ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY AND CONSTRAINTS REPORT:

Bolton upon Dearne Railway Station

CLIENT:

Network Rail

Shield Support Services

DATE:

January 2009

PREPARED BY:

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Matthew Stobbart *MSc.*

of ENGLISH TREE CARE

Introduction & Proposals

Instructions were received from Mark Rowlands of Shield Support Services to advise on trees and their constraints to development at Bolton upon Dearne Railway Station.

This report is based on my qualifications, experience as a practicing Arborist and all recorded observations with reference to Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology (Mattheck and Breloer), Modern Arboriculture (Shigo), Diagnosis of ill-health in trees (Strouts and Winter), Principals of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management (Lonsdale). Further reference is made where appropriate to the requirements of British Standards 3998:1989 Recommendations for Tree Work and 5837:2005 Trees in Relation to Construction.

The purpose of the report is to provide details relating to the health and condition of trees within the site boundaries. The report identifies those trees that are considered undesirable to be retained due to structural or other defects. Factors relating to tree health, safety and risk assessment are considered in order to assess the suitability of tree retention within the context of proposed development. Measures are recommended to facilitate their longer term retention.

I visited the site, accompanied by Matthew Stobbart MSc. on Monday 12 January 2009, recording the following information; *species type, estimated age, height, size dimensions and general condition.*

My report contains information regarding the trees, building positions/infrastructure in relation to the trees to be retained and envisaged protection requirements.

All the trees are summarised in the tables at Appendix 1 and are to be read in conjunction with the Constraints Plan.

1. Statutory Protection/Planning Policies

A Tree Preservation Order is known to be in force on the site. This affords statutory protection to all trees with a stem diameter of 100mm or greater. All planning authorities retain local policies that specify their intentions and strategies regarding trees, their retention and protection.

2. Scope of this Report

All trees were appraised from ground level only, with recommendations and comments issued on this basis. Should further assessment or aerial inspection be considered necessary, this will be mentioned within the text of the report.

As this is a preliminary survey, factors relating to site specific characteristics of soil type, drainage patterns, existing service layouts etcetera are unknown.

All recorded observations and recommendations relate to the site and the trees at the time of the survey. Should climatic, environmental or local site factors change, it may then become necessary to review this information.

This report is only concerned with the listed trees and does not extend to trees situated upon adjacent land unless otherwise indicated. Considerations regarding property boundaries, tree ownership, on-going disputes or planning issues etcetera are beyond the arboricultural remit of this report. Future development proposals may be considered significant enough in nature to impact upon the welfare of third party owned trees, particularly if they are situated within close proximity to construction activities. Appropriate consideration should be given to those trees where necessary.

Only the main arboricultural features of the site are considered within the context of this report. General shrub items and small trees (identified as measuring below 75mm in diameter at 1.5 metres above ground level), are not considered within the survey, except wherever they may be of particular interest or deemed desirable for retention. In some circumstances it may have been considered appropriate to exclude larger trees where some are distinctly of no arboricultural or landscape value.

This report has been prepared in the knowledge that some form of development may occur upon the site. Some of the recommendations submitted may therefore be considered unnecessary should the site be retained as it currently exists. Furthermore, should any development proposals be granted approval, it may become necessary to modify this document in accordance with any planning conditions to ensure that retained trees, construction activities and envisaged usage of the site do not conflict.

It is advisable to enter into consultation with the planning authority at initial the proposal stage in order to agree the following: a) the extent of the felling requirements, b) suitable tree retention, management and permitted remedial works, c) measures for tree protection d) any arboricultural supervision throughout the development work and e) supplementary planting that may be conditionally required.

This should help minimize the possibility of any potential delays in the planning process.

3. The Site

The application site is a small triangular semi-mature woodland pocket situated to the west of Bolton upon Dearne railway station (Grid ref SE 457026). The site demise is defined by timber fencing to the east, west and south. A public car park serving the railway station is situated immediately to the west of the site.

A public highway (Lowfield Road) runs adjacent to the south of the site. Railway lines and the serving platform are to the eastern aspect of the site. A residential housing development is in the immediate area located to the west of the site.

The current us of the site appears to be limited, although anti-social behaviour is evident with fly tipping and general detritus material present upon the woodland floor. Evidence of vandalism to some of the trees on the site was noticeable, typically involving bark injuries, fire damage and the introduction of foreign bodies (such as nails).

4. Tree Overview

The species composition of the site is mainly Poplar, Sycamore, Birch and Cherry with under-story elements of Thorn, Holly, Elder and Goat Willow present. Tree specific details are listed within the appended (Appendix 1) survey spreadsheets. Although many of the elements comprising the woodland under-story have not been included on the spreadsheets, these do offer some amenity and wildlife benefits and development proposals should aim to retain these wherever possible. Similarly, a linear group of Poplars located to the east of the platform, to the east of the railway tracks, have not been included on the spreadsheet. The proposed development is not considered to be detrimental to the future health or amenity of these items, with significant grade level changes having to occur before these items should be considered.

It is assumed by the nature and distribution of the trees, that the population is naturally occurring rather than of a formal planted origin. As such, the population exhibits the characteristic woodland form associated with trees growing in close competition. The growth form and branching habit of each of the trees on the site is influenced by its relative position within the woodland. Trees on the edge of the site are lower in height with branching biased toward the light. The central trees are typically taller with reduced lateral branching. This has resulted in slender elongated stems and high , slender canopy formation.

There is little evidence to show any beneficial or formal maintenance undertaken over recent years which if continued, could have longer term implications on tree safety and the character of the site. Although there is evidence of historical pruning been undertaken, this is of poor quality and is considered generally detrimental to the visual appearance and possible future integrity of those affected trees.

A number of issues relating to safety and canopy encroachment over existing structures and the public highway and footpath were recorded (see Appendix 1).

It is clear that there is a public presence within the site. In view of this, it must be acknowledged that the Occupiers Liability Act (1984) places a duty of care upon landowners to ensure the safety of visitors whether permitted to be there or not. Furthermore, the Highways Act 1980 places a duty on landowners adjacent to a highway to maintain its safety. Whilst it must be understood that these requirements follow the proviso of 'reasonably practicable', foreseeable risk must be acknowledged and dealt with accordingly and within an appropriate time frame.

However, excessive removal of defective trees may have a negative influence on the pattern of wind distribution through the woodland and thus affecting the stability of the drawn specimens or those insufficiently rooted; further failures should be expected and thus monitoring is essential.

A number of trees exhibited damage resulting from vandalism. These typically involved injuries to the bark on the lower parts of stems. Whilst the majority of the damage was superficial and subject to reactive callous growth, it must be acknowledged that the damage may lead to decay through secondary pathogenic colonisation. This has a longer term implication on tree health and safety of the site and its surroundings. Future management/use of the site must include an appropriate programme of tree risk management.

The trees show a varied range of conditions and amenity contributions in accordance with BS 5837:2005 classifications. Although the majority of the trees are of limited individual value, a few are considered to have reasonable long term retention value. As a collective group they offer screening, landscape improvement and some wildlife benefits, which by default increases the overall amenity value of the site.

Therefore, those trees identified for removal or remedial works are considered on the grounds of sound arboricultural /safety management and are not generally considered suitable for longer term retention. All details are contained within Appendix 1.

5. Development Potential

All items have been assessed on the basis of the site survey which has identified those trees that are considered desirable for retention in the medium to longer term. Their respective root protective areas (RPA) are listed within the survey data at Appendix 1. Preference is given to retaining high and moderate category trees. Proposals should recognise those trees and aim to retain these were

appropriate. Low category trees would only be retained where they are not considered a constraint to development or they form a valuable wildlife feature e.g. a bat roost. A recommendation for tree removal or future management has also been detailed within this document at Appendix 1

The Local Authority will enter into negotiations over any proposed tree removals. Removal of poorer trees will help manage risks associated with the site and enhance and encourage the growth of more desirable trees and as such, should generally be acceptable to the LPA. An appropriate management programme for the existing tree stock should serve to mitigate any immediate losses whilst not compromising the overall health, safety and potential of the trees, or the character of the site over the longer term. However, the local planning authority may choose to adopt a different policy regarding tree management within the site.

6. Tree Protection Requirements

Formal tree protection measures as stated within BS 5837:2005 should be implemented. Protective fencing agreed with the local authority should be erected in accordance with the prescribed RPA's adjacent to trees identified as suitable for retention. Those areas should not be breached to ensure the continued protection of the trees.

Limited works may occasionally be undertaken within the Root Protection Area, generally under approved arboricultural supervision. **As such, design considerations should acknowledge this restriction and submit suitable proposals that prevent the need for encroachment within these areas.**

A full suite of arboricultural method statements and detailed plans may be required by the local planning authority prior to the commencement of any works at the site. These would address issues associated with the impact upon the trees through development activities including: demolition, tree works,

ground works, drainage, utility runs, site storage, cabin positioning, access/haulage routes, spoil disposal, compounds etc. These should be given appropriate consideration with specialist arboricultural input.

The time table for works should be scheduled so as to adhere to current legislation in respect to wildlife considerations such as nesting birds etc.

General

Trees are of a reactive and dynamic nature with factors relating to the environments that they occupy rarely remaining static. Regular inspections to assess tree condition is recommended.

Any pruning and felling works should be undertaken by an arboricultural contractor possessing appropriate levels of competency, indemnity insurance, qualifications and undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS3998:1998 Recommendations for Tree Work methodology, arboricultural approved codes of practices and the specifications contained therein.

The use of this information can assist in ensuring that a safe, attractive and suitable landscape is retained during development and encouraged post development for successive years.

All information has been prepared and submitted independently in accordance with good arboricultural practice, all current research and directives and appropriate British Standards.

APPENDIX 1

- **Key**
- **BS 5837 : 2005 Tree Quality Assessment Chart (Extract)**
- **RPA Worked Diagrams**
- **Tree Spreadsheets**

Table 1 — Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

TREES FOR REMOVAL		
Category and definition	**Criteria**	**Identification on plan**
Category R Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other R category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. NOTE Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. R category tree used as a bat roost: installation of bat box in nearby tree).	RGB code: 127-000-000 AutoCAD 246

TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and definition	**Criteria — Subcategories**			**Identification on plan**
	1 Mainly arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	RGB code: 000-255-000 AutoCAD 90
Category B Those trees of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, A category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits	RGB code: 000-000-255 AutoCAD 170
Category C Those trees of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits	RGB code: 91-91-91 AutoCAD 252
	NOTE Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than ISO mm should be considered for relocation.			

EXTRACT FROM 855837:2005 TREES IN RELATION TO CONSTRUCTION - RECOMMENDATIONS © BSI 2005
ADDITIONAL COLOUR INFORMATION PROVIDED BY JFL

KEY TO CLASSIFICATION SHOWN ON TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Tree Number	Individual tree number as recorded on the site plan
Tree Species	The English name of the tree
Height	Estimated tree height in meters
Stem Diameter	Diameter of the tree measured using a girthing tape at 1.5 meters for single (s) trunked trees or at a point immediately above the root collar for multi trunked trees (m) Where the measurement is take over Ivy, this is noted by 'Ivy' in the column In instances where it may not be possible to measure diameter an estimate may be recorded denoted by the letters 'Est.' in the column
Crown Spread	Lateral spread of the canopy at 4 cardinal points as indicated
Category Grading	Assessment of trees ascribed to one of four classes as per British Standard 5837: 2005. (A, B, C or R)
Crown Clearance	Estimated margin of clearance in meters from ground level up to lower canopy
Age Class	Y - Young - the first 1/3 of estimated life expectancy MA - Middle Aged - 1/3 to 2/3 of estimated life expectancy M - Mature - trees within final 1/3 of estimated life expectancy OM - Over Mature - trees exhibiting signs of obvious decline
Recommendations or Comments	Includes assessment of physiological and structural condition, along with preliminary observations regarding tree management, form etc.
Estimated Remaining Contribution	Useful life expectancy under normal circumstances in years (<10 - less than 10, 10-20, 20-40 or 40+)
RPA - Root Protection Area	Calculation based upon BS5837:2005 formulae to designate an undisturbed area in square meters, centred on the tree

- **RPA Worked Diagrams' as attached**

- **Excel Spreadsheets as attached**

Terms and Limiting Conditions

All reports are issued solely for the specified purposes of tree health and condition, trees in relation to development proposals, trees and vegetation for mortgage and insurance issues.

All works will remain the property of English Tree Care until full payment of the invoice amount has cleared.

Any amendments to instructions issued to English Tree Care must be made in writing.

Any amendments, loss or alteration made to this report without the permission of English Tree Care will invalidate the entire works.

All the trees appearing within the scope of this report have been assessed visually from ground level unless otherwise stated. All recommendations are issued on that basis. Where inconclusive problems have been noted the requirement for a further inspection is outlined within the text.

English Tree Care shall not be responsible for events which happen after the time of the survey due to factors which were not apparent at the time of the survey, changes in site conditions or further causes beyond our control.

The investigation of private covenants shall be the responsibility of the owner / person issuing instructions and no liability shall attach to English Tree Care due to the breach of any such covenants.

No liability can be accepted by English Tree Care in respect of the trees and the recommendations made unless all works detailed within the report are undertaken by English Tree Care or under the supervision of an agreed representative and within the specified time scale.

Any defects identified by an authorised supervisor, representative or person who issued instructions, that were not apparent to English Tree Care at the time of the report or survey, must be brought to our attention immediately.

As trees grow they can develop potential structural weaknesses. Factors pertaining to trees, properties and their surrounding environments are rarely static; therefore, it is advisable to have tree conditions inspected regularly by a suitably qualified person. Annually is recommended.

Neither all nor any part of the contents of this report, nor copy thereof, shall be conveyed by anyone to the public or third parties through advertising, public relations, news, sales or other media, without the expressed written consent of English Tree Care.

Acceptance and the use of this report will constitute an agreement under the terms and limiting conditions detailed herein.

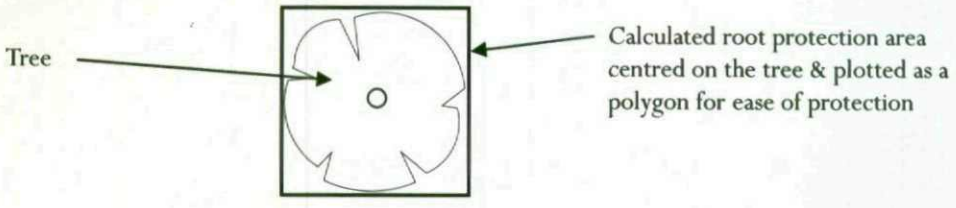
English Tree Care has no material interest or bias with respect to the subject matter of this report or the parties involved.

PLOTTING THE RPA – WORKED EXAMPLES

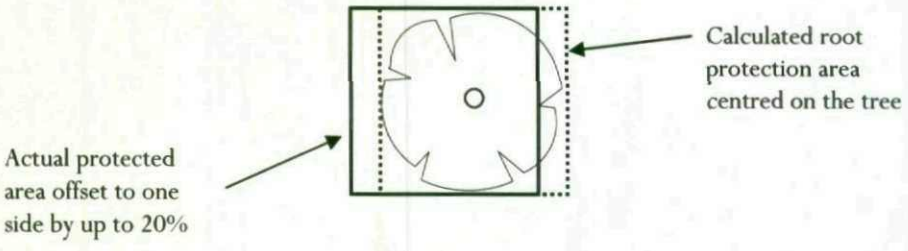
1. For an individual open-grown tree in satisfactory condition of 600mm stem diameter:

Basic calculation 12 x 600 = 7.2 (radius in metres) => root protection area (RPA) of 163m^2

As the tree in this example is open grown, the RPA should be centered on the stem at a radius of 7.2m



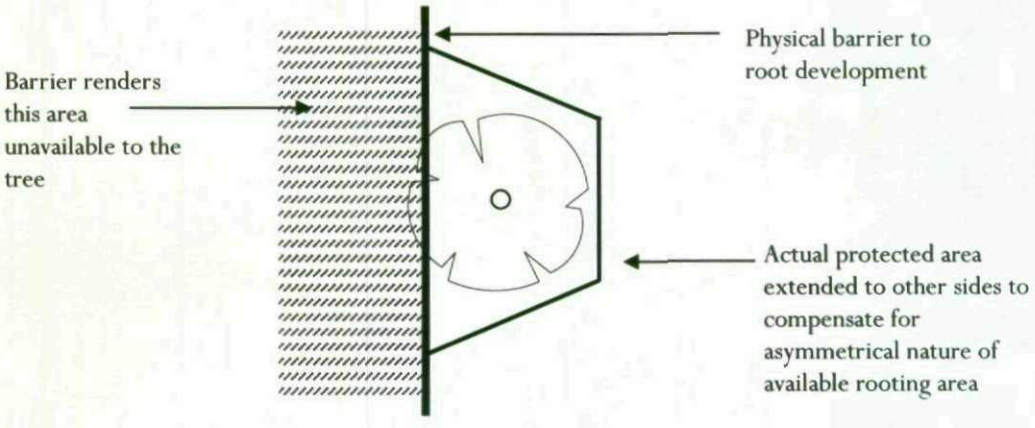
2. For individual open grown trees in satisfactory condition, it is generally acceptable to offset the RPA by up to 20% to one side of a tree only:



3. For a tree of the same size growing next to a pre-existing root barrier (e.g. watercourse, adopted road, significant sheer level change) and/or where, for whatever reason, the root system would be expected to have developed asymmetrically:

Basic calculation as before 12 x 600 = 7.2 (radius in metres) => root protection area of 163m^2

However, it is essential that the root barrier/asymmetry of the rootzone be taken into consideration when plotting the RPA, such that the same available square metre area is protected:



Tree No.	Tree Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter in mm (s=single stem/m=multi stemmed)	Branch Spread (M) N	S	E	W	Category Grading	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Management Recommendations (*Italic)* or General Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution (yrs)	RPA (sq.mtr.)
0962	Poplar	14	300s	3	3	4	4	c	4	ma	Elongated, tall, slender stem. High canopy with reasonable branch symmetry.	20-40	40
0959	Poplar	14	150s	1	3	2	1	c	3	ma	Elongated, tall, slender stem. High canopy with reasonable branch symmetry.	20-40	10
0958	Poplar	14	250s	3	3	2	1	c	3	ma	Elongated, tall, slender stem. High canopy with reasonable branch symmetry.	20-40	28
0955	Poplar	14	300s	2	2	2	2	c	4	ma	Elongated, tall slender stem with high, narrow, symmetrical canopy. Deadwood up to 4cm in diameter is present in the canopy.	20-40	40
0954	Sycamore	14	300m	4	3	4	4	c	2	ma	Dominant multi stemmed tree. Displaying reasonable symmetry. Element of deadwood distributed throughout the canopy.	20-40	28
0953	Cherry	10	100s	1	1	1	1	c	4	ma	Elongated slender stem, supporting high, narrow, symmetrical canopy.	20-40	5
0951	Cherry	10	100s	1	1	1	1	c	4	ma	Elongated slender stem, supporting high, narrow, symmetrical canopy.	20-40	5
0950	Cherry	10	100s	1	1	1	1	c	4	ma	Elongated, tall slender stem with high, narrow, symmetrical canopy	20-40	5
0952	Poplar	10	200s	1	1	1	1	c	3	ma	Elongated, tall slender stem with high, narrow, symmetrical canopy	10-20	18
0949	Poplar	12	200s	2	2	2	2	c	3	ma	Elongated slender stem, supporting high, narrow, symmetrical canopy.	10-20	18
0948	Poplar	12	200s	2	2	2	2	c	3	ma	Elongated slender stem, supporting high, narrow, symmetrical canopy.	10-20	18
0947	Poplar	10	200s	1	1	3	0	c	3	ma	Elongated slender stem with high asymmetrical canopy growth.	10-20	18

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter in mm (s=single stem/m=multi stemmed)	Branch Spread (M) N	S	E	W	Category Grading	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Management Recommendations (*Italic*) or General Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution (yrs)	RPA (sq.mtr.)
0029	Cherry	<8	<135	4	4	4	4	c	2	y	Forms part of a group comprising of predominantly small diameter cherry stems originating from sucker growth. Although the trees are of little value individually, collectively they form a co-herent symmetrical canopy and provide good screening on the southern aspect of the site. Some bark injuries are evident. *The group should be selectively thinned to remove any suppressed stems (typically in the centre of the group) . Formative pruning should be done on the remaining stems to facilitate the development of good branching structure and healthy future growth .*	40+	8
0002	Cherry	10	920m	5	6	4	3	b	6	ma	Multi stemmed dominant tree with spreading canopy. Subject to minor vandalism. Remnant fruiting bodies at the base of the stem, with the presence of a canker on a lateral branch and deadwood distributed throughout the canopy. *The tree's health/condition should be monitored as part of an ongoing management process for the site.*	10-20	265
0006	Sycamore	8	460m	2	3	3	3	c	1	ma	Multi stemmed tree, providing screening on the southern aspect of the site. Some canopy encroachment over the highway and the footpath. *Remedial pruning works should be done to remove/reduce the encroaching growth to maintain a recommended clearance of 5.2 metres over the highway and 2.5 metres over the footpath .*	20-40	66
0016	Cherry	10	550m	6	4	6	4	b	5	ma	A dominant tree with open spreading canopy. Subject to vandalism including bark injuries and presence of foreign bodies. Localised decay column present.	10-20	137
0390	Cherry	8	360s	8	6	2	5	r	3	ma	Tree subject to extensive vandalism with significant decay column present. *Given these factors and the tree's proximity to a public access point, the tree should be removed .*	<10	an
0400	Sycamore	6	370m	2	2	2	2	c	1.5	y	Multi stemmed item, originating from coppice stool. Provides good screening to the south side of the site. Some canopy extensions are encroaching over the public footpath/highway. *Remedial pruning works should be done to remove/reduce the encroaching growth to maintain a recommended clearance of 5.2 metres over the highway and 2.5 metres over the footpath.*	10-20	43
0399	Cherry	6	110m	1	3	1	2	c	2	y	Poorly formed tree with asymmetrical growth habit and leaning stem. The tree's lean and canopy development favours the south.	<10	5
0385	Sycamore	12	340s	6	5	6	4	b	3	ma	Dominant tree with symmetrical spreading canopy. Some canopy encroachment over footpath/highway. *Remedial pruning works should be done to remove/reduce the encroaching growth to maintain a recommended clearance of 5.2 metres over the highway and 2.5 metres over the footpath*	20-40	52
0966	Sycamore	8	100m	2	2	2	2	c	3	y	Multi stemmed tree, elongated slender stems, supporting high, narrow, symmetrical canopy.	20-40	3
0965	Poplar	8	100s	1	1	1	1	r	3	y	Elongated, tall slender with high, narrow, symmetrical canopy. Limited future viability.	<10	an
0964	Poplar	10	150s	2	2	2	2	c	2	y	Elongated, tall slender stem with high, narrow, symmetrical canopy	20-40	10

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter in mm (s=single stem/m=multi stemmed)	Branch Spread (M) N	S	E	W	Category Grading	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Management Recommendations (*Italic*) or General Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution (yrs)	RPA (sq.mtr.)
0363	Poplar	12	310m	1	5	1	1	c/r	3	ma	Elongated form with leaning stem and asymmetrical growth habit., The lean and the majority of the canopy development favours the south. *Limited future potentail.Removal of the tree is advised.*	<10	30
0350	Sycamore	8	250s	4	3	3	3	r	0.5	y	Extensive decay column present in the lower stem starting at ground level and continuing to a height of 3 metres. *In view of the tree's condition and proximity to a public access point, removal is advised .*	<10	an
0334	Poplar	12	390m	7	5	5	2	c	4	ma	Dominant edge tree with spreading canopy. Some deadwood distributed throughout the tree. *The canopy should be crown cleaned to remove any deadwood that is creating a potential hazard over the road/footpath .*	10-20	48
0351	Poplar	<12	140-270m	5	7	8	8	c/r	1.5	y	Forms part of a group comprising of ten poplars growing on the south west corner of the site. The group has elongated, slender stems with growth converging to create a high spreading canopy, increasing the collective value of the trees. *To facilitate the groups future growth and development any suppressed stems (typically in the centre of the group) should be removed . Remedial/formative pruning works should also be carried out on the remaining stems to maintain suitable clearances over the highway/footpath and adjacent lighting column and to facilitate the development of good branching structure and future healthy growth.*	20-40	33
0330	Poplar	14	230s	2	2	2	2	c	4	ma	Elongated form with tall slender stem with high, narrow, symmetrical canopy.	20-40	24
0382	Poplar	14	210s	2	2	3	2	c	4	ma	Elongated form with tall slender stem with high, narrow, symmetrical canopy.	20-40	20
0375	Sycamore	7	130s	2	2	2	2	r	3	y	Elongated, slender form with high narrow, symmetrical canopy. *Extensive decay column present. Limited future viability.*	<10	an
0034	Cherry	12	220m	1	4	3	1	b	2	ma	Multi stemmed (3) tree with asymmetrical growth habit. Eastern canopy extensions encroaching over platform and CCTV column. *Remedial pruning works will be needed to reduce/remove the encroaching growth to maintain a suggested clearance of 2-3 metres .*	10-20	15
0030	Cherry	10	400m	4	2	3	2	b	4	ma	Multi stemmed tree displaying asymmetrical growth habit. Evidence of some bark wounding to the lower stem. Eastern canopy extensions encroaching over platform and CCTV column. *Remedial pruning works will be needed to reduce/remove the encroaching growth to maintain a suggested clearance of 2-3 metres*	10-20	50

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter in mm (s=single stem/m=multi stemmed)	Branch Spread (M) N	S	E	W	Category Grading	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Management Recommendations (*Italic*) or General Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution (yrs)	RPA (sq.mtr.)
0336	Poplar	16	315s	5	3	3	3	b	4	ma	Dominant woodland edge tree, with good form/structure.	20-40	45
0353	Sycamore	10	300s	4	3	3	3	b	3	ma	Visually prominent woodland edge tree with good retention potential.	40+	41
0307	Poplar	10	200s	3	1	3	0	c	4	ma	Growing on woodland edge, asymmetrical growth form.	10-20	18
0303	Poplar	12	310s	3	3	3	3	r	2	ma	Edge tree in close proximity to the car park. Structural integrity compromised by the presence of an extensive decay column. *In view of the risks associated with the tree's location and condition the tree should be removed.*	<10	an
0316	Poplar	10	200s	1	1	1	1	r	4	ma	Edge tree growing in close proximity to the car park. Extensive bark wounding to the main stem with damage to the underlying tissues. *In view of the tree's condition and location, removal is advised.*	<10	an
0308	Sycamore	6	140s	2	2	2	2	c	1	y	Suppressed poorly formed item. Limited future viability.	<10	9
0398	Cherry	10	210s	2	2	2	2	r	4	ma	Elongated, slender form. Provides screening value. Some decay evident in lower bole on south side of the tree. Tree leaning over area with evidence of public use. *In view of these factors, the tree should be removed.*	10-20	an
0393	Birch	14	450s	5	6	5	5	b	4	m	Dominant tree with spreading canopy. Evidence of die back in the crown up to 5cm in diameter. Deadwood and sparse budding evident throughout the crown. *The tree's health should be monitored as part of an ongoing management plan for the site. Remedial pruning works should also be carried out to remove significant deadwood from the crown.*	10-20	92
0395	Sycamore	8	220s	1	3	2	1	c	3	y	Asymmetrical appearance, providing screening to the south of the site. Low canopy clearance. *Remedial pruning works should be carried out to maintain appropriate clearances (recommended clearances are 5.2metres over public highways and 2.5 metres over public footpaths).*	10-20	22
0370	Laburnum	5	220s	2	1	3	1	r	2	m	Poor formed tree. Major structural defects and extensive decay column present. Limited viability.	<10	an
0394	Thorn	6	no less than 300m	3	3	3	3	c	0	ma	Remnant boundary hedgerow. Offers good screening and wildlife benefits. Evidence of some minor canopy encroachment over the footpath/highway. *Remedial works should be carried out to maintain recommended clearances of 2.5 metres over the path and 5.2 metres over the road.*	20-40	28
0373	Poplar	14	440s	6	7	6	5	r	4	ma	Large dominant open grown tree with spreading canopy Deadwood distributed throughout the crown. Decay pockets present in root buttresses/lower bole. *In view of the tree's condition, size and its proximity to the highway, the tree should be removed.*	<10	an
0352	Poplar	14	240s	3	1	2	2	c	2	ma	Edge tree with elongated form and high formed canopy.	10-20	26
0354	Poplar	14	230s	1	3	3	1	r	2	ma	Extensive decay present in the lower stem. *In view of the tree's condition and proximity to the highway, the tree should be removed.*	<10	an

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter in mm (s=single stem/m=multi stemmed)	Branch Spread (M) N	S	E	W	Category Grading	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Management Recommendations (*Italic*) or General Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution (yrs)	RPA (sq.mtr.)
0004	Poplar	12	225s	2	2	2	2	c	3	ma	Tall elongated stem with symmetrical growth. Some bark injuries present.	20-40	23
0037	Cherry	10	220s	3	3	3	3	b	3	ma	Balanced branching and form. Minor vandalism to bark but no damage to cambium evident. *Foreign matter present in the crown should be removed to prevent future interference and subsequent damage.*	40+	22
0033	Poplar	12	225s	2	3	3	2	c	3	ma	Tall elongated form with minor asymmetry present in the canopy. Growth of the canopy on the eastern aspect close to lighting column. *Selected reduction/removal of growth should be considered to maintain suitable clearances from the light.*	20-40	23
0038	Field Maple	8	135s	2	2	2	2	c	2	y	Form associated with growing in close competition. Poor pruning practices evident.	20-40	8
0052	Cherry	10	150s	2	2	2	2	b	2	y	Forms part of a group, displays good symmetry. Good future growth/retention potential.	20-40	10
0018	Cherry	10	310m	2	2	2	2	b	2	ma	Multi stemmed form. Eastern canopy extensions are encroaching on public access. *Selected reduction/removal of encroaching growth should be carried out.*	40+	30
0013	Cherry	10	150s	2	2	2	2	b	2	y	Single stemmed tree, symmetrical appearance with good potential for future growth/retention.	40+	10
0027	Cherry	10	225s	3	3	3	3	b	2	ma	Occupies prominent position on the woodland edge. Minor bark injuries present, spray paint has also been applied. Good symmetrical form/structure and growth potential.	40+	23
0020	Cherry	8	140s	2	2	1	2	r	1	y	Poorly formed tree, subject to extensive vandalism. No retention value.	<10	na
0362	Cherry	10	420s	5	4	4	5	c	3.5	m	Dominant tree with spreading canopy. Subject to damage by vandalism. Bark injuries and minor decay column present on the lower stem. Minor fire damage also present. *The Tree's condition should be monitored as part of an ongoing management plan for the site.*	10-20	80
0372	Cherry	8	290m	2	2	2	2	r	4	y	Poor tree with extensive decay present. Retention not recommended.	<10	an
0389	Sycamore	12	325s	4	3	3	4	b	3	ma	Visually prominent tree on the woodland edge. Symmetrical appearance. Possible stress factor present with evidence of live bud clustering on the branch tips. Lower canopy extensions encroaching over the car park. *The tree's health should be monitored as part of an ongoing management plan for the site. Remedial pruning works should also be carried out to maintain a suggested clearance over the car park of 2-3.*	10-20	48
0368	Sycamore	12	220s	4	2	0	4	c	3	ma	Slender woodland edge tree with asymmetrical appearance. Minor decay column present on the base of the stem. A bark injury is also present 4 metres up the stem.	10-20	35
0364	Poplar	12	216s	4	0	1	3	c	2	ma	Edge tree with asymmetrical growth habit favouring the north. Stem leaning from the vertical.	10-20	21
0365	Poplar	14	240s	2	2	2	2	c	8	ma	Dominant tree, with tall, elongated form and suppressed development of lateral branching.	10-20	26
0371	Poplar	8	155s	3	1	1	1	r	0.5	y	Poorly formed tree. Movement in the root plate detected.	<10	an
0338	Sycamore	14	235s	4	4	3	3	b	4	ma	Dominant woodland edge tree, with good form/structure.	40+	24

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter in mm (s=single stem/m=multi stemmed)	Branch Spread (M) N	S	E	W	Category Grading	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Management Recommendations (*Italic*) or General Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution (yrs)	RPA (sq.mtr.)
0012	Willow	8	190s	2	2	2	2	c	2	y	Woodland edge tree. Tall, slender form with high, narrow, symmetrical canopy. Subject to poor pruning practices.	10-20	16
0003	Willow	7	310m	3	2	2	2	c	2	y	Twin stemmed tree, canopy development biased to the north. Eastern canopy growth extending over platform. *Remedial pruning works should be considered to maintain a suggested clearance of 2.5 metres above the platform.*	10-20	30
0046	Birch	8	110s	1	1	1	1	c	3	y	Elongated form with suppressed lateral branching.	10-20	5
0048	Birch	7	120s	3	3	2	1	c	4	y	Tall, elongated woodland tree with a lean to the eastern aspect.	<10	7
0026	Birch	8	120s	1	1	1	1	c	2.5	y	Tall, elongated form with suppressed lateral branching.	10-20	7
0014	Birch	12	125s	1.5	2	1.5	2	c	5	y	Tall elongated form with high, narrow, symmetrical canopy.	20-40	7
0025	Willow	8	190m	1	3	3	2	c	2	y	Poorly formed multi stemmed tree. Evidence of poor pruning practices. Low retention value.	<10	11
0047	Field Maple	9	200m	2	2	1	1	c	1.5	y	Edge tree with poor form and evidence of poor pruning practices. Canopy extensions interfering with lighting column. *Selective reduction/removal of the lateral branches should be considered to maintain a suggested clearance of 2-3 metres from the lighting column.*	10-20	12
0007	Cherry	9	100s	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	b	3	y	Elongated form with congested growth in the lower stem. Potential to develop good form/branch structure. *Formative pruning should be considered to promote good structural development within the canopy and clear the congested growth identified.*	40+	5
0035	Willow	8.5	310m	3	4	5	4	c	1.5	ma	Multi stemmed tree, poorly developed with increased potential for structural failure at a branch union given the presence of co-dominant stems and bark inclusion. Bark injuries also present from vandalism.	10-20	30
0036	Field Maple	8	220m	3.5	2	4	1.5	c	3	ma	Edge tree, growth inclusion present. Canopy extensions to the eastern aspect over the platform, some canopy encroachment on lighting column. Evidence of poor pruning practices. *Selective reduction/removal of the lateral branches should be considered to maintain a clearance of 2-3 metres from the lighting column.*	<10	15
0023	Willow	7	180m	2	2	2	2	c	1.5	y	Poorly formed multi stemmed tree. Low retention value.	<10	10
0024	Willow	7	230m	2	5	2	4	c	4	y	Poorly formed multi stemmed item. Subject to poor pruning practices.	<10	17
0022	Field Maple	8	230m	2	3	2	4	c	2	y	Poorly formed tree, subject to vandalism. Fusion of crossing limbs and growth inclusion present.	10-20	17
0361	Cherry	8	410s	5	4	6	4	c/r	2	ma	Visually prominent edge tree with open spreading canopy. Subject to poor pruning practices. Questionable structural integrity given presence of decay column. However, there is evidence of good reactive growth to the margins of the decay column. *The tree's health/condition should be monitored and its future removal considered in line with good arboricultural practice.*	<10	76
0011	Poplar	12	440s	4	5	4	4	c	3	ma	Multi stemmed tree with balanced symmetrical form. Some bark injuries present on stem. Potential for future growth to interfere with lighting column.	20-40	61