



**TREE SURVEY,
ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT,
TREE PROTECTION PLAN & HEADS OF
TERMS FOR THE ARBORICULTURAL METHOD
STATEMENT Rev:0,**

with regard to proposed development at:

**Mill Rythe Holiday Resort,
Havant Road,
Hayling Island,
PO11 0PB,**

for:

Away Resorts.

Job no. MJC-16-0182

9th November 2016.

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1.0 Instruction

- 1.1 MJC Tree Services Limited have been instructed, via email, by Stephen Morgan of A & M Architectural Partnership llp, acting on behalf of Away Resorts, as follows:

“Re: Development Site Tree Survey & Reports in Accordance With BS5837:2012 at Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort, Havant Road, Hayling Island, PO11 0PB.

To visit the above site and carry out the following works:

- *To carry out a ground level and visual survey of trees on and adjacent to the proposed development site area that are identified for survey and assessment under the criterion given in British Standard 5837:2012 ‘Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations’ (BS5837:2012):*
- *To draw up a Tree Constraints Plan and tree survey schedule in accordance with BS5837:2012, using as a base plan a positionally accurate topographical survey of the site, showing all tree stems on and immediately adjacent to the site, existing site features and spot levels, that will need to be supplied, via email, in an electronic (.dwg or AutoCAD) format to the above office before the survey can be undertaken:*
- *To provide an explanation of the tree constraints to the design team:*
- *To combine these elements into a single report:*
- *To supply the completed report in an electronic format as a .PDF file, with the plans available as .dwg (AutoCAD) files.”*

And:

“In response to specific additional instruction from yourself, to carry out the following works:

- *To discuss a proposed development of the site with the design team in the light of the identified tree constraints with a view to arriving at a proposed layout that is acceptable in arboricultural planning terms:*
- *To draw up an Arboricultural Impact Assessment for a proposed development of the above site, using the tree constraints information for reference and a proposed site layout (including all access and service plan details) that will need to be supplied, via email, in an electronic (.dwg or AutoCAD) format to the above office before the report can be completed:*
- *To draw up a Tree Protection Plan and, if required, the heads of terms for an Arboricultural Method Statement for the proposed development that will provide adequate protection to the trees identified for retention:*
- *To combine these elements into a single report:*
- *To supply the completed report in an electronic format as a .PDF file, with the plans available as .dwg (AutoCAD) files.”*

2.0 Qualifications and Caveats

2.1 The author of this report is a:

- Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Foresters:
- Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant:
- Chartered Arboriculturist:
- Chartered Surveyor:
- Registered Consultant of the Institute of Chartered Foresters.

He also holds the Royal Forestry Society's Professional Diploma in Arboriculture and has over 20 years experience in UK arboriculture. A full CV and CPD record is available as a .pdf file upon request to the above office.

2.2 The tree survey was preliminary in nature and was carried out from ground level using visual techniques only. No trees were climbed or internally investigated. Should a more detailed inspection be required then this will be highlighted in the recommendations.

2.3 Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. The health, condition and safety of trees should be checked on a regular basis, preferably at least once a year. The conclusions and recommendations in this report are based only on the observations made by the author during the tree survey.

2.4 This report is for the sole use of the above named client and refers only to those trees identified within. It may not be reproduced in whole or in part, or sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in the subject matter, without our consent. Use by any other person(s) in attempting to apply its contents for any purpose other than stated in this report renders the report invalid for that purpose.

2.5 This report is supplied subject to our terms and conditions in force at the time of our instruction by the client.

3.0 Introduction

- 3.1 This report is presented largely in the form of annotated plans with a tree survey schedule that are intended to be read in the sequence they are presented, cross referencing as instructed in the annotations.
- 3.1.1 The reason for this graphical form of presentation is to make its interpretation easier by the greater design team and the demolition/construction team. These teams work in a graphical environment, and if the arboricultural reports involved in the design and demolition/construction processes are to be easily interpreted by these teams they must also be presented in a graphical environment. To do otherwise would create an unhelpful disconnect between the arboricultural information and the design and demolition/construction teams. It also allows the report and the proposed development to be assessed on site by officers of the Local Planning Authority (LPA) whilst referencing a small number of single page documents, thereby avoiding the need to keep flicking backwards and forwards through a written report whilst holding open a large site plan.
- 3.1.2 The layout and order of the plans and schedule are intended to illustrate a logical progression from the existing site (Tree Survey Plan and Tree Survey Schedule), through the proposed development, its impact on the trees in terms of tree losses, and the establishment of conflicts with the retained trees and how these conflicts will be resolved in principle (Arboricultural Impact Assessment), to the specific tree protection measures required and identification of the specific elements of the demolition/construction works that require detailed arboricultural methodologies (Tree Protection Plan and Heads of Terms for the Arboricultural Method Statement Plan).
- 3.2 The tree works recommended on the schedule are based on the current context of the site, they are not works required as a result of any proposed development. This is to comply with section 4.4.1.1 of BS5837:2012 that states "*...the tree survey should be completed and made available to designers prior to and/or independently of any specific proposals for the development*". The tree works required as a result of the proposed development are detailed in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment plan.

- 3.3 The Arboricultural Impact Assessment plan establishes in principle how the conflicts between the proposed development and the retained trees will be resolved whilst restricting the impact on the trees to an acceptable level. An Arboricultural Method Statement would go into greater and more practical detail regarding these matters, but this is not included in this report in order to comply with the requirements of BS5837:2012. Figure 1 of BS5837:2012 makes it clear that arboricultural methodologies (i.e. the Arboricultural Method Statement) will be submitted after statutory planning permission has been granted and they should not be included with the application documents. Therefore, as this report is to be submitted as part of an application for statutory planning permission it should not include an Arboricultural Method Statement. If the LPA request an Arboricultural Method Statement with the application, they will be contradicting BS5837:2012.

4.0 Summary

- 4.1 It is proposed to redevelop the holiday complex as illustrated in the Arboricultural Impact assessment plan.
- 4.2 The proposed development does require the removal of a number of trees, but the loss of these trees will have little impact on the public amenities of the locality as the vast majority of these trees are not of high public amenity value, and a comprehensive soft landscaping scheme that provides adequate mitigation planting has been drawn up and will be carried out as part of the proposed development.
- 4.3 The proposed development will require a degree of crown pruning of the retained trees, both at the time of construction and periodically in the future. However, the type and scale of this crown pruning will not have a significant impact on the public amenities of the locality as result of their small scale and the fact that the trees on site are already being successfully managed under a very similar crown pruning regime that has not had a significant impact on the public amenities of the locality.
- 4.4 The proposed development represents a close interaction between the retained trees, and the demolition and construction works.
- 4.4.1 It has been established in principle in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan principle that these works can be carried out whilst providing adequate protection to the retained trees.

- 4.4.2 The demolition and construction processes will, by necessity, be complex if they are to adequately and effectively protect the retained trees. Therefore, the demolition and construction of structures in close proximity to retained trees will need to be carried out in accordance with a detailed and comprehensive combined Arboricultural Method statement and Tree Protection Plan, drawn up after planning permission has been granted, that uses a combination of tree protection barriers, temporary ground protection, existing hard surface retention, and specific demolition and construction methodologies.
- 4.4.3 The LPA can ensure the adequacy of this of this combined Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan by granting planning permission with a planning condition requiring the pre-commencement drawing up and approval of a combined Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan.
- 4.4.4 It is possible to specify some of the tree protection measures required, and this has been done in the following Tree Protection Plan. However, this Tree Protection Plan cannot be comprehensive and complete at this stage as it needs to be combined with an Arboricultural Method Statement if it is to be effective, and this Statement can only be drawn up in close discussion with the demolition and construction teams. These teams will not be put in place until planning permission has been granted.
- 4.5 Based on the above reasoning and justification, the LPA should grant planning permission for the proposed development subject to the following conditions:
- Adherence to the proposed soft landscaping scheme for the site:
 - Adherence to the Tree Protection Plan (see following Tree Protection Plan):
 - The pre-commencement drawing up and approval of a combined and comprehensive Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan that must be followed throughout the development works.
- 4.5.1 The use of these conditions is reasonable, necessary and commonplace. Therefore the required use of these conditions cannot result in a legitimate reason to refuse planning permission for the proposed development.

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5.0 Tree Survey Plan

Introduction

- The tre

- The Trees
- The details of the individual tree survey are provided on the following tree survey schedule.
- In relation to the trees surveyed and recorded, the site contained several shrubs, small trees and hedges that were so small and internal to the site as to be irrelevant in arboricultural planning terms, and certainly not capable of being a material constraint on the proposed development of the site. Therefore these shrubs, trees and hedges have not been surveyed and recorded.
- The tree constraints have been calculated and are illustrated in accordance with BS5857:2012.
- A number of trees on the site of the survey were omitted from the supplied site plan, and their position has been estimated by eye while the author was on site. This issue is noted in the tree survey schedule, if the position of any of these trees is critical to any further development of the site, this should be confirmed by a competent land surveyor and this plan adjusted accordingly.
- A telephone check was made with Havant Borough Council on the 18th August 2016 and this confirmed that there were no Tree Preservation Orders in force on the site, and the site was not in a Conservation Area.

- The site comprised the existing holiday complex with a mix of buildings, roads and hard surfaces, grassed areas and soft landscaping.
- Surrounding land use was as follows: to the north was the upper reaches of Langstone Harbour; to the east was open grassland; to the south was a golf course; to the west was wet grass and scrub land.
- An online check with the British Geological Survey's Geology of Britain Viewer was made on 12th September 2016.
 - This check indicated that the soils on site were likely to be made up of the following:
 - Bedrock Geology: Bognor Sand Member – Sand. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas.
 - Superficial deposits: None recorded.
 - These types of soils are unlikely to be subject to significant and persistent volumetric changes in response to moisture content. Therefore the risk of tree root related subsidence on the this site is low.

Site:
Mill Rytte, Holiday Resort,
Havant Road, Hayling Island
PO11 0PB.

Plan no. MJC-16-0182-03
rev:0 Sheet 1

This is based on the A&M
topographical survey plan no.
3189-200, amended by MJG
on 09/11/2016.

This plan was produced in colour. A monochrome version must not be relied upon.

 Crown spread of surveyed trees

Crown spread of

 noted hedges

Direction of growth of lowest significant limb

 Indicative Root

 Protection Area (RPA)

- Category U tree
- Category A tree

- Category B tree
- Category C tree

1:250 @ A0

SCALE IN

MJC TREE SERVICES LIMITED

Site:
Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort,
Havant Road, Hayling Island,
PO11 0PB.

TREE SURVEY PLAN

Plan no. MJC-16-0182-03
rev:0 Sheet 2

This is based on the A&M
topographical survey plan no.
3189-200, amended by MJC
on 09/11/2016.

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colour. A monochrome
version must not be relied
upon.

KEY

Crown spread of
surveyed trees

Crown spread of
noted hedges

Direction of
growth of lowest
significant limb

Indicative Root
Protection Area
(RPA)

Category U tree

Category A tree

Category B tree

Category C tree

SCALE
1:250 @ A0

MJC Tree Services Limited - Rep B55837 TSP AIA TPP HOT MJC-16-0182 rev0 Mill Rythe 09.11.16

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MJC TREE SERVICES LIMITED

Site:
Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort,
Havant Road, Hayling Island,
PO11 0PB.

TREE SURVEY PLAN

Plan no. MJC-16-0182-03
rev:0 Sheet 3

This is based on the A&M
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3189-200, amended by MJC
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KEY

Crown spread of
surveyed trees

Crown spread of
noted hedges

Direction of growth of lowest
significant limb

Indicative Root
Protection Area
(RPA)

Category U tree

Category A tree

Category B tree

Category C tree

SCALE
1:250 @ A0

The main site plan illustrates the layout of Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort. It features several buildings including the Marina Coffee Lounge, Windsor, Norfolk, Ripon, and Exeter. Outdoor facilities such as tennis courts, bowls green, and a swimming pool are also shown. The plan is overlaid with a topographical survey, displaying contour lines and spot heights. Numerous trees are marked with colored dots (red for Category U, green for Category A, blue for Category B, and black for Category C) and labeled with codes like T100, T101, T102, T103, T104, T105, T106, T107, T108, T109, T110, T111, T112, T113, T114, T115, T116, T117, T118, T119, T120, T121, T122, T123, T124, T125, T126, T127, T128, T129, T130, T131, T132, T133, T134, T135, T136, T137, T138, T139, T140, T141, T142, T143, T144, T145, T146, T147, T148, T149, T150, T151, T152, T153, T154, T155, T156, T157, T158, T159, T160, T161, T162, T163, T164, T165, T166, T167, T168, T169, T170, T171, T172, T173, T174, T175, T176, T177, T178, T179, T180, T181, T182, T183, T184, T185, T186, T187, T188, T189, T190, T191, T192, T193, T194, T195, T196, T197, T198, T199, T200, T201, T202, T203, T204, T205, T206, T207, T208, T209, T210, T211, T212, T213, T214, T215, T216, T217, T218, T219, T220, T221, T222, T223, T224, T225, T226, T227, T228, T229, T230, T231, T232, T233, T234, T235, T236, T237, T238, 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MJC TREE SERVICES LIMITED

Site:
Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort,
Hovant Road, Hayling Island,
PO11 0PB.

TREE SURVEY PLAN

Plan no. MJC-16-0182-03
rev 0 Sheet 4

This is based on the A&M
topographical survey plan no.
3189-200, amended by MJC
on 09/11/2016.

This plan was produced in
colour. A monochrome
version must not be relied
upon.

KEY

- Crown spread of surveyed trees
- Crown spread of noted hedges
- Direction of growth of lowest significant limb
- Indicative Root Protection Area (RPA)

Category U tree
Category A tree
Category B tree
Category C tree

SCALE
1:250 @ A0

6.0 Tree Survey Schedule

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Key:

- **Ht** = Height estimated in metres.
- **Stem Diam** = Stem or trunk diameter, measured and calculated in accordance with Annex C and section 4.6 of BS5837:2012.
 - **oi** = Measurement taken over ivy, which is likely to produce an exaggerated figure.
- **Crown Spread** = Crown spread to the cardinal points in metres, measured by pacing.
- **1st significant branch ht' & direction** = First significant branch height in metres and direction of growth e.g. N = North.
- **Crown base ht'** = Minimum distance between surrounding ground level at the trunk base and the base of the main crown, estimated by eye in metres.
- **Life stage** is chosen from the four following categories;
 - Y = Young;
 - SM = Semi mature;
 - EM = Early mature;
 - M = Mature;
 - OM = Over Mature.
- **General observations** = Particularly of structural and/or physiological condition, significant features and defects, and the effect these may have on the health, stability and safe retention of the tree.
- **Preliminary management recommendations** = any significant works identified as necessary in the current context, and not taking into account any development of the site..
- **Rem' cont'** = an estimate, in years, of the remaining period over which the tree can be retained at an acceptable level of risk whilst still providing significant amenity benefits with no significant management intervention.
- **Reten' Cat'** = Desirability for retention category. Refers to BS5837:2012 which categorises trees on development sites into one of four categories – A, B, C or U, A being very good and U meaning that felling is appropriate regardless of any proposals. The suffix 1, 2 or 3 refers to a subcategory relating to tree, landscape or cultural/ecological values respectively.
- **AGL** = Above ground level
- **#** = Estimated dimension.
- **TYP** = Typical dimension where several are present.

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T1	Lombardy Poplar	24	900	1	8	6	6	4	3	N	1	EM	The tree was a prominent boundary feature.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 366.0 square metres (radius = 10.8 metre).	20-40	B2
T2	White Poplar	19	1000 # @ 0.5m agl	1	8	10	10 #	10 #	1	E	1	EM	- Access around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - A low branch bole was present hence stem diameter measurements at 0.5 metres above ground level used to calculate the root protection area. - Minor deadwood was present in the crown but this was not threatening a high target area. - The tree was a prominent boundary feature.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 452.0 square metres (radius = 12.0 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T3	Hybrid Italian Poplar	21	800#	1	11	8	6#	8#	3	SW	1	EM	- Access around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was heavily covered in Ivy which restricted the extent of visual survey possible. - The tree was a prominent boundary feature.	- Sever at ground level Ivy stems growing up this tree and re-survey in 12 months time when the Ivy has died back. - RPA area = 300.0 square metres (radius = 9.6 metre).	20-40	B2
T4	Golden Monterey Cypress	11	400	1	5	5	5	5	0.3	NW	1.1	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 72.0 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre).	20-40	B1
T5	Western Red Cedar	7	180	1	2	1	3	2	1.2	N	1	SM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - An unremarkable tree that had some potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 15.0 square metres (radius = 2.2 metre).	20-40	C1
T6	Western Red Cedar	6	140	1	2	3	2	0	1.1	N	1	SM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - An unremarkable tree that had some potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 9.0 square metres (radius = 1.7 metre).	20-40	C1
T7	Golden Monterey Cypress	10	600 @ base	1	3	1	4	4	0.2	W	0.7	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 163.0 square metres (radius = 7.2 metre).	20-40	B1
T8	Golden Monterey Cypress	12	640 @ base	1	4	5	4	2	0.3	NW	1.3	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 185.0 square metres (radius = 7.7 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T9	Common Oak	11	600	1	9	9	6	5	1.7	N	0	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree leant significantly to the east and it had been propped with a timber prop in order to limit its lean. - The mid and upper crown had completely corrected this angle of lean indicating that it was an historic condition. - The prop was not tight and was offering little in the way of support to the tree therefore it was considered unnecessary.	- Remove redundant prop. - No other works identified. - RPA area = 163.0 square metres (radius = 7.2 metre).	20-40	B1
T10	Common Oak	10	610	1	9	10	7	7	2.5	NE	1.3	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree had some potential for future growth. - The crown branch form was slightly poor but not unusual in a tree of this species in a maritime location. - The north eastern side of the trunk was covered by an orange plastic type material that appeared to be not organic in origin and certainly did not seem to be issued from the tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 168.0 square metres (radius = 7.3 metre).	40+	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T11	Common Oak	9	170	1	5	5	5	4	2.3	N	1.3	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The exit hole of either a bat roost or bird nest was present on the eastern side of the trunk at approximately 1.3 metres above ground level. - This opened into a significant cavity in the trunk at this point. - This area of the trunk was swollen indicating that the tree was laying down additional reinforcing wood to compensate for any weakness created by this cavity and the crown vitality seemed quite reasonable. - Therefore there was no reason to suspect that the tree could not continue laying down additional reinforcing wood and thereby avoid becoming significantly structurally compromised.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the extent of decay in the trunk at approximately 1.3 metres above ground level. - RPA area = 228.0 square metres (radius = 8.5 metre).	20-40	B1
T12	Common Oak	10	750	1	7	7	6	6	3	S	0.4	EM	- The tree was internal to the site but may a minor contribution to boundary screening. - Minor fibre buckling budes were present on the trunk but these were not considered to be structurally significant.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 255.0 square metres (radius = 9.0 metre).	40+	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T13	Turkey Oak	13	690	1	8	7	8	7	1.6	SW	0.5	EM	- This species of tree is non native and in certain circumstances ecologically damaging to the reproduction of the native Common Oak. - The crown branch form was poor with multiple competing leaders and potentially weak forks between those leaders. - This was especially the case at a bifurcation fork at approximately 2 metres above ground level, the dimensions of which were approaching the published intervention/failure criteria (Helliwell 2004). - On the north western side of the trunk at approximately 0.25 metres above ground level was a bleeding canker indicating a degree of vascular infection by an unknown pathogen at this point. - An emergent fungal fruiting body of <i>Ganoderma resinaceum</i> was present immediately above ground level on the south western side of the trunk base. - The combination of structural decay fungi, vascular infection, weak forks and potential for ecological harm meant that this tree should be removed.	- Fell. - RPA area = 215.0 square metres (radius = 8.3 metre).	0-10	U
T14	Hybrid Italian Poplar	16	810	1	5	6	8	6	2	SE	3	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Crown vitality was poor with significant peripheral crown dieback indicating a state of decline in the tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 297.0 square metres (radius = 9.7 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T15	Lombardy Poplar	22	580	1	4	4	3	3	3.2	ENE	3.5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Crown vitality was poor with significant peripheral crown dieback indicating a state of decline in the tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 152.0 square metres (radius = 7.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T16	Lombardy Poplar	23	523	1	3	3	2	3	2.5	W	2.5	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree was internal to the site but by virtue of its height it was probably visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 122.0 square metres (radius = 6.2 metre).	20-40	B1
T17	Common Oak	10	500 @ 1.3m agl	1	5	5	6	4	1.5	SW	1.1	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree had some potential for future growth but this would always be impeded by the nearby Lombardy Poplars.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	40+	B1
T18	Lombardy Poplar	24	690	1	4	5	5	2	3	S	4	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree was internal to the site but by virtue of its height it was probably visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 215.0 square metres (radius = 8.3 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T19	Common Oak	7	380 @ 1.1m agl	1	5	5	5	4	1.3	SE	1.5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree had some potential for future growth but this would always be impeded by the nearby Lombardy Poplars.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 65.0 square metres (radius = 4.6 metre).	40+	B1
T20	Lombardy Poplar	16	490	1	5	5	6	2	3.3	E	5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Significant crown dieback was present along with significant quantities of crown deadwood and the tree was clearly in terminal decline.	- Fell. - RPA area = 109.0 square metres (radius = 5.9 metre).	0-10	U

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T21	Common Oak	12	550	1	5	1	5	4.5	2	W	1.3	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Minor basal decay was visible through an open bark wound on the southern side of the trunk base. - However this was not considered structurally significant at the time of survey. - Two exit holes either bat roosts or bird nests were present on the eastern side of the trunk, one at approximately 2 metres above ground level and the other at approximately 3 metres. - These clearly opened into an area of cavitation, the significance of which could not be assessed at a ground level and visual survey. - Therefore the grading of this tree is provisional on further inspection.	- Carry out an internal inspection of the trunk from approximately 4 metres above ground level to ground level to assess the extent of internal decay present. - RPA area = 137.0 square metres (radius = 6.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T22	Common Oak	13	510	1	7	3	6	4	2.5	S	1.1	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 118.0 square metres (radius = 6.1 metre).	40+	B1
T23	Common Oak	12	470	1	7	5	6	2	3	N	1.7	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 100.0 square metres (radius = 5.6 metre).	40+	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T24	Common Oak	11	500	1	5	4	7	7	3	N	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Crown vitality was poor with a degree of peripheral crown dieback. - The trunk base was swollen with an emergent fungal fruiting body of <i>Inonotus dryadeus</i> on the south western side at just above ground level and an open decay cavity at the intra buttral space on the eastern side. - It was clear that there was a significant degree of internal decay in the trunk base although it was not possible to accurately access the structural significance of this from a ground level visual inspection and the grading of this tree is provisional on further inspection.	- Carry out an internal inspection of the trunk base to identify the extent and significance of the internal decay present. - Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 113.1 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T25	Hybrid Italian Poplar	15	470	1	3	6	7	3	3	E	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Crown vitality was poor with significant peripheral crown dieback indicating a state of decline in the tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 100.00 square metres (radius = 5.6 metre).	10-20	C1
T26	Lombardy Poplar	14	320	1	2	3	3	0	4	N	5.5	SM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree leant to the east. - However the upper crown growth had completely corrected this angle of lean indicating that this was an historical condition and of no current significance.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 46.0 square metres (radius = 3.8 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T27	Lombardy Poplar	16	490	1	6	7	6	2	3	S	4	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Extensive crown dieback was present and the tree was clearly in terminal decline.	- Fell. - RPA area = 109.0 square metres (radius = 5.9 metre).	0-10	U
T28	Lombardy Poplar	23	740	1	5	4	4	4	3	N	2.5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 248.0 square metres (radius = 8.9 metre).	20-40	B1
T29	Lombardy Poplar	17	500	1	4	5	1	2	2.5	SW	3	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	20-40	B1
T30	Lombardy Poplar	23	660	1	4	6	2	3	3	N	2.5	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 197.0 square metres (radius = 7.9 metre).	20-40	B1
T31	Lombardy Poplar	12	370	1	5#	5	2	3	2.3	S	2.3	SM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Upper crown dieback was present indicating the onset of decline.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 62.0 square metres (radius = 4.4 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T32	Lombardy Poplar	22	600	1	5	5	4	4	3.5	E	1.3	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 163.0 square metres (radius = 7.2 metre).	20-40	B1
T33	Lombardy Poplar	22	620	1	4	4	4	5	4	S	3	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 174.0 square metres (radius = 7.4 metre).	20-40	B1
T34	Lombardy Poplar	24	660	1	4	5	4	4	3.5	NE	1.7	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 197.0 square metres (radius = 7.9 metre).	20-40	B1
T35	Lombardy Poplar	24	890	1	5#	6	5	3	3	N	3	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 358.0 square metres (radius = 10.7 metre).	20-40	B1
T36	Elm	4	370	1	3	3	3	4	2	NW	1.2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree was a top worked cultivar and its resistance to Dutch Elm disease was not known. - Significant decay was visible immediately above the graft where limbs had been removed in the past.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the extent of decay immediately above the graft. - RPA area = 62.0 square metres (radius = 4.4 metre).	20-40	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T37	Common Oak	12	950	1	10	8#	7	8	2.5	S	3	M	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby road and buildings. - The crown was low over the nearby building. - The exit hole of a bat roost or bird nest was present in the first order limb, southern side, at approximately 4 metres above ground level. - This indicated a degree of cavitation at this point. - A second similar exit hole was present in the first order limb on the northern side again at approximately 4 metres above ground level. - It was not possible to assess the structural significance of this cavitation from a ground level and visual survey and the grading of this tree is provisional on further inspection.	- Carry out a climbing inspection to assess the extent and structural significance of the cavitation associated with the bat roost or bird nest exit holes. - Lift and reduce crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clear space between the crown edge and the fabric of the nearby building. - RPA area = 408.0 square metres (radius = 11.4 metre).	40+	B1
T38	Lombardy Poplar	24	650	1	4	6	4	3	4	N	4	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 191.0 square metres (radius = 7.8 metre).	20-40	B1
T39	Lombardy Poplar	15	510	1	4	2	4	5	2.5	S	2.5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Extensive upper crown dieback was present and the tree was clearly in terminal decline.	- Fell. - RPA area = 118.0 square metres (radius = 6.1 metre).	0-10	U

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T40	Lombardy Poplar	17	520	1	5	3	5	3	2.5	S	2.5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Minor upper crown dieback was present indicating the onset of decline and the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of crown vitality. - RPA area = 122.0 square metres (radius = 6.2 metre).	10-20	C1
T41	Lombardy Poplar	17	440	1	5	2	7	2	3	S	3.2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Minor upper crown dieback was present indicating the onset of decline and the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of crown vitality. - RPA area = 88.0 square metres (radius = 5.3 metre).	10-20	C1
T42	Lombardy Poplar	23	720	1	5	6	4	2	3	S	1.3	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby road and buildings. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 235.0 square metres (radius = 8.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T43	Lombardy Poplar	17	580	1	6	2	7	5	2.5	NE	3	EM	- Extensive crown dieback was present. - Extensive basal trunk decay was present with numerous fungal fruiting bodies of <i>Perenniporia fraxinea</i>. - The tree should be felled on health and safety grounds with some urgency.	- Fell immediately. - RPA area = 152.0 square metres (radius = 7.0 metre).	0-10	U

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T44	Lombardy Poplar	24	660	1	4#	4	5	3	3	E	2	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby road and buildings. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	RPA area = 197.0 square metres (radius = 7.9 metre).	20-40	B1
T45	Lombardy Poplar	25	620	1	6#	3	3	3	4	N	3.5	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points. - The trunk trifurcated at approximately 4 metres above ground which was not entirely surprising given the species. - However the three stems arising from this point were joined by potentially weak forks, the dimensions of which were approaching the published intervention/failure criteria (Helliwell 2004). - Fears over the health and safety of this tree are likely to result in its removal within at least the next 10-20 years.	- Monitor and assess condition annually, especially the condition of the potentially weak forks at approximately 4 metres above ground level. - RPA area = 174.0 square metres (radius = 7.4 metre).	10-20	C1
T46	Lombardy Poplar	14	420	1	5#	4	2	2	2.2	S	2.2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Minor crown dieback was present indicating the onset of decline. - The long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 80.0 square metres (radius = 5.0 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T47	Lombardy Poplar	18	560	1	6#	7	4	3	3	N	3	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Minor crown dieback was present indicating the onset of decline. - The long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 142.0 square metres (radius = 6.7 metre).	10-20	C1
T48	Lombardy Poplar	18	570	1	6#	3	5	4	2.8	S	2.8	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Minor crown dieback was present indicating the onset of decline. - The long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 147.0 square metres (radius = 6.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T49	Lombardy Poplar	21	760	1	8	6	5	2	3.5	N	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Minor crown dieback was present indicating the onset of decline. - The long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 261.0 square metres (radius = 9.1 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T50	Lombardy Poplar	23	1210	1	4	5	6#	5	1.7	N	1.5	M	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby road and buildings. - The tree had been topped in the past at approximately 7 metres above ground level. - The resulting stubs were visibly decayed. - The crown had regrown following this topping into a very multi stemmed co-dominant structure with numerous potentially weak forks between the leaders. - A small number of leaders were attached to the decaying stubs created by the topping and one of these had partially broken out and was hung up in the crown. - Given the location of the tree next to the Boathouse bar and a pedestrian area, the risk of harm posed by this stem falling was considered unacceptable. - The presence of the potentially weak forks also suggested that the long term retention of this tree was unlikely as it was very likely to pose an increasing health and safety risk in the future.	- Remove all dead wood over 50mm in diameter from throughout the crown. - Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the potentially weak forks between the co-dominant leaders. - RPA area = 662.0 square metres (radius = 14.5 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T51	Common Oak	9	390	1	3	8	7	5	3	N	4	EM	- The crown formed a unified structure with the nearby and similar sized Oak, no. T52. - Crown vitality was poor with peripheral crown dieback and thinning indicating the onset of a general decline most likely as a result of roots being covered by the surrounding hard surface. - Because of its decline the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually, especially crown vitality. - Be prepared to fell and replace with a more healthy specimen tree. - RPA area = 69.0 square metres (radius = 4.7 metre).	10-20	C1
T52	Common Oak	10	590	1	7	8	5	5	2	N	2	EM	- The crown formed a unified structure with the nearby and similar sized Oak, no. T51. - Crown vitality was poor with peripheral crown dieback and thinning indicating the onset of a general decline most likely as a result of roots being covered by the surrounding hard surface. - Because of its decline the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually, especially crown vitality. - Be prepared to fell and replace with a more healthy specimen tree. - RPA area = 158.0 square metres (radius = 7.1 metre).	10-20	C1
T53	Common Oak	12	490	1	6	2	6#	4	2.5	NE	3	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree was moribund and in terminal decline.	- Fell. - RPA area = 109.0 square metres (radius = 5.9 metre).	0-10	U

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T54	Common Oak	13	580	1	6	7	7#	2	3.5	NE	4.5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby road and buildings. - Minor peripheral crown dieback was present but in nowhere near the same quantities as in the immediately neighbouring tree. - This general decline was most likely the result of the entire root plate being covered by hard surface and buildings. - The surrounding concrete was restricting the growth of the root buttresses that were beginning to swell over the concrete and subsume it but this was leaving the tree in a potentially unstable condition.	- Break up pebble and concrete covering of the surrounding raised bed and replace with a wood chip mulch. - Monitor and assess condition annually. - RPA area = 152.0 square metres (radius = 7.0 metre).	20-40	B1
T55	Sycamore	8	340	1	5	4	4	3	1.6	NW	2	SM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby hard surface. - Crown dieback was present indicating that the tree was in a state of decline. - Bleeding cankers were present on the bark surface indicating a vascular infection. - The long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually. - RPA area = 52.0 square metres (radius = 4.1 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T56	Monterey Cypress	17	1030 @ 1m agl	1	6	8	9	6	1.3	NW	7	M	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surface and buildings. - Extensive crown foliage killing was present most likely as a result of <i>Coryneum</i> canker infection. - The tree was co-dominant in structure with competing leaders and potentially weak developing between the leaders. - Given the reduced vitality in the crown and the tree's location overhanging the nearby building and recreational area, its long term retention was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality and the condition of the potentially weak forks between the co-dominant leaders. - RPA area = 480.0 square metres (radius = 12.4 metre).	10-20	C1
T57	Monterey Cypress	19	660	1	5	6	7	3	3	SE	7	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surface and building. - The roots were disrupting the nearby hard surfaces.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 197.0 square metres (radius = 7.9 metre).	20-40	B1
T58	Monterey Cypress	14	300	1	3#	1	2	1	4	NW	5	SM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surface and building. - The tree was becoming increasingly suppressed by the nearby and larger Monterey Cypress and common Oak and it was considered inevitable that it would be felled as a thinning operation in order to benefit its larger neighbours within the next 10-20 years at least.	- Consider felling as a thinning operation in order to benefit the nearby and larger Monterey Cypress and Common Oak within the next 10-20 years at least. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T59	Monterey Cypress	14	320	1	3	1	5	2	2.5	SW	5	SM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surface and building. - The tree was becoming increasingly suppressed by the nearby and larger Monterey Cypress and common Oak and it was considered inevitable that it would be felled as a thinning operation in order to benefit its larger neighbours within the next 10-20 years at least.	- Consider felling as a thinning operation in order to benefit the nearby and larger Monterey Cypress and Common Oak within the next 10-20 years at least. - RPA area = 46.0 square metres (radius = 3.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T60	Common Oak	12	980	1	8	9	10	10	2.5	S	1.3	M	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surface and building. - One crossing limb was present in the south eastern crown at approximately 2 metres out from the centre line of the tree and at a height of approximately 5 metres, although this did not seem to be creating a structurally significant abrasion wound. - The nearby hard surface was being disrupted by root growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 435.0 square metres (radius = 11.8 metre).	40+	B1
T61	Common Oak	8	930 oi	1	5	5	7	7	2	N	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surface and road. - Very minor crown dieback was present but this did not indicate a significant reduction in vitality.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 391.0 square metres (radius = 11.2 metre).	40+	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T62	Hybrid Italian Poplar	16	700#	1	3#	5#	3#	3#	6	NE	3	EM	- Access around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree had been lopped and topped in the relatively recent past and was regrowing strongly following this intervention. - Large areas of bark seemed to be loose most likely as a result of vascular dysfunction created by the topping. - It was considered inevitable that the tree would decay in these areas where the bark had been shed and this would reduce its structural integrity and make its long term retention unlikely.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the extent of any decay present. - RPA area = 222.0 square metres (radius = 8.4 metre).	10-20	C1
T63	Hybrid Italian Poplar	21	650#	1	10#	5	10#	8	4	SW	1.1	EM	- Access around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 191.0 square metres (radius = 7.8 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T64	Common Oak	12	840 @ 1m agl	1	8	8	9	7	1.1	SW	2	M	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Crown vitality was slightly reduced possibly as a result of competition for light and space with the nearby and taller Lombardy Poplars. - Branch bole was low hence stem diameter measurement at 1 metre above ground level used to calculate the root protection area. - One large and devoid of bark boss was present on the lower trunk on the western side. - This did not seem to be particularly decayed.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 319.0 square metres (radius = 10.0 metre).	20-40	B1
T65	Lombardy Poplar	22	700	1	3	5	6	3	4.5	SW	2	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 222.0 square metres (radius = 8.4 metre).	20-40	B1
T66	Lombardy Poplar	25	700	1	4	6	4	3	3	SW	2.5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Minor deadwood was present throughout the crown.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 222.0 square metres (radius = 8.4 metre).	20-40	B1
T67	Lombardy Poplar	25	880	1	5	6#	6	3	3	N	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby buildings. - Minor deadwood was present throughout the crown.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 350.0 square metres (radius = 10.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T68	Golden Lawson Cypress	7	550 @ base	1	5	5	5	4	0.4	NE	1.3	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 137.0 square metres (radius = 6.6 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T69	Elm	4	400	1	2	2	2	2	2	NW	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surface and buildings. - The tree was a topped worked cultivar. The resistance of the cultivar to Dutch Elm disease was not known. - The crown was in contact with the nearby building roof.	- Lift and reduce crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 0.5 metre clear space between the crown edge and the fabric of the building. - RPA area = 72.0 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre).	20-40	B1
T70	White Poplar	12	390	1	4#	5	5	5	2.5	W	2	SM	- Access around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening and had some potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 69.0 square metres (radius = 4.7 metre).	20-40	B2
T71	White Poplar	11#	390#	1	7#	3#	1#	6#	1#	E	1#	SM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 69.0 square metres (radius = 4.7 metre).	20-40	B2
T72	Common Oak	14#	650#	1	5#	3#	7#	5#	2#	SW	1.7#	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby buildings. - The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening and had some potential for future growth. - The crown was in contact with the nearby building roof.	- Reduce and lift crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clear space between the canopy edge and the fabric of the building. - RPA area = 191.0 square metres (radius = 7.8 metre).	40+	A2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T73	Monterey Cypress	14#	300#	1	0#	4#	6#	1#	2#	S	2#	SM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree made a minor contribution to boundary screening but was being heavily suppressed by nearby and larger trees and its long term survival was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	10-20	C1
T74	White Poplar	18#	600#	1	7#	7#	9#	5#	3#	SW	4#	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 163.0 square metres (radius = 7.2 metre).	20-40	B2
T75	White Poplar	19#	600#	1	7#	3#	7#	3#	3#	SW	6#	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 163.0 square metres (radius = 7.2 metre).	20-40	B2
T76	White Poplar	18	500	1	4	3	8	3	N/K	N/K	4	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	20-40	B2
T77	White Poplar	18	500	1	4	3	8	3	N/K	N/K	4	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	20-40	B2
T78	Poplar	18	500	1	4	3	7	3	N/K	N/K	4	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T79	Monterey Cypress	13	400	1	4	7	6	3	0.5	E	0.3	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 72.0 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre).	20-40	B2
T80	Hybrid Italian Poplar	21	500#	1	3#	8	8	8	6	SE	2	EM	- The tree was onsite but within the locked climbing wall compound and was therefore inaccessible. - As a result some assessments and measurements used were estimates. - The tree contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	20-40	B2
T81	Hybrid Italian Poplar	15	1090 @ 1m agl	1	6	8	7	8	1.7	W	1	EM	- The tree had been severely topped in the past and had regrown strongly. - Unfortunately the inevitable decay that would be establishing in the topping points would make the attachment of the regrown limbs weak and it was anticipated that the risk of harm posed by the potential falling of these limbs in the future would make the long term retention of this tree unlikely.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the decay at the topping points. - RPA area = 538.0 square metres (radius = 13.1 metre).	10-20	C1
T82	Field Maple	7	180	1	2	3	3	1	1.7	SE	1.1	Y	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - Extensive bark damage was present in the branch bole and at the base of the first order limbs. - The wood exposed was extensively decayed therefore the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually. - RPA area = 15.0 square metres (radius = 2.2 metre).	10-20	C1
T83	Norway Maple	9	280	1	2	4	5	4	1.6	E	2	SM	The tree was becoming increasingly suppressed by the nearby and larger Poplar and Oak and it was considered likely that it would be felled as a thinning operation in order to benefit these neighbouring trees within the next 10-20 years at least.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 36.0 square metres (radius = 3.4 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T84	Common Oak	12#	300#	1	7#	5#	4#	5#	2#	N	0	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening and had potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	40+	A2
T85	Lombardy Poplar	13	540	1	3	3	3	3	3.5	S	2	EM	- The tree had been topped in the past and was regrowing strongly. - However extensive bark killing was present as a result of vascular dysfunction caused by the topping and the wood exposed was beginning to decay.	- Fell. - RPA area = 132.0 square metres (radius = 6.5 metre).	0-10	U
T86	Lombardy poplar	14	600#	1	3	3	3	2	2.5	SW	2	EM	- The tree contributed to boundary screening. - The tree had been topped in the past but at a much higher level than that of the neighbouring Poplar and although decay was visible at the topping point, it was not as severe as in its neighbour. - however the process of decay and bark killing was likely to still occur albeit more slowly therefore the very long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of decay at the past topping point. - RPA area = 163.0 square metres (radius = 7.2 metre).	10-20	C1
T87	Field Maple	7	200	1	3	4	4	3	1.6	NW	1	Y	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree made a very minor contribution to boundary screening. - However it had significant potential for future growth which would increase its screening benefit. - However at the time of survey it was not a significant tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 18.0 square metres (radius = 2.4 metre).	40+	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T88	Lombardy Poplar	13#	540#	1	3#	3#	3#	3#	3.5#	S	2#	EM	- The tree had been topped in the past and was regrowing strongly. - However extensive bark killing was present as a result of vascular dysfunction caused by the topping and the wood exposed was beginning to decay.	- Fell. - RPA area = 132.0 square metres (radius = 6.5 metre).	0-10	U
T89	Field Maple	7#	200#	1	2#	4#	4#	1#	1.6#	E	1#	Y	- Access around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree made a very minor contribution to boundary screening. - However it had significant potential for future growth which would increase its screening benefit. - However at the time of survey it was not a significant tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 18.0 square metres (radius = 2.4 metre).	40+	C1
T90	Common Oak	11#	200#	1	5#	4#	5#	6#	3#	SW	2#	SM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree contributed to boundary screening and had potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 18.0 square metres (radius = 2.4 metre).	40+	A2
T91	Common Oak	9#	300#	1	4#	4#	4#	8#	2#	NW	0.5#	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening and had some potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	40+	A2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T92	Hybrid Italian Poplar	14#	200 + 200 + 180 = 335	3	6#	7#	5#	5#	2#	W	3#	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening but was three stemmed seemingly from just above ground level and was likely to have weak basal forks that could cause the premature collapse of this tree in the future.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the weak basal forks. - RPA area = 51.0 square metres (radius = 4.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T93	Hybrid Italian Poplar	16#	600#	1	8#	9#	4#	8#	2#	SW	1#	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 163.0 square metres (radius = 7.2 metre).	20-40	B2
T94	Purple Norway Maple	6#	200#	1	4#	3#	4#	4#	1.3#	W	1.6#	Y	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening and had some potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 18.0 square metres (radius = 2.4 metre).	40+	B2
T95	Ash	6	140	1	3	3	3	3	2	NW	1.1	Y	- The tree made a very minor contribution to boundary screening but was not a prominent feature. - The tree had potential future growth but it was considered inevitable that this growth would be curtailed in the future by <i>Chalara</i> Ash Dieback. - Therefore the very long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 9.0 square metres (radius = 1.7 metre).	20-40	C1
T96	Field Maple	6	170	1	3	3	3	3	2	E	2	Y	- The tree made a very minor contribution to boundary screening but was not a prominent feature. - The tree had potential future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 13.0 square metres (radius = 2.0 metre).	40+	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T97	Hybrid Italian Poplar	17	500	1	5	6	4	6	2.5	S	1.7	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	20-40	B1
T98	Hybrid Italian Poplar	18	410 + 200 + 300 = 546	3	2	6	5	5	1	NE	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points. - The trunk trifurcated at approximately 1 metre above ground level with potentially weak forks and it was considered that this would lead to the premature removal of the tree on health and safety grounds within the next 10-20 years at least.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the potentially weak forks at approximately 1 metre above ground level. - RPA area = 135.0 square metres (radius = 6.6 metre).	10-20	C1
T99	Hybrid Italian Poplar	19	450	1	6	7	3	5	4.5	NE	2	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 92.0 square metres (radius = 5.4 metre).	20-40	B1
T100	Hybrid Italian Poplar	19	490	1	3	7	3	6	4.5	NE	2.3	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 109.0 square metres (radius = 5.9 metre).	20-40	B1
T101	Hybrid Italian Poplar	20	500	1	2	6	4	3	1.7	S	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points. - The trunk bifurcated at approximately 1.7 metres above ground level with a potentially weak fork and this was considered likely to cause the premature removal of the tree on health and safety grounds within the next 10-20 years at least.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the potentially weak bifurcation fork at approximately 1.7 metres above ground level. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T102	Hybrid Italian Poplar	20	450	1	6	8	2	5	4	S	3	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 92.0 square metres (radius = 5.4 metre).	20-40	B1
T103	Hybrid Italian Poplar	20	480	1	3	7	4	7	5	NE	3	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 104.0 square metres (radius = 5.8 metre).	20-40	B1
T104	Hybrid Italian Poplar	21	410	1	2	6	3	5	5	E	2.5	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 76.0 square metres (radius = 4.9 metre).	20-40	B1
T105	Hybrid Italian Poplar	19	540	1	4	6	7	5	5.5	SE	2.5	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 132.0 square metres (radius = 6.5 metre).	20-40	B1
T106	Purple Norway Maple	4	100	1	2	2	2	1	1.6	E	2	Y	The tree was an insignificant individual with extensive crown dieback that was clearly in terminal decline.	- Fell and replace with a more healthy specimen. - RPA area = 4.5 square metres (radius = 1.2 metre).	0-10	U
T107	Silver Birch	9	250	1	5	4	0	2	3	NW	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The crown was asymmetric and formed a unified and mutually interdependent structure with the nearby Silver Birch, tree no. T108.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 28.0 square metres (radius = 3.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T108	Silver Birch	9	270	1	2	4	4	3	2.5	SW	1.3	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The crown was asymmetric and formed a unified and mutually interdependent structure with the nearby Silver Birch, tree no. T107.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 33.0 square metres (radius = 3.2 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T109	Purple Norway Maple	12	570	1	5	6	4	7	2	W	2.3	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Minor deadwood was present in the crown. - A number of girdling roots were present that could ultimately result in the destabilisation of the base of the tree and its removal on health and safety grounds.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the girdling roots around the base of the tree. - RPA area = 147.0 square metres (radius = 6.8 metre).	20-40	B1
T110	Norway Maple	10	540	1	8	6	8#	8	1.6	SW	2.2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Minor deadwood was present in the crown. - A number of girdling roots were present that could ultimately result in the destabilisation of the base of the tree and its removal on health and safety grounds.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the girdling roots around the base of the tree. - RPA area = 132.0 square metres (radius = 6.5 metre).	20-40	B1
T111	Norway Maple	10	550	1	7	8	7	6	2	SE	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The crown was low over the nearby building roof.	- Lift and reduce crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clear space between the crown edge and the fabric of the building. - RPA area = 137.0 square metres (radius = 6.6 metre).	40+	B1
T112	Norway Maple	12	620 @ 1.3m agl	1	7	8	8	8	1.5	W	2	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 174.0 square metres (radius = 7.4 metre).	40+	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T113	Purple Norway Maple	11	520	1	6	5	5	6	1.8	W	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Minor deadwood was present in the crown. - A number of girdling roots were present that could ultimately result in the destabilisation of the base of the tree and its removal on health and safety grounds.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the girdling roots around the base of the tree. - RPA area = 122.0 square metres (radius = 6.2 metre).	10-20	C1
T114	Purple Norway Maple	10	460	1	5	5	6	6	1.8	SW	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree had some potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 96.0 square metres (radius = 5.5 metre).	40+	B1
T115	Purple Norway Maple	9	330	1	4	5	4	3	1.7	W	2	SM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree had some potential for future growth. - A series of bleeding cankers were present on the trunk surface in a helical spiral up the trunk indicating a low level degree of vascular infection that could ultimately curtail the life expectancy of this tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the vascular infection. - RPA area = 49.0 square metres (radius = 4.0 metre).	20-40	B1
T116	Purple Norway Maple	9	320	1	4	3	4	3	2	NW	2	SM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Significant crown dieback was present indicating the onset of decline. - One girdling root was present that could ultimately destabilise the tree. - Long term retention of the tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality and the condition of the girdling root. - RPA area = 46.0 square metres (radius = 3.8 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T117	Common Oak	9	660 @ 0.7m agl	1	7	8	7#	9	1.1	SW	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surface and buildings. - Minor peripheral crown dieback was present.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 197.0 square metres (radius = 7.9 metre).	40+	B1
T118	Purple Norway Maple	9	250	1	4	4	4	3	2.7	N	2.3	SM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree had some potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 28.0 square metres (radius = 3.0 metre).	40+	B1
T119	Common Oak	9	620	1	5	8	7	6	1.8	E	2.3	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The crown had been lifted on several occasions in the past.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 174.0 square metres (radius = 7.4 metre).	40+	B1
T120	Common Oak	13	500	1	7#	6	3	8	4.5	W	4	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The crown was heavily asymmetric to the north north west as a result of past competition for light and space with an immediately adjacent tree to the south south east that had relatively recently been felled. - The tree was recovering to this new exposure by putting on epicormic growth on its south south western side.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	40+	B1
T121	Norway Maple	8	280	1	4	4	4	5	2	W	2.2	SM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Significant crown dieback was present indicating a degree of decline and the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually, especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 36.0 square metres (radius = 3.4 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T122	Common Oak	14	900	1	7#	11	7	13	2	NW	5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree formed part of a group of four Common Oaks. - The crown was very sparse with extensive crown dieback. - The crown had been lifted on several occasions in the past and it was considered that the tree may well be in a state of decline.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially vitality levels. - RPA area = 366.0 square metres (radius = 11.0 metre).	20-40	B1
T123	Common Oak	13	500	1	7	8	3	5	3	E	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree was part of a group of four Common Oaks.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	40+	B1
T124	Common Oak	13	680 + 540 = 868	2	5	9	9	7	0.5	E	1.8	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree formed part of a group of four Common Oaks. - The lowest side limb branching on the eastern side at approximately 0.5 metres above ground level was attached to the tree by a potentially weak fork, the dimensions of which were beginning to approach the published failure/intervention criteria (Helliwell 2004) and concerns over the security of this fork may result in the premature removal of this tree.	- Reduce the spread of crown carried on the lowest side limb branching on the eastern side at approximately 0.5 metres above ground level by 2 metres cutting back to sound growing points. - RPA area = 341.0 square metres (radius = 10.4 metre).	20-40	B1
T125	Common Oak	10	600	1	3	6	8	10	1.8	S	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree formed part of a group of four Common Oaks.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 163.0 square metres (radius = 7.2 metre).	40+	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T126	Silver Birch	9	200	1	1	4	5	2	3	S	2.5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Given the noted short life expectancy of this species in Southern England the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 18.0 square metres (radius = 2.4 metre).	10-20	C1
T127	Silver Birch	10	230	1	4	4#	3	2	2	NW	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Given the noted short life expectancy of this species in Southern England the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 24.0 square metres (radius = 2.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T128	Silver Birch	10	270	1	3	4	2	2	2.1	SW	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Given the noted short life expectancy of this species in Southern England the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 33.0 square metres (radius = 3.2 metre).	10-20	C1
T129	Silver Birch	8	200	1	4	2	4	3	3	S	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Given the noted short life expectancy of this species in Southern England the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 18.0 square metres (radius = 2.4 metre).	10-20	C1
T130	Purple Norway Maple	10	260	1	4	3	3	4	2	N	1.8	SM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree had significant potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 31.0 square metres (radius = 3.1 metre).	40+	B1
T131	Flowering Cherry	7	230	1	4	4#	5	4	1.7	N	1.5	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 24.0 square metres (radius = 2.8 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T132	Flowering Cherry	5	270 @ 1m agl	1	4	4	4	2	1.3	SW	1.7	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Some peripheral crown dieback was present. - Extensive decay was present at crown lifting wounds on the trunk around the branch bole at approximately 1.3 metres above ground level. - The branch bole was low hence stem diameter measurement at 1 metre above ground level used to calculate the root protection area. - Because of the presence of the decay and the risk of failure of the branch bole this tree should be removed.	- Fell. - RPA area = 33.0 square metres (radius = 3.2 metre).	0-10	U
T133	Flowering Cherry	5	320	1	2	4	5	3	1.6	S	1.6	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Extensive crown dieback was present indicating significant decline.	- Fell. - RPA area = 46.0 square metres (radius = 3.8 metre).	0-10	U
T134	Lawson Cypress	4	180 @ 0.54 m agl	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	W	0.3	Y	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree was not a significant site feature.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 15.0 square metres (radius = 2.2 metre).	20-40	C1
T135	Leyland Cypress	10	410	1	4	4	4	4	1.2	N	1	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The trunk trifurcated at approximately 3 metres above ground level with a weak included bark fork structure and it was considered the likely failure of this would shorten the ultimate life expectancy of this tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the weak forks in the trifurcation point at approximately 3 metres above ground level. - RPA area = 76.0 square metres (radius = 4.9 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T136	Lombardy Poplar	17	140 x 14 = 524 mean	14	3	3	3	3	0.3	SW	2.3	SM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree was multi stemmed from ground level with numerous potentially weak forks in a growth habit that was dissimilar to that seen in the older Lombardy Poplars on site. - The basal forks between these multi leaders were particularly weak included bark unions and it was considered likely that these would fail at some point in the foreseeable future, therefore the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the potentially weak basal forks. - RPA area = 124.0 square metres (radius = 6.3 metre).	10-20	C1
T137	Common Oak	12	840	1	10	9#	11	8	2	N	2	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 319.0 square metres (radius = 10.0 metre).	40+	B1
T138	Common Oak	15	670	1	10	8	7	6	4	E	6	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 203.0 square metres (radius = 8.0 metre).	40+	B1
T139	Silver Birch	15	400	1	4	6	5	3	3.8	SW	2.5	M	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Given the noted short life expectancy of this species in Southern England the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 72.0 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T140	Lombardy Poplar	16#	500#	1	3#	3#	4#	3#	1#	N	1#	EM	- Access around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was a significant boundary feature that contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T141	Lombardy Poplar	12#	300#	1	2#	2#	2#	2#	1#	N	1#	EM	- Access around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was a significant boundary feature that contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	20-40	B2
T142	Common Oak	7#	300#	1	7#	5#	5#	5#	3#	N	1.3#	SM	- Access around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening and had significant potential for future growth which would increase its screening benefit.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	40+	A2
T143	Common Oak	13	1200	1	9	12	9	8	2.6	N	3	M	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points. - The tree was an impressive example of the species.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 651.0 square metres (radius = 14.4 metre).	40+	A1
T144	Purple Norway Maple	5	450	1	2	3	1	1	1.8	NW	1.8	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby hard surfaces. - The tree had been topped at approximately 2 metres in what seemed to be an attempt to pollard manage the tree. - Unfortunately significant decay had established at the pollard point and also extensive bark loss was present on the trunk as a result of vascular dysfunction. - Therefore the long term retention of the tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 92.0 square metres (radius = 5.4 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T145	Purple Norway Maple	8	450	1	3	4	5	4	2	E	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby hard surfaces. - A major girdling root was present constricting the base of the tree and it was considered that this would result in the destabilisation of the base of the tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the girdling root. - RPA area = 92.0 square metres (radius = 5.4 metre).	10-20	C1
T146	Common Oak	11	650	1	9	9	9	7	4	N	4	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - The crown was low over the nearby building roof.	- Reduce and lift crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clear space between the crown edge and the fabric of the building. - RPA area = 191.0 square metres (radius = 7.8 metre).	40+	B1
T147	Purple Norway Maple	10	530	1	6	6	6	6	2	SW	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - The crown was just in contact with the nearby building.	- Reduce and lift crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clear space between the crown edge and the fabric of the building. - RPA area = 127.0 square metres (radius = 6.4 metre).	40+	B1
T148	Purple Norway Maple	10	480	1	4	5	7	5	3	S	3.5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - The crown was just in contact with the nearby building. - Minor peripheral crown dieback and thinning.	- Reduce and lift crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clear space between the crown edge and the fabric of the building. - RPA area = 104.0 square metres (radius = 5.8 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T149	Common Oak	11	950	1	11	9	6	8	3	SW	3	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Significant peripheral crown dieback was present combined with a thinness of crown indicating a reduction in crown vitality. - Numerous pruning and limb loss wounds were present on the upper trunk and first order limbs. - Several of these were extensively decayed and seemed to be openings into deeper cavities within, although it was not possible to assess the severity of these cavities from a ground level and visual survey. - The southern and south western side of the trunk base was slightly swollen with an emergent and older fungal fruiting body of <i>Ganoderma resinaceum</i> present. - A combination of this bracket and the swelling indicated a degree of internal decay at this point with a white rot degradation of the timber. - The grading of this tree was provisional on further inspection.	- Carry out a climbing inspection to identify and assess the structural significance of all pockets of decay and cavitation in the upper trunk and first order limbs. - Carry out an internal inspection of the trunk base and root buttresses in order to identify and assess the extent of decay present. - RPA area = 408.0 square metres (radius = 11.4 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T150	Copper Beech	14	780	1	7	8	6	9#	1.9	W	5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - Crown branch form was slightly poor with multiple competing leaders and potentially weak forks between the leaders. - Some degree of aerial bracing was taking place between the leaders which would be reducing the load on the potentially weak forks but this did not appear to be particularly advanced.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the potentially weak forks between the co-dominant leaders. - RPA area = 275.0 square metres (radius = 9.4 metre).	20-40	B1
T151	Norway Maple	8	310	1	5	6	4	5	1.9	E	1.5	SM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 44.0 square metres (radius = 3.7 metre).	20-40	B1
T152	Purple Norway Maple	8	440	1	4	5	6	5	1.9	S	2	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 88.0 square metres (radius = 5.3 metre).	20-40	B1
T153	Flowering cherry	4	260 @ 1m agl	1	3	3	3	3	1.3	SW	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Significant crown dieback had occurred in the past, giving rise to extensive areas of dead bark on the limbs. - The tree had been grafted onto a root stock that had outgrown the tree and was now extensively decayed.	- Fell. - RPA area = 31.0 square metres (radius = 3.1 metre).	0-10	U

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T154	Laburnum	7	450	1	3	4	4	4	1.8	NE	1.6	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The branch bole at approximately 1.8 metres above ground level contained several potentially weak forks. The probable failure of these forks in the future was likely to result in the removal of this tree on health and safety grounds within the next 10 to 20 years at least.	- Monitor and assess condition annually, especially the condition of the forks in the branch bole. - RPA area = 92.0 square metres (radius = 5.4 metre).	10-20	C1
T155	Silver Birch	16#	350#	1	5#	6#	7#	3#	2.3#	S	2.3#	M	- Access to the tree was prevented by a surrounding fence, building and locked access gates. Therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - The tree was heavily covered in Ivy which restricted the extent of visual survey possible. - Given the noted short life expectancy of this species in southern England the long term retention of this tree was unlikely.	- Sever at ground level Ivy stems growing up this tree and re-survey in 12 months time when the Ivy has died back. - RPA area = 55.0 square metres (radius = 4.2 metre).	10-20	C1
T156	Common Oak	16#	600#	1	8#	8#	10#	7#	5#	N	4#	EM	- Access to the tree was prevented by a surrounding fence, building and locked access gates. Therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 163.0 square metres (radius = 7.2 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T157	Common Oak	14#	380#	1	5#	3#	8#	7#	6#	NE	4#	EM	- Access to the tree was prevented by a surrounding fence, building and locked access gates. Therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - The crown was low over the nearby building.	- Lift and reduce crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clearspace between the fabric of the building and the crown edge. - RPA area = 65.0 square metres (radius = 4.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T158	Purple Norway Maple	15#	400#	1	5#	5#	8#	3#	2#	W	3#	EM	- Access to the tree was prevented by a surrounding fence, building and locked access gates. Therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - The crown was low over the nearby building.	- Lift and reduce crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clearspace between the fabric of the building and the crown edge. - RPA area = 72.0 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T159	Copper Beech	15#	300#	1	4#	3#	10#	3#	3.5#	S	3#	SM	- Access to the tree was prevented by a surrounding fence, building and locked access gates. Therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - The crown was heavily asymmetric and suppressed by the nearby and larger Purple Norway Maple and Copper Beech, leaving it with no room into which to grow.	- Fell as a thinning operation to benefit the nearby and larger trees. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	0-10	U
T160	Copper Beech	15	650#	1	7#	6#	9#	8#	2#	W	2#	EM	- Access to the tree was prevented by a surrounding fence, building and locked access gates. Therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - Potentially weak forks were present in the branch bole that may lead to health and safety concerns in the future. - The crown was low over the nearby building.	- Lift and reduce crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clearspace between the fabric of the building and the crown edge. - Monitor and assess condition biennially, especially the fork in the branch bole. - RPA area = 191.0 square metres (radius = 7.8 metre).	20-40	B1

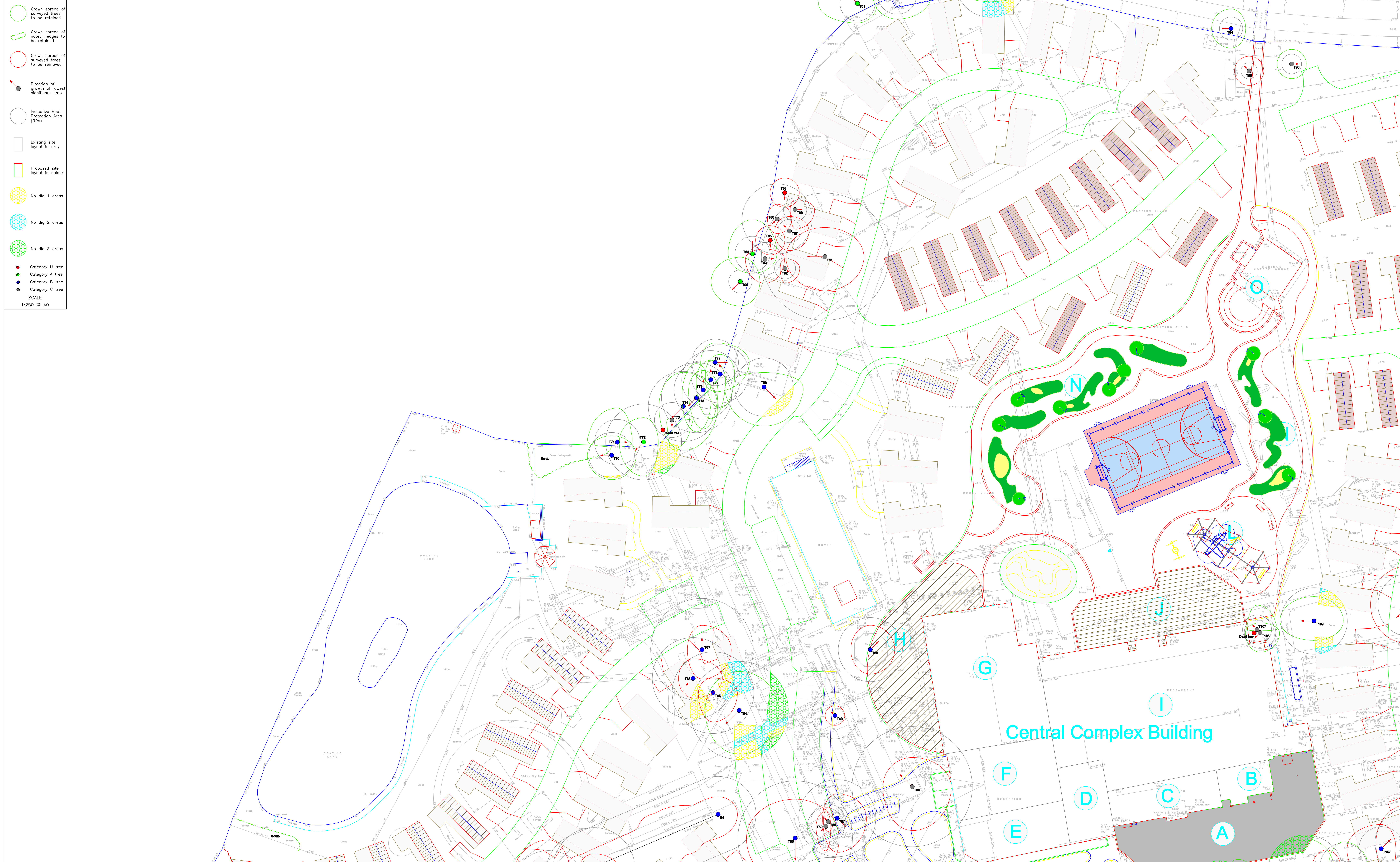
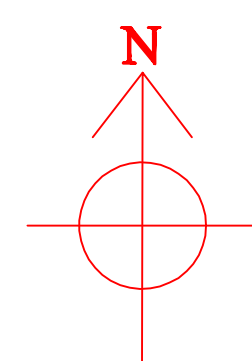
Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T161	Purple Norway Maple	14#	300#	1	5#	4#	6#	3#	2.5#	NW	3#	EM	- Access to the tree was prevented by a surrounding fence, building and locked access gates. Therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - The crown was low over the nearby building.	- Lift and reduce crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clearspace between the fabric of the building and the crown edge. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T162	Purple Norway Maple	14#	450#	1	5#	3#	4#	5#	2.1#	E	3#	EM	- Access to the tree was prevented by a surrounding fence, building and locked access gates. Therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - The crown was low over the nearby building.	- Lift and reduce crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clearspace between the fabric of the building and the crown edge. - RPA area = 92.0 square metres (radius = 5.4 metre).	20-40	B1
T163	Flowering Cherry	8	510	1	5	6	4#	5	1.9	N	1.5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - The crown was in contact with the nearby building. - The crown was thin with reduced levels of vitality.	- Lift and reduce crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 1 metre clearspace between the fabric of the building and the crown edge. - Monitor and assess condition annually, especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 118.0 square metres (radius = 6.1 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T164	Flowering Cherry	6	480 oi	1	5	5	5	5	2	NW	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree was heavily covered in Ivy which restricted the extent of visual survey possible. - Significant crown dieback indicated a state of decline and making the long term retention of this tree unlikely.	- Sever at ground level Ivy stems growing up this tree and re-survey in 12 months time when the Ivy has died back. - Monitor and assess condition annually, especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 104.0 square metres (radius = 5.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T165	Flowering Cherry	7	750 oi	1	7	7	4	5	1.6	N	1.3	M	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree was heavily covered in Ivy which restricted the extent of visual survey possible. - Significant crown dieback indicated a state of decline and making the long term retention of this tree unlikely.	- Sever at ground level Ivy stems growing up this tree and re-survey in 12 months time when the Ivy has died back. - Monitor and assess condition annually, especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 255.0 square metres (radius = 9.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T166	Norway Maple	7	390	1	4	3	6#	4	2	NW	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Significant crown dieback indicated a state of decline and making the long term retention of this tree unlikely.	- Monitor and assess condition annually, especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 69.0 square metres (radius = 4.7 metre).	10-20	C1
T167	Apple	7	370	1	4	5	5#	2	1.7	S	1.7	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The crown was low over the nearby building.	- Lift and reduce crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clearspace between the fabric of the building and the crown edge. - RPA area = 62.0 square metres (radius = 4.4 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T168	Apple	6	440 oi	1	3	3	4	4	1.8	W	1.7	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree was heavily covered in Ivy which restricted the extent of visual survey possible. - Significant crown dieback indicated a state of decline and making the long term retention of this tree unlikely.	- Sever at ground level Ivy stems growing up this tree and re-survey in 12 months time when the Ivy has died back. - Monitor and assess condition annually, especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 88.0 square metres (radius = 5.3 metre).	10-20	C1
T169	Apple	7	430 @ 1.3m agl	1	4	4	3	4	1.5	SW	1.3	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 84.0 square metres (radius = 5.2 metre).	20-40	B1
T170	Purple Plum	6	260	1	4	2	1	2	1.6	S	1.6	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Significant crown dieback indicated a state of decline and making the long term retention of this tree unlikely. - Decay was becoming established in the trunk.	- Monitor and assess condition annually, especially crown vitality and trunk decay. - RPA area = 31.0 square metres (radius = 3.1 metre).	10-20	C1
T171	Purple Norway Maple	9	460	1	4	5	5	6	2	W	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - Some crown dieback was present. - Several areas of dead and loose bark were present on the trunk, and the wood exposed was beginning to become insect damaged. - The long term retention of this tree was considered unlikely.	- Monitor and assess condition annually, especially crown vitality and trunk decay. - RPA area = 96.0 square metres (radius = 5.5 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T172	Purple Norway Maple	11	490	1	4	5	5	5	3	SW	3	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 109.0 square metres (radius = 5.9 metre).	20-40	B1
T173	Norway Maple	9	350	1	4	5	4#	3	2	S	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 55.0 square metres (radius = 4.2 metre).	20-40	B1
T174	Norway Maple	9	400	1	4	4	4#	5	1.6	W	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 72.0 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre).	20-40	B1
G1	Lombardy Poplar and Leyland Cypress	25 max 8 min	650# max	1 typical	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	N/A	N/A	0	SM – EM	- Access around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The group comprised a number of individuals that collectively were of more value than the sum of the individual trees making up the group. - The group was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - However it was of such a size that it may be publicly visible from the north west.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 191.0 square metres (radius = 7.8 metre).	20-40	B1
G2	Monterey Cypress (dead) Ash Hawthorn Field Maple Bramble	9 max	270 max	1 typical	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	N/A	N/A	0	SM	- The group comprised a number of individuals that were of no great individual significance. - However collectively they did create a verdant mass that was sufficiently close to the site boundary to contribute to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 33.0 square metres (radius = 3.2 metre).	40+	B1

7.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan



KEY

Crown spread of
surveyed trees
to be retained

Crown spread of
noted hedges to
be retained

Crown spread of
surveyed trees
to be removed

Direction of
growth of lowest
significant limb

Indicative Root
Protection Area
(RPA)

Existing site
layout in grey

Proposed site
layout in colour

No dig 1 areas

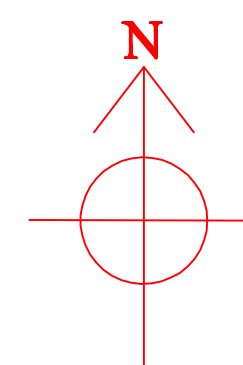
No dig 2 areas

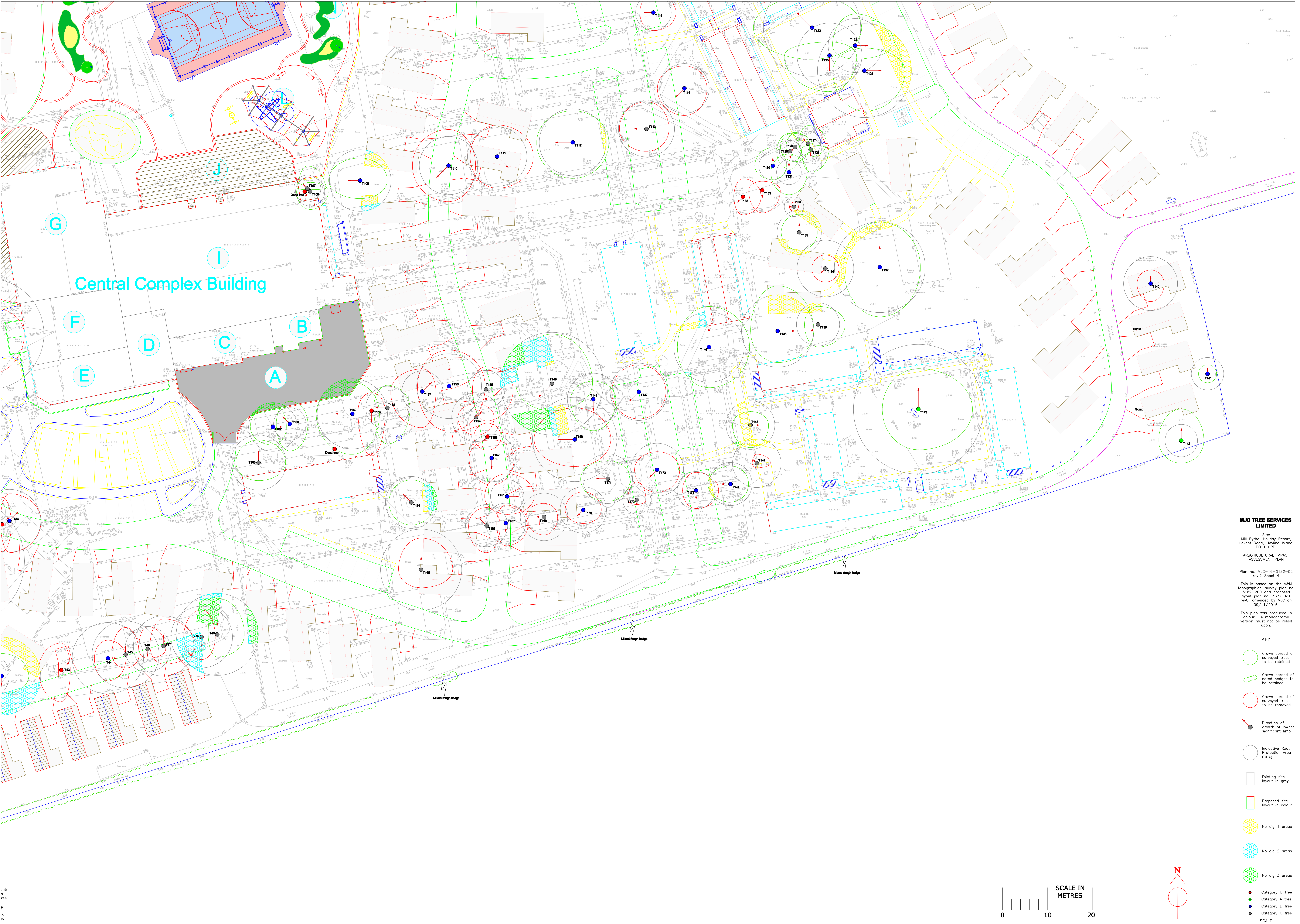
No dig 3 areas

Category U tree
Category A tree
Category B tree
Category C tree

SCALE
1:250 @ AD

SCALE IN
METRES





MJC TREE SERVICES LIMITED

Site:
Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort,
Havant Road, Havling Island,
PO11 0PB.

**ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT PLAN**

Plan no. MJC-16-0182-02
rev2 Sheet 4

This is based on the A&M
topographical survey plan no.
3159-200 and proposed
layout plan no. 3877-410
revC, amended by MJC on
09/11/2016.

This plan was produced in
colour. A monochrome
version must not be relied
upon.

KEY

Green circle Crown spread of
surveyed trees
to be retained

Red circle Crown spread of
surveyed trees
to be removed

Red arrow Direction of
growth of lowest
significant limb

Grey circle Indicative Root
Protection Area
(RPA)

Grey rectangle Existing site
layout in grey

Coloured rectangle Proposed site
layout in colour

Yellow hatched circle No dig 1 areas

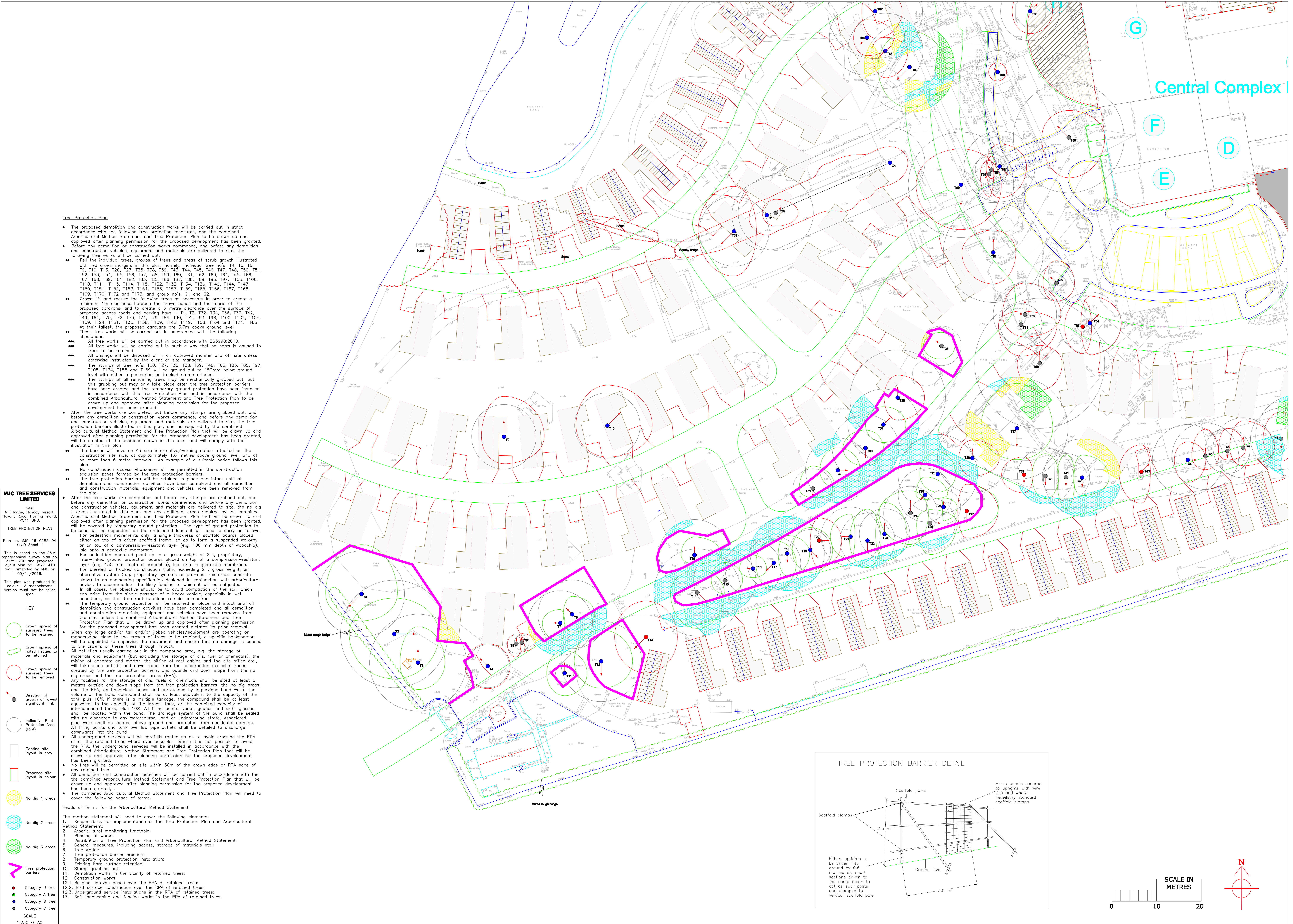
Blue hatched circle No dig 2 areas

Green hatched circle No dig 3 areas

Red dot Category U tree
Green dot Category A tree
Blue dot Category B tree
Black dot Category C tree

SCALE
1:250 @ AD

8.0 Tree Protection Plan and Heads of Terms for the Arboricultural Method Statement



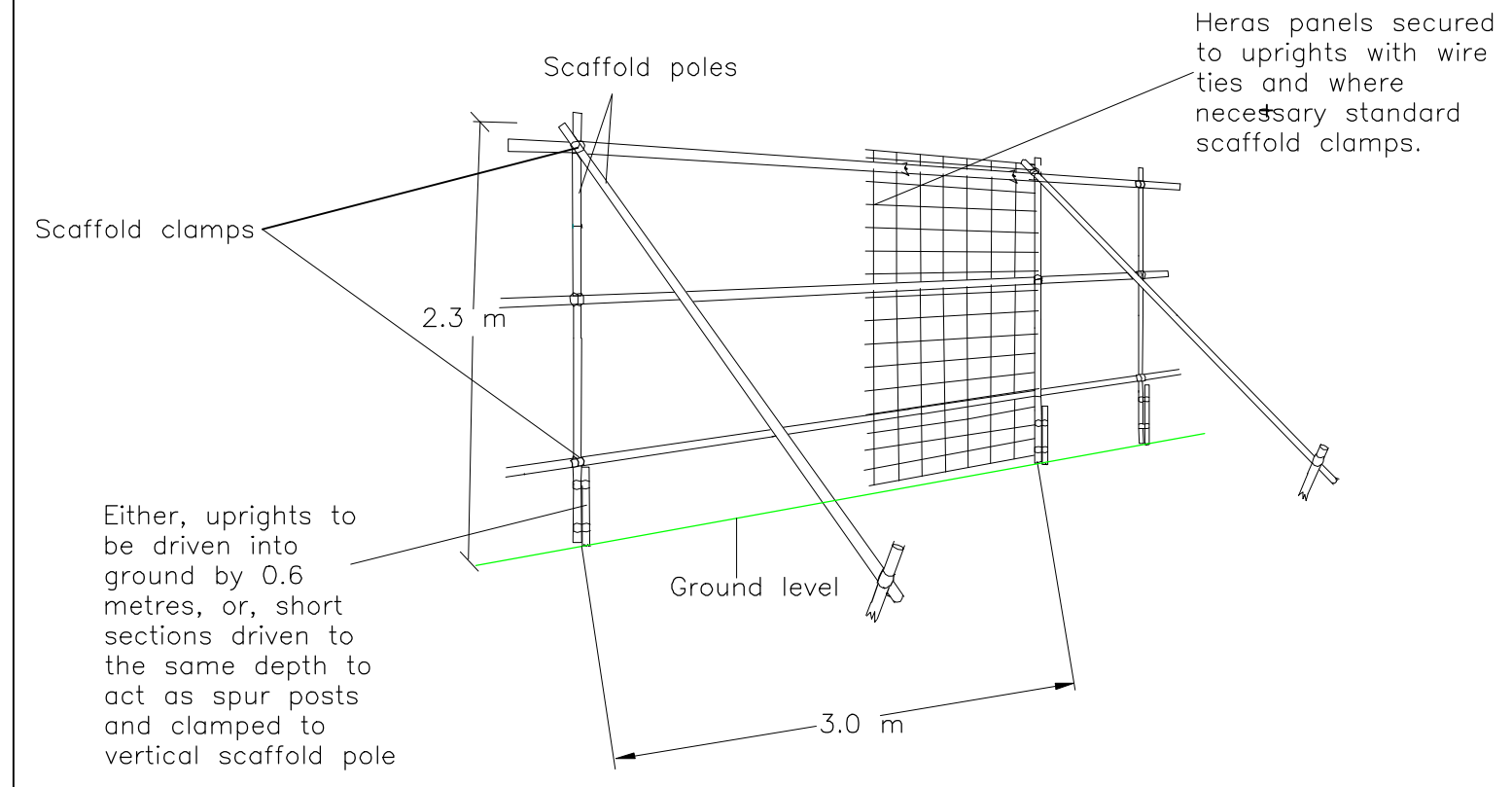
Tree Protection Plan

- The proposed demolition and construction works will be carried out in strict accordance with the following tree protection measures, and the combined Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan to be drawn up and approved after planning permission for the proposed development has been granted.
- Before any demolition or construction works commence, and before any demolition and construction vehicles, equipment and materials are delivered to site, the following tree works will be carried out:
 - Tell the individual trees, groups of trees and areas of scrub growth illustrated with red crown margins in this plan, namely, individual tree no's. T4, T5, T6, T8, T10, T13, T20, T27, T35, T38, T39, T43, T44, T45, T46, T47, T48, T50, T51, T52, T53, T54, T55, T56, T57, T58, T59, T60, T61, T62, T63, T64, T65, T66, T67, T68, T69, T81, T82, T83, T85, T86, T87, T88, T89, T95, T97, T105, T106, T110, T111, T113, T114, T115, T132, T133, T134, T135, T136, T140, T144, T147, T150, T151, T152, T153, T154, T155, T156, T157, T159, T160, T166, T167, T168, T169, T170, T172 and T173, and group no's. G1 and G2.
 - Crown lift and reduce the following trees as necessary in order to create a minimum 1m clearance between the crown edges and the fabric of the proposed caravans, and to create a 3 metre clearance over the surface of proposed access roads and parking bays – T1, T2, T32, T34, T36, T37, T42, T49, T64, T70, T72, T73, T74, T79, T84, T90, T92, T93, T98, T100, T102, T104, T109, T124, T131, T135, T138, T139, T142, T149, T158, T164 and T174. N.B. At their tallest, the proposed caravans are 3.7m above ground level.
 - These tree works will be carried out in accordance with the following stipulations.
 - All tree works will be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010.
 - All tree works will be carried out in such a way that no harm is caused to trees to be retained.
 - All stumps will be disposed of in an approved manner and off site unless otherwise instructed by the client or site manager.
 - The stumps of tree no's. T20, T27, T35, T38, T39, T48, T65, T83, T85, T97, T105, T134, T158 and T159 will be ground out to 150mm below ground level with either a pedestrian or tracked stump grinder.
 - The stumps of all remaining trees may be mechanically grubbed out, but this grubbing out may only take place after the tree protection barriers have been erected and the temporary ground protection have been installed in accordance with this Tree Protection Plan and in accordance with the combined Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan to be drawn up and approved after planning permission for the proposed development has been granted.
- After the tree works are completed, but before any stumps are grubbed out, and before any demolition or construction works commence, and before any demolition and construction vehicles, equipment and materials are delivered to site, the tree protection barriers illustrated in this plan, and as required by the combined Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan that will be drawn up and approved after planning permission for the proposed development has been granted, will be erected at the positions shown in this plan, and will comply with the illustration in this plan.
 - The barrier will have an A3 size informative/warning notice attached on the construction site side, at approximately 1.6 metres above ground level, and at no more than 6 metre intervals. An example of a suitable notice follows this plan.
 - No construction access whatsoever will be permitted in the construction exclusion zones formed by the tree protection barriers.
 - The tree protection barriers will be retained in place and intact until all demolition and construction activities have been completed and all demolition and construction materials, equipment and vehicles have been removed from the site.
- After the tree works are completed, but before any stumps are grubbed out, and before any demolition or construction works commence, and before any demolition and construction vehicles, equipment and materials are delivered to site, the no dig areas illustrated in this plan, and any additional areas required by the combined Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan that will be drawn up and approved after planning permission for the proposed development has been granted, will be covered by temporary ground protection. The type of ground protection to be used will be dependant on the anticipated loads it will need to carry as follows:
 - For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.
 - For pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.
 - For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.
 - In all cases, the objective should be to avoid compaction of the soil, which can arise from the single passage of a heavy vehicle, especially in wet conditions, so that tree root functions remain unimpaired.
 - The temporary ground protection will be retained in place and intact until all demolition and construction activities have been completed and all demolition and construction materials, equipment and vehicles have been removed from the site, unless the combined Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan that will be drawn up and approved after planning permission for the proposed development has been granted dictates its prior removal.
- When any large and/or tall and/or jibbed vehicles/equipment are operating or manoeuvring close to the crowns of trees to be retained, a specific banksperson will be appointed to supervise the movement and ensure that no damage is caused to the crowns of these trees through impact.
- All activities usually carried out in the compound area, e.g. the storage of materials and equipment (but excluding the storage of oils, fuel or chemicals), the mixing of concrete and mortar, the siting of rest cabins and the site office etc., will take place outside and down slope from the construction exclusion zones created by the tree protection barriers, and outside and down slope from the no dig areas and the root protection areas (RPA).
- Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited at least 5 metres outside and down slope from the tree protection barriers, the no dig areas, and the RPA, on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bund compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there is a multiple tankage, the compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the largest tank, or the combined capacity of interconnected tanks, plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses shall be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipe-work shall be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets shall be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund.
- All underground services will be carefully routed so as to avoid crossing the RPA of all the retained trees where ever possible. Where it is not possible to avoid the RPA, the underground services will be installed in accordance with the combined Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan that will be drawn up and approved after planning permission for the proposed development has been granted.
- No fires will be permitted on site within 30m of the crown edge or RPA edge of any retained tree.
- All demolition and construction activities will be carried out in accordance with the combined Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan that will be drawn up and approved after planning permission for the proposed development has been granted.
- The combined Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan will need to cover the following heads of terms.

Heads of Terms for the Arboricultural Method Statement

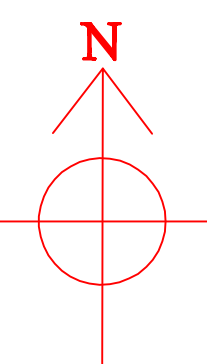
- The method statement will need to cover the following elements:
- Responsibility for implementation of the Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement.
 - Arboricultural monitoring timetable:
 - Phasing of works:
 - Distribution of Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement:
 - General measures, including access, storage of materials etc.:
 - Tree works:
 - Tree protection barrier erection:
 - Temporary ground protection installation:
 - Existing hard surface retention:
 - Stump grubbing out:
 - Demolition works in the vicinity of retained trees:
 - Construction works:
 - 12.1 Building caravan bases over the RPA of retained trees:
 - 12.2 Hard surface construction over the RPA of retained trees:
 - 12.3 Underground service installations in the RPA of retained trees:
 13. Soft landscaping and fencing works in the RPA of retained trees.

TREE PROTECTION BARRIER DETAIL

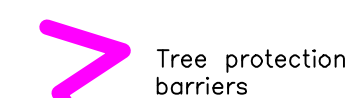
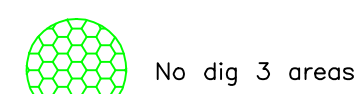
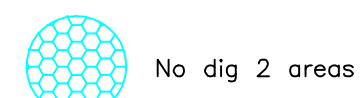
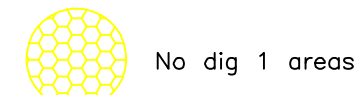
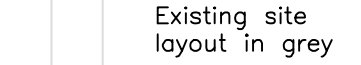
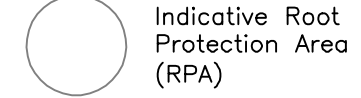
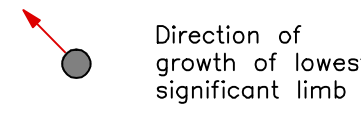
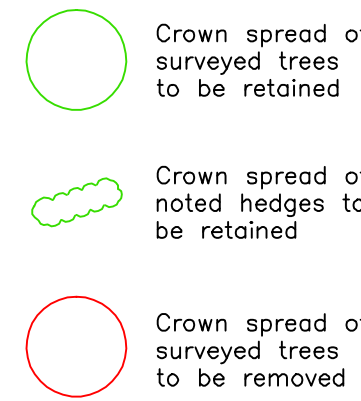


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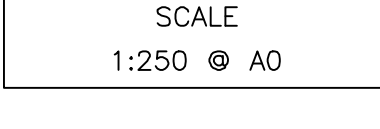
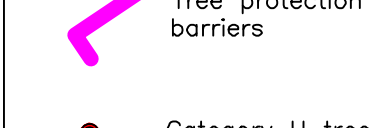
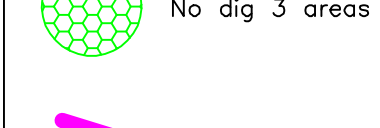
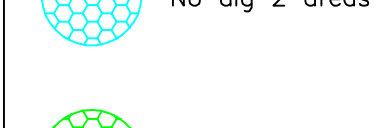
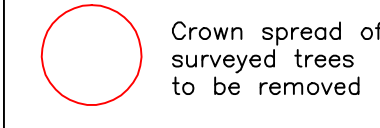
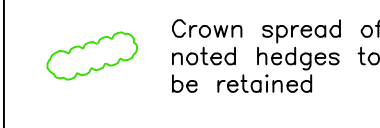
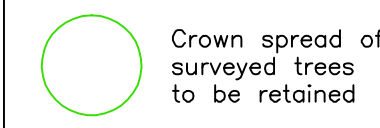


KEY

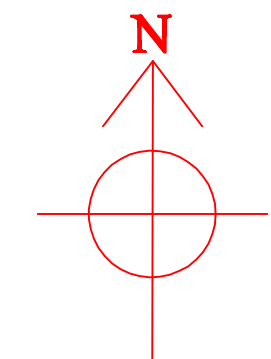
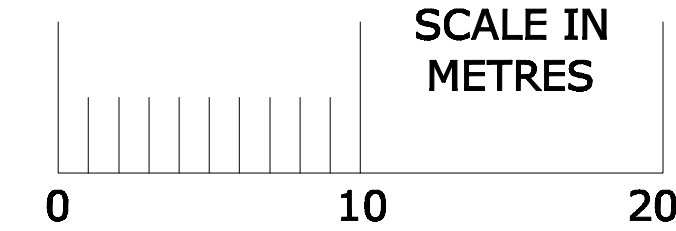


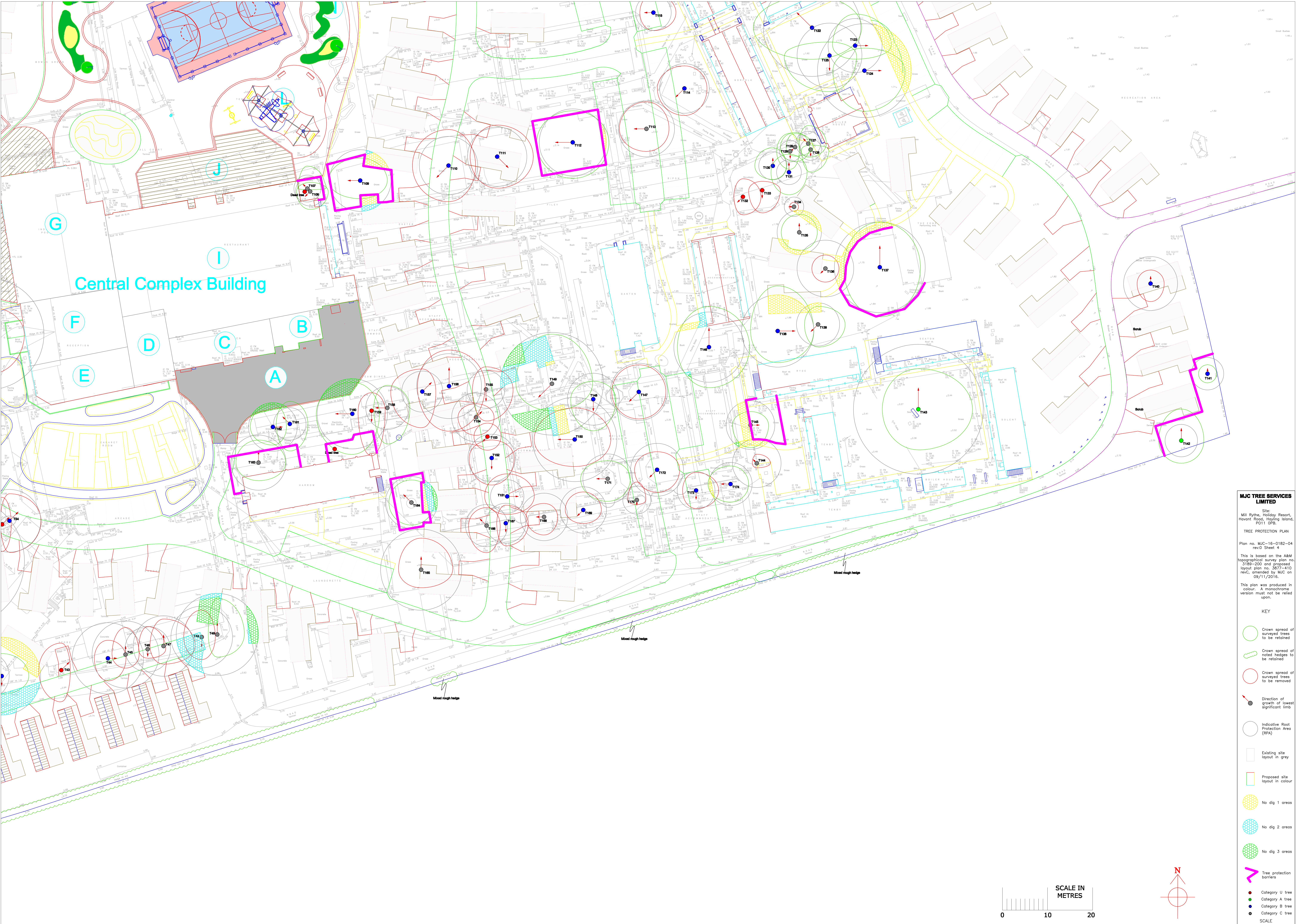
SCALE
1:250 @ A0

KEY



SCALE
1:250 @ A0





MJC TREE SERVICES LIMITED

Site:
Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort,
Havant Road, Havting Island,
P011 0PB.

TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Plan no. MJC-16-0182-04
rev0 Sheet 4

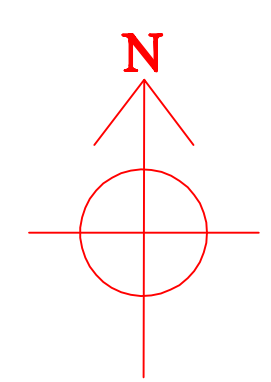
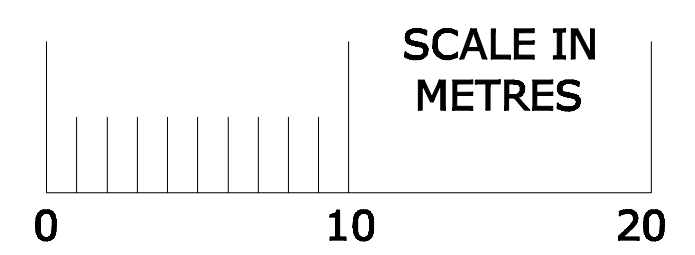
This is based on the A&M
topographical survey plan no.
3189-200 and proposed
layout plan no. 3877-410
rev0, amended by MJC on
09/11/2016.

This plan was produced in
colour. A monochrome
version must not be relied
upon.

KEY

- Crown spread of surveyed trees to be retained
- Crown spread of noted hedges to be retained
- Crown spread of surveyed trees to be removed
- Direction of growth of lowest significant limb
- Indicative Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Existing site layout in grey
- Proposed site layout in colour
- No dig 1 areas
- No dig 2 areas
- No dig 3 areas
- Tree protection barriers

- Category U tree
 - Category A tree
 - Category B tree
 - Category C tree
- SCALE
1:250 © AD



9.0 Tree Protection Barrier Warning Sign



**PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS
FENCING MUST BE
MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE APPROVED PLANS
AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS
DEVELOPMENT.**



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

**TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL
PLANNING AUTHORITY**

10.0 References

- Helliwell 2004 = Helliwell, R. (2004) Short Paper: A Discussion of the Failure of Weak Forks. *The Arboricultural Journal*. 27:3, pp245-249.
- BS5837:2012 = British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.
- BS3998:2010 = British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations'.