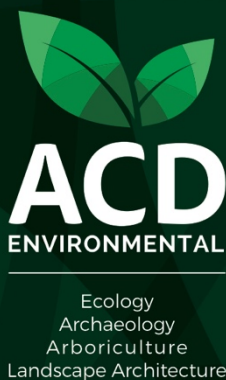


WOODCROFT FARM
WOODCROFT LANE
WATERLOOVILLE

ARBORICULTURAL
IMPACT
ASSESSMENT
&
METHOD
STATEMENT



Written by:	M Welby
Checked by:	T Grayshaw
Date:	05/03/2018
Ref:	LIN21652aia-ams
Revision:	

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1. Linden Homes instructed ACD Environmental in January 2018 to visit site to validate the supplied Ecourban tree survey data and then to prepare the following impact assessment and tree protection strategy.
- 1.2. Following the recommendations of the British Standard¹, this report includes the necessary information to support the planning application. It demonstrates that the impact, both direct and indirect, of the proposed development within the site, has been assessed and where appropriate, mitigation and tree protection proposed.
- 1.3. The implementation of the protection methods recommended within this report is critical for ensuring the retained trees are successfully protected through the construction process and must be implemented prior to any work on the site.
- 1.4. This assessment is based on the supplied layout drawing, ref: 2668-A-1005-F, 1006-B, 1007-C_SITE LAYOUT.
- 1.5. The controlling authority is Havant Borough Council, who can be contacted at: Public Service Plaza, Civic Centre Road, Havant, Hampshire, PO9 2AX, Tel: 023 9247 4174.
- 1.6. This assessment considers the impact of the development on the constraints posed by the retained trees (both beneath ground: the root protection area (RPA), and above ground: the canopy).
- 1.7. Direct impact from development comes in six main forms: 1) Surface installation within RPAs, 2) Root loss from excavation for foundations, drainage and other utilities within RPAs, 3) Soil stripping, removal and level changes within RPAs, 4) Excessive access facilitation pruning to retained trees, 5) Soil compaction from storage and vehicle movements within RPAs, 6) Soil contamination.

¹ BS5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction- Recommendations*, London: British Standards Institute

- 1.8. Indirect impact can come from changes to the site hydrology, future pressure to prune or fell, failure of trees exposed by removal of neighbouring trees, and other environmental changes which can take several years to manifest.
- 1.9. The RPA for each tree represents a minimum area in m² that should be left undisturbed around each retained tree. This is initially represented by a circle but is often adjusted to account for constraints to root growth within the site (primarily highways and buildings). It is, therefore, important to ensure the protection of trees both above and below ground. Recommendations are provided in the British Standard as to the protection of existing trees before, during and after development. This is achieved by ensuring the tree protection plan and arboricultural method statement are implemented before any commencement on site.

2.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 2.1. There is already an extant consent for the wider site that includes the subject (smaller) area, which is to be implemented as the initial phase.
- 2.2. A report by Ecurban (ref: 11210 - AIA 2, dated 12 July 2013) was submitted with the wider extant consent. This included tree protection proposals. The subject layout varies slightly in some places. To accommodate these changes, the tree protection has been adjusted.
- 2.3. ACD visited site in February 2018 to verify that the Ecurban tree data was still current and suitable to use as baseline for this tree protection strategy. Minor changes were recorded, none of which were significant enough to warrant influencing this document. A copy of the tree data is appended for reference.
- 2.4. To produce a viable and realistic tree protection strategy, the myriad no-dig areas that we included in the Ecurban report have been reduced in number, and in some places, size. Although encroachments into RPAs can be seen, the author is comfortable considering that the trees have access to fields on 'the other side', the impact will be minimal. It is essential that the tree protection on site be practical, and the implementation of many small areas of no-dig surfacing presents opportunities for mistakes and further tree protection breaches. Where possible, in-line with section

5.3.1a) of the British Standard, the fenced area has been extended contiguous to the RPA.

Additional tree removals

2.5. Whilst the Ecourban tree removals have been mirrored in this document. Additional trees are proposed for removal as follows:

- T96- conflict with plot 38
- Section of H97- conflict with plot 38
- 1No. of G94- conflict with proposed path

2.6. These further removals are inconsequential low quality and value trees and hedges. Any loss that may be felt as a result of their removal will be more than mitigated through the new planting proposed for the site.

Tree preservation orders

2.7. Tree Preservation Order TPO1931 covers many trees on the site. A copy of the plan is appended for reference.

Fencing specification

2.8. An alternative fencing specification has been agreed with the LPA Tree Officer. Details of this specification can be found in the following method statement.

Bridleway

2.9. The bridleway has already been installed. It is included on the plans for clarity.

3.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE APPENDED TREE PROTECTION PLAN REF: LIN21652-03

3.1. Phasing of operations & site supervision

3.1.1. The tree protection and other arboricultural works must be carried out in the following order:

	Operation	Present	Notes
1	Tree removals	Tree contractor	See Tree Protection Plan for trees to be removed
2	Protection barriers erected	Fencing contractor	See Tree Protection Plan for position and type of barriers
3	Pre-start meeting	ACD, site manager, groundwork, foreman, demolition foreman	To 'sign-off' protection prior to any plant activity, demolition & groundworks on site
4	No-dig surface installation	ACD, groundwork contractor, site manager	Groundwork staff to receive toolbox-talk from project arboriculturist. See method statement
5	Removal of protection barriers and landscape work	ACD, landscape contractor, site manager	See method statement

3.1.2. Supervision is required should any unplanned access and/or work be required in the construction exclusion zone.

3.1.3. Supervision will require the arboriculturist to be present throughout the task, to ensure all the arboricultural objectives are met. If the task is to take a long period of time, provided the arboriculturist is satisfied, and after an initial 'tool-box talk', the supervision may be reduced to telephone contact between the site foreman/contractor and arboriculturist.

3.2. Construction exclusions zone

3.2.1. Barriers and/or ground protection must be used to protect all retained trees before any machinery or materials are brought onto the site, and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences.

3.2.2. Where all activity can be excluded from the RPA, vertical barriers must be erected to create the construction exclusion zone (CEZ). The default position of which is shown on the appended Tree Protection Plan.

3.2.3. Where, due to site constraints, construction activity cannot be fully or permanently excluded from all, or part of a tree's RPA, appropriate ground protection can be installed.

3.2.4. It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the construction process to respect the tree protection measures and observe the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them.

3.2.5. Inside the exclusion zone, the following shall apply:

- No mechanical excavation whatsoever.
- No excavation by any other means without arboricultural site supervision.
- No hand digging without a written method statement having first been approved by the project arboriculturist.
- No lowering of levels for any purpose (except removal of grass sward using hand tools).
- No storage of plant or materials.
- No storage or handling of any chemical including cement washings.
- No vehicular access.
- No fire lighting.

3.2.6. In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees:

- No substances injurious to tree health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including cement washings), builders sand, concrete mixing

and other chemicals shall be stored or used within or directly adjacent to the protection area of retained trees.

- No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of tree foliage.

3.3. Tree protection barriers

3.3.1. The construction exclusion zone will be protected as per the appended tree protection plan that shows the default alignment of the tree protection barriers, to be installed prior to any of the following taking place:

- Archaeology
- Demolition
- Plant and material delivery
- Soil stripping
- Utility installation
- Construction works
- Landscaping

3.3.2. Stages of installation of barriers:

- 1) Hand clearance of any vegetation to allow clear working access.
- 2) Setting out of node points
- 3) Barriers erected
- 4) Site meeting with project arboriculturist to 'sign-off' tree protection fencing.
- 5) Site accessible to demolition/construction traffic

3.3.3. Once erected, all barriers will be regarded as sacrosanct, and will not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist and approval of the local planning authority.

3.3.4. The default barrier construction is suitable for areas of high-intensity development as per the image below.



3.3.5. Once barriers and/or ground protection have protected the exclusion zone, construction work can commence.

3.3.6. All weather notices should be erected on the barriers (for example see figure below).



Tree protection sign (download from <http://www.acdenvironmental.co.uk>)

3.4. Ground protection

3.4.1. If required (or as shown on the appended tree protection plan), ground protection is to be installed as follows. It must be capable of supporting the expected loads and avoiding rutting, compaction and damage to the soil: as advised in section 6.2.3 of the British Standard.

3.4.2. Stages of ground protection installation:

- 1) No plant machinery to be used in the area of ground protection for whatever reason
- 2) Dismantle primary TPF and re-erect in secondary location as shown on TPP (if required) OR erect fencing to protect any newly exposed CEZ not to be covered by ground protection.
- 3) Any shrubs, saplings or trees to be removed, are to be cut or ground out to just below ground level rather than grubbed or winched out, which can damage roots of retained trees.
- 4) Lay woven geotextile over existing ground surface by hand
- 5) Cover the area with compressible layer, woodchip, for example, using hand tools only
- 6) Cover compressible layer with side butting scaffold boards or plywood boards
- 7) Confirm surface is acceptable for use with project arboriculturist
- 8) Area ready for construction access

3.4.3. Any scaffolding required within the area will be erected with the uprights placed on spreader boards.

3.4.4. The boarding will be left in place until the construction works are finished.

3.4.5. A single thickness of boarding laid on the soil surface will provide sufficient protection for pedestrian loads. However, for wheeled or tracked construction traffic movements within the RPA, ground protection will involve the use of temporary cellular confinement systems, reinforced concrete slabs or track-board systems

details of which are to be specified by the project engineer and approved for use by the project arboriculturist and local authority before construction commences.

3.4.6. Track-boards can be sourced from Trakmats Europe Ltd, 0845 6435388, www.trakmatseurope.com, or groundguards.com

3.4.7. There is to be no excavation within ground protection area whatsoever. This includes installation of services and associated utilities.



Scaffold board pedestrian ground protection



Vehicular ground protection trackway

3.5. Site storage, parking, welfare facilities, etc.

3.5.1. The site will require provision for; site storage, contractor parking, welfare facilities, temporary services/drainage, material drop off points, etc.

3.5.2. It is acceptable to place site cabins and walkways within the CEZ provided they are installed sensitively:

- Cabins must be placed on sleepers (or similar) to spread the load, avoiding point loading and associated soil compaction.
- The delivery of cabins should ensure that any unloading via 'hi-ab' crane can be carried out without impact on the crowns of retained trees.
- Walkways, if required, should be installed as per the ground protection specification.
- Any utilities for site compounds must be run above ground. For example, WC foul pipes/drainage and temporary electrical connections.

3.5.3. It is imperative that if cabins and walkways are installed, that fencing is erected to limit access to the protected areas. If amendments are made, the project arboriculturist should sign off the proposals prior to their implementation.

3.5.4. Contractor parking and storage areas should be sited outside the CEZ.

3.6. Tree surgery and removal

3.6.1. All trees to be removed are indicated on the TPP.

3.6.2. If any surgery work is proposed, details will be submitted to, and approved by, the council, before being carried out.

3.6.3. All work will be carried out in accordance with BS3998² industry best practice and in line with any works already agreed with the council.

3.6.4. The tree surgeon shall ideally be chosen from The Arboricultural Association's Approved Contractor list. All work shall be undertaken at the appropriate time and with the consent and approval of the site agent.

3.6.5. The statutory protection^{3 4} will be adhered to. If further advice is required, particularly if bats are discovered during tree work, it will be obtained from Natural England or other competent persons and recommendations adhered to.

3.6.6. The stumps of any trees removed from within the Construction Exclusion Zone or the RPAs of retained trees will be either cut flush to ground level and left in situ or ground out using a stump grinder. They will not be winched out.

3.6.7. All operations shall be carefully carried out to avoid damage to the trees being treated or neighbouring trees. No trees to be retained shall be used for anchorage or winching purposes.

² *BS3998:2010- Recommendations for Tree Work*. London: British Standards Institute

³ *Wildlife and Countryside Act*. (1981) London: HMSO.

⁴ *Countryside and Rights of Way Act*. (2000) London: HMSO.

3.7. Soft landscaping

3.7.1. All landscaping and associated ground preparation within exclusion zones will be carried out sensitively to ensure root damage is minimised as much as is practicable.

3.7.2. At no time is any heavy plant to be used within any protected area.

3.7.3. Removal of existing vegetation (including turf) will be carried out with hand tools only.

3.7.4. Should the soil be compacted or have a poor structure that may hinder the development of any new planting, soil decompaction techniques may be used upon consultation with the project arboriculturist.

3.7.5. Tree protection barriers may be removed to allow access and then replaced as required/per approved documents (in liaison with the arboricultural clerk of works)

3.7.6. Levels (high spots) will not be reduced or excavated in any way. Use good quality topsoil to level any low-lying areas and hollows, and provide a fine tilth to lay turf on. This imported soil must not result in a level increase of more than 100mm in any area.

3.7.7. Import materials by hand in wheelbarrow or using a digger sited outside the sensitive area.

3.7.8. Any excavation for planting pits must be dug using hand tools only.

3.7.9. No works will be carried out within any protected areas if the soil moisture is at a level likely to allow compaction to occur.

3.8. Installation of underground services

3.8.1. Mechanical trenching for the installation of underground apparatus and drainage severs any roots present and can change the local soil hydrology in a way that adversely affects the health of the tree. For this reason, particular care should be taken in the routeing and methods of installation of all underground apparatus. Wherever possible, apparatus should be routed outside RPAs. Where this is not possible, it is preferable to keep apparatus together in common ducts. Inspection chambers should be sited outside the RPA.

3.8.2. Where underground apparatus is to pass within the RPA, detailed plans showing the proposed routeing should be drawn up in conjunction with the project arboriculturist. In such cases, trenchless insertion methods should be used: Microtunnelling, Surface-launched directional drilling, Pipe ramming or Impact moling (see BS5837:2012 Table 3), with entry and retrieval pits being sited outside the RPA. Provided that roots can be retained and protected, excavation using hand-held tools might be acceptable for shallow service runs. If this is the case, the following methodology must be followed:

3.8.3. Stages for installing services by hand within tree protection areas:

No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
- 2) Remove just enough tree protection fencing to allow access to area and facilitate trenching.
- 3) Remove any surface vegetation or existing hard surfaces using hand tools.
- 4) Using an air-pick excavate the trench, keeping to minimum dimensions required.
- 5) Roots occurring in clumps of 25 mm diameter and over are encountered they will be retained and kept damp by covering with hessian (re-wetted as required). If required, these should be severed

only following consultation with an arboriculturist; as such roots might be essential to the tree's health and stability.

- 6) Feed in services.
- 7) Backfill trench with 200-300mm depth of excavated soil, or a mixture of excavated and imported topsoil to BS3882: 2015, firming down with heels.
- 8) Repeat step 7 until trench is filled.
- 9) Re-erect tree protection fencing as per approved plan.

3.8.4. The method of excavation above, for trenching within RPAs, is using air excavation. This tool utilises compressed air to remove soil from around tree roots causing minimal damage and can be run off a typical site compressor. ACD can provide details of contractors supplying air excavation services if required.

3.8.5. Alternatively, trenchless technology, such as thrust boring can be used in some instances and is particularly effective as it can pass directly under the tree, at a depth which is likely to avoid almost all impact on roots of the subject tree. As no access/thrust pits will be located within the RPAs of the subject trees, the need for arboricultural supervision is limited.

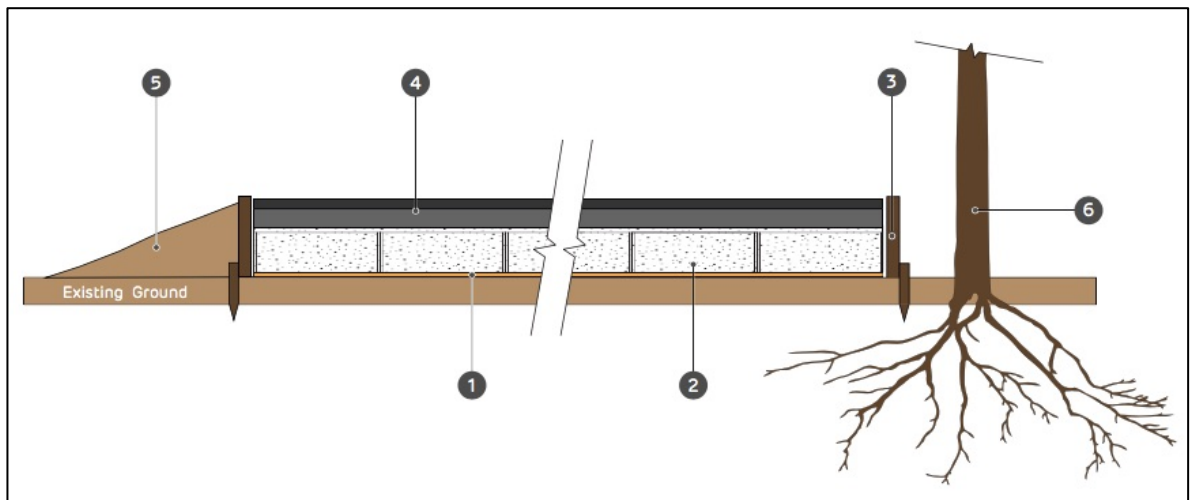
3.8.6. Reference can be made to NJUG Vol 4⁵ for guidance, but any approach must be approved by the project arboriculturist and brought to the attention of the local authority tree officer.

⁵ National Joint Utilities Group. (2010). *Volume 4: NJUG Guidelines For The Planning, Installation And Maintenance Of Utility Apparatus In Proximity To Trees (Issue 2) – Operatives Handbook*. NJUG.

3.9. Installation of 'no-dig' surface

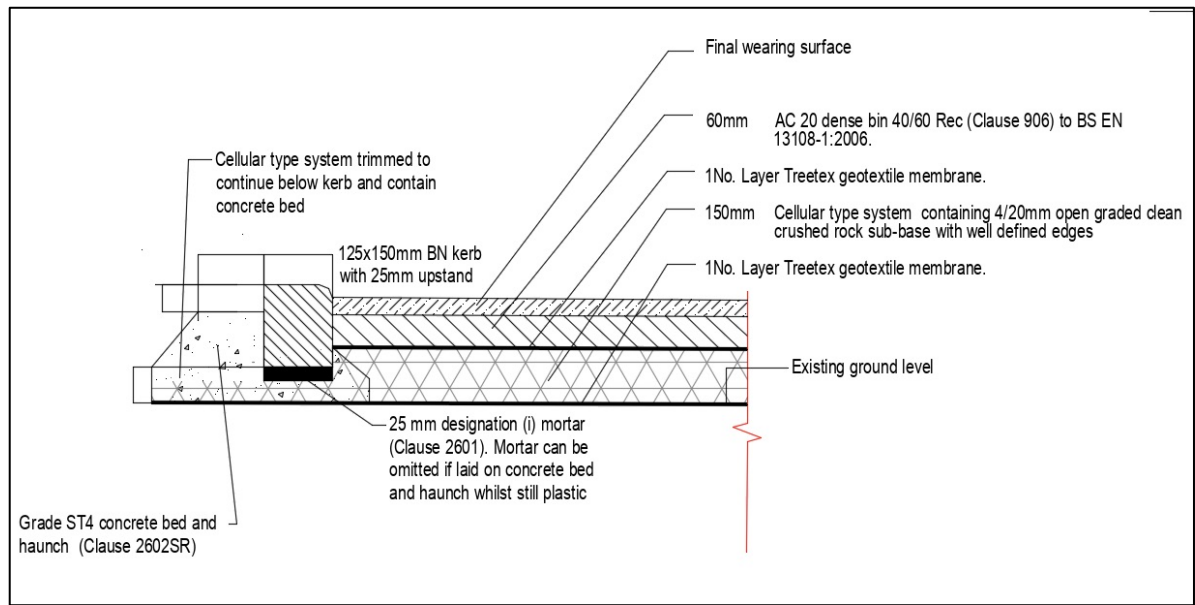
3.9.1. To ensure that tree roots, within the ground under this proposed surface, continue to survive during and after construction a cellular confinement system (CCS) such a ProtectaWeb⁶ of 75-200mm depth is to be used.

3.9.2. The following example CCS spec is courtesy of Wrekin Products and shows an asphalt finish. Other surfaces can be used, and similar CCS are available from other suppliers.



- 1 Root-tex 30 geotextile
- 2 70-200mm deep ProtectaWeb tree root protection system infilled with 4/20 clean angular stone to BS EN 13242 / EN 12620
- 3 Treated timber edging (or other edging detail acceptable)
- 4 Asphalt surface to engineer's details
- 5 Soil graded to edging (if required)
- 6 Existing tree

⁶ Wrekin Products, www.wrekinproducts.com, 01543 440440.



Example of concrete kerb installation

3.9.3. Stages for Installation of the cellular confinement surface:

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work
- 2) Dismantle TPF and re-erect in secondary location as shown on TPP
- 3) Remove existing vegetation by using a specific herbicide (as advised by a specialist) or manual removal with hand tools only. Agreed removal of shrubs, saplings or trees, within the protected areas of retained trees are to be cut or ground out to just below ground level rather than grubbed or winched out, which can damage roots of retained trees.
- 4) Retain all original ground levels after vegetation removal. No excavation whatsoever.
- 5) Remove any existing hard surfaces (paving, tarmac etc.) Hand tools should be used if possible. If machinery is required for this operation, it must be used only on existing surfaces or outside the protection areas and tree canopies (approval from project arboriculturist must be sought before using machinery). The sub base of existing surfaces or foundations should be left in situ where possible to avoid unnecessary root disturbance and provide a base for the new surface.

- 6) Install a non-woven geotextile (such as Root-tex 30) directly over soil grade level (levelled where necessary, by non-compacted washed sand) and fix in place.
- 7) Lay the cellular system over the geotextile, which is secured open under tension during the infill process with steel staples or wooden pegs.
- 8) Install kerbs and edgings directly on top of existing soil grade level. For light structures, a treated peg and board may be acceptable. For more substantial structures, railway sleepers, haunched concrete with road pins, drilled kerbstones, gabions or cast in situ kerbs will be appropriate.
- 9) Fill the cellular system ensuring any machinery works only on already filled areas. Typical infill consists of no fines angular granular material 20-40mm, which will remain uncompacted.
- 10) Cover with a non-woven geotextile (Root-tex 30 or similar).
- 11) Install porous wearing surface.

3.9.4. Any variation to the above specification must meet the following design criteria for low-invasive surfaces to provide the conditions for continued tree survival and growth:

- Maintain oxygen diffusion through new surface to rooting area (5-12% by volume⁷)
- Maintain sufficient passage of water to the rooting area (12-40% by volume⁸)
- Avoid compaction by maintaining a soil structure sufficient to sustain root growth (soil bulk density below 1.4g/cc⁹).

3.9.5. Site analysis of the soil type and its structural characteristics will be required prior to determining the specific depth of products to be adopted for example, footpaths normally require a depth of 75mm and, 100mm to 200mm depths are used

⁷ Smith, R. J. (2006). *Tree Roots in the Built Environment*. HSO

⁸ Coder, D. K. (2000). *Tree Root Growth Requirements*. University of Georgia

⁹ Harris, C. M. (2004). *Arboriculture, Tree Management of Shade Trees and Vines*.

for residential driveways, while greater depths may be required for the passage of heavier traffic such as for construction access and delivery vehicles.

3.9.6. If ground levels are to be raised more than 150mm this should be achieved by the use of a granular material, which does not inhibit vertical gaseous diffusion. For example no-fines gravel, washed aggregate, structural soil (min. 20% sand content) or cobbles.

3.10. Ditch Clearance Within Root Protection Areas

3.10.1. As an average tracked machine (<20 ton) applies less ground pressure than an average human, in principle the careful use of tracked excavators within RPAs is acceptable. Damage occurs when the excavator turns, chewing up the ground surface. Therefore, to avoid this the excavator must only travel in and out of the area in a linear manner, else ground protection matting must be used.

Stages for ditch clearance

- 1) Discuss procedure with project arboriculturist (via site meeting if appropriate).
- 2) Define sensitive area.
- 3) Remove tree protection fencing (if present) to allow access to area.
- 4) If access allows, use a small (<20ton) excavator with a bucket with no tines, to carefully remove debris avoiding excavation into original ditch profile, travelling in and out of the RPA in a single linear path to avoid turning. A banksman will be required. Any dumper used for transporting arisings must be sited outside the RPA.
- 5) If access is restricted, use hand tools to clear loose debris, avoiding excavation into the original ditch profile.
- 6) Once complete, erect tree protection fencing if required (see original tree protection plan).

3.11. Installation of boundary fencing within protected areas

3.11.1. Stages for installing wooden fence posts:

No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
- 2) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
- 3) Dig postholes using hand tools, avoiding damage to the protective bark covering larger roots. Roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back using either secateurs or a hand saw, leaving a clean cut.
- 4) Damage or severance of roots above 25mm diameter must be avoided. If roots of this size are discovered, the hole should be relocated. If there are a large number of such roots it may be necessary to relocate the hole by half a fence panels length and adjust the fence panels accordingly.
- 5) Line hole with non-porous lining, for example, durable polyethene bag.
- 6) Insert post and fill post-hole with concrete to just below ground level.
- 7) Trim polyethene to ground level and fill with clean topsoil.

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Director & Principal Arboriculturist

06 March 2018

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Appendix 1: Tree Categories Explained

BS5837:2012 Table 1 -Cascade chart for tree quality assessment			
Category and definition		Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)	
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years		*Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) *Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline *Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>	
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years		Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years		Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm		Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
		Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits
			Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Background fill colour represents BS 5837 (2012) categories: A Category trees have green backgrounds, B Category trees have light blue backgrounds, C Category trees have grey backgrounds and U Category trees have red backgrounds.

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m ²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T1	Oak	16	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	8	8	2	M	Some crown asymmetry		A2	319	10.1
G2	Mixed sp incl. oak, ash & hawthorn	<12	<24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Young trees influenced by proximity to adjacent trees	FELL (PART OF GROUP)	C1	26	2.9
T3	Ash	16	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8	3	M			A2	319	10.1
T4	Oak	13	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	M	Heavily pruned in the past, marginal B tree		B1	275	9.4
T5	Oak	18	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	9	9	5	M	Some crown asymmetry		A2	335	10.3
G6	Oak with mixed sp. understorey	<18	<80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	4	M	Poorer quality trees, some severely pruned and declining	FELL	C1	290	9.6
G6a	Oak with mixed sp. understorey	<18	<80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	4	M	Important landscape trees, poorer quality trees at southern end		A2	290	9.6
T7	Oak	12	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	5	7	3	M	DEAD	FELL	U	391	11.2

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m ²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
G8	Oak	<16	<95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	3	M	Important landscape trees, stems covered in ivy, sever and reinspect		A2	408	11.4
G9	Oak	<10	<37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	3	MA	Younger trees		A2	62	4.4
G10	Oak	<12	<105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	3	M			A2	499	12.6
G11	Oak	<11	<125*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	<3	M	One tree twin stemmed at base		A2	707	15.0
T12	Oak	11	80*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	<3		Declining, stem covered in dense ivy	Sever ivy and reinspect	C1	290	9.6
T13	Oak	17	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8	<3	M	With hawthorn understorey		A2	443	11.9
T14	Oak	16	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	4	3	<3	MA	With hawthorn understorey		A2	180	7.6
T15	Oak	15	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	10	<3	M	With hawthorn understorey		A2	673	14.6
T16	Oak	15	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	12	3	<3	M	Some crown asymmetry and browsing damage at base		A2	461	12.1
T17	Oak	16	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	14	12	<3	M	Some crown asymmetry and browsing damage at base		A2	499	12.6

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T18	Oak	14	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	9	9	<3	M	Some crown asymmetry and browsing damage at base		A2	268	9.2
T19	Oak	16	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	8	<3	M	Storm damage	Remove damaged limbs	A2	489	12.5
T20	Oak	12	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	5	5	<3	MA	Influenced by proximity to adjacent tree, decay at base		B1	142	6.7
T21	Oak	15	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8	<3	M			A2	383	11.0
T22	Oak	12	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	6	<3	M	Browsing damage at base with decay and some canopy dieback	MONITOR	Preliminary A2	248	8.9
G22a	Hawthorn	5	30*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	M	Small trees		C1	41	3.6
G23	Oak & ash	<20	<135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	13	10	15	<3	M	Browsing damage at base		A2	824	15.0
G24	Ash & hawthorn	<19	<45*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	8	7	<2	MA	Satellite group to G23. Influenced by their proximity to adjacent trees, some with structural defects, decay or leaning stems		C1	92	5.4

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m ²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T25	Ash	9	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	Y	Dying, wounded on main stem	FELL	U	28	3.0
T26	Oak	19	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	13	9	<3	M			A2	718	15.0
T27	Ash	19	84*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	12	6	<3	M	Tight fork at 3m with included bark. Unbalanced crown and thinning canopy.	MONITOR	A2	319	10.1
T28	Oak	17	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	2	4	<3	MA	Influenced by proximity to adjacent tree. Decay at base and dieback in upper canopy		C1	197	7.9
T29	Oak	16	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	13	12	<3	M	Wounding at base with decay	MONITOR	B1	741	15.0
T30	Oak	16	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	9	6	<3	M	Some crown asymmetry		A2	461	12.1
T31	Ash	14	85*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	10	8	<3	M	Advanced decay in main stem	FELL	U	327	10.2
G32	Hawthorn	<5	<35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	-	M	Small trees with stem damage		C1	55	4.2
T33	Crab apple	8	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	4	2	1	OM	Unbalanced crown, decay in main stem		C1	209	8.2
T34	Hawthorn	9	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	<1	OM	Small tree		B2/B3	157	7.1
G34a	Elder	5	<30*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	<2	M	Small trees/shrubs		C1	41	3.6

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T35	Ash	<10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	6	6	<3	MA	Advanced decay in main stem	FELL	U	113	6.0
T36	Holly	9	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	<2	M	Small offsite tree		C1	113	6.0
H37	Hazel, hawthorn with scattered ash	<10	<35*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	w	-	M	Unmanaged, boundary hedge	Cut back where appropriate	C1	55	4.2
G38	Ash	<18	<35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	MA	Multi stemmed trees with tight forks and poor architectural framework	FELL	C1	55	4.2
T39	Ash	13	45*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	6	4	<3	M	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect		A2	92	5.4
T40	Hawthorn	9	<30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	5	<3	M	Unbalanced crown and stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect		C1	41	3.6
T41	Ash	16	75*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	8	8	<3	M	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect		A2	254	9.0
T42	Oak	12	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	0	0	6	<3	M	Severely unbalanced due to proximity to adjacent tree		C1	163	7.2

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T43	Ash	18	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	7	6	<3	M	Twin stemmed at 1.5m with tight fork and wounding on stem		C1	499	12.6
T44	Field maple	<12	45*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	6	2	M			A2	92	5.4
T45	Oak	17	130*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	9	11	<3	M			A2	765	15.0
G46	Hazel & holly	<4	<45*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	-	M	Small trees/shrubs		C1	92	5.4
T47	Oak	16	>125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	4	9	4	M			A2	707	15.0
T48	Oak	18	110*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	4	5	4	M	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect		A2	547	13.2
T49	Beech	16	>125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	10	<3	OM	Twin stemmed at 2m, large girth		A2	707	15.0
T50	Oak	18	110*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	10	<3	M	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect		A2	547	13.2
G51	Oak	<17	<125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	11	10	<3	M	Some dieback in upper canopy		A2	707	15.0
T52	Beech	16	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	6	10	<3	M	Some crown asymmetry		A2	228	8.5
T53	Oak	19	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	5	4	<4	M			A2	261	9.1
T54	Beech	19	105*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	5	3	4	M	Twin stemmed at 1m, tight fork with included bark	FELL	U	499	12.6

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T55	Ash	7	30*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Dead	FELL	U	41	3.6	
T56	Yew	8	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	<3	M			A2	142	6.7
G57	Oak	<18	<65*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	9	9	<4	MA	Stems covered in dense ivy	Sever ivy and reinspect	A2	191	7.8
T58	Oak	18	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	8	6	<3	M			A2	268	9.2
G59	Oak	<18	<40*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	<4	MA	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect		A2	72	4.8
T60	Oak	18	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	10	10	<4	M	Browsing damage at base		A2	567	13.4
T61	Oak	<18	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	6	4	M			A2	366	10.8
T62	Oak	<18	90*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	6	4	M	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect		A2	366	10.8
T63	Oak	<16	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	5	4	M	Unbalanced crown		B1	174	7.4
G64	Oak	<16	<54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	6	4	MA			A2	132	6.5
T65	Oak	<16	32*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	4	MA	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect		A2	46	3.8
T66	Oak	<16	75*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8	4	M	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect		A2	254	9.0

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T67	Oak	<16	75*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	7	<3	M	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect		A2	254	9.0
H68	Hawthorn	<4	<20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	M	Hedge		C1	18	2.4
T69	Oak	<18	90*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	7	7	4	M	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect		A2	366	10.8
G69a	Leyland cypress	12	40*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<3	<3	<3	<3	4	MA	Unremarkable domestic conifer type planting	FELL	C1	72	4.8
T70	Monterey cypress	13	<120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	3	M	Multi stemmed with tight fork, extensive dieback and brown foliage in upper crown	FELL	U	651	14.4
T71	Ash	10	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	<3	M	Severely pruned	FELL	C1	109	5.9
T72	Yew	<8	42*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	6	<2	M	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect	FELL	B1	80	5.0
T73	Pear	7	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	7	4	2	M	Severely unbalanced with cavity in main stem		U	59	4.3
T74	Monterey cypress	17	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	3	M		FELL	B1	312	10.0
T75	Walnut	7	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	2	MA	Thinning canopy. Marginal B Tree	FELL	B1	41	3.6

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m ²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
G75a	Hawthorn, ash & goat willow	6	50*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	2	MA	Small ivy clad trees with poor structural framework	FELL	C1	113	6.0
T76	Weeping willow	10	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	7	<1	MA		FELL	B1	132	6.5
T77	Cherry	<12	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	3	MA	Twin stemmed at 3m with tight fork	FELL	C1	59	4.3
G78	Mixed sp incl. hawthorn & holly	6	40*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	-	MA	Small trees	FELL	C1	72	4.8
T78a	Ash	16	80*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	11	-	M	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect		A2	290	9.6
G79	Ash with hawthorn understory	<13	<45*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	M	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect. Some with defects and poor structural framework.	FELL	C1	92	5.4
G79a	Holly	9		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	-	M	Small trees	FELL	C1	0	0.0
T80	Ash	15	40*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	7	-	M	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect	FELL	B1	72	4.8
T81	Oak	17	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11	10	11	3	M			A2	707	15.0

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m ²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T81a	Ash	11	25*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	MA	Small ivy clad tree	FELL	C1	28	3.0
T82	Oak	10	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	1	1	3	MA	Severely unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent tree		C1	84	5.2
T83	Oak	16	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	10	9	3	M	Browsing damage at base		A2	567	13.4
H84	Mixed sp. mainly hawthorn	<4	<20*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	M		FELL (PART OF HEDGE)	C1	18	2.4
T85	Oak	10	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	<3	MA			A2	290	9.6
T86	Oak	12	84*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	5	5	<3	MA	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect		A2	319	10.1
T87	Oak	16	100*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8	<3	M			A2	452	12.0
T88	Oak	14	102*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	7	<3	M	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect		A2	471	12.2
T89	Oak	17	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	7	7	<3	M			A2	327	10.2
T90	Oak	17	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	9	10	<3	M	Decay at base (<i>Ganoderma</i> sp infection)	Further investigatio n required	Prelim inary B1	518	12.8
T91	Oak	16	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	9	10	<3	M	Thin crown	MONITOR	B1	383	11.0
T92	Oak	17	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	6	8	<3	M			A2	327	10.2

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T93	Wild service	10	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	<1	M			B3	72	4.8
G94	Ash	<12	<36*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	-	Y	Young multi stemmed trees with poor architectural framework		C1	59	4.3
T95	Oak	14	110*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	8	9	<3	M	Declining	MONITOR	C1	547	13.2
T96	Ash	<12	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	-	Y	Young tree with poor architectural framework and wound and decay in main stem		C1	33	3.2
T96a	Oak	4	26*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	1	4	3	Y	Severely unbalanced	FELL	C1	31	3.1
H97	Mixed sp. mainly hawthorn	<1	<10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MA	Hedge	Fell part of hedge and cut back where appropriate	C1	5	1.2
T97a	Ash	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	5	Y	Tall drawn up form		C1	22	2.6
T98	Oak	19	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4	10	11	<3	M	Unbalanced crown, with extensive deadwood		A2	557	13.3
H99	Mixed sp. mainly hawthorn	<3	<20*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	M	Hedge		C1	18	2.4

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T100	Field maple	7	30*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	<2	M	Multi stemmed tree		B2	41	3.6
T101	Oak	10	>125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	5	5	-	OM	Ganoderma sp infection and some crown dieback		C3	707	15.0
T102	Oak	13	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	9	7	<3	M	Some crown asymmetry		A2	297	9.7
T103	Oak	12	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	8	8	<3	M			A2	319	10.1
T104	Oak	11	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	7	8	<2	MA	Multi stemmed at 2m		A2	209	8.2
T105	Oak	11	65*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	4	7	<2	MA	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect		A2	191	7.8
T106	Oak	<16	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	<3	M	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect		A2	304	9.8
T107	Oak	<16	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	<3	M	Stem covered in dense ivy, sever and reinspect		A2	383	11.0
T108	Oak	14	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	0	5	-	M	Cavity in main stem with brown rot	FELL	U	508	12.7
T109	Oak	19	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	6	10	4	M			A2	366	10.8
T110	Oak	15	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M			A2	335	10.3
T111	Oak	<18	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	7	5	4	M	Some crown asymmetry		B2	180	7.6

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m ²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T112	Oak	<18	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	6	4	M	Unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent tree		B2	84	5.2
T113	Oak	<18	86*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	6	5	3	M	Unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent tree. Ivy on main stem		B2	335	10.3
T114	Oak	<18	37*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	7	2	3	MA	Unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent tree. Ivy on main stem	FELL	B2	62	4.4
T115	Oak	<18	44*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	2	4	MA	Unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent tree. Ivy on main stem	FELL	B2	88	5.3
T116	Oak	<18	38*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	4	MA	Unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent tree. Ivy on main stem	FELL	B2	65	4.6
T117	Oak	<18	45*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	4	MA	Lower stem defect. Unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent tree. Ivy on main stem	FELL	C1	92	5.4

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m ²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T118	Oak	<14	26*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	1	2	Y	Severely unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent tree. Ivy on main stem	FELL	C1	31	3.1
T119	Oak	<18	57*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	10	4	4	M	Unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent tree. Ivy on main stem	FELL	B2	147	6.8
T120	Oak	<18	69*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	2	4	M	Unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent tree. Ivy on main stem	FELL	B2	215	8.3
T121	Oak	<18	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	4	4	4	M	Unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent tree. Ivy on main stem	FELL	B2	100	5.6
T122	Oak	<18	45*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	4	MA	Unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent tree. Ivy on main stem	FELL	B2	92	5.4

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m ²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T123	Oak	<18	32*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	Y	Unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent tree. Ivy on main stem. Storm damage in upper canopy	FELL	C1	46	3.8
T124	Oak	<18	76*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	4	10	4	M	Unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent tree. Ivy on main stem	FELL	B2	261	9.1
T125	Oak	<18	50*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	4	M	Wound on main stem and extensive fire damage. Ivy on main stem	FELL	U	113	6.0
T126	Oak	<18	47*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	4	6	4	M	Fire damage to main stem and buttress area	MONITOR	C1	100	5.6
T127	Oak	<18	64*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	11	7	4	M	Unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent tree. Ivy on main stem		B2	185	7.7
T128	Goat willow	9	80*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	4	N/A	M	Multi stemmed at base with poor architectural framework		C1	290	9.6
T129	STUMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FELL	U	-	-

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T130	STUMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FELL	U	-	-	
T131	Oak	13	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	5	5	4	MA	Some crown asymmetry	FELL	B1	104	5.8
T132	STUMP	-	<65*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FELL	U	191	7.8	
G133	Goat willow, hawthorn & ash	<9	12*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	6	4	N/A	MA	Closely spaced trees with poor architectural framework	FELL	C1	7	1.4
T134	Hawthorn	3	55*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	N/A	Y	Small, unbalanced tree	FELL	C1	137	6.6
T135	Goat willow	9	35*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	3	N/A	M	Poor architectural framework	FELL	C1	55	4.2
G136	Ash	<12	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	3	4	3	Y	Closely spaced trees with similar characteristics. Poor architectural framework, some with tight forks and included bark	FELL	C1	197	7.9
T137	Ash	10	<65*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	6	4	3	MA	Multi stemmed at base with tight forks and poor architectural framework	FELL	C1	191	7.8
T138	Ash	13	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	6	3	3	MA	Some crown asymmetry		B2	52	4.1

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T139	Oak	<14	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	3	4			Some crown asymmetry		B2	55	4.2
T140	Oak	4	21*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MA	High stump	FELL	U	20	2.5
T141	Oak	<14	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	4	4	MA	Some crown asymmetry		B2	49	4.0
T142	Oak	<14	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	4	3	Y	Some crown asymmetry		B2	15	2.2
T143	Oak	<14	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	6	3	Y	Some crown asymmetry		B2	62	4.4
T144	Oak	<14	42*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	6	4	3	MA	Some crown asymmetry. Ivy on main stem		B2	80	5.0
T145	Norway maple	6	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	3	3	Y	Small tree		B2	18	2.4
T146	Ash	10	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	3	3	Y	Small tree		B2	20	2.5
T147	Ash	13	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	3	Y	Unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent trees.		B2	12	1.9
T148	Ash	13	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	2	4	MA	Unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent tree.		B2	31	3.1
T149	Ash	14	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	4	MA	Some crown asymmetry.		B2	20	2.5
T150	Oak	14	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	4	4	MA	Some crown asymmetry.		B2	33	3.2

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m ²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T151	Oak	15	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	4	3	4	MA	Some crown asymmetry, decay at base		C1	46	3.8
T152	Oak	15	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	7	3	4	MA	Some crown asymmetry.		B2	88	5.3
T153	Oak	7	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	3	MA	Unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent tree.		B2	33	3.2
G154	Ash	11	<14*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	N/A	Y	Regrowth from cut stumps	FELL	U	9	1.7
G155	Ash	14	<15*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	3	Y	Unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent tree. Onset of decline	FELL	C1	10	1.8
T156	Oak	8	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	6	5	4	MA	Some crown asymmetry	FELL	B2	76	4.9
T157	Ash	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	1	3	Y	Some crown asymmetry	FELL	B2	13	2.0
T158	Oak	15	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	4	4	4	MA	Some crown asymmetry		B2	84	5.2
T159	Oak	10	62*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	6	8	3	MA	Ivy on main stem, storm damage to lower limbs	FELL	B2	174	7.4
T160	Oak	5	20*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	N/A	Y	Small ivy shrouded tree	FELL	C1	18	2.4

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T161	Oak	15	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	5	6	4	M	Twin stemmed at ground level, some crown asymmetry	FELL	B2	400	11.3
T162	Ash	5	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	6	N/A	Y	Twin stemmed with tight fork and severely unbalanced	FELL	C1	72	4.8
G163	Ash	<10	<74*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	4	3	N/A	M	Regrowth from old coppiced stump with decay	FELL	C1	248	8.9
T164	Oak	15	58*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	9	6	4	M	Ivy on main stem, some crown asymmetry	FELL	B2	152	7.0
T165	Oak	11	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	10	4	3	M	Leaning stem	FELL	B2	241	8.8
T166	DEAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FELL	U	-	-
G167	Oak	13	42*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	6	4	3	M	Some crown asymmetry		B2	80	5.0
G168	Ash	14	<74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	7	4	4	M	Multi stemmed with decay at base		C1	248	8.9
T169	Goat willow	4	55*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	4	N/A	M	Small tree with poor architectural framework		C1	137	6.6
T170	Oak	14	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	5	3	4	MA	Some crown asymmetry.		B2	72	4.8
T171	Goat willow	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	M	Collapsed tree	FELL	U	-	-
T172	Oak	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	MA	Dead	FELL	U	-	-

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m ²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
G173	Oak	11	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	3	3	MA	Some crown asymmetry		B2	33	3.2
T174	Oak	12	58*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	7	10	7	3	M	Ivy on main stem. Some crown asymmetry		B2	152	7.0
T175	Oak	<3	24*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	3	N/A	Y	Small squat tree influenced by proximity to adjacent tree		C1	26	2.9
T176	Oak	13	34*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	8	3	3	MA	Unbalanced crown due to proximity to adjacent trees.		B2	52	4.1
G177	Ash	14	95*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	5	6	3	M	Old coppiced stump with decay and bacterial canker		C1	408	11.4
G178	Oak	12	<37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	2	3	MA	Two trees with similar characteristics, some crown asymmetry		B2	62	4.4
G179	Oak	11	<30*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	4	3	MA	Closely spaced trees with similar characteristics, some crown asymmetry		B2	41	3.6
T180	Ash	9	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	3	Y	Small tree. Marginal B tree due to size		B2	31	3.1

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m ²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T181	Ash	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	3	Y	Small tree. Marginal B tree due to size		B2	10	1.8
T182	Ash	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	Y	Small tree. Marginal B tree due to size		B2	13	2.0
T183	Sycamore	7	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	3	Y	Small tree. Marginal B tree due to size		B2	10	1.8
T184	Oak	17	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	7	4	4	M	Some crown asymmetry		B2	235	8.6
T185	Oak	18	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	6	5	4	M	Some crown asymmetry		B2	168	7.3
T186	Oak	10	42*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	-	-	4	M	Severely unbalanced. Ivy on main stem	Sever ivy and reinspect	C1	80	5.0
T187	Oak	10	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	4	M	Severely unbalanced. Ivy on main stem	Sever ivy and reinspect	C1	43	3.7
T188	Ash	14	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	5	MA	Tall drawn up form		B2	49	4.0
T189	Oak	15	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	7	8	4	M	Stem and scaffold branches covered in dense ivy	Sever ivy and reinspect	B2	248	8.9
T190	Oak	14	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	5	6	4	MA	Some crown asymmetry		B2	100	5.6
T191	Oak	14	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	4	4	MA	Some crown asymmetry		B2	69	4.7

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m ²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T192	Goat willow	11	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	5	1	3	M	Small unbalanced tree with tight fork at 1m		C1	55	4.2
T193	Oak	13	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	9	9	3	M	Some crown asymmetry		B2	235	8.6
T194	Oak	<13	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	4	6	4	MA	Stem covered in dense ivy. Some crown asymmetry	Sever ivy and reinspect	B2	88	5.3
T195	Oak	<13	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	2	4	MA	Stem covered in dense ivy. Some crown asymmetry	Sever ivy and reinspect	B2	55	4.2
T196	Oak	12	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	6	3	4	MA	Some crown asymmetry		B2	96	5.5
G197	Hawthorn	<4	10*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Y	Small trees		C1	5	1.2
G198	Oak	15	<58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	6	5	4	M	Some crown asymmetry		B2	152	7.0
T199	Oak	9	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	4	2	3	MA	Stem and canopy covered in dense ivy. Poor architectural framework		C1	41	3.6
G200	Oak	<18	<50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	8	5	4	MA	Some crown asymmetry		B2	113	6.0

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

ABBREVIATIONS:

Abbreviations	Meaning	Abbreviations	Meaning	Abbreviations	Meaning
T	Individual tree	M	Mature	RPA	Root Protection Area
G	Groups of trees	MA	Maturing	<	Less than
H	Hedge	Y	Young	>	More than

TREE SCHEDULE GUIDANCE NOTES:

Tree number	Assigned during the site visit and also referenced on the plan in Appendix 1.
Species	Common name and referenced to scientific name in the above list. Where I have some doubt over the actual tree species, the genus will have been noted followed by sp. Where trees are numerous and present in groups, not every individual species may have been noted.
Height	Measurement of total tree height using a laser hypsometer to nearest metre.
Stem diameters	Measurement of stem diameter either at 1.5m above ground (or in accordance with BS guidance where trees have multiple stems) with a forester's girth measuring tape. Diameters followed by asterisk symbol indicate estimated diameters because of access difficulties, presence of ivy or other obstructions. Where trees are present in a group, the tree with the largest stem diameter within the group will have been measured/estimated.
Branch spread	Where appropriate and where ground conditions allow, an estimate of the crown spread at each of the cardinal compass points. Where only part of the site is affected by trees, measurement may be in one or two directions only
Existing height above ground level	Distance in metres to first significant branch or canopy
Age class	Simplistic estimate of tree age in one of FOUR categories (young, maturing, mature or over mature).
Notes	Although this document is not intended to be a full and detailed report on tree health and safety, any significant structural defects or physiological conditions have been identified where these were visible. Where no entries are recorded, this indicates no observable issues were identified. Where there is restricted access to the base of a tree, its attributes are assessed from the nearest point of access. Climbing inspections are not carried out during a walkover tree survey and, if heavy ivy is present, tree condition is assessed from what can be seen from the ground.

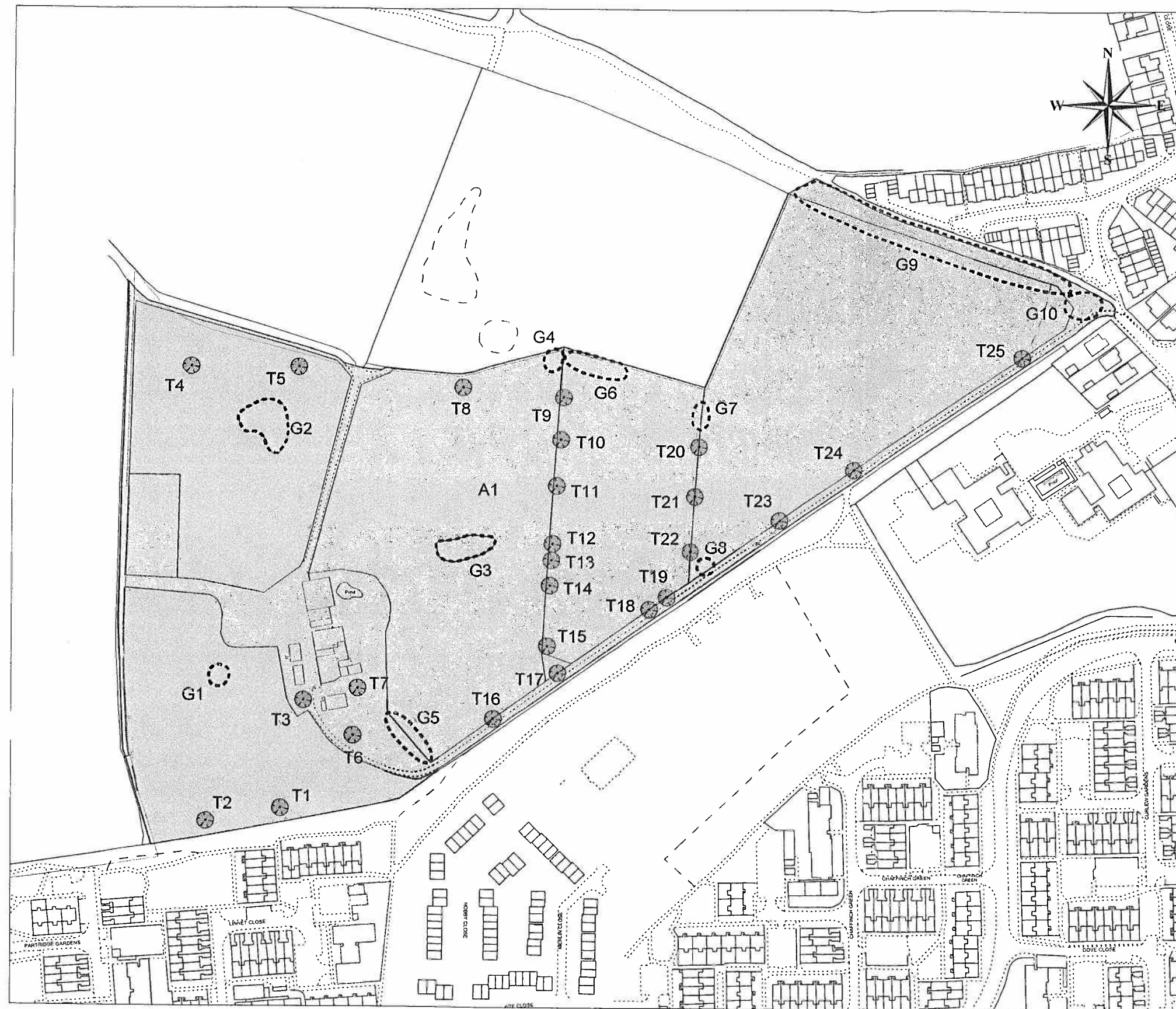
APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Management proposals	<i>The inspection of all trees was of a preliminary nature and only defects visible from the ground have been identified. Each individual tree may not have been inspected closely because of access difficulties and only defects visible from the inspection point have been identified. Monitoring may be indicated where tree risk can be adequately managed by increased frequency of site inspections. Further investigation may be indicated where additional data may be required beyond a purely visual assessment. However, a full post development tree inspection is recommended to establish that the trees retained during construction pose acceptable levels of risk once the development has been completed.</i>
BS 5837 (2012) Category	<i>Either U, A, B or C based on the BS 5837 (2012) guidance.</i>
RPA and RPA radius	<i>RPA and RPA radius calculations have been undertaken in accordance with the guidance set out in BS 5837 (2012).</i>

TREE INVENTORY:

Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names		Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		Monterey cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>		Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Cherry	<i>Prunus sp</i>		Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Crab apple	<i>Malus sp</i>		Pear	<i>Pyrus sp</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>		Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>		Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>		Wild service	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>		Weeping willow	<i>Salix babylonica / x sepulcralis 'Chrysocoma'</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>		Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>			

Appendix 3: TPO Plan



- T1 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T2 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T3 - Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)
- T4 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T5 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T6 - Weeping Willow (*Salix sepulcralis*)
- T7 - Yew (*Taxus baccata*)
- T8 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T9 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T10 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T11 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T12 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T13 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T14 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T15 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T16 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T17 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T18 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T19 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T20 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T21 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T22 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T23 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T24 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- T25 - Oak (*Quercus robur*)

- G1 - X2 Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- G2 - (Oak (*Quercus robur*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Hawthorn) mix
- G3 - (Oak (*Quercus robur*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) mix
- G4 - X2 Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- G5 - X2 Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), X 2 Leyland (*Cupressocyparis leylandii*)
- G6 - X 4 Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- G7 - X2 Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- G8 - X 2 Oak (*Quercus robur*)
- G9 - X 24 Oak (*Quercus robur*), X 1 Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)
- G10 - X 4 Oak (*Quercus robur*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)

Civic Offices, Civic Centre Road, Havant,
Hampshire PO9 2AX t: 023 9247 4174



TPO 1931.
Land at Woodcroft Farm,
Woodcroft Lane,
Waterlooville.

Drawn By:

Scale:

1:2500

Drawing No:

Cleaner, Safer, More Prosperous

Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan

LIN21652-03



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