



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

To BS 5837:2012 at:

Land at
Manchester Road
Thurlstone
Barnsley
S36 9LQ

Prepared for:
JR Planning Consultants
40 Northern Common
Dronfield
Derbyshire
S18 8XJ

Date: October 2020

Reference: AWA3411



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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We have been instructed by JR Planning Consultants, to visit the site and prepare our findings in a report.
- 1.1.2 The report is required in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.

1.2 Survey Details

- 1.2.1 The survey took place during October 2020.
- 1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using “Visual Tree Assessment” techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.
- 1.2.3 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.
- 1.2.4 We have been provided with a topographical survey with tree positions plotted. Where surveyed trees were not included on the topographical survey the tree positions have been plotted using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.
- 1.2.5 This report has been prepared by Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principle and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.6 The tree survey and data collection were carried out by Mr Dave Farmer FdSc (Arb), MArborA, PTI (Lantra). Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.7 Full qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5**.

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

- 2.1.1 The site is located to the south east of Thurlstone, a village in the Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley.
- 2.1.2 The site comprises the buildings and storage yard areas of a commercial property. The main warehouse building is located to the east with disused and overgrown storage areas to the west.
- 2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the image below (Google Earth, 2019):



3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

- 3.1.1 An online search has been carried out with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 19/10/20 to ascertain whether any trees at the site are located within a Conservation area or are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). As of this date no trees within the site are legally protected.
- 3.1.2 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a further check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to confirm if any trees are covered by a TPO or are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place.
- 3.1.3 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 3.1.4 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 *Tree Work - Recommendations*.

3.2 Tree Survey Results

- 3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 30 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 21 individual trees and 9 groups of trees or shrubs or hedges.
- 3.2.2 All of the surveyed trees and groups are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).
- 3.2.3 The significant tree cover within the site consists mainly of individual trees and groups close to the northern and southern site boundaries. The occasional smaller tree is located more centrally, and these appear to have self-seeded since the storage areas became disused.
- 3.2.4 Species diversity at the site is fair. The dominant species is Lawson Cypress, with several Birch, Sycamore and Willow, and the occasional Ash, Elm, Hawthorn, Pine and Rowan.
- 3.2.5 Most of the trees are young or semi-mature with only the occasional early mature tree.
- 3.2.6 The majority of the trees within the site are located close to the southern boundary, between the boundary fence and the main driveway (T1 to T19).

These trees and groups are of relatively low individual value, however they collectively provide some reasonable landscape value and screen the site from the land to the south.

- 3.2.7 Close to the northern site boundary are the trees and groups G21 to G26. Many of these trees are located beyond the boundary fence on an embankment above a public footpath. Various excavations and groundworks have recently been carried out within the site close to these trees. If this has caused significant root damage or loss, the longer term prospects of some trees in this area may be limited.
- 3.2.8 Directly to the west of the main warehouse building is a steep bank that slopes up to a storage yard area. This bank contains large amounts of waste materials and rubble. The trees and groups G27 to G30 have seeded amongst this and as such their longer term value is likely to be restricted.
- 3.2.9 Many Ash trees in the wider region are being impacted by Chalara or Ash dieback disease. Once a tree is infected, the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly. While the identified Ash trees may continue to provide landscape and wildlife benefits for some time, their long-term prospects are likely to be limited as a result of Ash dieback.
- 3.2.10 Some trees were inaccessible (as detailed in appendix 4). In such cases measurements were estimated and the condition values are indicative only.
- 3.2.11 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree has been plotted as a polygon centred on the base of the stem. Due to the presence of roads, structures, topography (and past tree management) the RPA is likely to be a simplified representation of the tree roots actual morphology and disposition. However, detailed modifications to the shape of the RPA would largely be based on conjecture and so have been avoided.
- 3.2.12 The lower value tree, hedge and shrub groups do not have RPAs detailed on tree plans. The detailed extent and spread of these low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.

3.3 Arboricultural Development Advice

- 3.3.1 Most of the site's central area has no significant trees and so is free of any significant arboricultural impacts for any new development.
- 3.3.2 Where suitable, those category 'C' trees and groups with reasonable future prospects (as detailed at Appendix 4) should be retained as part of any new development. However, care should be taken to avoid misplaced

tree retention. Attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal.

- 3.3.3 If required by the development proposals, occasional lower value, retention category 'C' trees and groups could be removed, and replacement planting would largely mitigate their losses.
- 3.3.4 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA), detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5, should be used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
- 3.3.5 If construction of new buildings is required within the RPA of retained trees it may be possible to employ special foundation design such as mini/micro pile and suspended beam or a cantilevered foundation.
- 3.3.6 Construction of hard surfaces, for drives and paths, within the RPA can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, the potential negative impacts can often be overcome or minimised by employing a 'no-dig' type construction method with a porous final surface.
- 3.3.7 The design of the new development should consider the trees crown position in relation to any new dwellings. The dappled shade of a tree is more pleasant than the deep shadow of a building, and some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. Whilst either shade or sunlight might be desirable, depending on the potential use of the area affected, the design should avoid unreasonable obstruction of light and should give adequate provision for future tree growth.

3.4 Protection of the Retained Trees

- 3.4.1 The retained trees may require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012, during the development phase.
- 3.4.2 If required by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications and construction methods close to the retained trees can be provided.

4. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



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Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, AIEEM.

19th October 2020

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

Appendix 4: Tree Data

Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

Mr Adam Winson *Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, ACIEEM, QTRA Registered.*

Adam is the company Director and Principle Consultant. He has a mix of the highest level academic qualifications and relevant work experience. He has worked within the tree care profession for over 20 years, and was awarded an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, with distinction. Adam is a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Registered Consultant with the Institute of Chartered Foresters, a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and has original research published by the UK Forestry Commission. His work ranges from individual expert tree inspections to managing trees on major multimillion pound housing developments and infrastructure projects. His work often involves trees with preservation orders or litigation, and he has appeared as a tree expert, at planning appeal hearings up to the Crown Court.

Mr James Brown *BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra).*

James has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Forester's Student award. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. James previously worked in Europe's largest tree nursery and has experience of Local Authority tree officer work. His main work consists of tree surveys for development projects and preparing Tree Protection Schemes to BS 5837:2012.

Mr Dave Farmer *FdSc (Arb), MArborA, PTI (Lantra).*

Dave has a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture (with Distinction) and is qualified in Professional Tree Inspection. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. Dave has many years of experience within the tree care profession, including lecturing in arboriculture. His work focuses on diagnosing potential tree risk problems, and recommending appropriate treatments and work programmes.

Dr Felicity Stout *Ph.D, MA, BA (Hons), Cert Ed (Forestry), TechArborA, PTI (Lantra).*

Felicity has worked in the tree care profession for the last 10 years. She has a Certificate in Higher Education in Forestry, with a focus on Urban Forestry. She has practical arboricultural contractor experience and is a qualified and experienced Social Forestry practitioner. Felicity has a PhD in History, with a particular interest in the history of woodland and tree management and has published in The Arboricultural Journal on this subject.

Mr Tom Readman *Cert Arb L3, Level 4 Forestry and Arboriculture, TechArborA*

Tom joined AWA from his previous role as a tree risk surveyor with Harrogate Borough Council, where he undertook tree risk surveys at a range of sites and prescribed suitable works. Tom also has extensive previous experience as a climbing arborist. Tom achieved at Distinction Star, and was recognised as the student of the year, in the Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture and is now completing a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture, while working at AWA. Tom's work focuses on tree risk surveys and accurate tree data collection for development projects to BS 5837:2012.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report

The survey was undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. The trees were assessed objectively and without reference to any proposed site layout. The trees were surveyed from the ground using 'Visual Tree Assessment' (VTA) methodology. VTA is appropriate and is endorsed by industry guidance. It is used by arboriculturists to evaluate the structural integrity of a tree, relying on observation of trees biomechanical and physiological features. Measurements are obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, laser distometer and loggers tape. Where this is not practical measurements are estimated. Tree groups have been identified in instances as defined in BS 5837:2012. Shrubs and insignificant trees may have been omitted from the survey.

This report represents a BS5837 tree survey and should not be accepted as a detailed tree safety inspection report; however, tree related hazards are recorded and commented upon where observed, yet no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998:2010 - 'Tree Work: Recommendations'.

The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey. The author shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with these guidelines and terms.

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

HEIGHT of the tree is measured from the stem base in metres. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.

CROWN HEIGHT is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins and includes information of the first significant branch and direction of growth.

STEM DIAMETER is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; the diameter is measured close to ground level or else a combined stem diameter is calculated.

CROWN SPREAD is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches in all four cardinal points.

AGE CLASS of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.

STRUCTURAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.

LIFE EXPECTANCY is classed as; less than 10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years, or more than 40 years. This is an indication of the number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.

Retention Categories

A (marked in green on Appendix 5) = retention most desirable. These trees are of very high quality and value with a good life expectancy.

B (marked in blue on Appendix 5) = retention desirable. These trees are of good quality and value with a significant life expectancy.

C (marked in grey on Appendix 5) = trees which could be retained. These trees are of low or average quality and value, and are in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established.

U (marked in red on Appendix 5) = trees for removal. These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T1	Willow	Salix caprea	Semi-mature	7.5	2	280, 200	No	2	1.5	4.5	4	1	Limited rooting area, Soil compaction	Twin stemmed at 0.5m, Significant lean, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Bark damage, Minor cavity, Minor decay	Unbalanced	Northern stem has been cut back to a 2.5m stump, southern stem leans significantly to the south east. Moderate cavity between the 2 stem. Limited long term value.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T2	Birch	Betula pendula	Semi-mature	9	1	190	No	2	1.5	2	1.5	1	Soil compaction, Limited rooting area	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Stubs, Minor cavities, Bark damage	Small / sparse, Minor deadwood	Previously topped at 4.5m. Likelihood of cavities in old pruning wounds. Bark damage from rubbing stems.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T3	Willow	Salix caprea	Semi-mature	6	7	130 avg	No	1	1	5	4	1.5	Soil compaction, Limited rooting area	Multiple stemmed at base, Significant lean, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Bark damage, Minor cavities	Unbalanced, Minor deadwood	Significant lean to south east. Bark damage from rubbing stems. Smaller Birch within the crown to the west.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G4	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Semi-mature	6.5	10+	140 avg	No	1.5	See Plan				Soil compaction, Limited rooting area	Single or Multiple stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Growing in narrow bed between access driveway and boundary fence. 1 pine tree towards eastern end of group. Occasional dead stem, particularly towards eastern end. Telephone wire passes through the canopy along its entire length.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T5	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	6	1	210	No	1	2	2	2.5	2.5	Limited rooting area	Single stemmed, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Bark damage	Old pruning wounds		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T6	Pine	Pinus sylvestris	Semi-mature	7	1	270	No	1	2	3.5	3	1	Limited rooting area	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Bark damage	Unbalanced, Minor deadwood	Growing against boundary fence.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T7	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	7	1	180	No	1	2	2.5	2	1.5	Limited rooting area	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Old pruning wounds		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T8	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Young	4	1	70	No	0.5	1	1	1	1	Limited rooting area	Single stemmed, Vertical	No visual defects		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T9	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	9.5	1	270	No	1	2	3	2.5	1.5	Limited rooting area	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood	Smaller Ash growing beneath the crown to the east. Iron bar embedded in base of stem.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T10	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	9.5	2	170, 150	No	1	2	1.5	2	2	Limited rooting area	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Iron bar embedded in stem at base.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T11	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	9	1	150	No	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	1	Limited rooting area	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Small / sparse, Minor deadwood		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T12	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	10	1	290	No	2	2.5	2	2.5	3	Limited rooting area	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Bark damage	Old pruning wounds	Iron bar embedded in stem at base. Rope embedded around stem at 1.5m.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G13	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	6	9	100 avg	No	1	See Plan				Limited rooting area	Single stemmed or Twin stemmed at base, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight union	Small / sparse, Minor deadwood	Linear group of 7 trees forming a single canopy.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G14	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	6	10+	120 avg	No	0.5	See Plan				Soil compaction, Limited rooting area	Single stemmed, Vertical, Tight union	Minor deadwood		Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T15	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Semi-mature	9.5	1	150	No	2	1.5	2.5	2	1	Limited rooting area	Single stemmed, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Tight union	No visual defects		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T16	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Semi-mature	9.5	1	150	No	2	2	1.5	2	1.5	Limited rooting area	Single stemmed, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Tight union	No visual defects		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T17	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Semi-mature	9.5	1	250	No	2	3	3.5	3	2	Soil compaction, Limited rooting area	Single stemmed, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Old pruning wounds, Tight union	Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T18	Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Semi-mature	9	2	260, 230	No	1.5	2.5	1	3.5	4	Soil compaction, Limited rooting area	Twin stemmed at 1m, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Tight union	Unbalanced, Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T19	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Early-mature	13	1	360	No	2	4	4.5	4	3	Soil compaction, Limited rooting area	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths	Minor deadwood	Storage container very close to stem base.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T20	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	7.5	1	140	No	1	2	2	2.5	2	Soil compaction	Single stemmed, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Tight union	No visual defects		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G21	Birch, Rowan, Sycamore, Willow	<i>Betula sp.</i> <i>Sorbus sp.</i> <i>Acer sp.</i> <i>Salix sp.</i>	Semi-mature	9	10+	150 avg	Yes	1	See Plan				No visual defects	Single stemmed or Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Tight union	Minor deadwood, Snapped / hanging branches	Growing on embankment between site boundary and public footpath.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T22	Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Semi-mature	8	1	370	No	1.5	2	5	3	1.5	Soil erosion, Adjacent ground works	Multiple stemmed at 2m, Significant lean, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Bark damage, Minor cavities	Unbalanced	Various level changes & earthworks have been carried out within the site close to the tree.	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T23	Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Semi-mature	8	3	250, 210, 210	No	1	2.5	5.5	4.5	2	Soil erosion, Adjacent ground works	Twin stemmed at base, Multiple stemmed at 1.5m, Slight lean, Epicormic growths, Bark damage	Unbalanced	Various level changes & earthworks have been carried out within the site close to the tree.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G24	Ash, Hawthorn	<i>Fraxinus sp. Crataegus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	7	6	100 avg	Yes	1.5	2.5	3	2	3.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed or Multiple stemmed at 2m, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Growing beyond the boundary fence. Recent earthworks have taken place close to the trees.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T25	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	6.5	1	140	No	2.5	2	1.5	1	1	Adjacent ground works	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths	Small / sparse	Recent earthworks have taken place close to the trees. Northern branches are resting against outbuilding roof.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G26	Birch, Elm, Hawthorn, Sycamore, Willow	<i>Betula sp. Ulmus sp. Crataegus sp. Acer sp. Salix sp.</i>	Semi-mature	6	10+	100 avg	No	1	See Plan				Soil compaction, Soil erosion, Adjacent ground works	Single stemmed or Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union	Small / sparse, Minor deadwood	Dense group of young to semi mature trees growing both within the site and on the embankment beyond.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management		
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works	
	G27	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Young	6	10+	80 avg	No	1	See Plan				Soil erosion	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union	No visual defects	2 trees forming a single canopy.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
	T28	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Young	7	3	100, 90, 80	No	1.5	1.5	2	2	1.5	Soil erosion, Soil compaction	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union	Small / sparse, Minor deadwood	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context	
	G29	Willow	Salix caprea	Semi-mature	7	10+	100 avg	No	1	See Plan				Soil erosion, Soil compaction	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union	Minor deadwood	4 trees forming a single canopy.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
	G30	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Young	6	10+	80 avg	No	1	See Plan				Soil erosion	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union	No visual defects		Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

