each tree and tree group. It is recommended that this process is supervised by a qualified arboriculturist.
- 5.7.3 Outline tree protection measures are considered in Appendix E. An Arboricultural Method Statement is often required as a condition of planning consent to set out the phasing of site operations, the finalised tree protection measures for the site and to provide detail on how sensitive elements of work are to be achieved in proximity to retained trees. Issues to be addressed by the Method Statement are listed in the Conclusion of this report.

5.8 Site organisation, storage and use of materials, plant and machinery

- 5.8.1 All construction site facilities including site huts, staff and contractor parking and areas for storage should be located outside of the RPA or crown spread of retained trees, including those not specifically covered in this report. Space is likely to be constrained on site and would need to be carefully considered. The Construction Exclusion Zones identified on the Tree Protection Plan should be respected and their location and significance should be highlighted to all site staff and contractors during site briefings.
- 5.8.2 The use, mixing and washing of materials can lead to run off or inadvertent spillage into tree root zones. Many substances often used on construction sites can be toxic to tree roots (such as concrete, fuels, salts, builders sand and herbicides) and can result in the death of tree roots and beneficial soil organisms and can have a significant impact on the future health and appearance of the tree.
- 5.8.3 The storage of materials and arising's can result in an effective raised soil level. This buries tree roots at depths where air and water are less available and can lead to the decline or death of the tree.
- 5.8.4 For these reasons the storage of materials and any washing, mixing or refuelling should take place in agreed allocated areas at least 5m from the edge of the RPA of retained trees.
- 5.8.5 Any slope effect must be taken into account and where there is a potential for run off, heavy duty polythene sheeting and sandbags must be in place as bunding to prevent toxic materials reaching RPAs.
- 5.8.6 Particular care is required where high-sided vehicles, long-reach machinery and plant with jibs, booms and counterweights are to operate within proximity to retained trees. A banksman should be used where the movement of plant or long reach machinery occurs within 5m of any part of a retained tree to ensure no damage is sustained.

5.9 Tree planting

5.9.1 Tree loss due to the Scheme would be mitigated through the provision of new tree planting which represents an opportunity to increase the quality, impact, diversity and resilience of the local tree stock – details of the Scheme landscape design are available within the Environmental Statement.

- 5.9.2 Existing areas of unsurfaced ground should be protected during the construction phase if they are to be re-used for new plantings. Protection can be achieved using fit for purpose ground protection measures as set out in BS5837:2012 Section 6.2.3 or by creating a fenced exclusion zone. Where protection is not feasible, soil amelioration or replacement works would be required to ensure suitable growing conditions for new trees to fully establish.
- 5.9.3 Where new trees are to be planted, the minimum planting distances detailed in Annexe A, Table A.1 of BS5837:2012 should be adhered to, to prevent direct damage to services and structures from future tree growth.
- 5.9.4 New tree planting should be implemented in accordance with the guidance set out in BS8545: 2014 Trees: from nursery to establishment in the landscape Recommendations.

5.10 Services

- 5.10.1 There are a large number of services in the vicinity of the Scheme details regarding service diversions are available within the Environmental Statement.
- 5.10.2 Where existing services become redundant within the RPA of a retained tree, the default position must be that they be decommissioned and left in situ. Where this is not feasible, the following principles are to be observed.
- 5.10.3 Existing services are to be removed by winching out from an access or inspection chamber located outside of an RPA. It may be acceptable to fill redundant pipe work with an inert material or undertake pipe bursting where necessary within the RPA of retained trees.
- 5.10.4 Excavation to install services has the potential to result in root severance which could result in instability, dysfunction or the death of trees. Repeated incursions are particularly damaging and should be avoided by bundling services wherever possible.
- 5.10.5 The default position would therefore be that all services be routed outside of the RPA of retained trees. The following general principles would apply and where services must be routed within the RPA of a retained tree, this process would be subject to a detailed Method Statement with approval from the LPA. The principles of the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Volume 4 guidance should be adhered to.
- 5.10.6 All services should be bundled as far as possible and installed within RPAs using hand/compressed air excavation (e.g. for shallow service runs) or trenchless techniques such as impact moling (thrust boring) with all access pits and inspection chambers being located outside of the RPA. The route should run as far from the main stem of a retained tree as possible and must be at a minimum depth so that the upper 1m of the soil profile is undisturbed. The depth of the run may need to be adjusted to account for soil type and species variation and this should be determined subject to the advice of an arboriculturist.
- 5.10.7 This operation should take place as specified in a Method Statement. Any water pipes must be constructed so as to be resistant to ingress by tree roots (both existing trees, and newly planted trees) which could include the use of root barriers where appropriate.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The Scheme would require the removal of a number of trees; this includes trees of high quality (Category A), moderate quality (Category B) and low quality (Category C). The Scheme design has aimed to minimize the amount of tree loss, specifically focused on retaining trees of high and moderate quality.
- 6.1.2 Tree removals would be required in areas of Scheme construction, to avoid inappropriate tree retention close to new structures where onerous ongoing tree management would be necessary, and/ or to achieve landscaping objectives.
- 6.1.3 There are seven trees of very low quality (Category U) that are recommended for removal, namely T69, T169, T276, T282, T309, T363 and T411. These trees are not suitable for long term retention and their removal is justified regardless of the Scheme.
- 6.1.4 Where trees are required to be removed outside of the Scheme boundary, the consent of the applicable tree owner must be obtained.
- 6.1.5 Tree loss would be mitigated through the provision of a suitable landscape design which represents an opportunity to increase the quality, impact, diversity and resilience of the local tree stock.
- 6.1.6 Soil structure for areas of new tree planting where the ground is currently unsurfaced would either be protected using ground protection or fenced exclusion zones; or the soil structure would be ameliorated or replaced following the completion of construction works on site.

6.2 Issues to be addressed by an Arboricultural Method Statement:

- Conditions of planning consent;
- Pre commencement meeting and site briefing;
- Order and phasing of operations;
- Tree works:
- Tree protection fencing;
- Ground protection;
- Site storage and facilities;
- Movement of people, plant and materials;
- Demolition;
- Enabling works;
- Installation of new surfacing;
- Installation of new structures;
- Installation of new services and/ or diversion of existing services;
- Hard landscaping;
- Soft landscaping;
- Removal of tree protection measures.

REFERENCES

British Standards Institution (BSI) BS5837:2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. BSI.

British Standards Institution (BSI) BS3998:2010. Tree work – Recommendations. BSI.

British Standards Institution (BSI) BS8545: 2014 Trees: from the nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations.

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (2019) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Department for Transport (DfT) (2014) National Policy Statement for National Networks.

Derby City Council (2017) Local Plan – Part 1: Core Strategy January 2017.

Erewash Borough Council (2014) Core Strategy Adopted March 2014.

National House Building Council (NHBC) Standards (2018) Chapter 4.2: Building Near Trees.

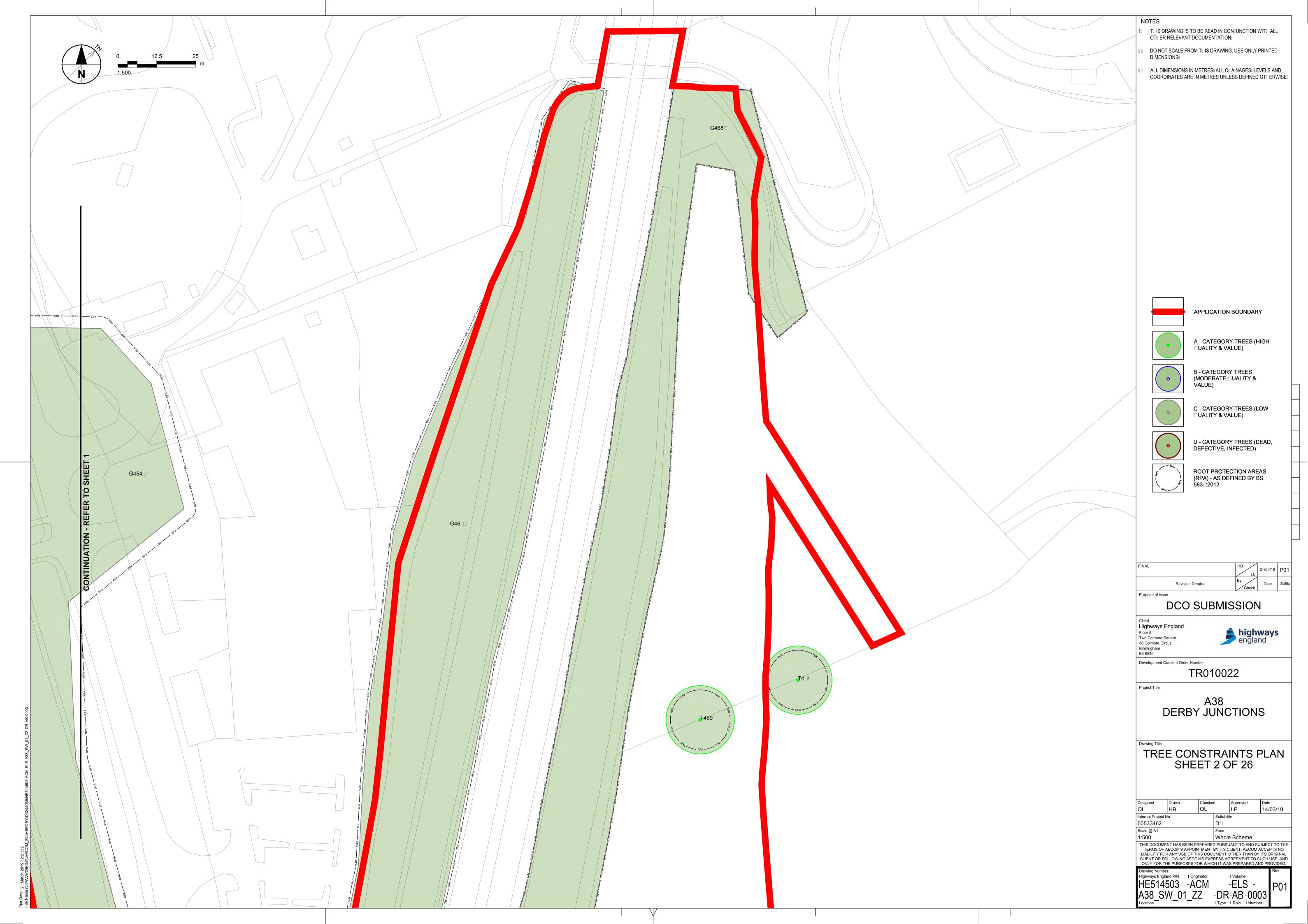
National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Volume 4, Issue 2 (2007) NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees.

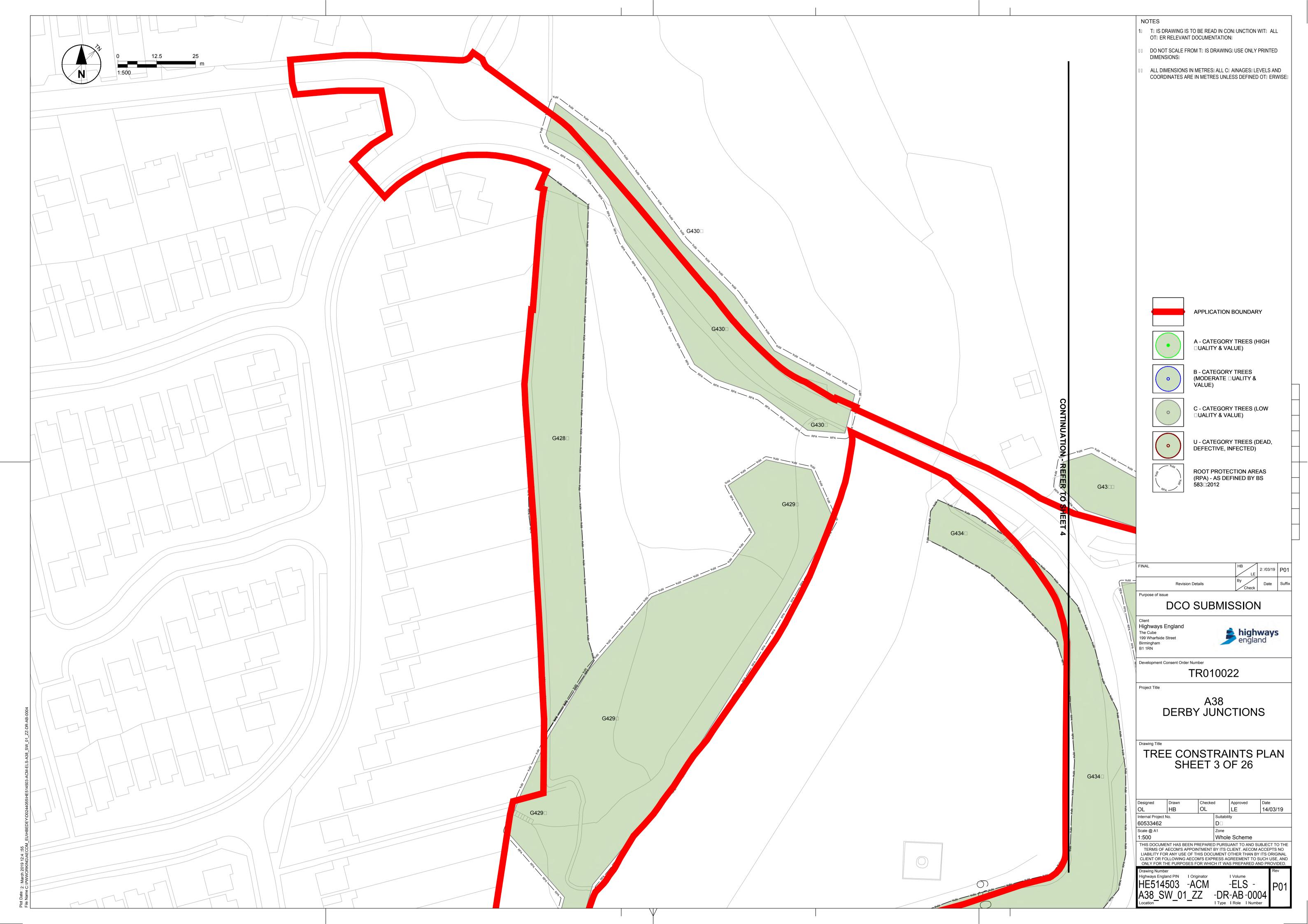
National Tree Safety Group (NTSG) (2011) Common sense risk management of trees. Forestry Commission.

Appendix A: Tree Constraints Plan

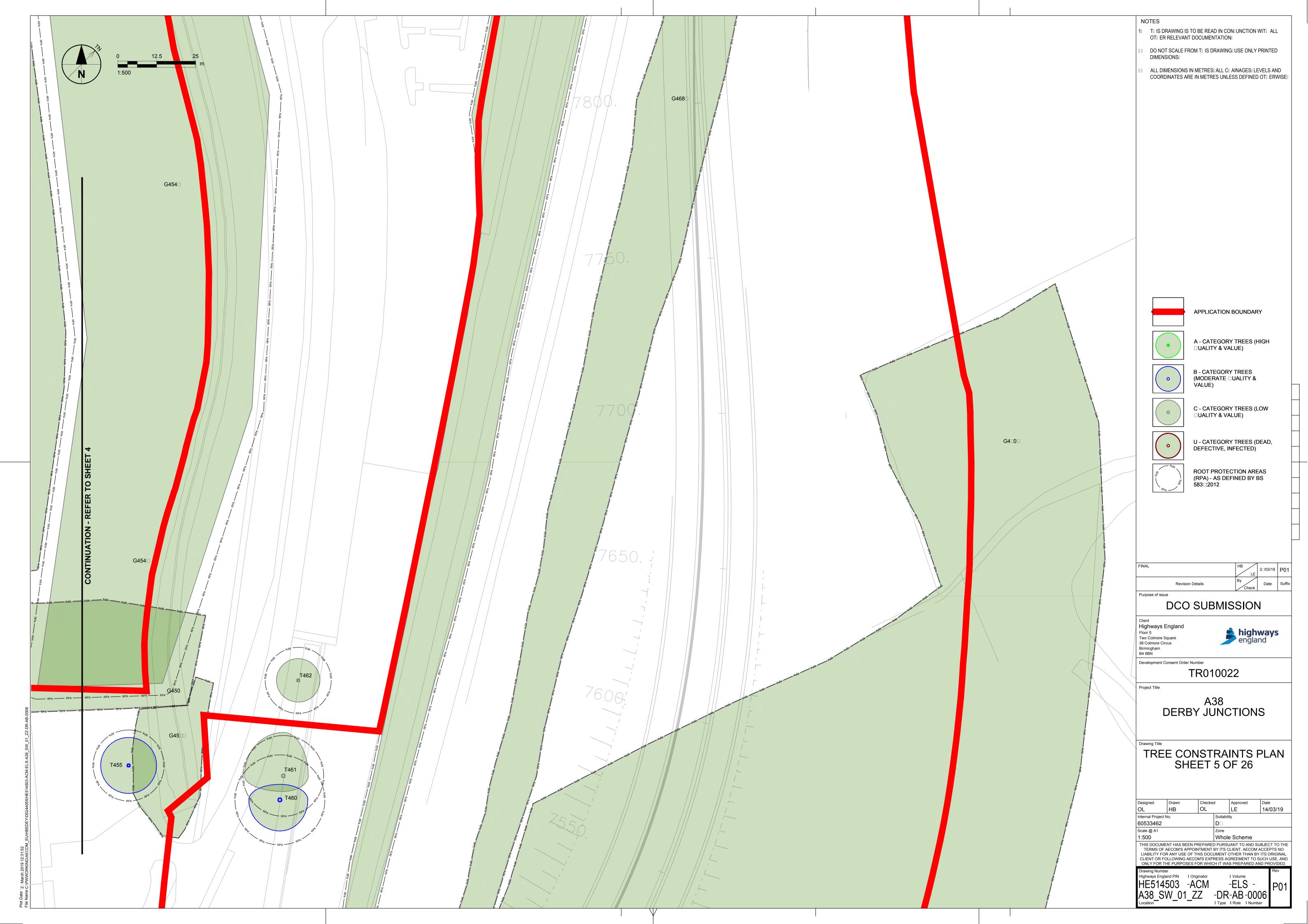


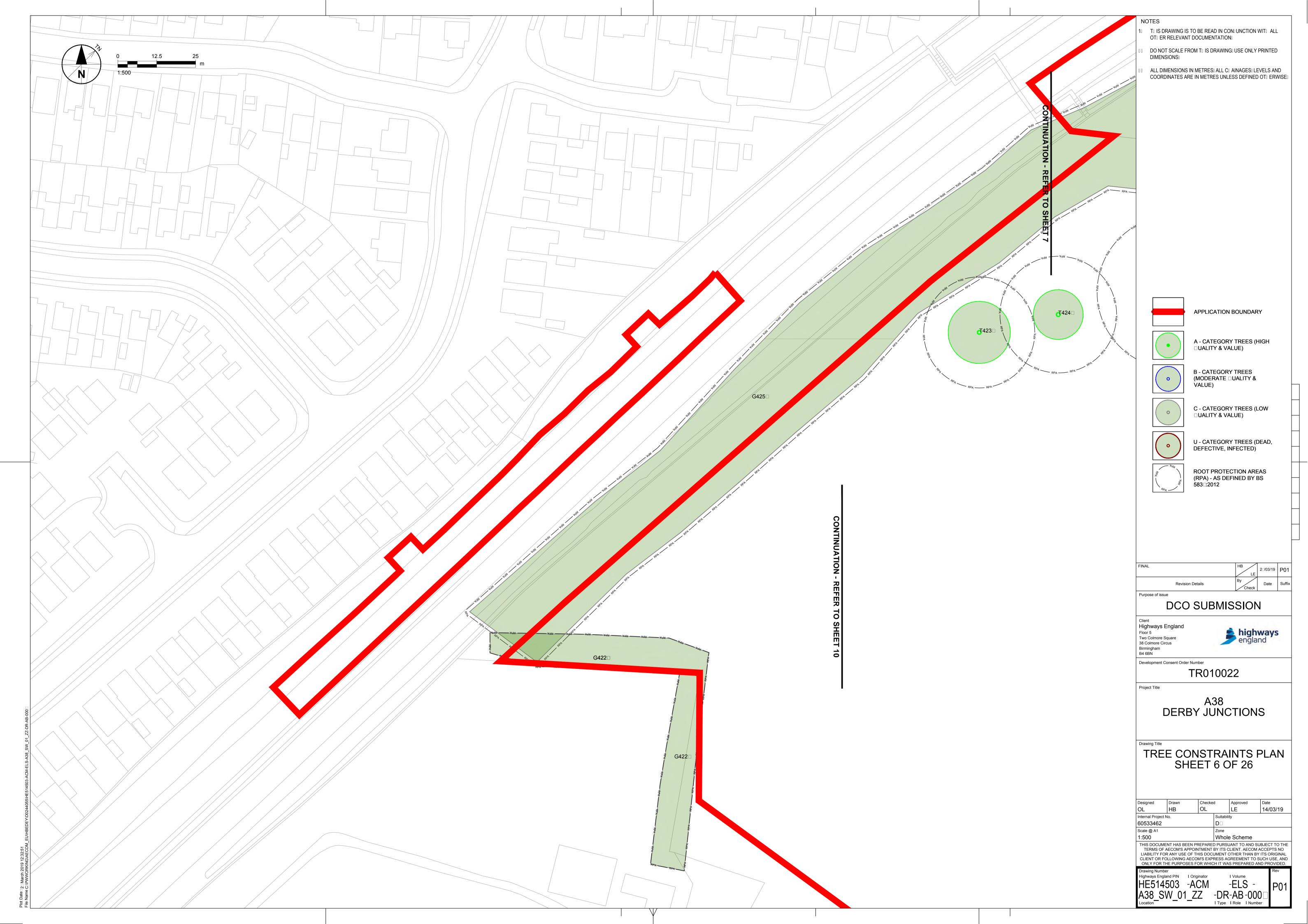




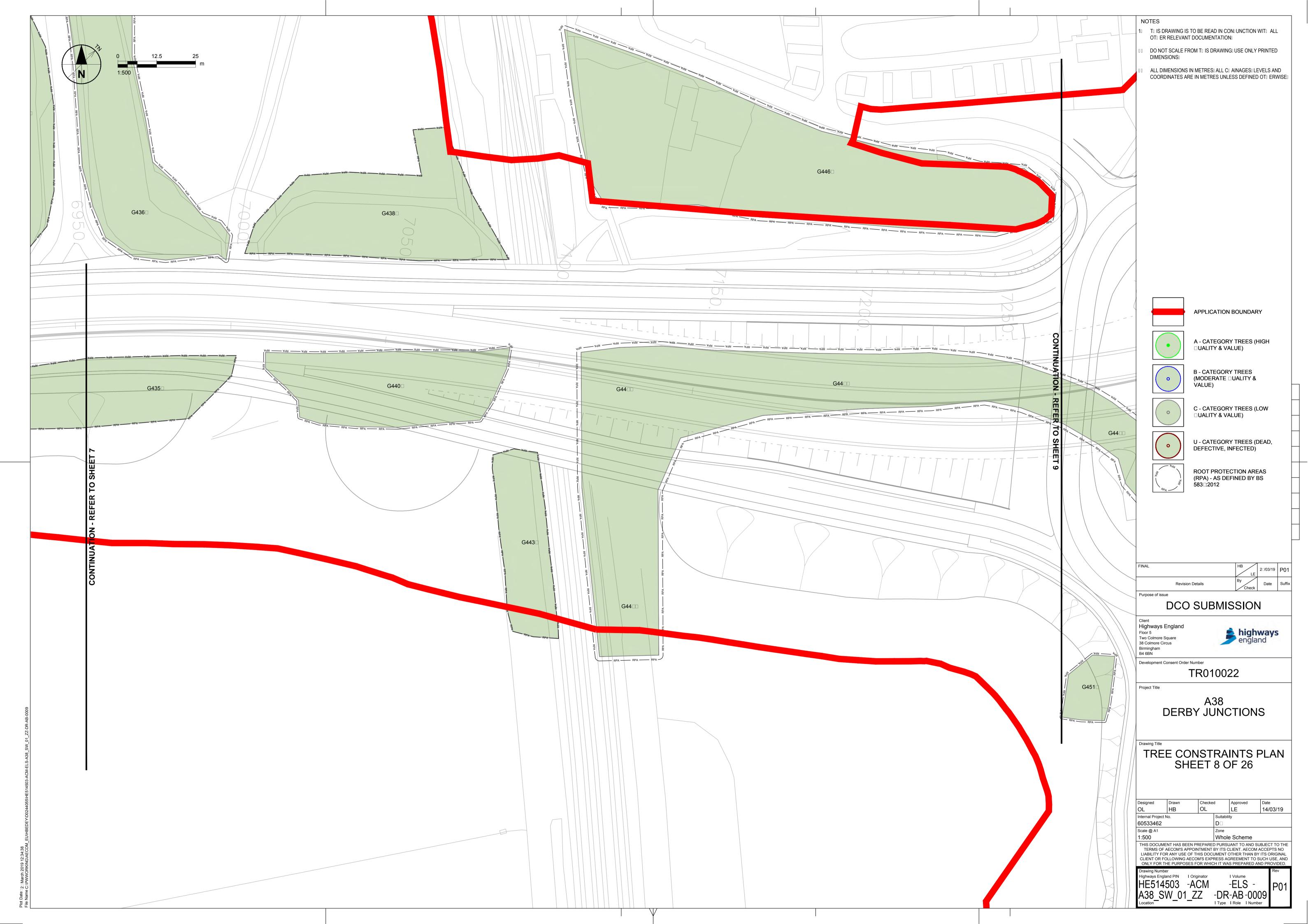










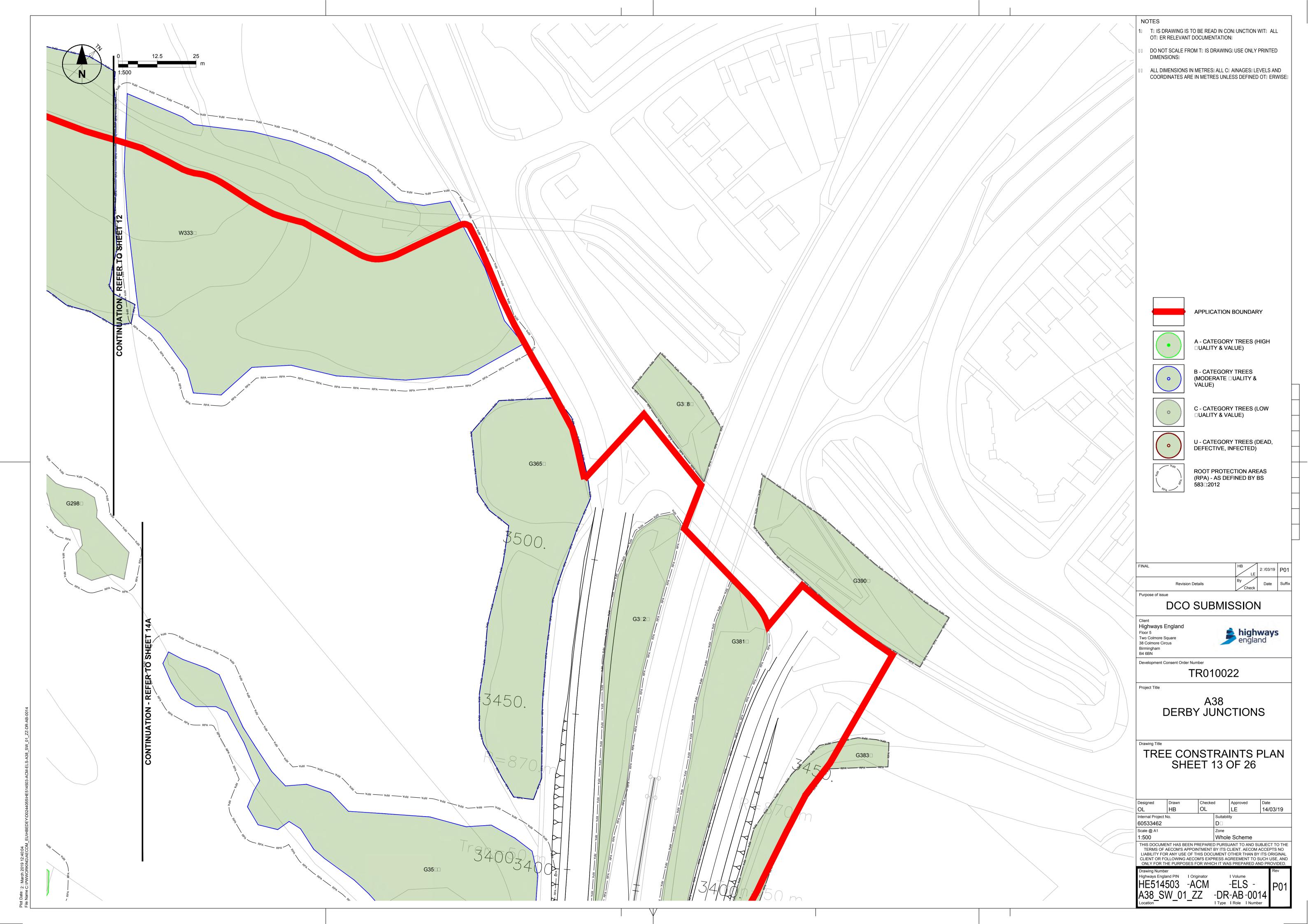


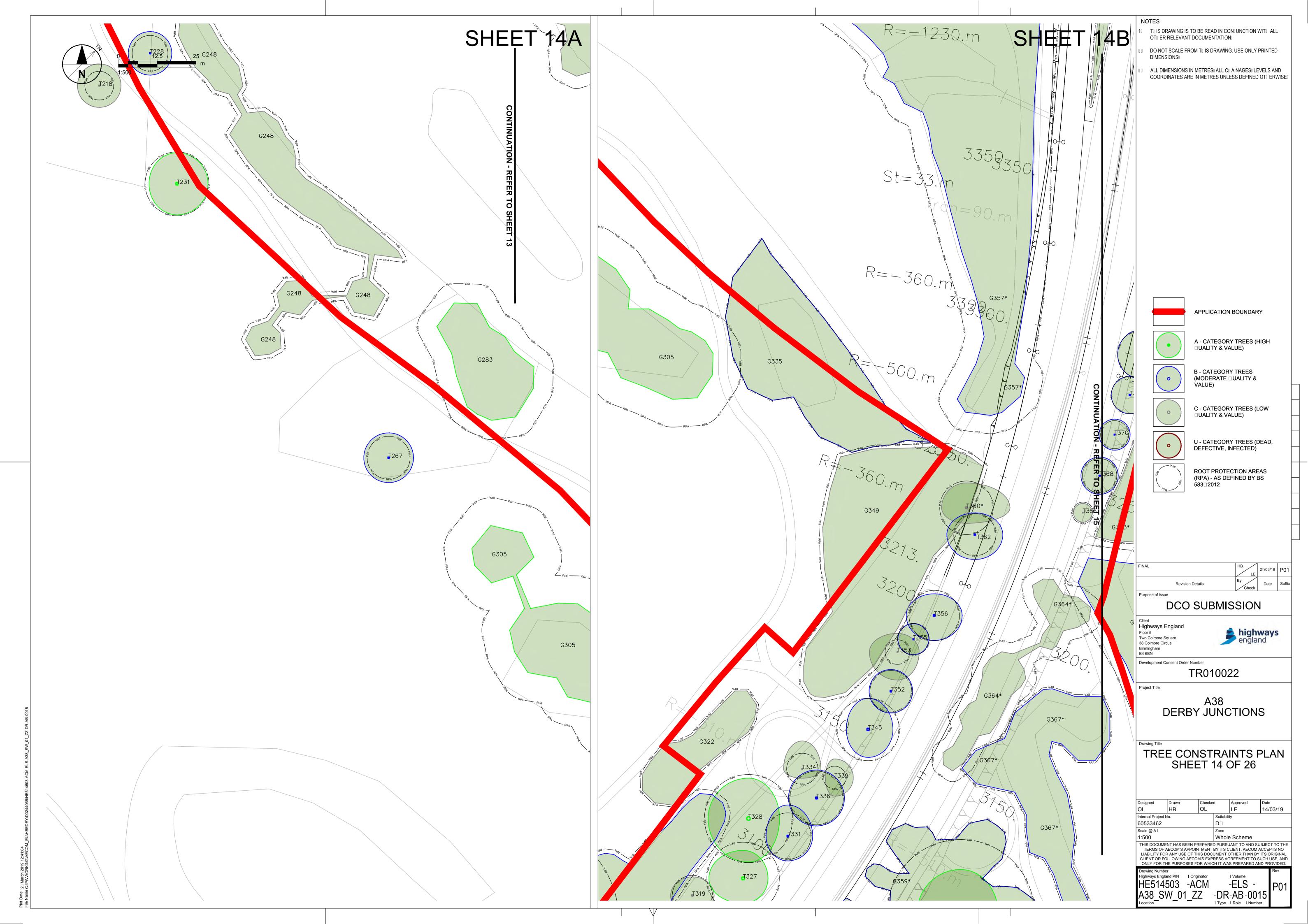








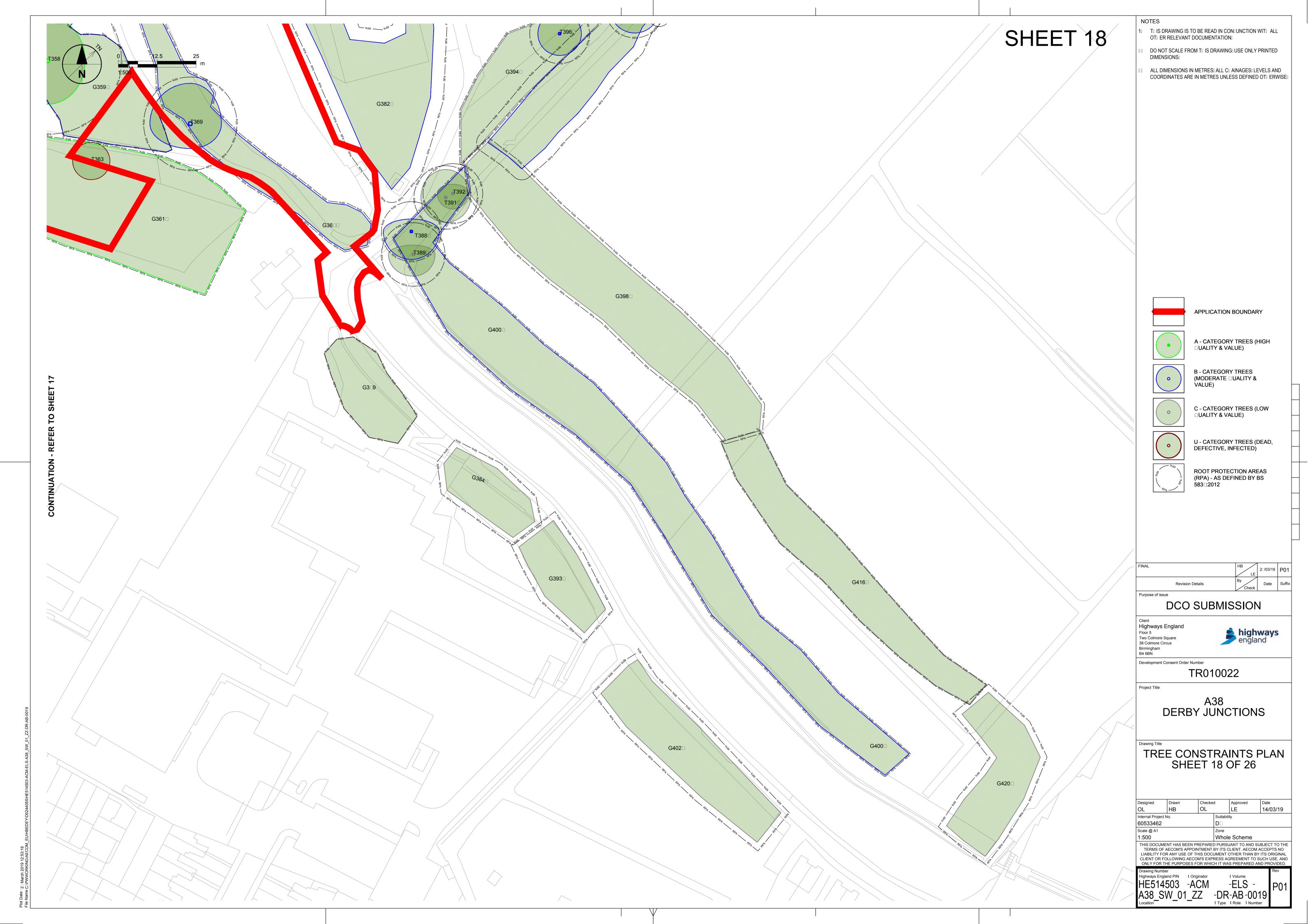












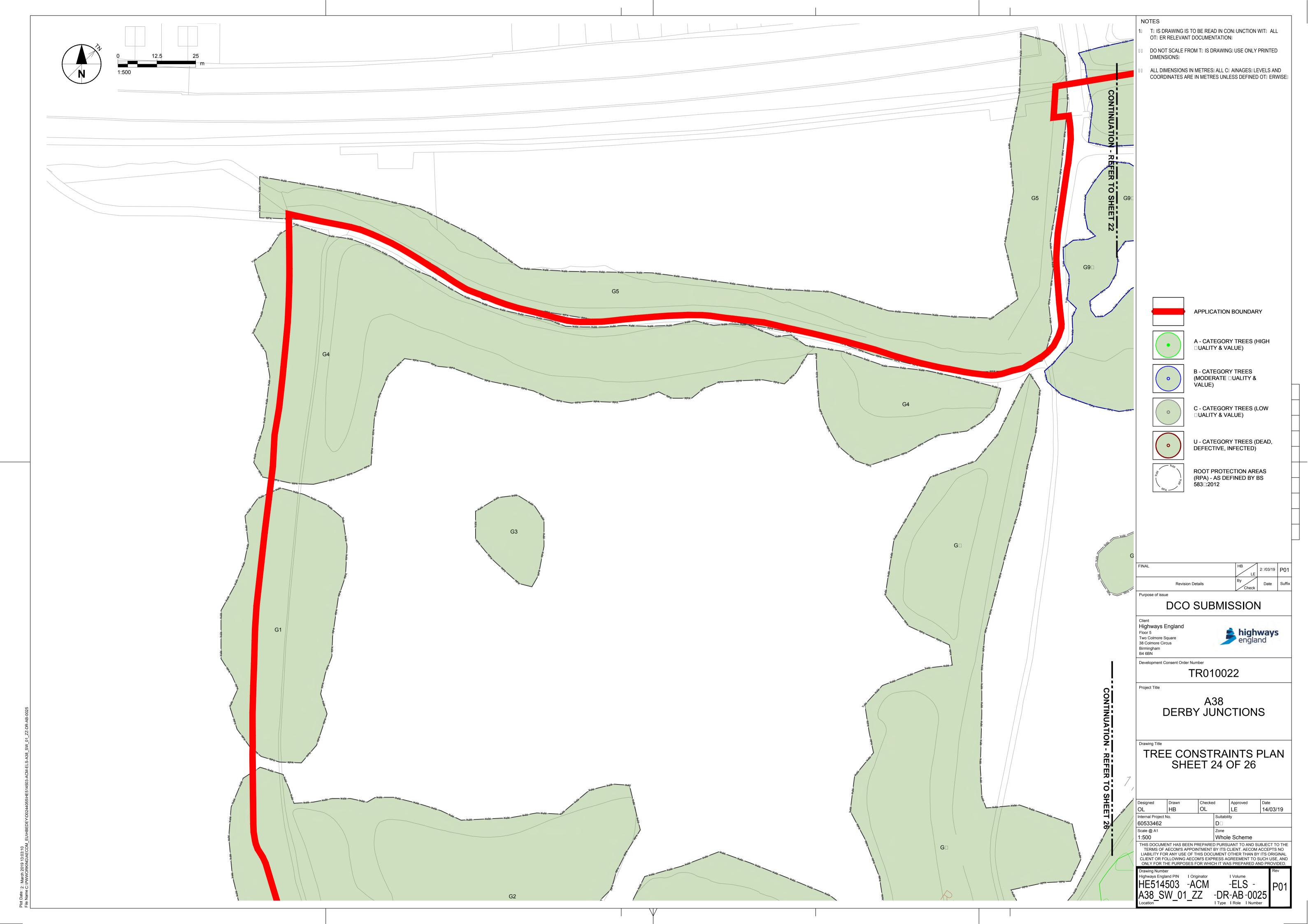


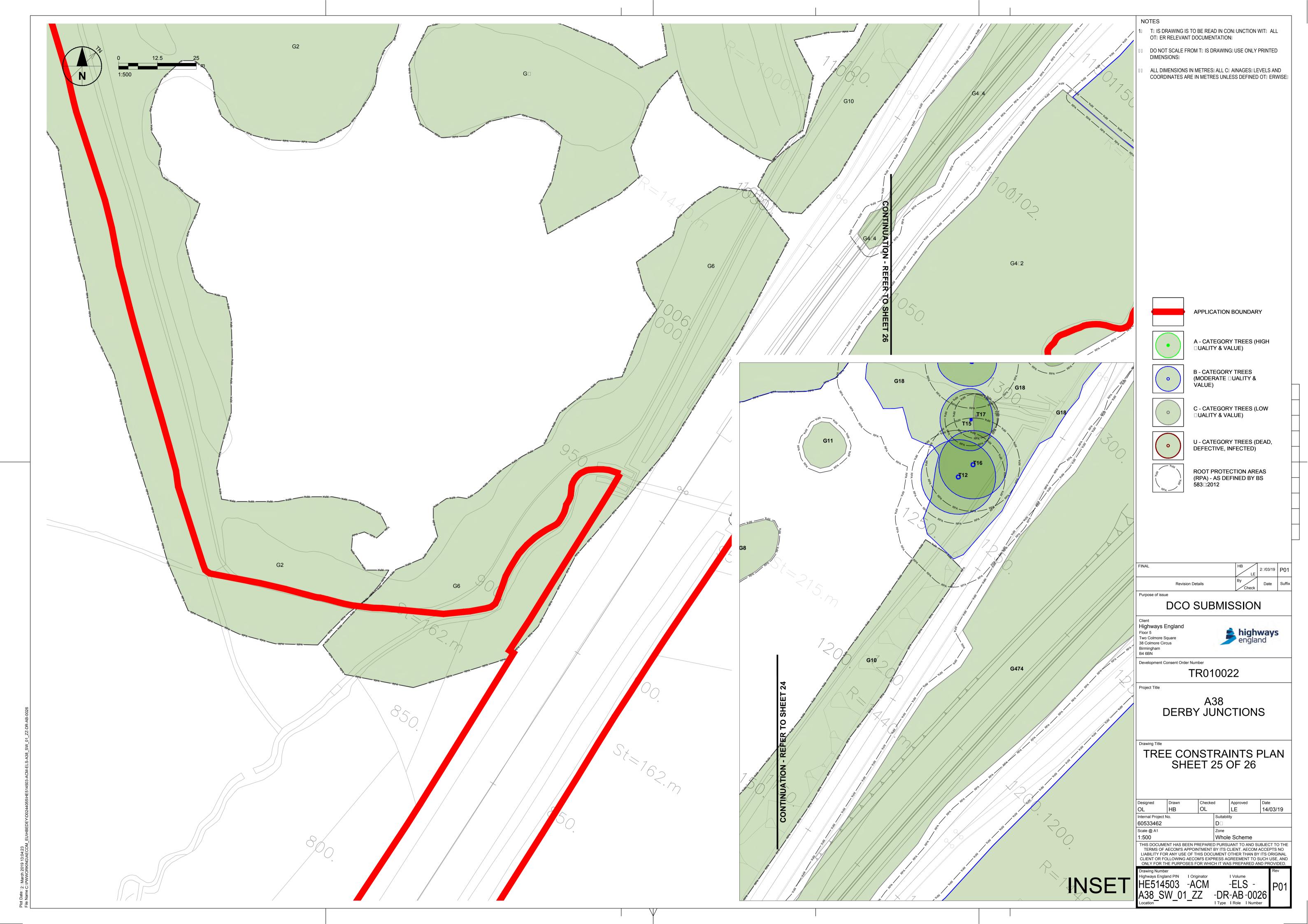














Appendix B: Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G1	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	150	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	Predominantly semi- mature ash in good condition.		10+	C2
G2	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	200		Se	ee Plan		n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Field maple, elder, Norway maple. Mixed group in fair condition.		10+	C2
G3	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), , Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	150	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	Predominantly semi- mature ash in good condition.		10+	C2
G4	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	300	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Horse chestnut, Scots pine, alder, beech, sycamore. Predominantly poplar and ash in fair condition.		10+	C2
G5	White Willow (Salix alba), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	16	200	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Sycamore, horse chestnut, ash. Predominantly willow in fair condition.		10+	C2
G6	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), White Poplar (Populus alba)	18	200	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly semi- mature to early mature ash in fair condition.		10+	C2
G7	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis), common oak (Quercus robur)	18	250	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Sycamore and Norway maple. Predominantly mature hawthorn in fair condition.		10+	C2
G8	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	16	450	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Lime, ash and beech. Predominantly early mature Scots pine in fair condition.		10+	C2
G9*	White Poplar (Populus alba), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	450	6	6	6	6	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	White willow. Mixed group mostly Early mature in fair to good condition.		20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G10	Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus),	14	300	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly mature hawthorn in good to fair condition.		10+	C2
G11	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Ornamental Pear (Pyrus chanticleer), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	15	450	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair			10+	C2
T12	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	19	1170,300	12	12	12	12	0.3/NW	0	Fair	М	Fair			20+	B2
G13*	White Poplar (Populus alba), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	400	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	White wouldow, aspen, field maple, Scots pine, beech, hawthorn and horse chestnut. Mixed group mostly semi mature and early mature in fair to good condition.		20+	B1,2
T14*	White Poplar (Populus alba)	20	820,575	9	8	8	11	5.0/W	8	Fair	М	Fair			20+	B2
T15	White Wouldow (Salix alba)	18	700	10	10	7	10	2.5/SW	0	Fair	M	Fair			20+	B2
T16	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	19	980,770	11	11	11	11	2.5/E	8	Good	M	Fair			20+	B2
T17	White Wouldow (Salix alba)	16	600	7	7	7	1	3.0/\$	4	Fair	M	Fair			10+	C2
G18	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis), Beech (Fagus sylvatica), White Wouldow (Salix alba), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	20	1170	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Hornbeam, holly, ash and sycamore. Predominantly mature poplar in fair condition.		20+	B2
T19	White Poplar (Populus alba)	19	715	9	9	9	9	0.4/W	8	Fair	М	Fair			20+	B2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T20*	White Poplar (Populus alba)	19	780	7	7	7	4	3.0/NE	8	Fair	М	Fair	Large split hanging limb on the north east side however not within falling distance of the field.		10+	C2
T21	White Poplar (Populus alba)	19	490	6	6	6	6	0.5/\$	6	Fair	M	Fair			20+	B2
G22*	Field Maple (Acer campestre), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	470	6	6	6	6	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Norway maple, hawthorn, ash, sycamore. Mixed group mostly early mature to mature in good condition.		20+	B1,2
T23	White Poplar (Populus alba)	19	870,480	10	10	10	10	1.0/N	2.5	Good	М	Fair			20+	B2
T24	White Poplar (Populus alba)	19	600,480	8	6	6	6	10.0/SW	10	Good	М	Fair			20+	B2
T25	White Poplar (Populus alba)	19	700,480	13	5	8	8	7.0/NW	8	Good	М	Fair	Tight compression fork at the base with little wound wood.	Restrict access within falling distance. Change mowing regime. (< 3 months)	10+	C2
T26	White Poplar (Populus alba)	19	565,800	7	4	6	5	10.0/S	10	Good	M	Fair	Co-dominant.		20+	B2
T27	White Poplar (Populus alba)	19	800,800	9	5	8	8	6.0/NE	3	Good	М	Fair	Codominant stem has failed at around 6m.		10+	C2
G28*	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus sp)	18	250	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Norway maple, hawthorn. Mixed group mostly early mature in fair condition.		20+	B2
G29*	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Norway Maple (Acer platanoides), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	16	250	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good	Y-EM	Good	Predominantly early mature field maples in good condition.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G30*	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Norway Maple (Acer platanoides), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	17	250	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good	Y-M	Good	Corsican pine. Predominantly semi mature to mature Norway maple and hawthorn.		10+	C2
G31	Field Maple (Acer campestre), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), White Willow (Salix alba), Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	18	600	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Sycamore, Norway maple. Access limited due to dense understory of brambles and nettles. Mixed group that appears to be in fair to good condition.		10+	C2
T32	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	8	320	4	4	4	4	1.9/S	2.5	Good	M	Good			10+	C2
G33	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Norway Maple (Acer platanoides), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	16	250	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Leylandii. Predominantly semi mature Norway maple and sycamore in fair condition.		10+	C2
T34	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	8	285	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.9/S	3	Good	M	Good			10+	C2
G35	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	200	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Predominantly semi mature ash in fair condition.		10+	C2
G36*	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Norway Maple (Acer platanoides), Hazel (Corylus avellana)	16	350	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Wild cherry. Predominantly semi mature ash and alder in fair condition.		10+	C2
G37*	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	14	400	7	7	7	7	n/a	n/a	Good	М	Good	Row of mature cherries.		10+	C2
G38	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Norway Maple (Acer platanoides), Common Lime (Tilia X europaea), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	17	220	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Wild cherry, field maple and Scots pine. Predominantly semi mature to early mature ash, lime and field maple in fair condition.		10+	C2
T39	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	16	750	6	6	6	6	2.0/\$	3	Fair	М	Fair	Slightly sparse crown with dead wood throughout.	Remove dead wood (< 3 months)	10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T40	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	18	700	10	10	10	10	2.5/S	2	Fair	М	Fair	Very dense canopy with lots of epicormic. Large stem wound on the south side from ground level to 1.7m with good wound wood.		10+	C2
T41	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	20	830	9	9	9	9	2.5/E	4	Good	М	Fair		Remove dead wood (< 3 months)	20+	B1,2
T42	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	18	590	7	7	7	7	2.0/W	1.7	Good	М	Fair			20+	B1,2
T43	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	18	830	10	10	10	10	3.5/NW	2.5	Fair	M	Fair	Black exudates coming from the lower stem likely to be phytophora. Small ganoderma bracket on the east side at 1m. Sound test indicates some decay around the bracket but mostly sound.	Reinspect in 1 year (< 12 months)	10+	C1,2
T44	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	16	450	7	7	7	7	4.0/SW	2.5	Good	М	Fair			20+	B1,2
T45	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	18	750	9	9	9	9	4.0/S	2	Good	M	Fair			20+	B1,2
T46	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	18	745	9	9	9	9	6.0/W	4	Good	M	Fair	Stem wound on the north west side from ground level to 1m with good wound wood.		20+	B1,2
T47	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	18	490,395,390	8	8	8	8	2.0/\$	1.2	Good	M	Fair			20+	B1,2
T48	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	18	800	9	9	9	9	4.0/NE	3	Good	M	Fair		Remove dead wood (< 3 months)	20+	B1,2
G49	Field Maple (Acer campestre), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	200	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Sycamore, Norway maple, lime. Mixed group predominantly semi mature to early mature in fair condition.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T50	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	16	670	8	8	8	8	2.5/E	0.3	Good	M	Fair	Buttress damage on the west side with reasonable wound wood.		10+	C2
T51*	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	16	600	8	8	8	8	2.0/W	1.5	Good	M	Fair			20+	B2
T52*	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	16	500	7	7	7	7	1.2/NW	1.5	Fair	М	Fair	Black staining on stem likely to be phytophora. Slightly sparse canopy.	Reinspect in 1 year (< 12 months)	10+	C2
T53	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	16	430	4	2	4	4	3.0/W	2	Good	M	Fair			20+	B2
T54	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	16	630	6	6	6	6	2.5/N	1	Good	М	Fair			20+	B2
T55	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	12	400	3	8	7	4	2.5/SW	1.5	Good	M	Fair			10+	C2
T56	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	12	400	5	3	6	3	2.0/N	1.5	Good	М	Fair			10+	C2
T57	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	12	425	6	4	7	7	2.5/W	1.7	Good	M	Fair			10+	C2
T58	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	12	455	7	3	8	6	2.5/W	1.7	Fair	М	Fair			10+	C2
G59	Field Maple (Acer campestre), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	200	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Predominantly semi mature ash in fair condition.		10+	C2
G60	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Lime (Tilia X europaea), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	18	250	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Hazel, cherry, elder, Scots pine, field maple. Mixed group predominantly semi mature to early mature in fair condition.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T61	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	1020	9	9	9	9	2.0/S	1	Good	М	Fair			20+	B1,2
T62	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	7	120,70	4	2	3	2	1.0/SE	0	Good	EM	Fair		Crown lift to clear path by 2.5m (< 12 months) Crown lift to clear road by 5.2m (< 12 months)	10+	C1,2
T63	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	450	7	7	7	4	5.0/\$	2	Good	EM	Fair			20+	B2
G64*	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), False acacia (Robinia psuedoacacia), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	16	450	7	7	7	7	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly early mature Norway maple and Robinia in fair condition.		20+	B2
T65	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	12	445	5	6	6	4	2.0/SW	1	Good	M	Fair			10+	C2
G66	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Norway Maple (Acer platanoides), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	17	300	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Leylandii. Predominantly early mature Norway maple in good condition.		10+	C2
G67	Hazel (Corylus avellana), Common Lime (Tilia X europaea), Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	15	345	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Hawthorn. Predominantly semi mature lime in fair condition.		10+	C2
T68	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	12	395	5	7	5	4	3.0/S	1.7	Fair	М	Fair	Slightly sparse canopy.		10+	C2
T69	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	12	430	8	2	7	5	2.5/N	1.2	Poor	M	Fair	Moderately sparse canopy and unlikely to survive another 10 years.	Fell (< 12 months)	<10	U2
T70	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	12	490	8	6	6	4	2.0/N	0	Good	М	Fair		Remove basal shoots (< 12 months)	10+	C2
G71	Field Maple (Acer campestre), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	200	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Robinia, black pine, Norway maple, field maple, Leylandii, rowan. Predominantly semi mature to early mature cherry and black pine in fair condition.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G72	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Lime (Tilia X europaea), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	17	450	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Sycamore, Norway maple, Scots pine, cherry, hazel. Mixed group predominantly semi mature in fair condition.		10+	C2
G73	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Elder (Sambucus nigra)	14	400	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Mixed group in fair condition.		10+	C2
G74	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides), Cherry Laurel (Prunus laurocerasus), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	15	250	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Cherry, silver maple, cherry, alder. Mixed group in fair condition.		10+	C2
G75*	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), False acacia (Robinia psuedoacacia), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	505	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Hornbeam. Predominantly early mature ash in fair condition, two with previous codominant stem failures with sufficient remaining sound wood and fair wound wood.		20+	B2
T76	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	12	280	4	4	4	4	3.0/S	3	Good	SM	Fair			10+	C2
G77	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	15	150	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Ash, silver maple. Mixed group in fair condition.		10+	C2
T78	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	12	290	4	4	4	4	3.0/W	3	Good	SM	Fair			10+	C2
T79	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	10	455	7	7	7	7	2.0/NW	0.3	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2
T80	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	10	555	8	8	8	8	2.0/NE	0	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2
T81	Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	5	100,70,70	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y	Fair			10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T82	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	10	315	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.5/\$	2	Good	М	Good			10+	C2
T83	False acacia (Robinia psuedoacacia)	14	650,70,70	7	7	7	7	0.8/SW	0.3	Fair	EM	Fair	Slightly sparse canopy.		10+	C2
G84	False acacia (Robinia psuedoacacia)	14	250	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Group of Robinia in good condition		10+	C2
T85	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	11	450,70,70	7	7	7	5	2.0/E	1	Fair	M	Fair			10+	C2
G86	Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	8	100	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Mixed group predominantly young in fair condition.		10+	C2
T87	Apple (Malus sp)	8	335,330	6	6	4	6	1.7/S	2.2	Fair	М	Fair			10+	C2
G88*	Field Maple (Acer campestre), Norway Maple (Acer platanoides), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	14	300	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Alder, hawthorn, white wouldow, rowan, sycamore, purple plum. Mixed group mostly semi mature in fair condition.		10+	C2
T89	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	450,450	7	7	6	5	5.0/N	4	Good	М	Fair			10+	C2
T90	Sessile Oak (Quercus petraea)	16	470,300,250, 350,300,300	10	6	6	6	3.0/N	1	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T91	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	22	1090	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	4.0/N	0	Fair	M	Fair	Wounds throughout tree most seem to have reasonable wound wood, Decay in some of the major buttress roots. Remnant of fruiting body on the north west side at 2m and another at 6m on the south side.	Further investigation with Picus tomogram is required to identify the structural integrity of the wood at the points of the fruiting bodies.	20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
														(< 12 months) Further investigation with resistograph buttresses to identify their structural integrity.		
G92	Apple (Malus sp), Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	14	400	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Ash, oak, elder, hazel, sycamore, Norway maple, ivy, laburnum and rowan. Mixed group in fair to good condition providing a screen from the A38.		20+	B2
G93	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Lime (Tilia X europaea), Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	12	400	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Fair	Y-SM	Fair	Elder, hawthorn, beech and birch. In fair condition with lots of ivy present.		10+	C2
T94	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	22	1165	10	10	10	10	n/a	0	Good	М	Fair	Old pruning stubs over footpath.		40+	A1,2
T95	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	13	617	7	6	6	6	2.5/N	2	Good	М	Fair	Mechanical damage at the base on the south side with good wound wood.		20+	B1,2
T96	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	13	525	7	6	5	6	3.0/N	2.5	Good	М	Fair			20+	B1,2
Т97	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	13	510	6	7	6	6	2.0/\$	2	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2
Т98	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	13	475	4	7	5	5	3.0/N	2.5	Good	M	Fair			20+	B1,2
Т99	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	13	495	5	7	6	5	2.5/S	2	Good	M	Fair	Large girdling root on the south side, no obvious signs of internal decay.		20+	B1,2
T100	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	15	550	7	7	7	7	2.0/S	2	Fair	М	Fair	Covered in ivy.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T101	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	24	1320	11	11	11	11	8.0/SW	0.5	Good	M	Fair			40+	A1,2
T102	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	17	600	5	5	5	5	4.0/S	2.5	Good	M	Fair	Base inaccessible. Covered in ivy.		20+	B1,2
T103	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	14	500	3	3	3	3	3.0/S	2	Good	M	Fair	Covered in ivy.		10+	C2
T104	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	11	600	4	4	4	4	2.0/N	1	Fair	M	Fair	Covered in ivy.		10+	C2
T105	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	9	400	5	1	4	4	4.0/N	0	Fair	M	Fair	Covered in ivy.		10+	C2
T106	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	13	670	3	6	6	5	4.5/S	2	Fair	M	Fair	Relatively sparse canopy with lots of deadwood.		10+	C2
T107	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	24	945	10	10	10	10	3.0/E	1.5	Good	M	Good			40+	A1,2
T108	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	11	330,220,200	5	3	5	5	3.0/\$	1.5	Good	M	Fair			10+	C2
T109	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	15	550	7	7	7	7	2.0/W	2	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2
T110	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	24	1030	12	12	12	12	4.0/N	0	Fair	M	Fair	Old stem failure in upper canopy with good wound wood.		40+	A1,2
T111	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	8	350	3	3	3	3	2.0/W	0	Good	М	Fair			10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T112	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	510,430	8	8	8	8	3.5/S	1.3	Good	М	Good			20+	B1,2
T113	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	8	300	3	3	3	3	2.5/N	0	Good	M	Good			10+	C2
T114	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	18	1030	8	8	8	8	4.5/NW	0	Fair	M	Fair	Previous upper canopy failure has led to a hard reduction. However there is lots of epicormic throughout.		10+	C2
T115	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	17	520	7	8	3	8	3.0/NW	1.5	Good	М	Good			20+	B1,2
T116	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	17	1170	11	11	11	11	5.0/W	0.5	Good	M	Fair			40+	A1,2
T117	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	14	270,180,180	6	3	3	5	3.0/W	0.3	Good	SM	Fair	Central stem is growing up against a metal fence.		10+	C2
T118	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	22	950	5	9	5	5	11.0/S	1.5	Good	М	Fair			20+	B1,2
T119	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	17	470	8	7	5	6	5.0/S	0	Good	М	Fair			20+	B1,2
T120	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	22	850	8	9	9	8	4.0/SW	1	Fair	M	Fair	Minor tip dieback at the top of the crown.		20+	B1,2
T121	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	8	505	7	3	6	6	2.2/NE	3	Good	М	Fair	Heavy pruning on the south side likely due to installation of new footpath.		10+	C2
T122	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	160,150,120, 130,120	4	5	5	4	3.0/S	0.5	Fair	SM	Fair	Tight compression forks with reasonable wound wood.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T123	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	17	540	7	4	7	7	3.0/\$	0	Good	М	Fair			20+	B1,2
T124	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	17	410	6	7	7	5	5.0/S	0	Good	М	Fair			20+	B1,2
T125	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	470	2	8	6	6	7.0/S	2.5	Fair	М	Fair			10+	C2
T126	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	22	800	9	5	7	7	9.0/NE	3	Good	M	Good		Remove dead wood (< 12 months)	20+	B1,2
G127	Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	6	120	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Fair	SM-M	Fair			10+	C2
T128	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	550	5	6	5	7	4.0/E	2	Good	EM	Good			20+	B1,2
T129	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	490	6	6	2	5	5.0/\$	2.5	Fair	М	Fair	Asymmetrical canopy. Cavity on the west side of the stem at 0.30m with reasonable wound wood.		10+	C2
T130	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	450	8	7	4	6	3.5/N	0.2	Fair	EM	Good			20+	B1,2
T131	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	570	9	2	8	6	4.0/N	2.5	Fair	М	Fair	Asymmetrical canopy.		10+	C2
T132	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	460	2	6	5	4	3.0/\$	2.5	Fair	М	Fair	Asymmetrical canopy.		10+	C2
T133	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	520	9	6	9	9	3.0/N	2	Good	EM	Fair			20+	B2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T134	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	16	520	6	6	4	4	3.5/S	3	Good	ЕМ	Fair			20+	B1,2
T135	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	310,270,130, 190,270,200, 120,310	9	8	8	8	2.2/S	2	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T136	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	20	1090	6	7	8	7	5.0/W	1.7	Fair	M	Fair	Moderate dieback in canopy.		10+	C2
T137	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	8	380	3	7	4	4	2.2/E	1	Fair	M	Fair	Minor dieback in canopy. Stem wound from ground level up to 1.2m with good wound wood.		10+	C2
T138	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	16	520	6	5	6	4	1.5/NW	0	Good	EM	Fair			20+	B1,2
T139	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	10	400,220	6	6	7	4	0.5/SW	0.5	Good	SM	Fair	Bark damage in lower crown likely to be squirrel.		10+	C2
T140	Small-leaved Lime (Tilia cordata)	17	640	9	9	7	7	6.0/N	2	Good	M	Fair			20+	B1,2
T141	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	16	530	4	7	7	6	2.0/SW	0.3	Good	M	Fair	Stem wound on the east side from the ground up to 1.7m with good wound wood.		10+	C2
T142	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	16	570	8	7	8	5	2.2/SE	0	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2
T143	Tulip Tree (Liriodendron tulipifera)	13	280	4	5	5	5	3.5/W	1.5	Fair	SM	Fair			10+	C2
T144	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	830	11	12	9	12	4.0/SW	1.5	Good	М	Good			40+	A1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T145	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	550,490,450	9	9	9	9	3.5/S	0	Good	М	Fair	West stems have formed a tight compression fork but have reasonable wound wood.		20+	B1,2
G146	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	13	390	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Fair	Scots pine, ash, hawthorn and alder. Mixed species of fair to good condition with previous crown lifting wounds over the road.		10+	C2
T147	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	10	350,250	5	5	5	5	1.5/S	0	Good	М	Fair			10+	C2
W148	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Lime (Tilia X europaea), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	400	7	7	7	7	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Yew, hazel, pear and wouldow. Large woodland predominantly mature sycamore and ash in fair condition.		40+	A1,2
T149	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	500	8	8	8	9	2.0/E	1	Good	ЕМ	Good			20+	B1,2
T150	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	370	8	6	4	5	2.5/W	1.7	Good	EM	Good			20+	B2
G151	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	20	450	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Yew, lime, beech. Predominantly holly and yew and generally in fair to good condition.		20+	B1,2
T152*	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	8	200	4	4	4	4	0.5/N	0	Good	М	Fair			10+	C2
T153	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	280,290	4	6	6	7	1.5/NW	1.7	Good	SM	Fair			10+	C2
T154	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	380	8	7	6	3	3.5/W	1.7	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T155	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	20	980	7	8	9	6	8.0/N	6	Fair	М	Fair			20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T156	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	350	7	5	5	6	2.3/W	2	Good	SM	Good			10+	C2
T157	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	660	10	8	11	10	4.0/NW	1	Good	М	Fair			10+	C2
T158	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	17	380	6	5	6	6	2.0/NE	1.5	Good	EM	Fair	Squirrel damage in lower canopy.		10+	C2
T159	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	320	5	5	5	6	2.5/N	2	Good	SM	Good			10+	C2
T160	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	660	5	6	10	5	10.0/S	10	Fair	М	Fair			20+	B1,2
T161	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	18	600	5	8	8	8	4.0/SE	5	Good	М	Fair	Compression forks throughout typical of species.		20+	B1,2
T162	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	13	370	6	6	5	8	2.0/SW	2.3	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T163*	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	350	4	4	4	4	3.5/E	3	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
	Yew (Taxus baccata), Box Elder (Acer negundo), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	22	600	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly mature yews in fair condition.		20+	B2
T165	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	20	1170	10	9	7	8	6.0/W	1.5	Fair	М	Fair	Historic top failure at 16m.		20+	B1,2
T166	Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)	10	170,160,150, 130,120,110, 120,160	5	4	5	5	1.2/NW	1	Fair	SM	Fair	Significant dieback in canopy.	Fell (< 12 months)	10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T167	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	11	230	6	1	8	4	1.7/E	0.5	Fair	SM	Fair	Bark damage throughout and supressed.		10+	C2
T168	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	13	380	4	8	7	7	2.0/NW	1.5	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T169	Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)	10	200,150,220, 150,160,250	6	3	3	5	1.0/E	2	Poor	SM	Poor	Significant dieback in the crown.	Fell (< 12 months)	<10	U2
T170	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	20	700	7	9	7	9	5.0/W	2	Good	M	Good			40+	A1,2
T171	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	13	390	7	7	8	5	2.0/NE	2	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T172	Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)	10	250,180,220	4	7	6	5	1.0/N	1.5	Fair	SM	Fair	Crown dieback on the north side.		10+	C2
T173	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	24	927	6	9	7	7	14.0/E	14	Good	М	Good	Deadwood present.	Remove dead wood (< 12 months)	40+	A1,2
T174	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	22	958	8	9	8	6	6.0/SW	3.5	Good	M	Fair			20+	B1,2
T175	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	22	924	10	10	9	6	4.0/N	0.5	Fair	M	Fair	Kretzschmaria deusta found on the buttresses.	Further investigation with Picus to determine the extent of the decay. (< 3 months)	20+	B2
T176	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	19	590	9	8	9	8	4.0/N	2	Good	М	Fair			20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T177	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	22	787	10	10	8	9	6.0/W	3	Good	M	Good			40+	A1,2
T178	Small-leaved Lime (Tilia cordata)	12	270	3	5	4	5	3.5/W	0.5	Good	SM	Fair	Compression forks typical of species.		10+	C2
T179	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	24	756	4	11	8	7	4.0/S	2	Good	M	Fair			20+	B1,2
T180	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	16	400	8	3	5	9	4.0/W	2	Good	М	Fair			10+	C2
T181	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	17	500	6	5	4	5	1.6/S	2	Good	ЕМ	Fair			20+	B2
T182	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	24	936	9	9	8	5	7.0/S	2	Good	M	Good			40+	A1,2
T183*	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	110	2	2	2	2	2.5/N	2	Good	Y	Fair			10+	C2
T184	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	23	1350	11	10	15	8	10.0/S	1.7	Fair	М	Fair			40+	A1,2
G185	Yew (Taxus baccata), Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana), Aspen (Populus tremula), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	17	750	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Holly. Predominantly semi mature to mature yew in fair to good condition.		10+	C2
T186	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	15	160	1	3	1	3	2.0/SW	2	Good	SM	Fair			10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T187	Austrian Pine (Pinus nigra)	25	600	3	5	3	4	19.0/SE	19	Fair	М	Fair	Sparse canopy.		10+	C2
T188	Small-leaved Lime (Tilia cordata)	16	340	6	5	6	6	2.2/SE	0.5	Good	EM	Fair	Compression forks typical of species.		20+	B2
T189	Rauli (Nothofagus nervosa)	16	330	4	4	7	4	3.5/N	2.3	Fair	EM	Fair			20+	B1,2
T190	Small-leaved Lime (Tilia cordata)	14	220,280,270	6	6	6	6	1.5/S	1.5	Good	EM	Fair	Compression forks typical of species.		10+	C2
T191	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	300,250,120, 250,350,200, 220,260,240, 250	9	8	7	7	1.0/S	1	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
G192	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Hazel (Corylus avellana)	17	350	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Fair	Yew, holly, hawthorn, cherry. Mixed group in fair to good condition.		10+	C2
T193	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	16	390,420,410, 440	8	8	8	8	2.5/N	0	Good	M	Fair			20+	B1,2
G194	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Apple (Malus sp)	8	250	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair			10+	C2
T195	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	16	650	8	8	8	8	2.0/N	0	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2
T196	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	260,330,300	8	8	8	8	2.5/S	0.8	Good	EM	Fair	West stem has compression fork with reasonable reactive growth.		10+	C2
T197	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	360	7	7	7	7	3.0/E	1.2	Good	ЕМ	Good			10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T198	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	400	7	7	7	7	2.0/N	0	Good	ЕМ	Good			20+	B1,2
T199	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	12	280	5	5	5	5	0.5/S	0	Good	SM	Good			10+	C2
T200	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	16	695	10	10	10	10	2.0/\$	0	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2
T201	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	22	935	6	12	8	7	4.0/W	1	Good	М	Fair		Remove dead wood (< 12 months)	20+	B1,2
T202	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	17	370	6	8	5	6	4.0/N	3.5	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
G203	Yew (Taxus baccata), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	19	470	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly yew trees in good to fair condition.		20+	B2
	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Yew (Taxus baccata), Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	20	710	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	Hawthorn, Leylandii, Norway maple, whitebeam. Mixed group in fair condition.		20+	B2
T205	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	16	350	4	6	4	5	4.0/S	2.5	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T206*	Apple (Malus sp)	5	290	2	2	2	2	1.6/S	1.5	Good	М	Good			10+	C2
T207*	Apple (Malus sp)	7	260	3	3	3	3	1.6/S	1.5	Good	М	Good			10+	C2
T208	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	15	400	8	8	7	7	2.0/E	0.5	Good	М	Fair	Three stems from 2.2m with natural bracing and reasonable wound wood.		20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T209*	Apple (Malus sp)	6	250	3	3	3	3	0.5/E	1	Good	М	Good			10+	C2
T210*	Silver Maple (Acer saccharinum)	14	450	7	7	7	7	3.5/S	1	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T211	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	7	350	3	3	3	3	1.5/N	2	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T212*	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii)	14	400	3	3	3	3	1.0/S	0	Good	SM	Fair			10+	С
T213*	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii)	14	350	3	3	1	3	1.0/S	1	Good	SM	Fair			10+	С
T214*	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii)	9	250	2	2	2	2	0.3/N	0	Good	SM	Fair			10+	C2
T215*	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii)	14	250,200,200, 220,180	4	4	4	2	1.0/SE	1.4	Good	SM	Fair			10+	С
T216	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	400	5	6	7	6	3.5/W	2.5	Good	EM	Good		Cut back to clear street light by 1- 2m Clear traffic lights. (< 12 months)	10+	C2
T217	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	1100	9	9	9	9	5.0/N	1	Good	M	Fair			40+	A1,2
T218	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	12	385	7	7	7	7	2.0/E	1.2	Good	EM	Good			10+	C2
G219	Hazel (Corylus avellana), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Norway Maple (Acer platanoides), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	16	300	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Poor	Y-M	Good - Fair	Sycamore, holly, lime, field maple, Scots pine, alder and rowan. Mixed group in fair to good condition.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T220	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	600	8	8	8	8	4.0/NE	1.2	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2
G221 *	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	565	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Norway spruce, red oak, elder, Scots pine and hawthorn. Mixed group predominantly early mature to mature in fair condition.		20+	B1,2
T222*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	800	12	12	12	12	3.5/SW	0	Good	М	Good			40+	A1,2
T223	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	15	300	3	3	3	3	3.0/W	2	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T224	False acacia (Robinia psuedoacacia)	17	300	5	2	5	3	4.0/E	2	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T225	False acacia (Robinia psuedoacacia)	17	400,300	3	6	6	6	2.0/SE	2	Good	М	Fair			10+	C2
G226 *	Silver Maple (Acer saccharinum)	15	300	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	Row of semi mature silver maples in fair condition.		10+	C2
T227	White Wouldow (Salix alba)	12	650	7	7	7	7	2.2/\$	0	Fair	M	Fair			10+	C2
T228	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	14	480	7	7	7	7	3.0/\$	1.2	Good	EM	Good			20+	B2
T229	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	560	7	8	6	8	3.0/W	1.2	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2
T230	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	975	9	9	9	9	1.6/NE	2	Fair	M	Fair	Moderate dieback with some large dead wood present.	Remove dead wood (< 3 months) Consider using veteranisation	20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
														techniques (< 12 months)		
T231	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	855	10	10	10	9	3.0/NE	2	Good	M	Good			40+	A1,2
T232	Apple (Malus sp)	10	415	5	5	5	5	3.0/S	2.2	Good	M	Fair			10+	C2
T233	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	19	900	7	7	4	7	n/a	2.5	Good	M	Fair	Historically topped but has significant regrowth with reasonable unions.		20+	B1,2
T234	Apple (Malus sp)	10	340	4	1.5	4	4	2.0/E	2	Good	M	Fair			10+	C2
T235	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	665	9	9	9	9	2.0/W	2	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2
T236	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	19	910	9	9	9	5	5.0/SE	2.5	Good	M	Fair	Historically topped but has significant regrowth with reasonable unions.		20+	B1,2
T237	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	19	690	6	7	6	7	5.0/S	5	Good	M	Fair	Historically topped but has significant regrowth with reasonable unions.		20+	B1,2
G238	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia), Yew (Taxus baccata), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	24	834	8	8	8	8	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Group of mature oaks with a yew, rowan and sycamore understory.		40+	A1,2
T239	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	15	450	6	6	9	7	4.0/N	3	Fair	M	Fair			10+	C2
T240	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	6	140,100,120	2	2	2	2	2.0/E	1	Fair	M	Fair	Dieback in the canopy.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T241	Apple (Malus sp)	10	390	5	5	5	5	1.6/W	2	Good	M	Fair			10+	C2
T242	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	16	330	3	6	6	5	2.5/SE	0	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T243	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	16	330	5	6	4	6	3.0/N	0	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T244	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	510	8	8	8	8	2.0/W	2.5	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2
T245	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	19	900	8	8	8	8	2.0/E	1	Good	M	Fair	Historically topped but has significant regrowth with reasonable unions.		20+	B1,2
T246	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	15	400	5	8	7	4	1.7/N	0	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T247	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	500	8	8	8	8	2.0/\$	2.5	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2
G248	Willow (Salix sp), Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis), Common Lime (Tilia X europaea), Weeping Willow (Salix X chrysocoma)	18	520	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Mixed group mostly early mature in fair condition.		10+	C2
G249 *	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii), Holly (Ilex aquifolium), ,	15	250	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Predominantly early mature Leylandii in fair condition.		10+	C2
T250	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	18	550,100,120	7	7	7	7	6.0/E	4	Good	M	Fair			20+	B1,2
G251	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Beech (Fagus sylvatica), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	15	450	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Mixed group in good condition.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T252*	European Larch (Larix decidua)	12	210	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.2/N	1.5	Good	SM	Good			10+	C2
G253 *	Elder (Sambucus nigra), White Willow (Salix alba), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	16	600	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly early mature to mature willow in fair condition.		10+	C2
T254*	Sweet Gum (Liquidambar styraciflua)	10	140	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0/E	1.5	Good	SM	Fair			10+	C1,2
T255*	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	10	140,135	3	3	3	3	1.6/N	1.5	Good	SM	Good			10+	C1,2
T256	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	665	7	10	9	6	2.0/\$	2.5	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2
T257	Corsican Pine (Pinus nigra 'maritima')	16	450,100,120	6	6	6	6	4.0/W	4	Fair	M	Fair			10+	C2
H258	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii)	12	300	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-M	Fair			10+	C2
T259*	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	14	400	3	3	3	3	1.5/N	2	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T260	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	8	420	3	3	3	3	2.0/W	2.5	Fair	М	Fair			10+	C2
G261 *	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	15	350	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Fair	Two crimson king Norway maples in good condition.		10+	C2
T262*	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	16	450	4	4	3	4	4.0/N	4	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G263	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	17	750	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Oak, yew, rowan, elder, hazel, sycamore and hawthorn. Mainly young to semi mature ash with an understory of elder, rowan and hazel.		10+	C2
T264	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	600	7	7	7	7	2.0/E	2.5	Good	М	Good			20+	B1,2
G265	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	24	850	7	7	7	7	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Lime, yew and elder. Predominantly a mature group with the majority of the trees being oak and lime in fair to good condition.		20+	B1,2
G266 *	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Corsican Pine (Pinus nigra 'maritima')	20	760	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Hawthorn, Scots pine, oak and elder. Mixed group predominantly early mature to mature in fair condition.		20+	B1,2
T267	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	575	8	8	8	8	3.0/NW	0	Good	EM	Good			20+	B1,2
T268	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	460	7	7	7	7	2.0/W	1.5	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2
T269	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	14	430	4	9	6	6	2.0/S	0	Good	M	Fair	Large stem wound at the base on the west side with good wound wood.		10+	C2
T270	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	13	455	6	7	7	7	3.0/S	1.5	Good	М	Good			20+	B1,2
T271	London plane (Platanus x acerifolia)	12	140,80,125,1 25	4	7	4	3	0.2/S	0	Good	SM	Fair			10+	C2
T272	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	815	7	7	6	11	5.0/W	4	Good	М	Fair			20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T273	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	390	4	8	6	6	3.0/E	3	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T274	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	23	875	7	9	6	7	7.0/N	4	Good	M	Good		Remove dead wood (< 3 months)	40+	A1,2
T275	Magnolia (Magnolia sp)	8	200,170	5	5	5	5	1.6/NE	2	Good	ЕМ	Fair			10+	C2
T276	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	210,90,90,90,	4	5	4	4	1.5/E	0.3	Poor	SM	Poor	Heavily supressed by adjacent tree. Main leader has large stem wound at the base and has significant dieback.	Fell (< 12 months)	<10	U2
T277	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	590	6	6	6	6	3.0/E	1.5	Good	М	Good			20+	B1,2
T278	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	23	845	6	7	6	8	5.5/N	1.3	Fair	М	Fair	Two of three of the main limbs at the top of the crown have failed leaving one open and susceptible failure.	Carry out retrenchment pruning to remove the main limb at the top of the tree to tie in with the lower crown. (<3 months)	20+	B1,2
T279*	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	12	145,100	3	3	3	3	2.2/S	1	Good	SM	Fair	Tight compression forks in lower crown with natural bracing.		10+	C2
T280	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	23	1110	7	16	9	9	6.0/E	1.7	Good	M	Good	Asymmetrical canopy.		40+	A1,2
*	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Norway Maple (Acer platanoides), Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum), Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	17	450	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly early mature Norway maples in good condition. Subject to TPO.		10+	C2
T282	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	7	200	3.5	3.5	3.5	2	1.7/S	1.7	Poor	SM	Fair	Sparse canopy and in decline.	Fell (< 12 months)	<10	U2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G283	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	22	1270	9	9	9	9	n/a	n/a	Good	М	Fair	Three mature oaks in fair condition.		40+	A1,2
T284	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	23	670	4	7	7	9	12.0/S	4	Good	М	Good			40+	A1,2
T285*	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	10	220	3	4	3	2	3.0/N	1.7	Good	SM	Fair			10+	C2
T286	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	1076	10	10	8	9	6.0/N	4	Good	M	Fair	Codominant stem failure at 7m.	Remove dead wood (< 3 months)	20+	B1,2
T287	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	22	2100	14	10	8	12	3.0/N	1	Good	V	Fair	Large tree with lots of veteran features.	Consider using veteranisation techniques (< 12 months)	40+	A1,2,3
T288	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	9	300	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T289	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	270	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	3	Dead	M	Fair	Heavily reduced stem with some epicormic growth at the top.		10+	C2
W290 *	Goat Willow (Salix caprea), White Willow (Salix alba), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	18	300	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Elder, corsican pine, poplar, sycamore and laburnum. Mixed group predominantly semi mature to early mature in fair condition.		20+	B1,2
T291	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	270	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	3	Dead	М	Fair	Dead stem but safe.		10+	C2
T292	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	23	770	7	10	7	6	5.0/NW	2	Good	M	Good			40+	A1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T293	Apple (Malus sp)	10	400	4	4	4	4	2.0/E	4	Good	M	Fair			10+	C2
T294	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	690	3	7	6	6	6.0 <i>M</i>	2	Good	М	Good			20+	B1,2
T295	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	23	705	7	7	7	7	8.0/N	2.5	Good	M	Good			40+	A1,2
T296*	Apple (Malus sp)	12	350	5	5	5	5	2.2/W	1.5	Good	М	Fair			10+	C2
T297*	Apple (Malus sp)	12	300	4	0	4	4	2.5/S	1.6	Good	M	Fair			10+	C2
G298 *	Common Oak (Quercus robur), White Willow (Salix alba), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	750	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Small group in fair condition.		10+	C2
T299	Copper Beech (Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea')	14	300	4	4	4	4	2.5/W	2.5	Good	ЕМ	Fair			10+	C2
T300	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	20	680	6	6	6	6	5.0/W	5	Good	М	Good			20+	B1
T301	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	22	840	9	8	7	8	3.0/S	0.5	Good	M	Good			40+	A1,2
G302	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	18	450	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Sycamore, Norway maple, holly, hazel, elder, yew, rowan and hawthorn. Predominantly early mature ash in fair condition. Provides a large screen and noise barrier from the road.		20+	B2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T303	Copper Beech (Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea')	14	350	5	5	5	5	2.5/SW	2	Good	ЕМ	Fair			10+	C2
T304	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	7	250	2	2	2	2	0.2/W	0	Fair	M	Fair			10+	C2
G305	Beech (Fagus sylvatica), Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	25	1495	9	9	9	9	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	M-V	Good - Fair	Predominantly mature beech with one veteran Horse chestnut and a mature sycamore in fair condition.		40+	A1,2,3
T306	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	23	745	6	8	7	5	5.0/S	0.2	Good	М	Good			40+	A1,2
G307	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides), Weeping Willow (Salix X chrysocoma), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Grand Fir (Abies grandis)	22	600	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	М	Good - Fair	Mixed group of mature trees in fair condition.		20+	B1,2
T308	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	23	700	7	7	7	7	4.0/E	1	Good	М	Good			20+	B1,2
T309	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	7	390	4	5	6	3	3.0/S	1	Poor	М	Poor	Severe decay in the stem and significant dieback.	Fell (< 12 months)	<10	U2
T310	Sessile Oak (Quercus petraea)	23	575	6	7	6	6	7.0/S	2	Good	M	Good			40+	A1,2
T311*	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	8	200	3	3	3	3	2.0/\$	1	Good	Y	Fair	Re-growth from an old 1.6m tall sycamore stump. Fell due to location of re-growth.	Fell (< 12 months)	10+	C2
T312	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	9	280	3	3	3	3	1.2/E	1.4	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T313	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	23	760	11	10	5	8	3.0/S	1.5	Good	М	Fair			20+	B2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T314	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	120,80,80,80, 75	4	4	4	4	0.5/N	1.7	Fair	SM	Fair	Suckers from old stump.		10+	C2
T315	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	23	875	8	11	8	5	6.0/SE	1.5	Good	M	Fair			20+	B2
T316	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	605	9	9	9	9	3.5/E	1.5	Good	M	Fair	Large stem wound near the base on the north east side with good wound wood.		20+	B1,2
T317	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	9	205,240	3	3	6	2	3.0/N	2	Good	М	Fair			10+	C2
H318	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii)	8	250	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Fair	SM	Fair			10+	C2
T319	Cherry Plum (Prunus cerasifera)	15	230,245,140, 115,260,175, 125,185,140	6	7	7	7	2.5/S	1.8	Fair	EM	Fair	Tight compression forks at stem unions, with fair wound wood and natural bracing. Infested with a leaf eating pest.		10+	C2
T320	Apple (Malus sp)	5	130	3	0	2	2	1.5/N	0.5	Good	SM	Fair			10+	C2
H321	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii)	4	200	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Fair	SM	Fair			10+	C2
G322	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	14	300	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Mixed semi mature group in fair condition. Providing a screen and noise barrier from the road.		10+	C2
T323	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	470	8	7	7	3	1.7/S	3.5	Good	М	Fair			10+	C2
H324	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii)	4	250	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Fair	SM	Fair			10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T325	Norway Spruce (Picea abies)	20	700	6	6	6	6	3.5/S	1.7	Good	М	Good			20+	B1,2
G326	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii)	14	350	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair			10+	C2
T327	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	970	9	8	8	11	5.0/S	1.3	Good	M	Good	Deadwood present.	Remove dead wood (< 12 months)	40+	A1,2
T328	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	1180	13	14	10	13	5.0/W	2	Good	M	Fair	Deadwood present.	Remove dead wood (< 12 months)	40+	A1,2
G329 *	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Sweet Chestnut (Castanea sativa)	15	420	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Fair	EM	Fair	Three early mature trees in fair condition.		10+	C2
G330 *	Apple (Malus sp), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Indian Horse Chestnut (Aesculus indica), Japanese Red Cedar (Cryptomeria japonica)	15	420	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Fair	SM-EM	Fair			10+	C2
T331	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	16	620	10	8	8	7	4.0/S	2	Good	М	Fair			20+	B1,2
T332	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii)	10	230,160,180	3	3	3	2	n/a	1.7	Good	SM	Fair			10+	C2
W333 *	Goat Wouldow (Salix caprea), White Wouldow (Salix alba), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	20	710	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Elder, corsican pine, poplar, sycamore, yew. Mixed group predominantly semi mature to early mature in fair condition.		20+	B1,2
T334	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	420	9	3	6	6	3.5/N	1.5	Fair	SM	Fair	Trial Condition.		10+	C2
G335	White Wouldow (Salix alba), Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis), Small-leaved Lime (Tilia cordata), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	28	450	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Sycamore, elder, horse chestnut, rowan, hazel, beech. Mixed group of predominantly semi mature to mature trees		20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													in fair condition.			
T336	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	17	720	9	9	9	9	4.0/S	2	Good	M	Fair	Compression unions typical of species.		20+	B2
T337	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii)	16	400	4	4	4	4	2.0/W	2	Good	M	Fair			10+	C2
T338	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	550	8	8	8	8	2.5/N	1.2	Good	M	Fair			20+	B1,2
T339	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	305	6	6	6	3	2.5/N	2	Fair	EM	Fair			10+	C2
H340	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii), Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	250	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good - Fair			10+	C2
G341 *	, Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii), Japanese Red Cedar (Cryptomeria japonica)	12	260	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Fair	SM	Fair			10+	C2
T342	Weeping Wouldow (Salix X chrysocoma)	17	570	6	6	6	6	2.5/S	0	Fair	М	Fair	Several large previous failures but not considered to be detrimental to the structural integrity of the tree.		10+	C2
T343	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	12	380	5	6	2	8	2.0/NE	2	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T344	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	12	330	3	6	4	5	4.0/NE	1.5	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T345	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	24	835	10	9	8	7	2.5/N	1.2	Good	М	Fair	Compression unions typical of species. Resilient species.		20+	B2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T346*	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	15	300	5	2	3	3	3.0/N	2	Fair	SM	Fair			10+	C2
T347*	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	16	250	4	2	3	2	5.0/N	4	Good	SM	Fair			10+	C2
T348*	Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	4.5	190	3	2	2	2	2.0/N	1.6	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
G349	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	18	350	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Hazel, elder, yew, oak, hybrid black poplar. Mixed group predominantly semi mature in fair condition. Provides a good screen and barrier from the road.		10+	C2
T350*	Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	6	250	3	2	3	2	1.7/W	1.5	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T351*	Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	4	200	2	1	0	3	2.0/W	2.5	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T352	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	20	560	7	7	7	7	6.0/NW	1	Good	М	Fair			20+	B2
T353	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	14	330	6	9	7	9	3.5/S	0	Fair	EM	Fair	Supressed. Severe squirrel damage.		10+	C2
G354 *	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), ,	16	590	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Fair			10+	C2
T355	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	18	425	5	5	5	5	3.5/N	1.7	Good	М	Fair			20+	B2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T356	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	19	675	7	8	9	9	4.0/N	1	Good	М	Fair			20+	B2
G357 *	White Willow (Salix alba), Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	18	910	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Cherry, ash, white poplar, oak, horse chestnut. Mixed group in fair condition providing a good screen and barrier from the road.		20+	B1,2
T358	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	24	1575	14	14	12	14	4.0/S	1	Good	V	Good	Veteran oak with lots of old wounds with good wound wood and in good condition.		40+	A1,2,3
G359 *	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	340	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	Willow, corsican pine. Predominantly semi mature ash and sycamore in relatively good condition.		20+	B1,2
T360*	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	18	450,330	8	5	14	8	3.0/E	2	Good	ЕМ	Fair	Heavily leaning stem going towards the road.	Cut back to reduce end weight. Reduce the stem leaning towards the road by 3m (< 12 months)	10+	C2
G361 *	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Red Oak (Quercus rubra), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	22	700	8	8	8	8	n/a	0	Good - Fair	ЕМ-М	Good - Fair	Access limited. Predominantly mature oak in an unused fenced off area which are in good condition.		40+	A1,2
T362	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	18	565	7	8	9	9	2.0/W	2	Good	М	Fair	Compression forks typical of species. Resilient species.		20+	B2
T363	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	19	720	6	6	6	6	7.0/NE	7	Poor	M	Poor	Significant dieback in the canopy with some large deadwood present throughout and over the public footway.	Fell (< 3 months)	<10	U2
G364 *	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),	14	620	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Mixed group in fair condition.		10+	C2
G365 *	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	200	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Beech, yew, hawthorn, Norway maple. Predominantly semi mature to early mature ash and poplar in fair condition providing a good screen and barrier from the road.		20+	B2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T366	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	13	285	3	3	3	3	3.0/E , 3.0/S	1.7	Good	SM	Good			10+	C2
G367 *	White Wouldow (Salix alba), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Elder (Sambucus nigra),	20	630	7	7	7	7	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly mature wouldow in fair condition.		20+	B2
T368	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	15	460	6	6	6	6	3.0/E	1.5	Good	EM	Good			20+	B1,2
T369	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	26	1460	13	8	10	13	4.5/S	2	Fair	M	Fair	Several large limb failure wounds up the stem with reasonable wound wood and no sign of internal cavity.		20+	B1,2
T370	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	15	375	5	5	5	5	2.0/NW	1.5	Good	EM	Good			20+	B1,2
T371	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	500	6	6	6	6	2.5/W	0.3	Good	EM	Good			20+	B1,2
G372 *	, Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	300	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Mixed group predominantly semi mature ash in fair condition.		10+	C2
G373 *	Silver Birch (Betula pendula), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Apple (Malus sp), Cherry Plum (Prunus cerasifera)	9	300	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Mixed group providing a screen and barrier from the road.		10+	C2
T374	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	660	8	8	8	8	3.5/W	1.2	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2
T375	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	520	7	7	7	7	3.0/W	1	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2
T376	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	560	7	7	7	7	3.0/W	1	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T377	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	565	8	8	8	8	3.0/N	0	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2
G378 *	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	16	350	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Mixed group in fair condition.		10+	C2
G379	Silver Birch (Betula pendula), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	330	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Fair	SM-EM	Fair	Mixed group in fair condition.		10+	C2
G380 *	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	16	350	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-M	Fair	Row of cherry providing a good screen and barrier from the road.		20+	B2
G381 *	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	300	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Mixed group predominantly semi mature hawthorn and cherry in fair condition.		10+	C2
G382 *	Beech (Fagus sylvatica), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Silver Birch (Betula pendula), White Willow (Salix alba)	22	850	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Weeping beech, elder, oak, hawthorn, alder, scots pine, ash, and rowan. Mixed group predominantly semi mature to early mature in good condition.		20+	B1,2
G383 *	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	14	250	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Predominantly semi mature lime and sycamore in fair condition.		10+	C2
G384 *	Silver Birch (Betula pendula), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Common Lime (Tilia X europaea),	16	415	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Mixed group in fair condition.		10+	C2
G385 *	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	12	185	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Fair	SM	Fair			10+	C2
T386*	Copper Beech (Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea')	18	650	9	9	9	9	2.0/\$	0.5	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G387 *	White Willow (Salix alba), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	15	300	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Fair	Y-EM	Fair	Mixed group predominantly semi mature.		20+	B2
T388*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	800	4	9	9	9	5.0/SE	4	Fair	М	Fair	Access limited due to fence. Deadwood present.	Remove dead wood (< 12 months)	20+	B1,2
T389*	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	16	850	3	7	7	8	4.0/SW	4	Fair	M	Fair	Access limited due to fence. Large wound at 3m on south side of the stem with reasonable wound wood.		10+	C2
G390 *	White Willow (Salix alba), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	350	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Willow. Mixed group predominantly semi mature in fair condition.		10+	C2
T391*	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	17	850	9	8	8	8	6.0/S	6	Fair	М	Fair	Access limited due to fence. Lapsed pollard in fair condition.		10+	C2
T392*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	800	3	5	5	5	15.0/S	13	Fair	М	Fair	Access limited due to fence. Canopy not fully visible but appears to be sparse with lots of dead wood.		10+	C1,2
G393 *	Silver Birch (Betula pendula), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), ,	17	475	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	Three birch in reasonable condition and two sycamore with some stem damage in fair condition.		10+	C2
G394 *	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Copper Beech (Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	16	450	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Willow, birch, horse chestnut, sycamore. Mixed group in fair condition.		10+	C2
G395 *	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), White Willow (Salix alba), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	18	400	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Elder, cherry. Mixed group mostly early mature in fair condition.		10+	C2
T396*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	800	7	7	7	7	5.0/E	1	Fair	M	Fair			20+	B1,2
G397 *	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum), White Willow (Salix alba), Common Oak (Quercus	22	795	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Hazel, elder, ash, beech. Mixed group predominantly early mature to mature in fair condition.		20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
	robur)															
G398 *	Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Common Lime (Tilia X europaea), White Willow (Salix alba)	16	500	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Elder, hazel, hawthorn. Access limited due to fence. Mixed group in fair condition.		10+	C2
G399 *	Copper Beech (Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea')	20	1060	7	7	7	7	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	EM-M	Good - Fair	Row of early mature to mature copper beech in relatively good condition.		40+	A1,2
G400 *	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Large- leaved Lime (Tilia platyphyllos), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	450	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Access limited due to fence. Predominantly semi mature to early mature lime in a long row running adjacent to the road in fair condition.		20+	B2
T401*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	19	795	8	8	8	8	3.0/N	0.2	Good	М	Fair	Small inonotus dryadeus bracket located on the south west side at ground level. Sound test indicated no obvious signs of a cavity or decay present.		20+	B1,2
G402 *	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	17	300	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Oak. Mixed group predominantly early mature in fair condition.		10+	C2
T403*	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	16	750	6	6	6	6	4.0/N	1.5	Fair	М	Fair			20+	B1,2
T404*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	680	9	8	1	9	6.0/W	0	Good	M	Fair			20+	B1,2
T405*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	925	9	9	9	9	n/a	1.7	Good	M	Good	Deadwood present.	Remove dead wood (< 12 months)	40+	A1,2
T406*	Red Oak (Quercus rubra)	22	800	10	10	10	10	3.5/NW	5	Fair	M	Good	Sparse canopy with some dieback.		20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T407*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	500	13	1	7	9	3.0/W	1	Good	EM	Fair			20+	B1,2
T408*	Copper Beech (Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea')	15	450	11	1	7	8	3.0/N	0	Fair	EM	Fair	Supressed.		10+	C2
T409	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	20	1100	9	9	9	9	6.0/S	2	Good - Fair	M	Good - Fair	No access to tree. Ivy obstructing survey and surveyed from a distance. Appears to be in good condition.		40+	A1,2
G410 *	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum), White Willow (Salix alba), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	22	800	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Hazel, elder, ash, beech, holly, alder, hawthorn. Mixed group predominantly semi mature to mature in fair condition.		20+	B1,2
T411*	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	17	450	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Dead	M	Poor		Fell (< 3 months)	<10	U2
G412 *	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), , ,	19	380	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good	EM-M	Fair	Five early mature sycamore and one hawthorn supressed but in fair condition.		10+	C2
T413*	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	19	600	5	7	5	4	5.0/N	7	Good	M	Fair			10+	C2
T414*	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	20	650	7	0	7	7	6.0/E	6	Good	M	Good			20+	B1,2
T415*	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	19	600	10	6	7	7	2.5/NE	1.5	Good	M	Fair			10+	C2
G416 *	Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	350	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Access limited due to fence. Mixed species spread out in fair condition.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T417*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	22	900	9	7	7	8	10.0/N	8	Good	М	Good	Deadwood present.	Remove dead wood (< 12 months)	40+	A1,2
T418*	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	20	880	13	6	7	9	2.5/SW	1	Good	М	Fair	Subject to TPO.		20+	B1,2
G419 *	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	18	400	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Elder, oak. Mixed group in fair condition.		10+	C2
G420 *	Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	200	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Access limited due to fence. Predominantly young to semi mature willow coppice regrowth in fair condition.		10+	C2
G421 *	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis), Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Elder (Sambucus nigra)	18	450	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly early mature poplar in fair condition.		10+	C2
G422 *	, Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),	9	250	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	ЕМ	Good - Fair	Predominantly early mature hawthorn in fair condition.		10+	C2
T423*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	1190	10	10	10	10	3.5/S	1.7	Good	V	Fair	Several historic large limb failure wounds on stem with good wound wood. Brown rot in damaged areas and Laetiporus sulphurus bracket on old stem wound at 3.5m on the west side. No targets at the time of the survey.		40+	A1,2,3
T424*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	1250	8	8	8	8	4.0/SE	1.7	Fair	V	Fair	Large dead wood throughout. Large cavity at the base with good wound wood. No targets at the time of the survey.		40+	A1,2,3
G425 *	Ash (Fraxinus sp), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),	14	350	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly early mature hawthorn and ash in fair condition.		10+	C2
T426*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	1640	10	10	10	10	2.5/S	2	Fair	V	Fair	Large dead wood present. Stem and branch wounds throughout. No targets at the time of the survey.		40+	A1,2,3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G427 *	Ash (Fraxinus sp), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	20	395	6	6	6	6	n/a	0	Good - Fair	ЕМ-М	Good - Fair	Predominantly early mature to mature ash and hawthorn in good condition.		20+	B2
G428 *	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Ash (Fraxinus sp)	17	400	6	6	6	6	n/a	0	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly sycamore ash and elder in good condition.		10+	C2
G429 *	White Willow (Salix alba), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	17	500	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Ash. No access. Predominantly early mature willow in fair condition.		10+	C2
G430 *	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),	15	400	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly mature hawthorn and elder in fair condition.		10+	C2
G431 *	White Willow (Salix alba), , Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	18	650	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly early mature to mature hawthorn in fair condition.		10+	C2
G432 *	White Willow (Salix alba),	17	400	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Predominantly young to early mature willow in fair condition.		10+	C2
G433 *	White Willow (Salix alba), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra)	20	500	6	6	6	6	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly early mature and mature alder and willow in fair condition.		10+	C2
G434 *	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	16	350	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Horse chestnut. Mixed group predominantly semi to early mature in good condition.		10+	C2
G435 *	Elder (Sambucus nigra), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	400	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly semi mature and early mature hawthorn and ash in good condition.		10+	C2
G436 *	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), White Willow (Salix alba), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	16	400	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Elder, sycamore. Predominantly semi mature to early mature ash, willow and elder in good to fair condition.		10+	C2
G437 *	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior),	17	400	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly young to early mature willow in fair condition.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G438 *	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	205	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Predominantly semi mature to early mature ash in good condition.		10+	C2
G439 *	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra)	9	250	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	EM-M	Good - Fair	Line of predominantly hawthorn in fair condition.		10+	C2
G440 *	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra)	16	300	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Dense group predominantly semi mature and early mature hawthorn and ash in good condition.		10+	C2
G441 *	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	8	200	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly early mature hawthorn in fair condition.		10+	C2
G442 *	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	8	200	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Access limited due to brambles etc. Predominantly early mature hawthorn in fair condition.		10+	C2
G443 *	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	400	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly early mature alder in fair condition.		10+	C2
G444 *	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	8	200	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Access limited due to brambles etc. Predominantly early mature hawthorn in fair condition.		10+	C2
G445 *	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), White Willow (Salix alba), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	17	350	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Access limited due to brambles etc. Predominantly early mature willow next to a small water course in fair condition.		10+	C2
G446 *	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	16	350	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly semi mature to mature hawthorn and elder in fair condition.		10+	C2
G447 *	Elder (Sambucus nigra), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), White Willow (Salix alba)	16	450	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	Access limited. Predominantly early mature ash and early mature to mature hawthorn in fair to good condition.		10+	C2
G448 *	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Silver Birch (Betula pendula), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	7	200	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Sparse group that is predominantly early mature hawthorn in fair condition.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G449 *	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Silver Birch (Betula pendula), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	15	150	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Ash, oak, sycamore, willow. Access limited due to brambles etc. Mixed group predominantly hawthorn appearing to be in fair condition.		10+	C2
G450	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	17	350	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Access limited due to brambles etc. Early mature Leylandii boundary hedge in fair condition.		10+	C2
G451 *	Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), ,	8	300	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	Access limited.		10+	C2
G452 *	White Willow (Salix alba), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), ,	16	450	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	Access limited.		10+	C2
T453	White Willow (Salix alba)	17	750	7	7	7	7	3.5/S	0	Fair	М	Fair	Dieback in upper crown and lots of epicormic in lower crown.		10+	C2
G454 *	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Silver Birch (Betula pendula), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	18	650	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Ash, oak, sycamore, Norway maple, field maple. Access limited due to brambles etc. Mixed group appearing to be in fair condition.		10+	C2
T455	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	19	950	9	9	9	9	6.0/NW	5	Fair	М	Fair	Slightly sparse canopy with some dieback.		20+	B2
G456 *	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra)	16	450	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Birch. Access limited. Row of 4 early mature poplars in fair condition with hawthorn and elder understory and an early mature birch.		10+	C2
G457 *	Elder (Sambucus nigra), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), White Willow (Salix alba)	12	260	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly early mature hawthorn in fair condition.		10+	C2
G458 *	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),	9	250	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Row of semi mature to early mature hawthorn in good condition.		10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T459	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	17	1100,300	12	12	12	12	2.0/S	0	Good	М	Fair	Four stems from 4m with reasonable unions.		10+	B1,2
T460	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	835,235	5	10	9	10	1.5/N	0	Good	M	Fair	Tight compression forks present with little wound wood.	Crown reduce stem leaning towards the road by 3m. (< 3 months)	20+	B1,2
T461	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	535,580,510	14	5	8	12.5	1.5/N	1	Fair	M	Fair	Several historic large compression fork failures with good wound wood. 2 southern stems have a tight compression fork at 0.5m.	Crown reduce stem leaning towards the road by 3m. (< 3 months)	10+	C2
T462	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	600,250	7	7	7	7	1.0/NW	1	Fair	М	Fair	Some dieback, necrotic peeling bark at the base on the north side.		10+	C2
T463*	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	10	270	5	5	5	5	1.0/N	0	Good	M	Fair			10+	C2
T464*	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	750	9	9	9	9	5.0/W	1	Good	V	Fair	Appears to be in good condition.		20+	A1, 2, 3
T465	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	500	9	9	9	9	4.0/W	2	Fair	EM	Fair	Some dieback within canopy.		10+	C2
G466 *	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), White Willow (Salix alba), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),	12	350	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Access limited. Predominantly a row of early mature to mature hawthorn forming the boundary of the field in good condition		10+	C2
G467 *	Elder (Sambucus nigra), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	400	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Oak, Scots pine, corsican pine, horse chestnut, birch, larch. Mixed group in fair condition.		10+	C2
G468 *	Ash (Fraxinus sp), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra)	15	350	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Oak, larch, Scots pine, corsican pine, horse chestnut, birch. Mixed group in fair condition.		10+	C2

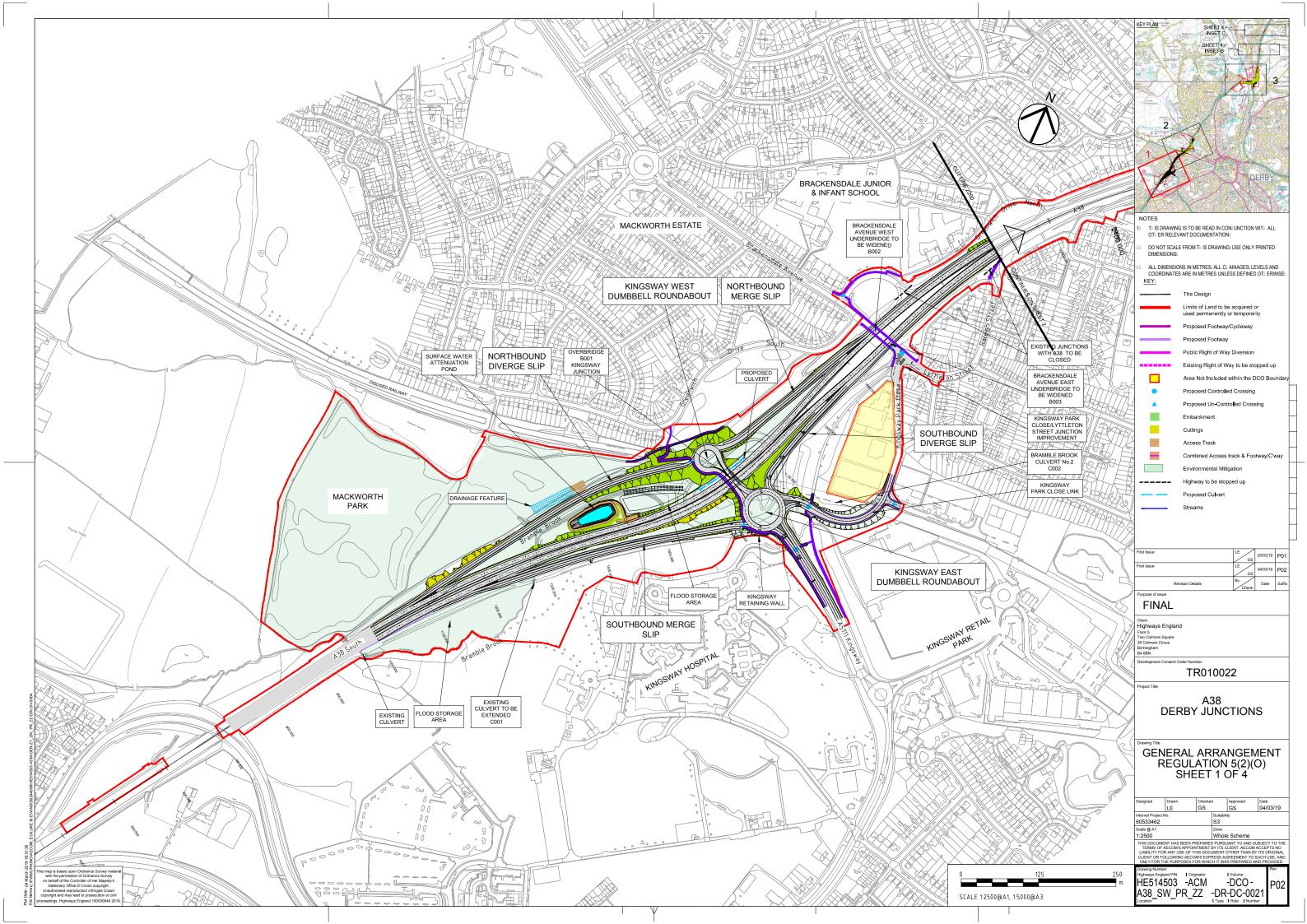
Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T469	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	800	11	11	11	11	n/a	3	Good	M	Fair	No access, survey taken at distance. Appears to be in good condition.		40+	A1,2
G470 *	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	15	170	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	White willow, field maple, hawthorn, Norway spruce, sycamore, alder. Mixed woodland predominantly semi mature in fair to good condition.		10+	C2
T471	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	800	11	11	11	11	n/a	3	Good	M	Fair	No access, survey taken at distance. Appears to be in good condition.		40+	A1,2
G472	White Willow (Salix alba), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	17	500	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly semi mature to mature. Access to trees limited due to overgrown brambles.		10+	C1,2
G473	Weeping Willow (Salix X chrysocoma), White Poplar (Populus alba), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	18	500	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Purple plum, field maple, elder, ash, goat willow. Limited access due to overgrown.		20+	B1,2
G474	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Weeping Willow (Salix X chrysocoma), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	17	450	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Sycamore, field maple. Mixed group predominantly semi mature to early mature.		10+	C2
G475	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Weeping Willow (Salix X chrysocoma), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	15	750	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Predominantly mature hawthorn and willow with a small area of mature horse chestnut to the south west.		20+	B1,2
T476	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	18	810	7	7	7	7	5.0/SW	4	Good	М	Fair			20+	B1,2
T477	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	18	755	3	6	6	6	4.0/S	2	Good	M	Fair			20+	B1,2
T478	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	18	680	6	6	6	6	9.0/N	0	Good	M	Fair			20+	B1,2

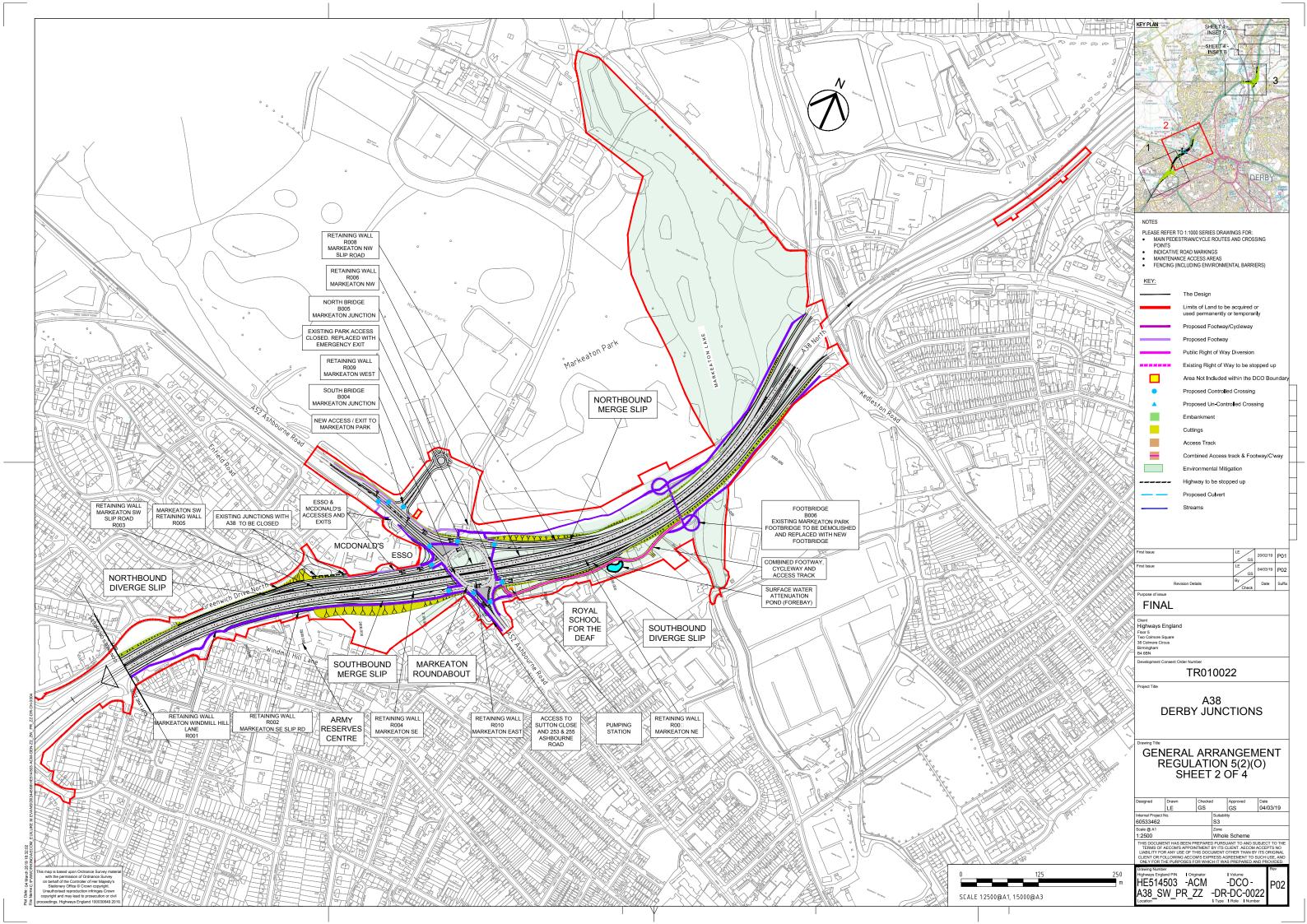
Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T479	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	18	740	7	7	7	7	2.2/NE	0	Good	M	Fair			20+	B1,2
T480	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	18	720	7	7	7	7	2.0/S	0	Good	М	Fair			20+	B1,2
G481	Weeping Willow (Salix babylonica), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), European Larch (Larix decidua), Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	18	600	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	English oak. Predominantly early mature willow and ash.		20+	B1,2

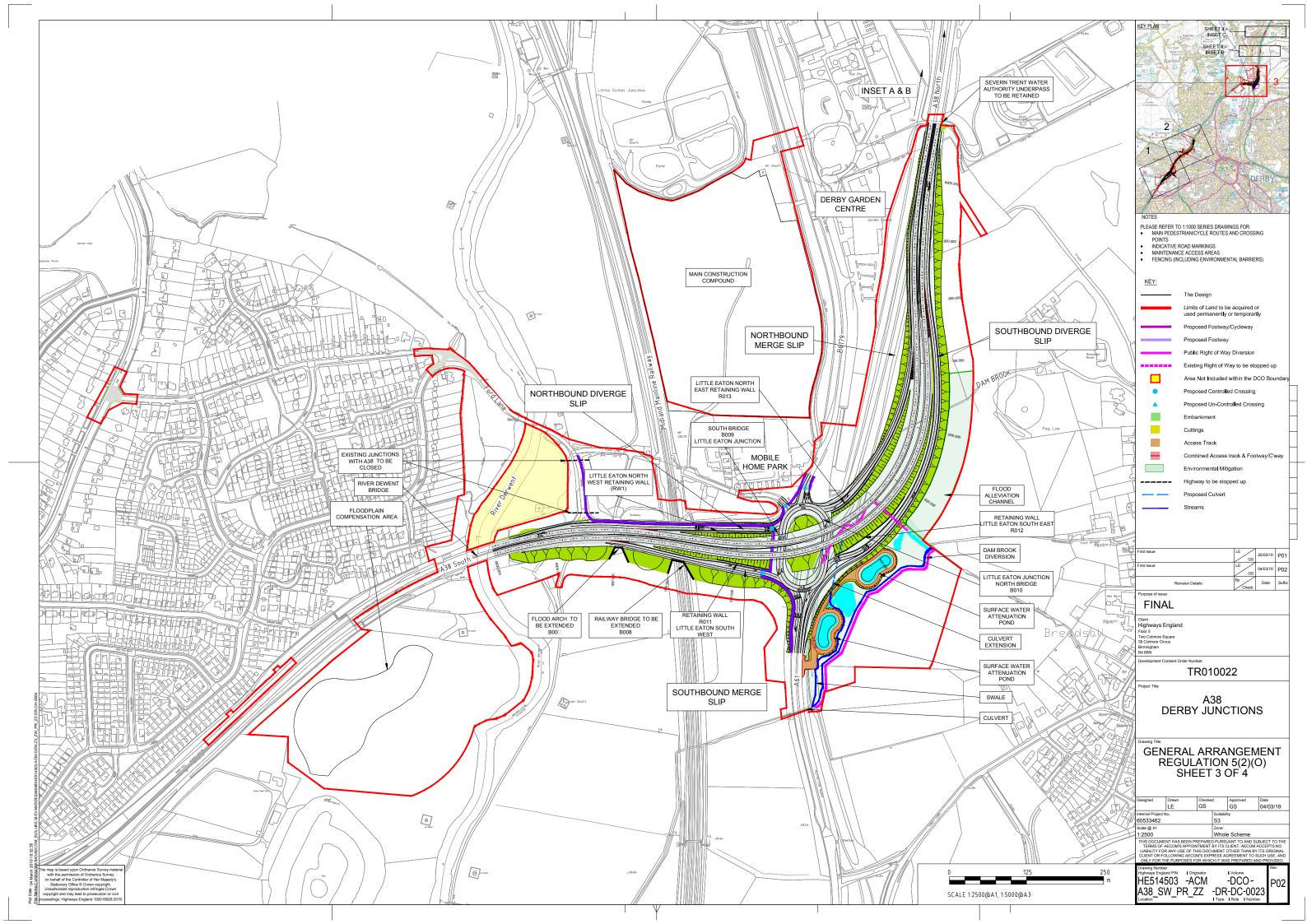
Key to abbreviations used in the survey

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

Appendix C: General Layout Plans



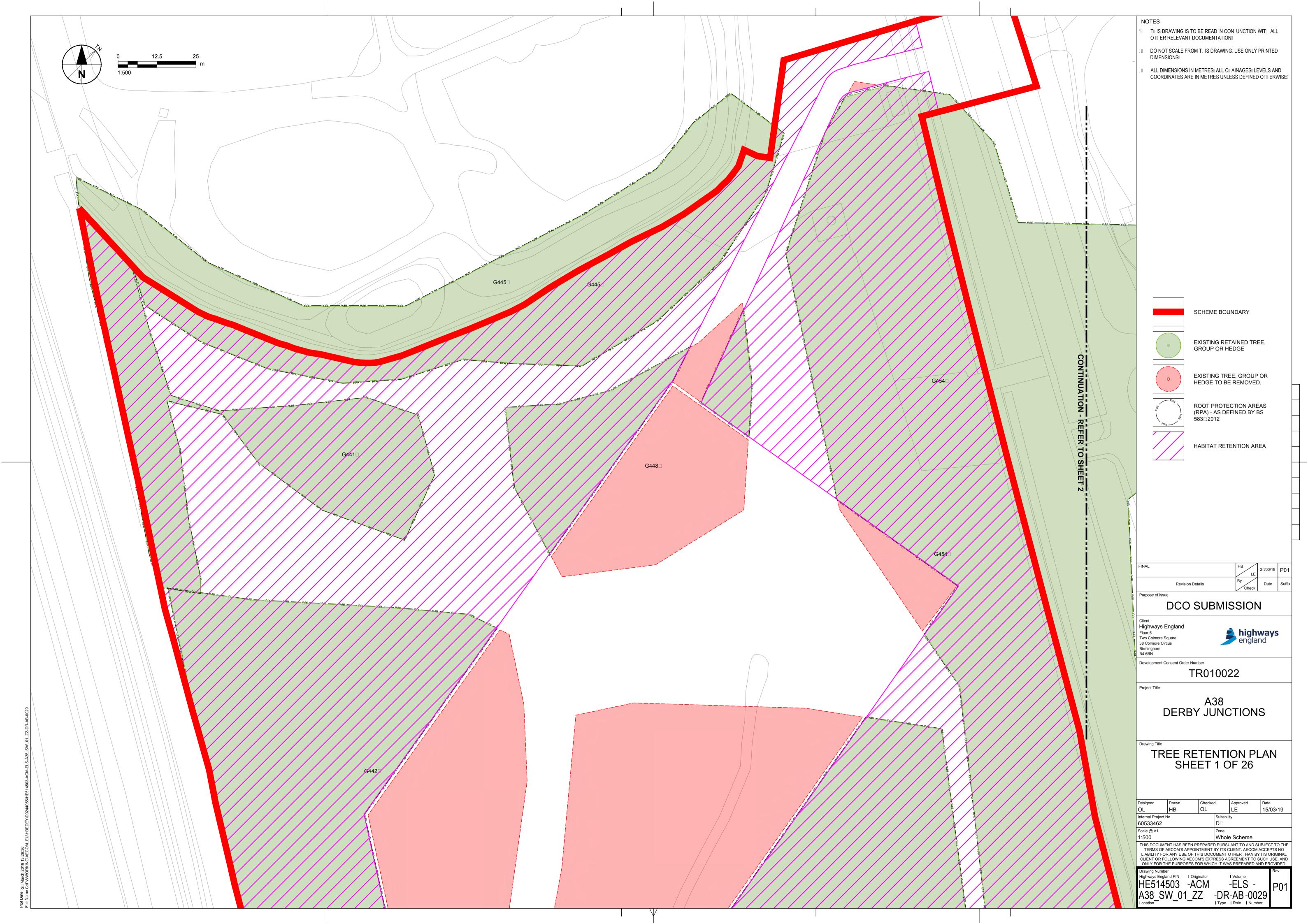


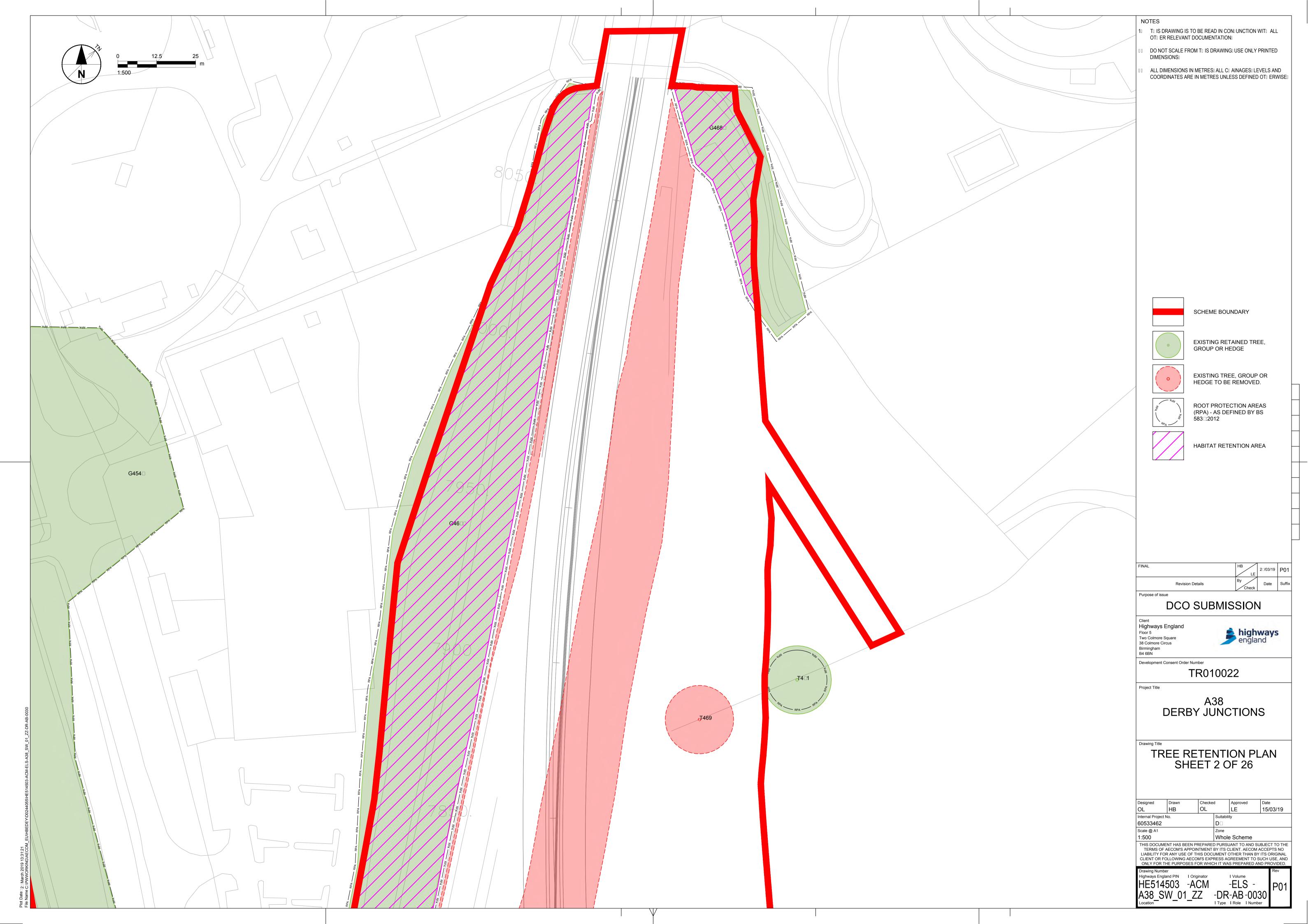


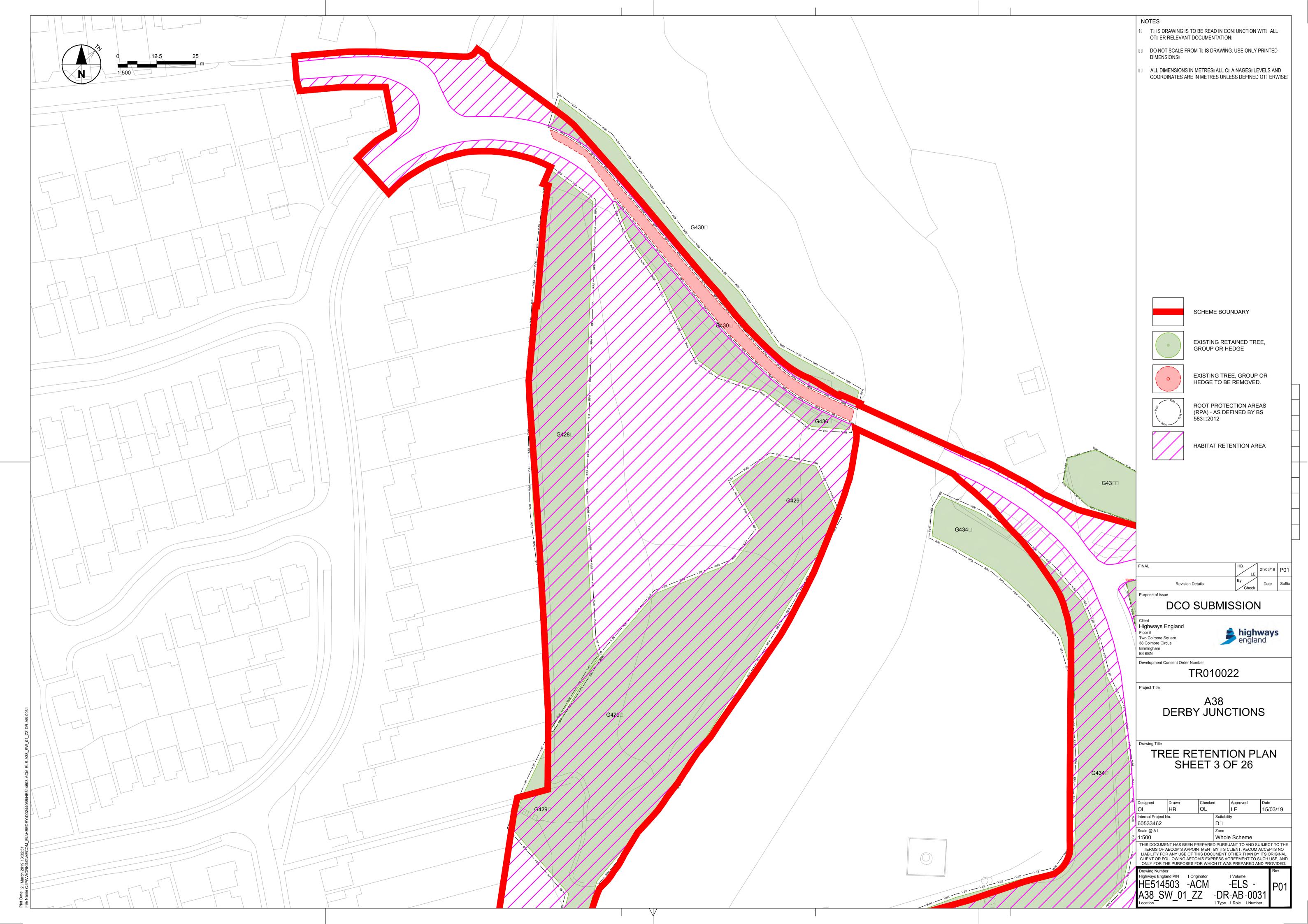


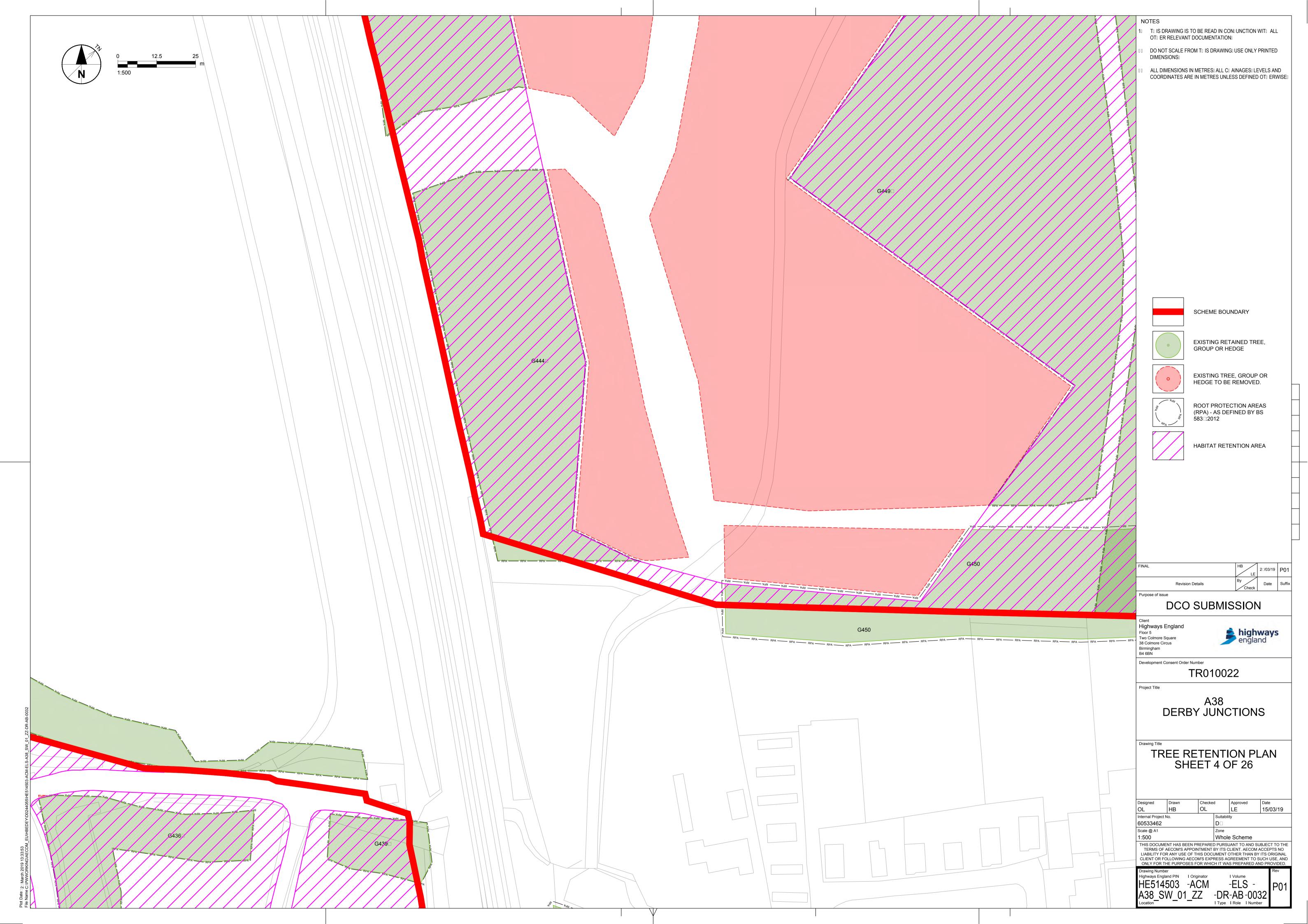
Appendix D: Tree Protection Plan

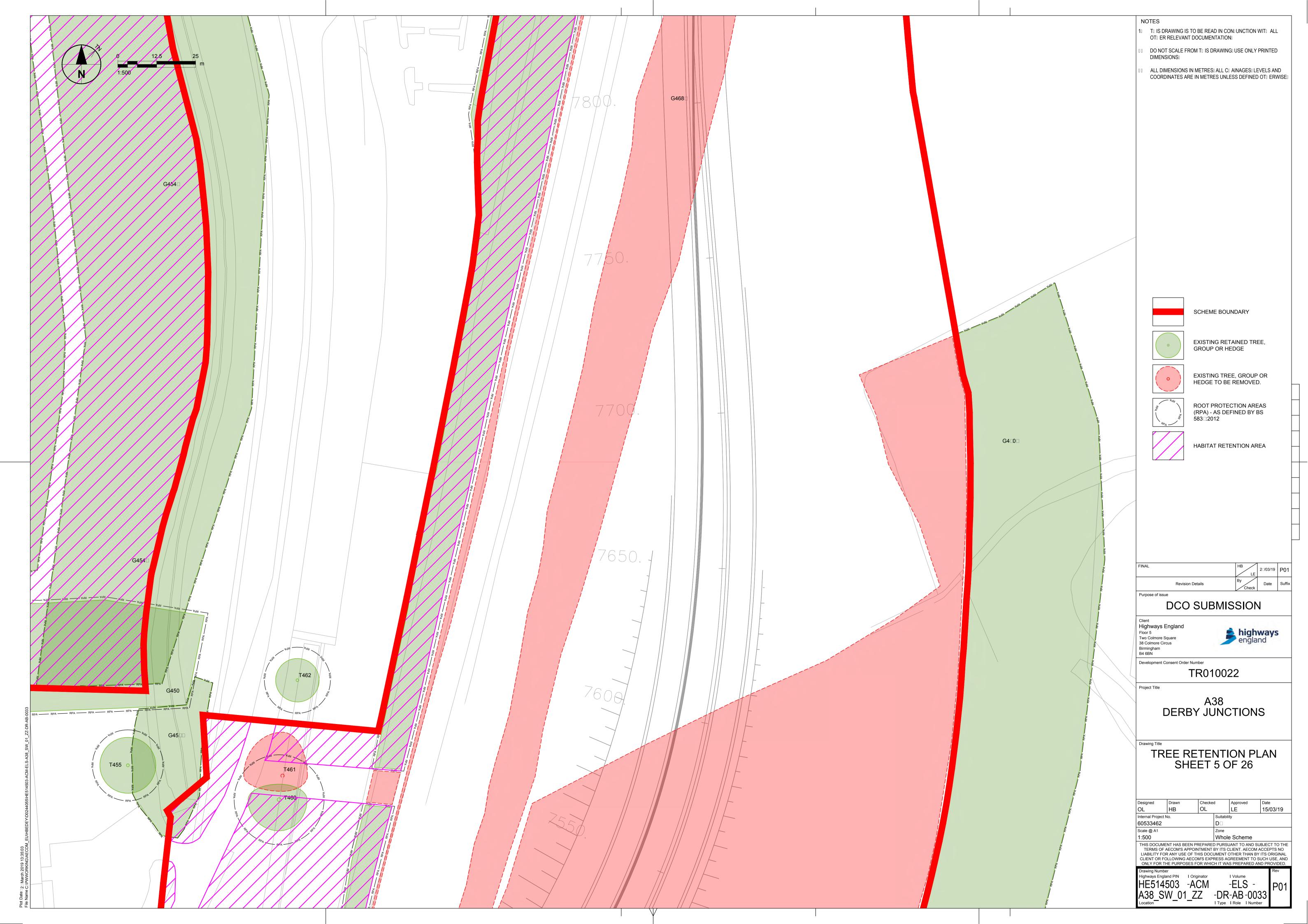


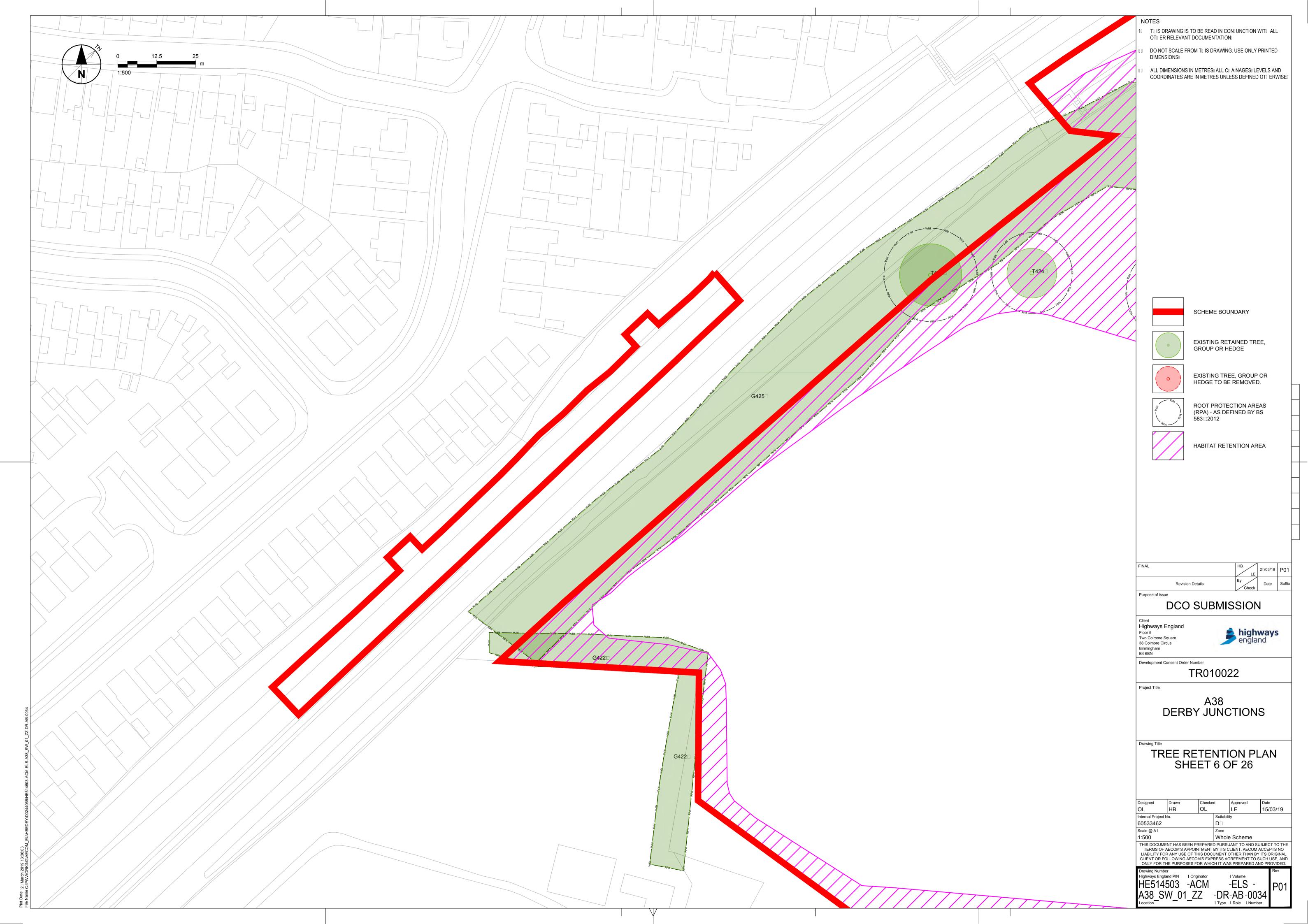


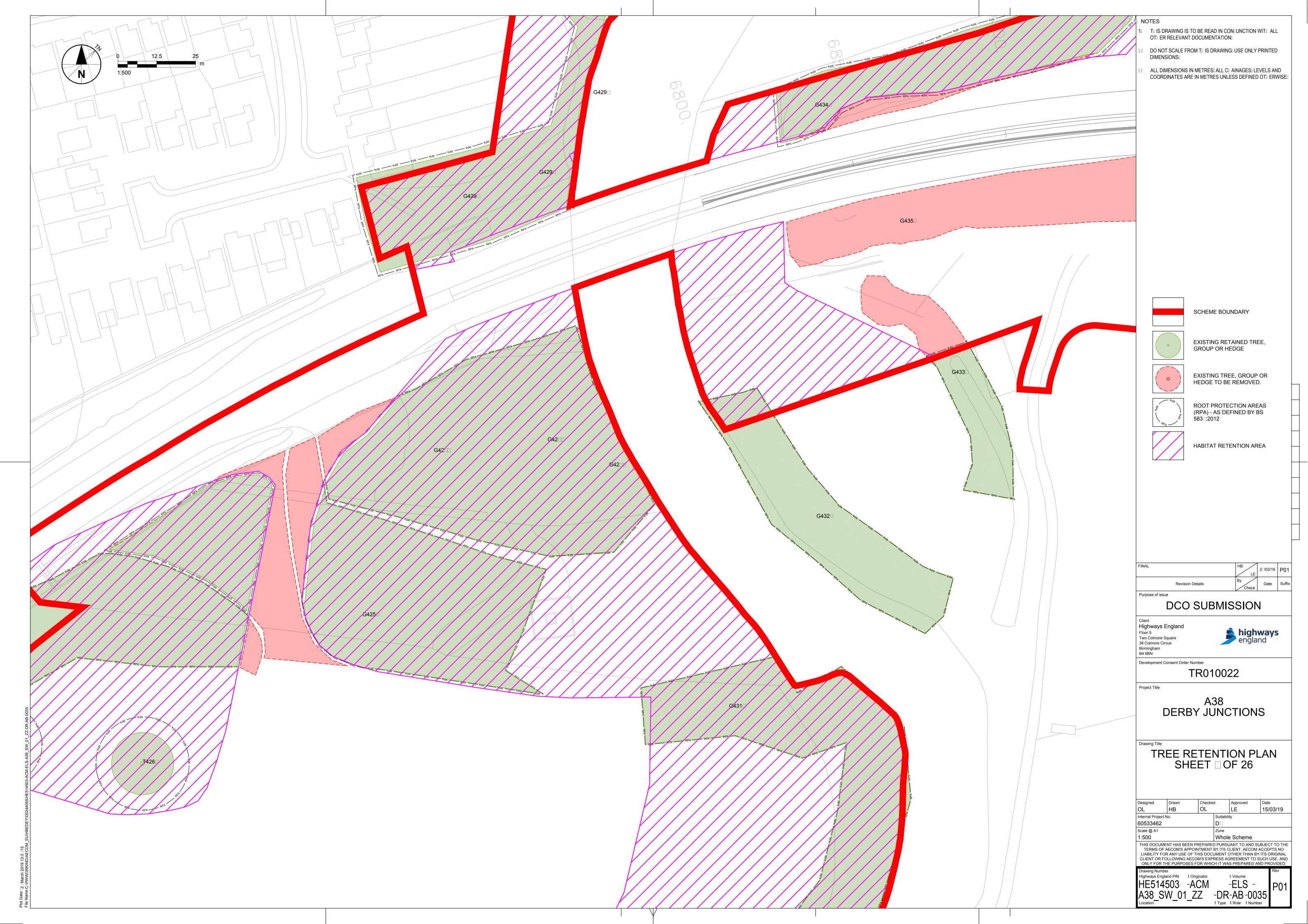


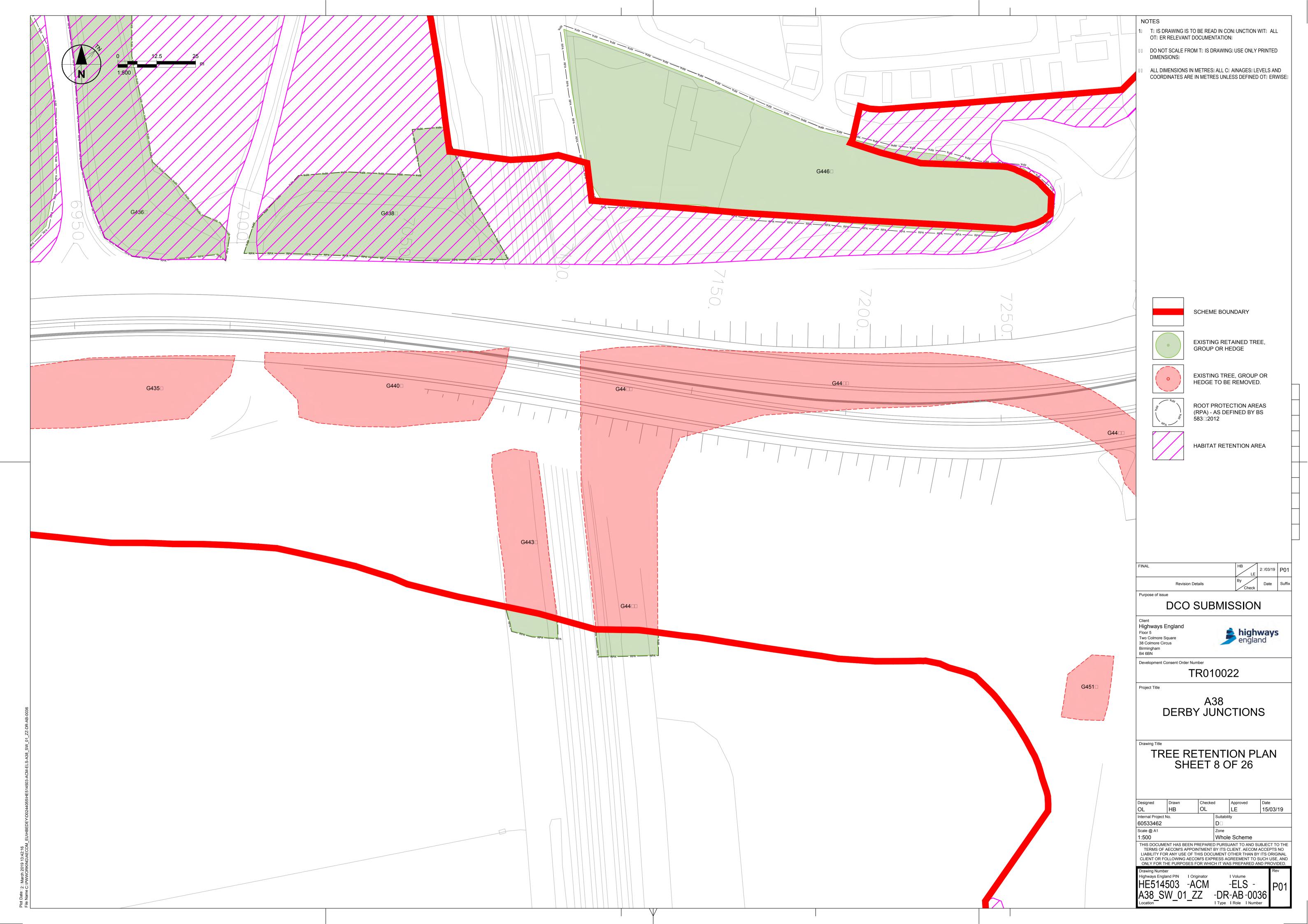


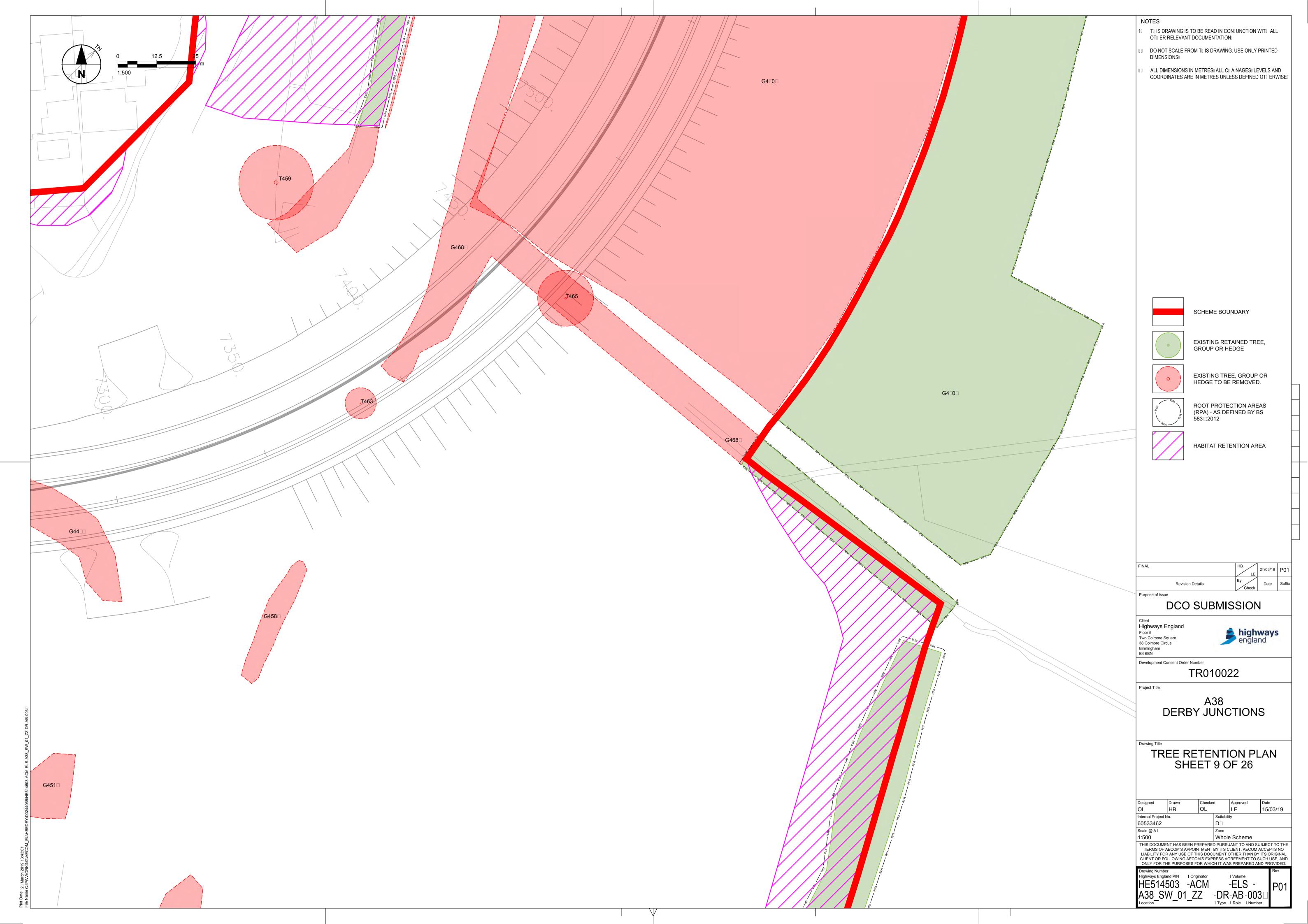


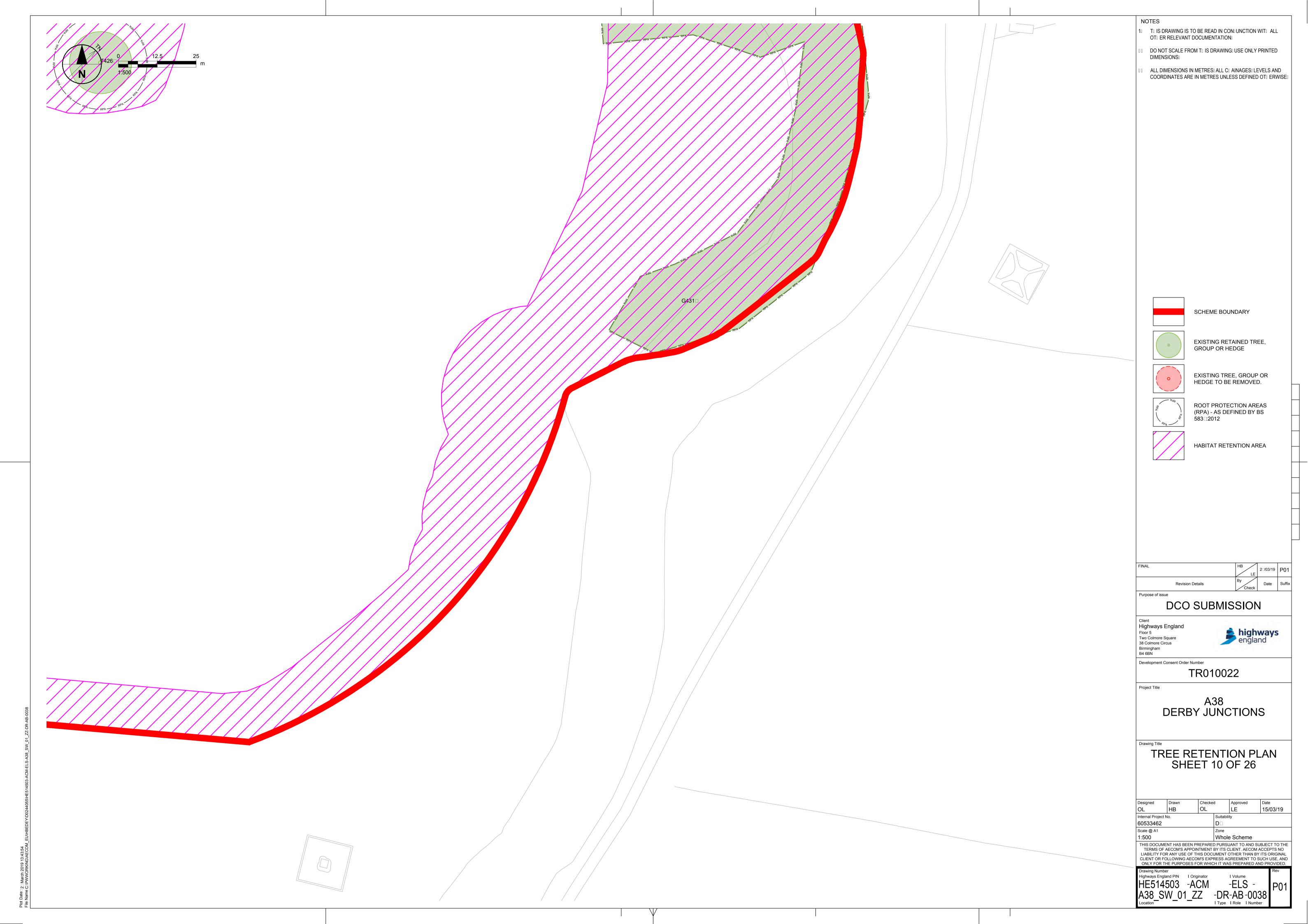




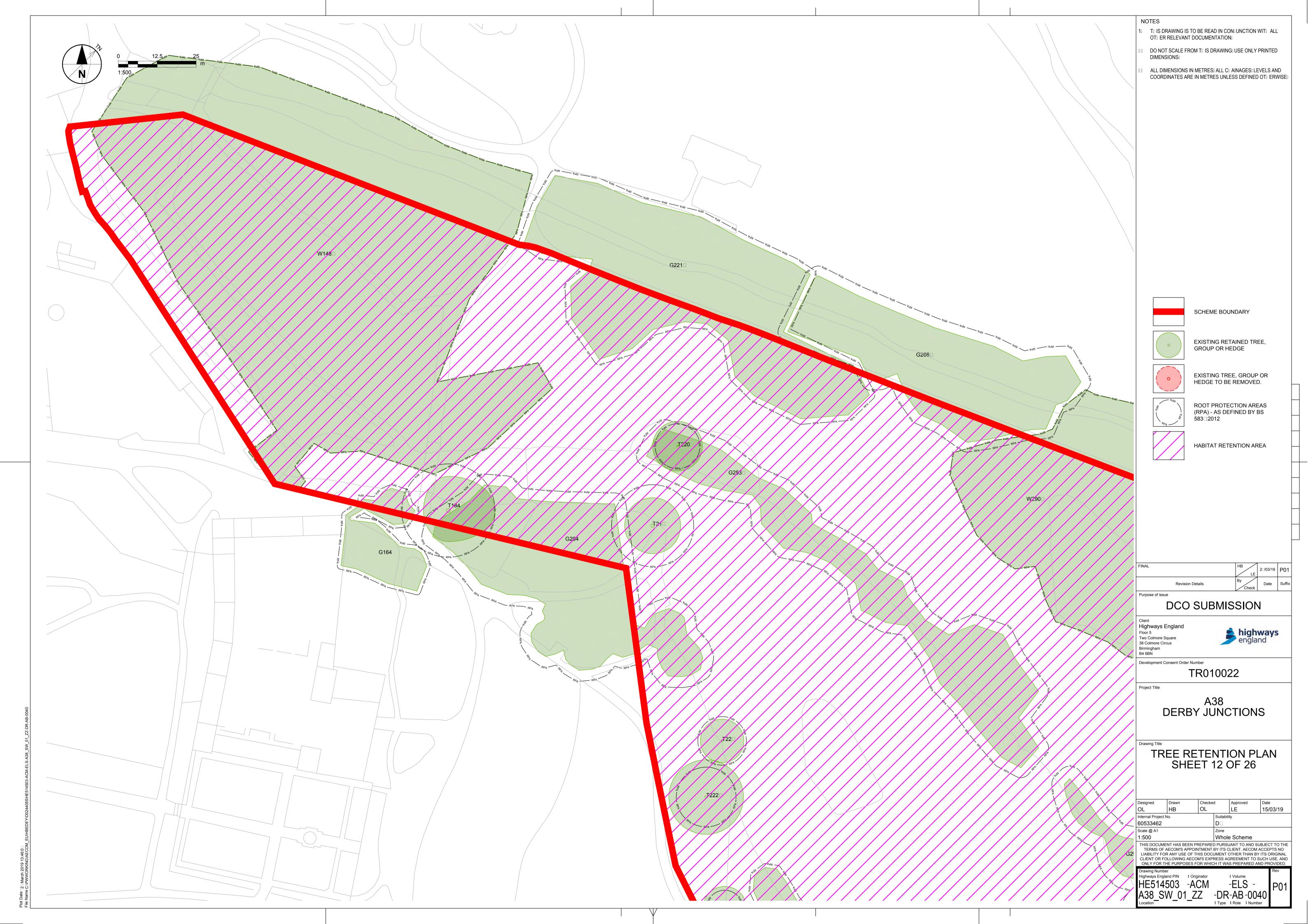


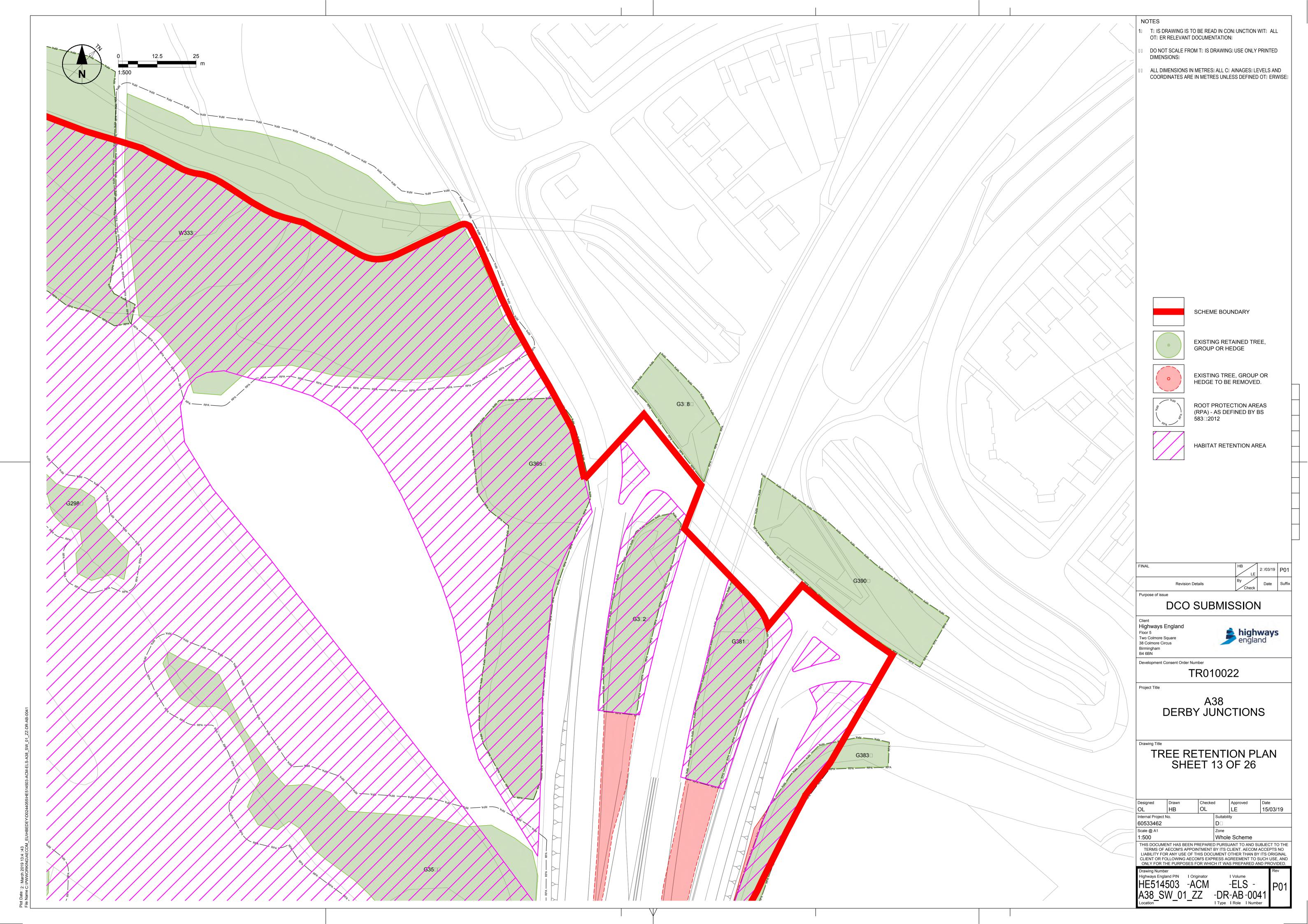


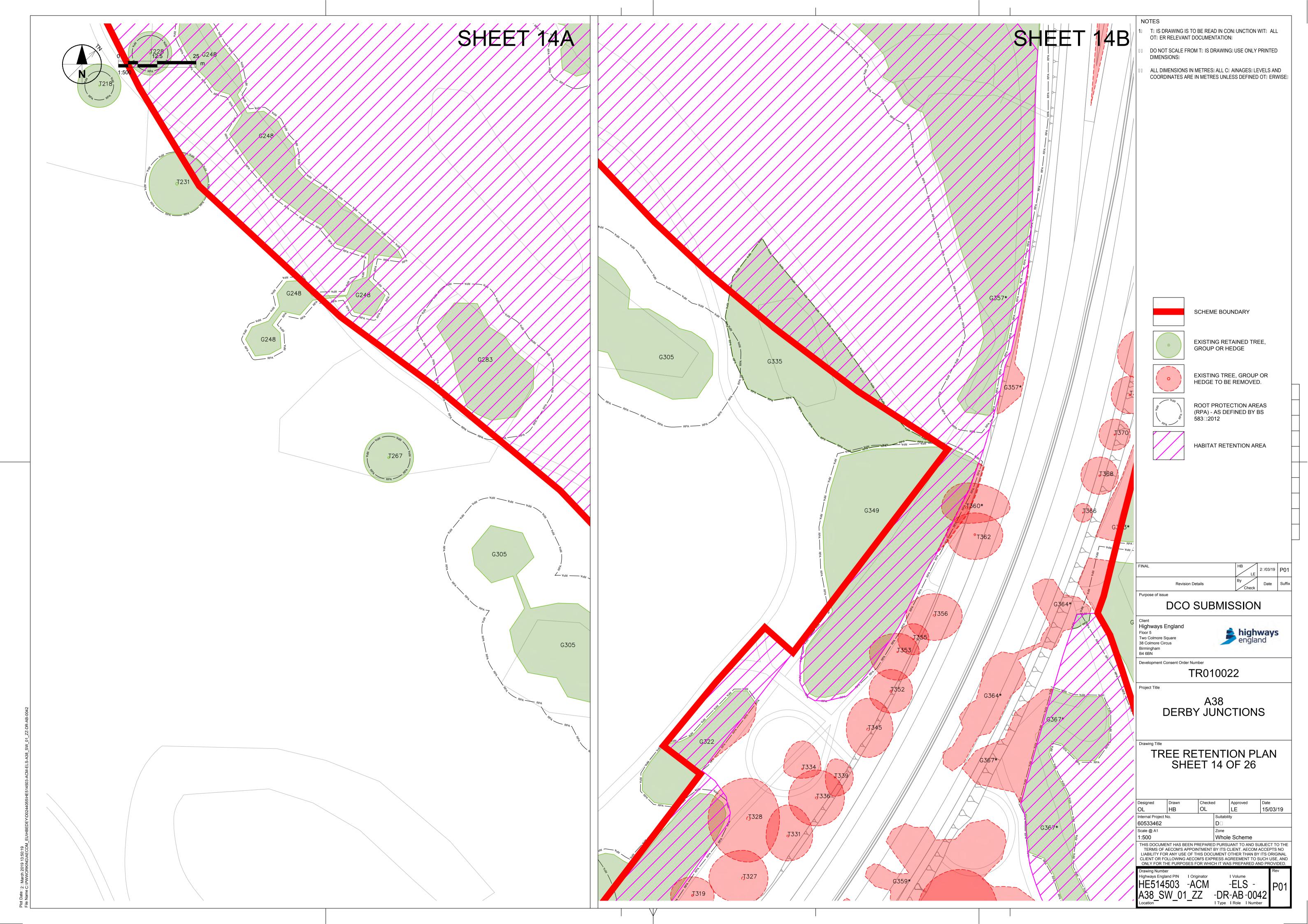




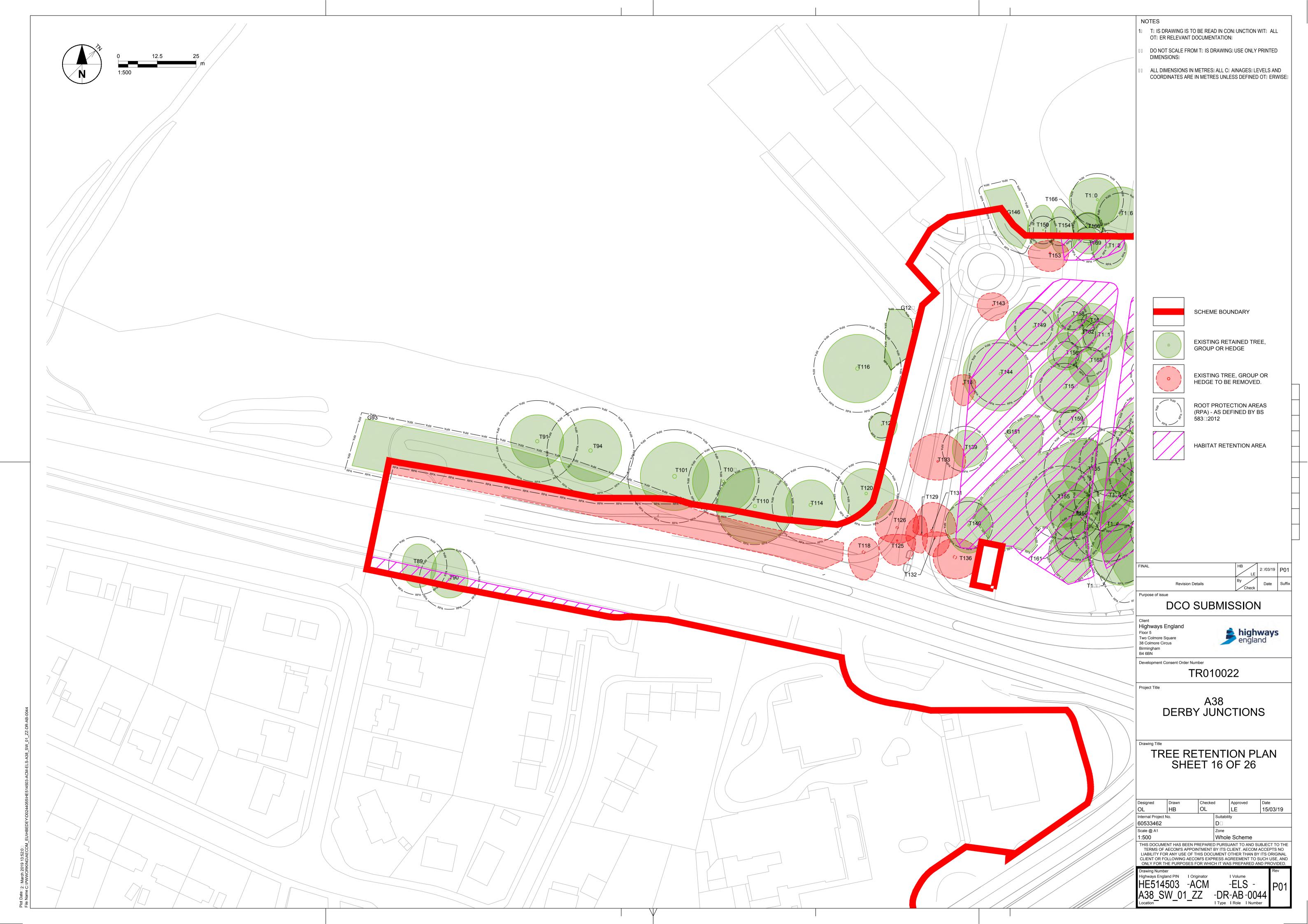




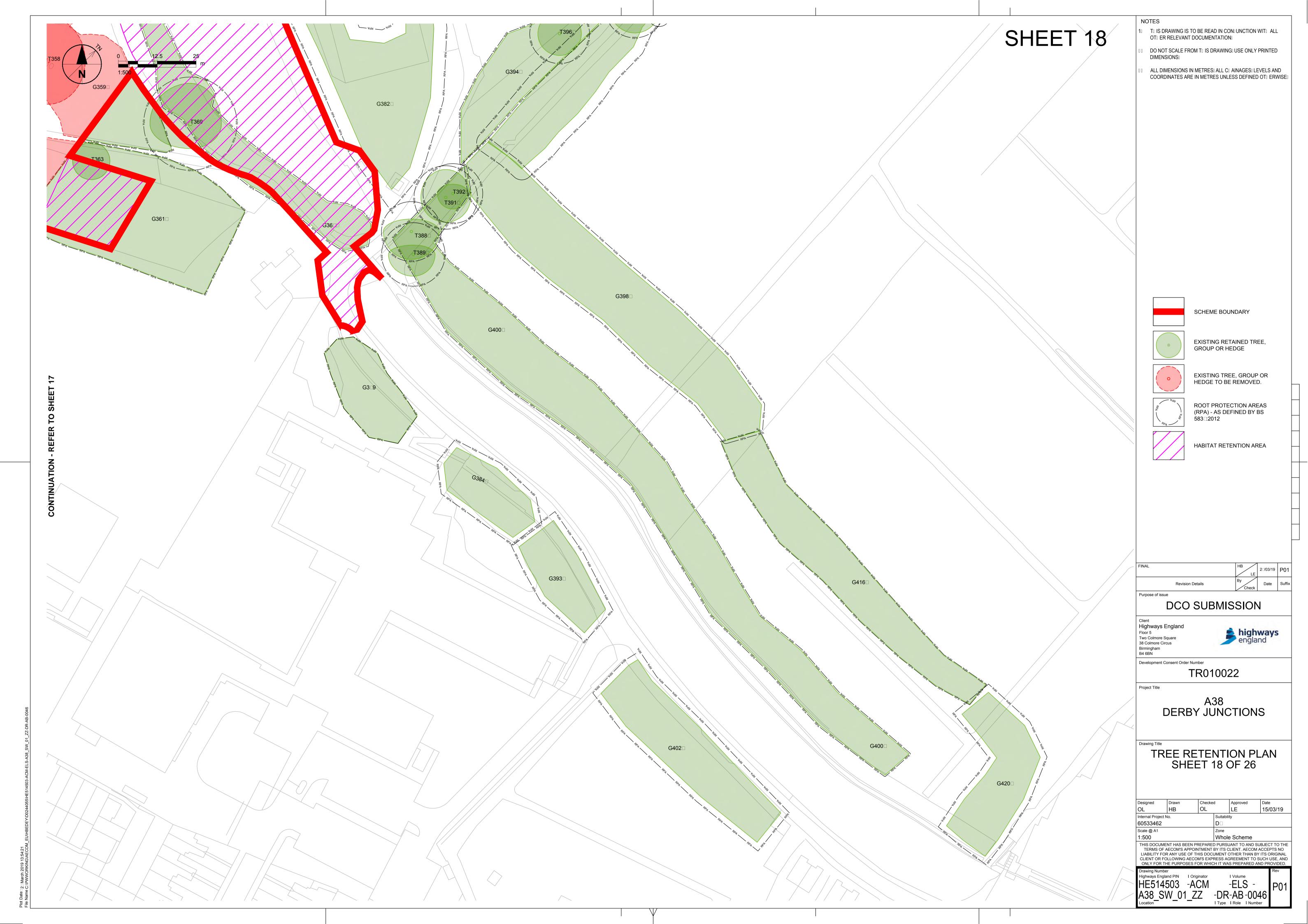


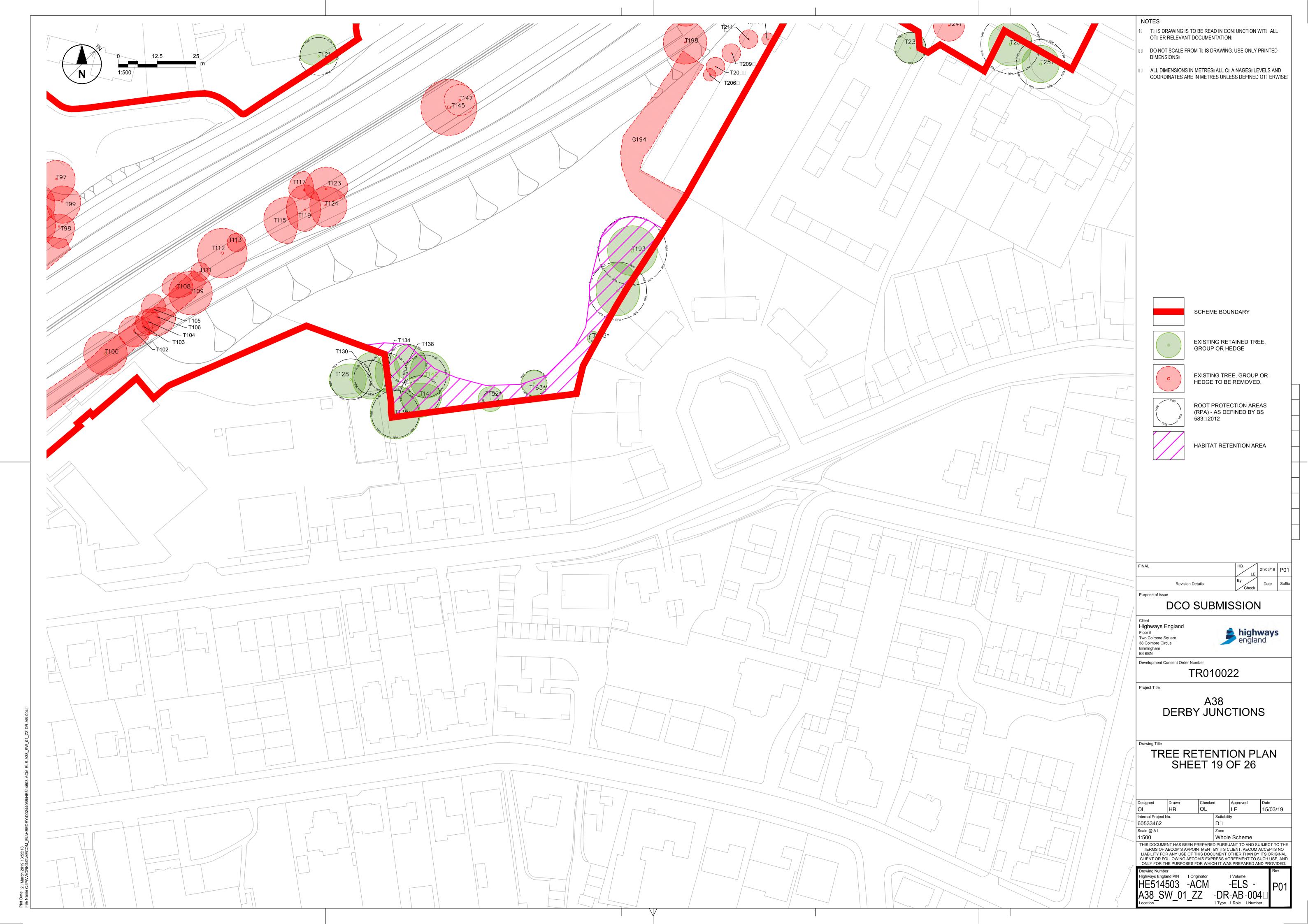


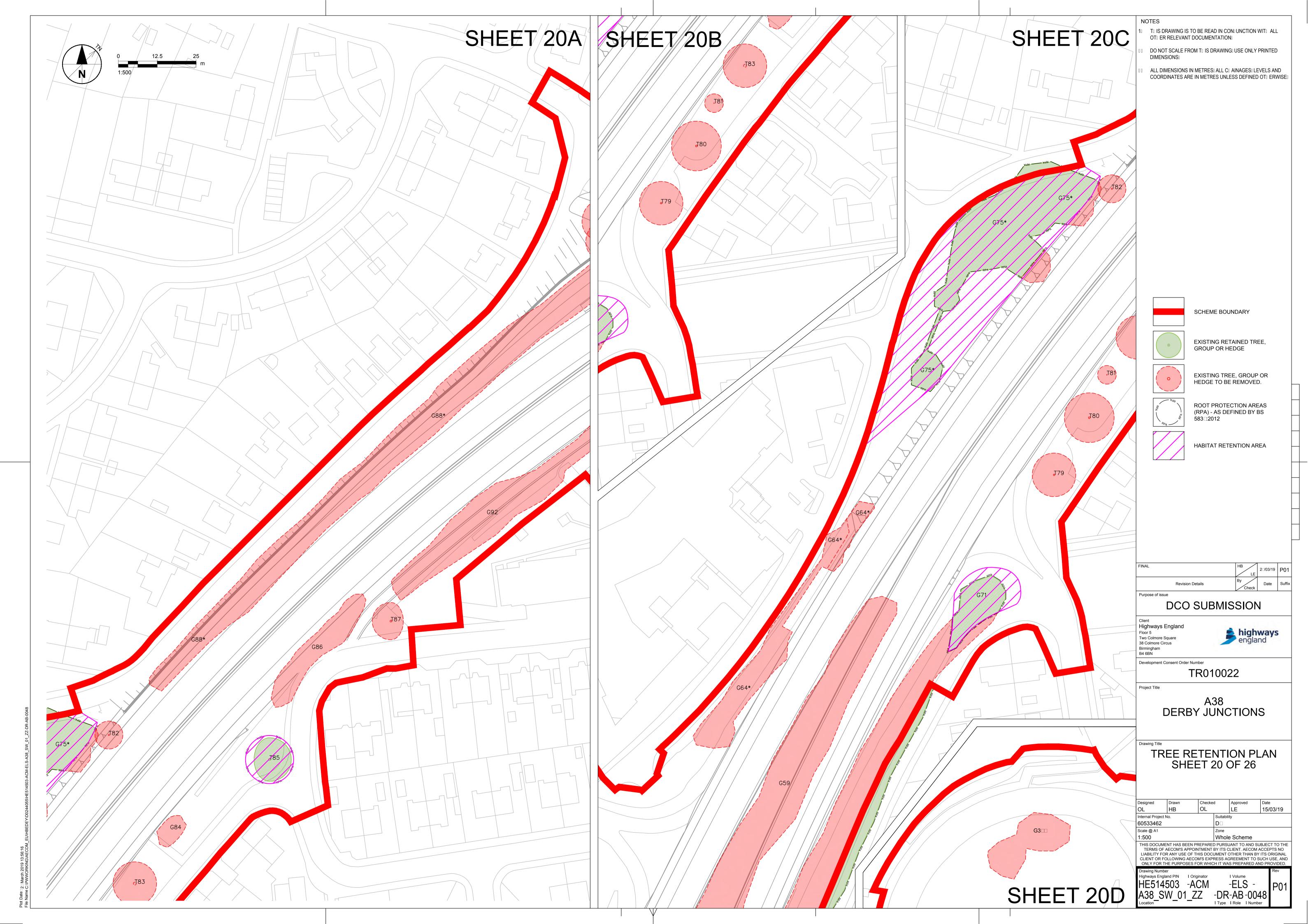




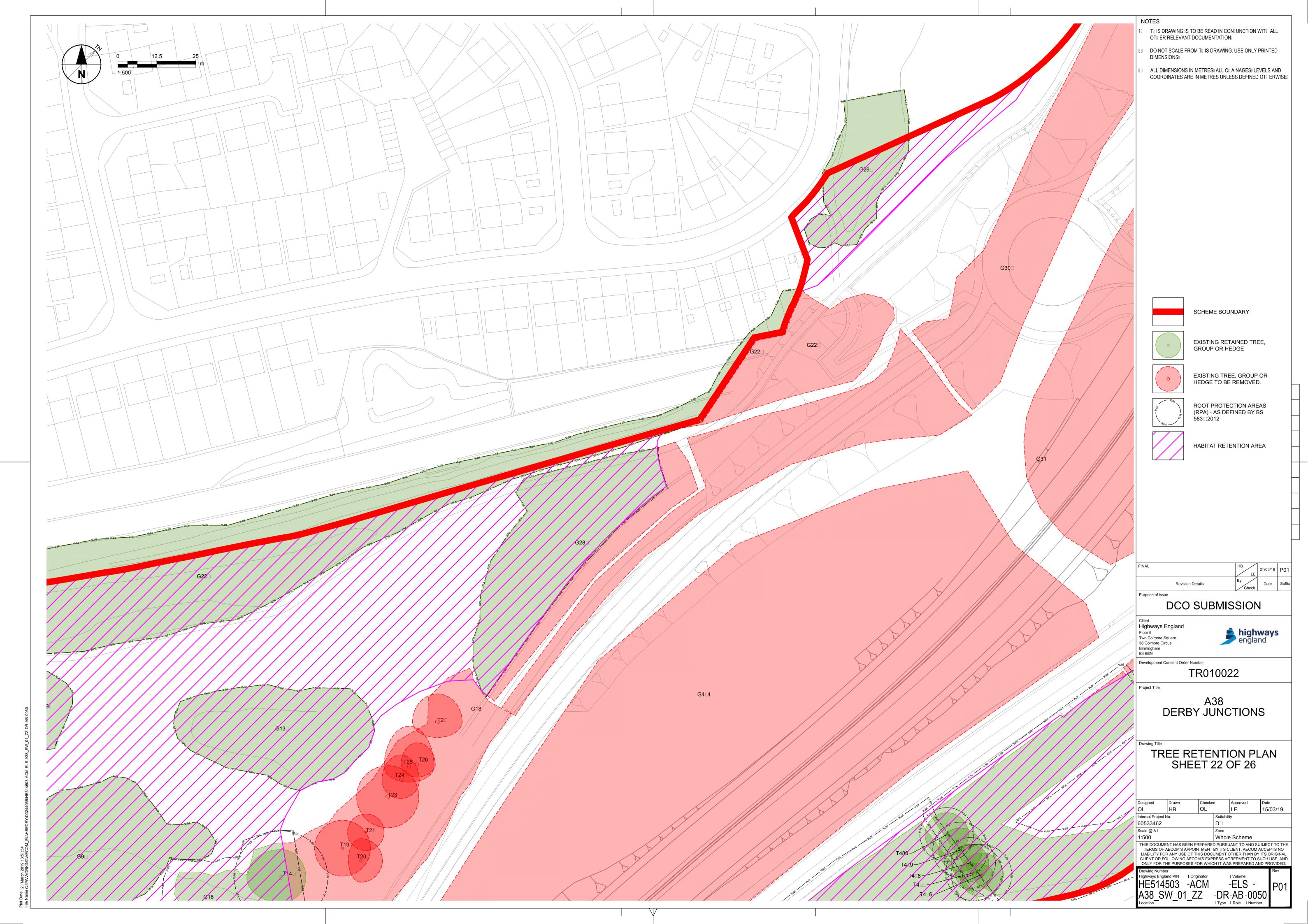


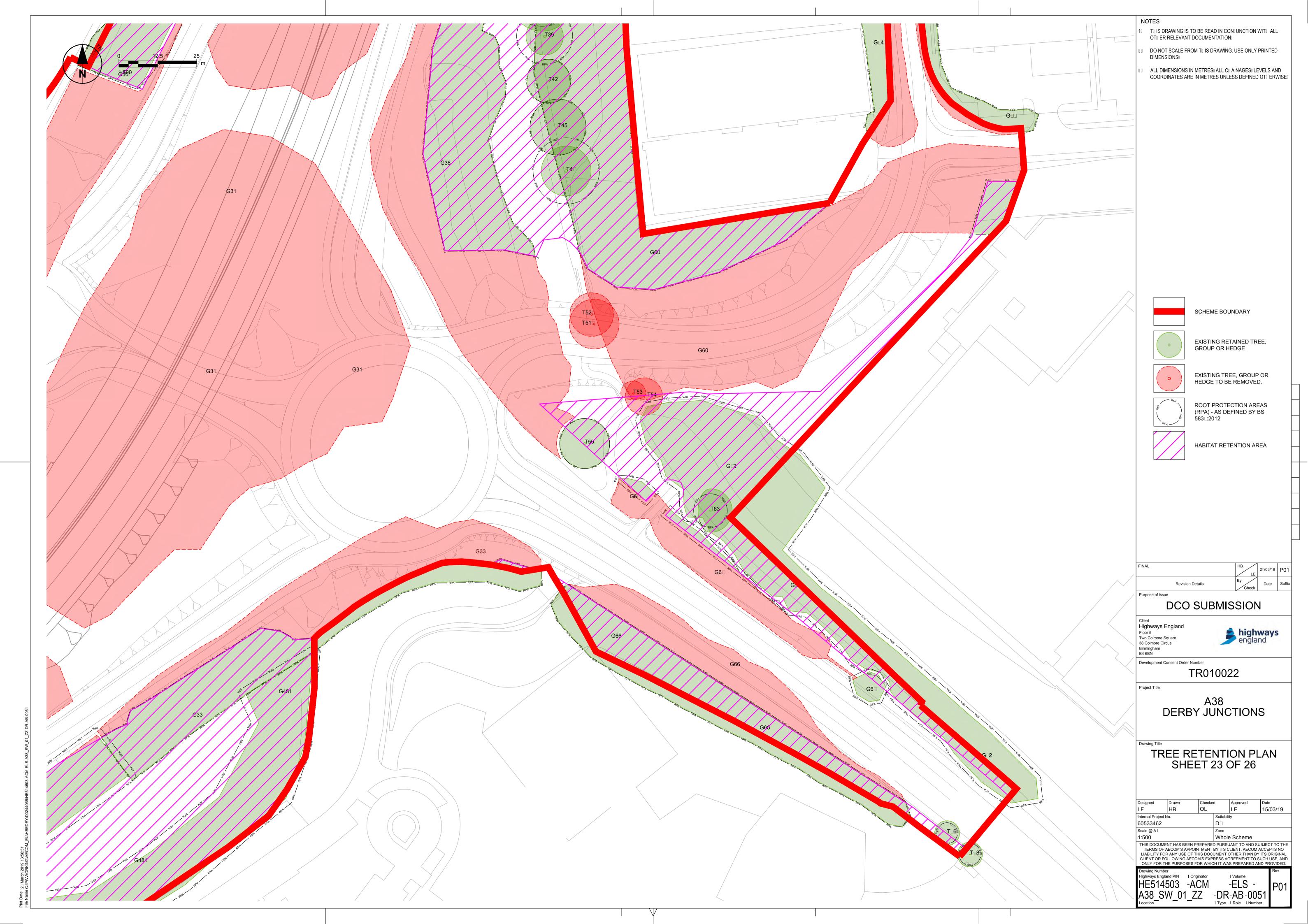


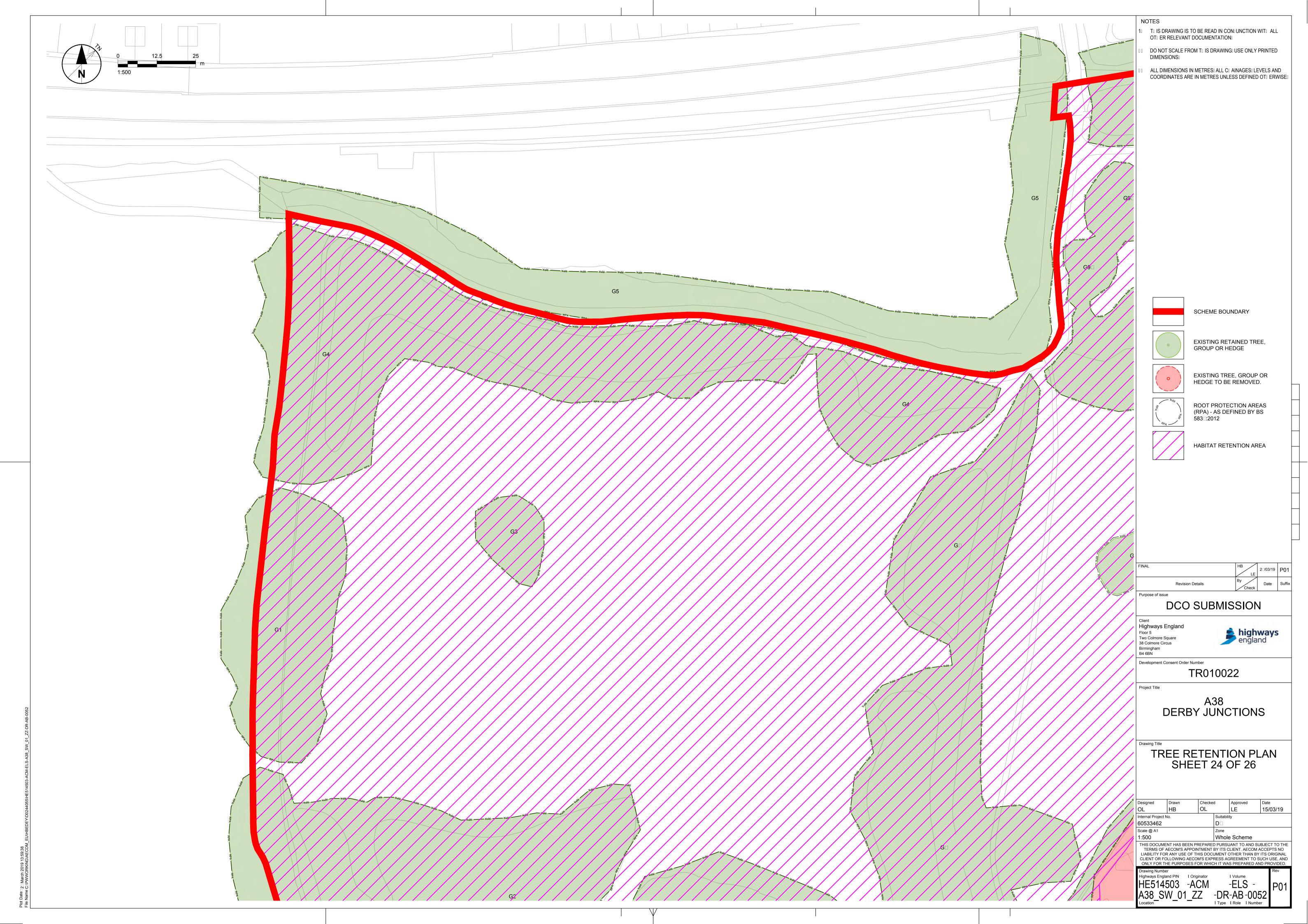


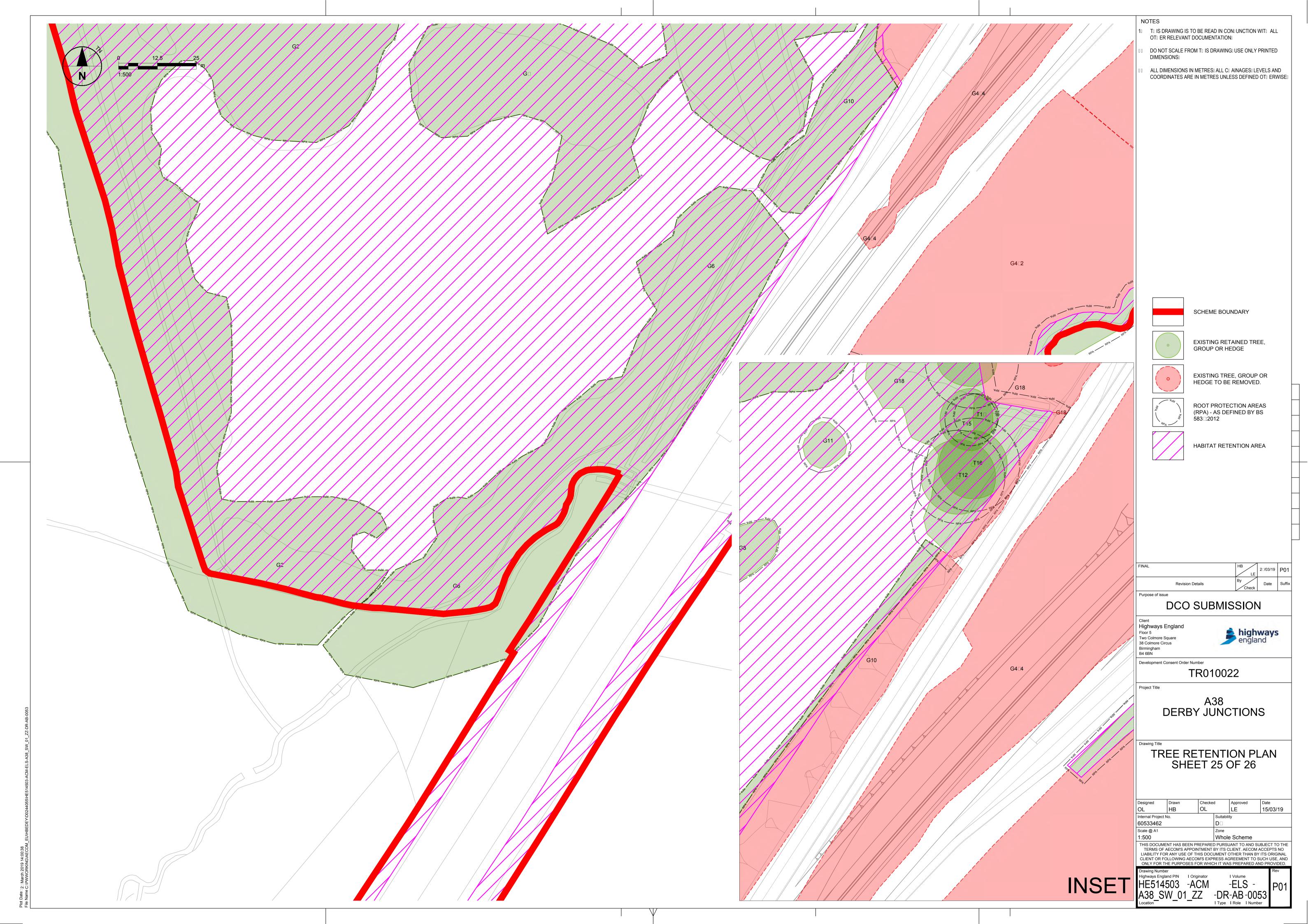


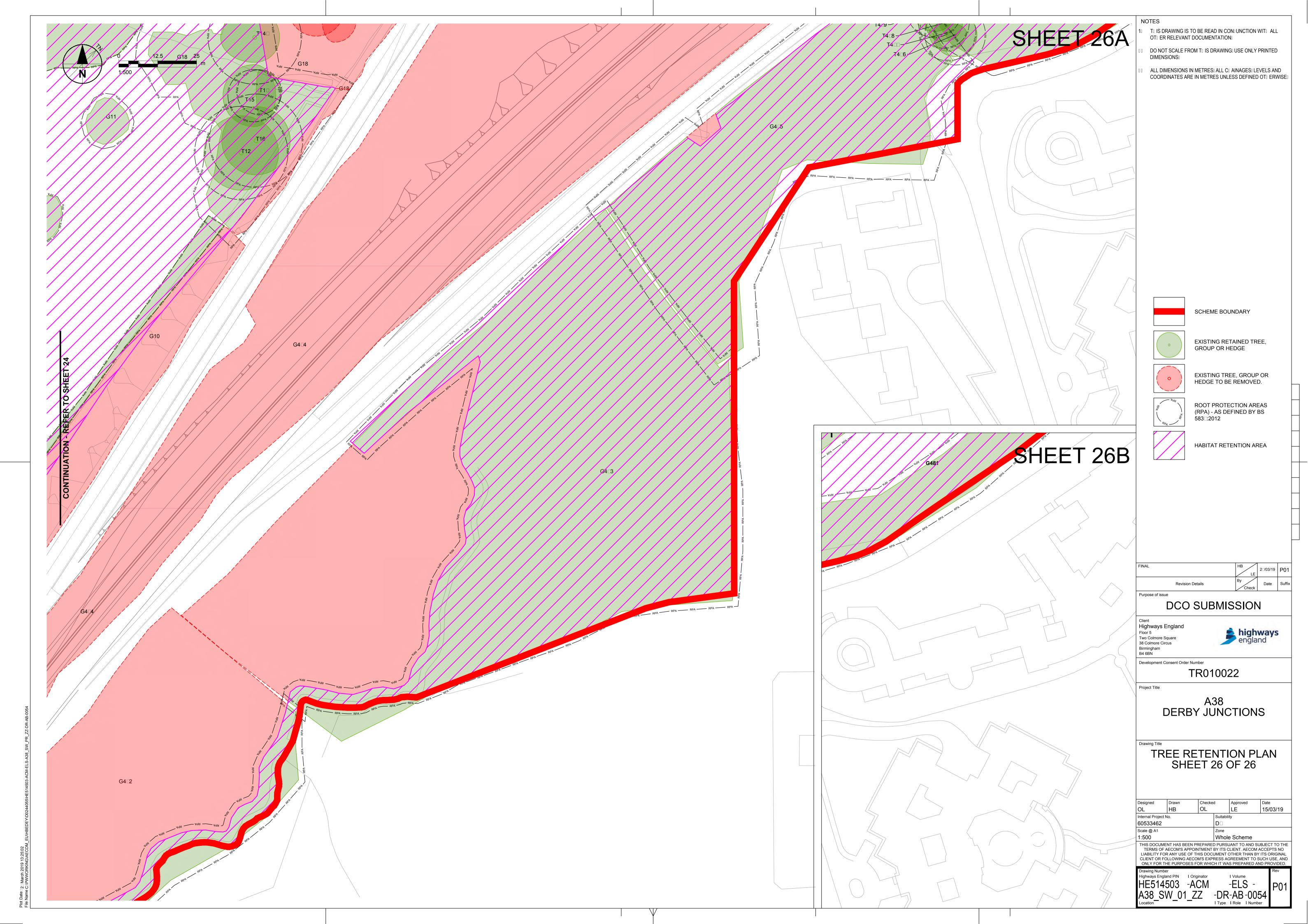












Appendix E: Outline Tree Protection Measures

Outline Tree Protection Measures

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

The area inside the fence and any additional tree protection measures would be sacrosanct and must not be removed or altered without the prior approval of the LPA Tree Officer. Any damage to tree protection measures must be reported immediately.

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

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

Suitable all weather signage would be fixed to fencing to notify site staff and visitors of the construction exclusion zone and its purpose.

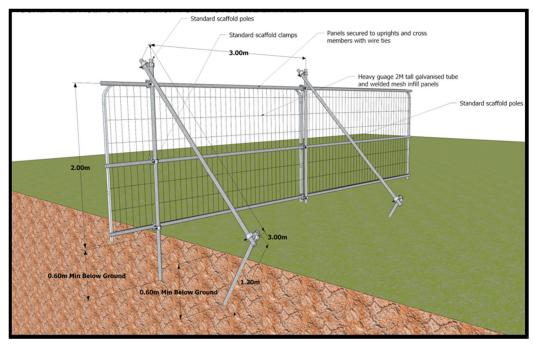


Figure 1: Default specification for protective barrier

Ground protection

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

As set out in Section 6.2.3.3 of BS5837:2012, the following ground protection measures would be appropriate:

- Suitable ground protection for pedestrian only access would comprise a single thickness
 of scaffold boards set on a compressible layer of 100mm of woodchip on a geotextile
 separation layer;
- Pedestrian operated plant up to two tonnes in weight would require the use of a proprietary ground protection system (such as Ground Guards or Eve Trakway or equivalent) set on a minimum depth of 150mm woodchip or sharp sand.
- Heavier loads would require ground protection to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice.

As a guide the threshold beyond which root development is significantly affected is a bulk density ranging from 1.4g per cm³ for clay soils, to 1.75g per cm³ for sandy soils.

Tree protective measures should stay in place until all construction operations are completed and removal is agreed with the Site arboriculturist and/ or the Local Authority Tree Officer as appropriate.

General guidance for the management of exposed roots

Excavation must only take place within the RPA of a retained tree with the prior agreement of an arboriculturist and the Local Authority Tree Officer. All excavation should be undertaken using hand tools or compressed air (such as an air spade). The following general principles would apply:

- Individual or small groups of roots less than 25mm in diameter would be retained where
 possible, but can be severed with a sharp tool such as secateurs or pruning saws to leave
 a clean cut end (ideally 100mm back from the face of the excavation to account for future
 regrowth) where they pose an obstruction;
- Where roots are encountered which are larger than 25mm in diameter or where significant groups of smaller roots are found, the advice of an arboriculturist must be sought to decide an appropriate course of action (following consultation with the Local Authority Tree Officer where appropriate);
- Roots must only be exposed for the minimum period possible. In the interim period any
 exposed roots must be completely covered with dampened hessian sacking (which may
 require ongoing re wetting) to avoid drying out and exposure to light (which can result in
 the death of roots). Backfill for excavations should utilise the parent material and must not
 be significantly compacted.

Storage, use and mixing of materials

The use, mixing and washing of materials can lead to run off or inadvertent spillage into tree root zones. Many substances often used on construction sites can be toxic to tree roots (such as concrete, fuels, salts, builders sand and herbicides), can result in the death of tree roots

and beneficial soil organisms; and have a significant impact on the future health and appearance of trees.

The storage of materials can result in an effective raised soil level. This buries tree roots at depths where air and water are less available and can lead to the decline or death of the tree.

For these reasons the storage of materials and any washing, mixing or refuelling must take place in agreed allocated areas at least 10m from the edge of the RPA of retained trees.

Any slope effect must be taken into account and where there is a potential for run off, heavy duty polythene sheeting and sandbags must be in place as bunding to prevent toxic materials reaching RPAs.

Appendix F: Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) Affected by the Scheme

Details of TPOs affected by the Scheme

TPO No	TPO Order name	Date	TPO type	Species present	Details	Works description
456	Land at school Royal School for the Deaf Land at the R.S.D. Asbourne Rd Derby	20.07.2006	A1	Main species include; Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore), Prunus avium (wild cherry), Fraxinus excelsior (common ash) and Quercus robur (English oak).	Part of this area is located within the Scheme boundary.	Some trees within this TPO area would be lost during works to make way for A38 southbound diverge slip road and associated works. Work No: 13 (refer to Works Plans [TR010022/APP/2.4])
160	On the northern boundary of the playing field and adjacent to 32 Queensway Royal School for the Deaf	30.10.1997	W1	Deciduous trees including; Quercus robur (English oak), Fraxinus excelsior (common ash) and Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore).	Part of this area is located within the Scheme boundary.	Some trees within this TPO area would be lost during works to make way for A38 southbound diverge slip road and associated works. Work No: 13 (refer to Works Plans [TR010022/APP/2.4])
116	Land to the north of and east of Queensway Land to north Markeaton Street Derby	12.10.1995	A1	Main species include; Quercus robur (English oak), Fagus sylvatica (beech), Fraxinus excelsior (ash), Pinus sylvestris (Scots pine) and Prunus avium (wild cherry).	Part of this area is located within the Scheme boundary.	Some trees within this TPO area would be lost during works to alter, realign and grade the southbound lanes of the A38 and associated works. Work No: 10 (refer to Works Plans [TR010022/APP/2.4])

