

Appendix 1 - Tree Data Schedule

The following pages contain information gathered at the site during the tree survey. The reader should refer to Appendices 2 and 3 to correctly interpret the tree survey data.

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species (Common Name) (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Lowest Branch Direction	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	RPA Radius
									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
G1	Semi-Mature Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	av 5	2	0	M	av 300	av 2 2 2 each	1: Loosely spaced pair. 2: Both twinstemmed from a height of approximately 1m. 3: Formatively pruned to form evenly-shaped crowns, beginning to lapse.	Re-prune to maintain.		Good	40+	3.60
									Low	3	Good	B2	
T2	Early-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	8	7	E	660	7 7 7	1: Stem bifurcates at a height of approximately 3.5m. 2: Previously pruned, with decay noted at pruning points. 3: Deadwood located throughout canopy, both minor and over 100 mm in diamter. 4: Displaying symptoms indicative of Chalara ash dieback; will require monitoring.	Clean deadwood over 100 mm.		Fair	10-20	7.92
									Moderate	1	Fair	C2	
T3	Semi-Mature Cherry Plum <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	9	2	2	N	270	5 1 3	1: Twin-stemmed from ground level. 2: Moderate stem curvature across footpath to east. 3: Occluded stem damage on larger of two stems. 4: Shade deadwood and extensive epicormic growth within canopy.	No action required.		Fair	10-20	3.24
									n/a	3	Good	C1	
G4	Early-Mature Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	av 9	av 3	3	W	av 460	av 4 3 each	1: Moderately-spaced pair growing opposite hall. 2: Both trees bifurcated at a height of between 2.5 and 3m. 3: Canopies overhanging footpath, currently with good clearance of path. 4: Wych elm growing at base of northernmost tree.	No action required.		Good	20-40	5.52
									n/a	3	Good	B2	
T5	Semi-Mature Apple <i>Malus domestica</i>	6	1.5	1	W	190	3 4 3	1: Bifurcated stem at a height of approximately 1.5m. 2: Previously pruned with wounds partially occluded. 3: Crossing branches throughout canopy. 4: Stem wound at base on northern side of smaller stem, with good woundwood formation.	No action required.		Fair	10-20	2.28
									n/a	3	Good	C1	

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									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
G6	Semi-Mature Mixed Broadleaved Species	av 6	av 1	1	M	av 160	av 2 2 2 each	1: Planted orchard growing in lawn. 2: Plum, pear, blackthorn and apple. Minor damage noted throughout group, likely a consequence of exposure to public. 3: One tree in the group has fallen, becoming braced on a lateral limb and otherwise in good health. 4: Crossing branches in canopies throughout group, would benefit from formative pruning.	Formative pruning/ remove basal shoots.		Good	10-20 B2	1.92
									Low	3	Good		
T7	Semi-Mature Yew Taxus baccata	5	2	o	M	250	2 2 2	1: Ornamental planting. 2: Previously topped, with adequate regrowth present.	No action required.		Good	10-20 C1	3.00
									n/a	3	Good		
T8	Semi-Mature Sessile Oak Quercus petraea	14	3	3	SE	330	5 6 6	1: Minor stem lean to south. 2: Previously pruned, with wounds partially occluded. 3: Moderate canopy bias due to suppression from adjacent tree. 4: Minor shade deadwood present in lower canopy.	No action required.		Good	20-40 B1	3.96
									n/a	3	Good		
T9	Semi-Mature Monterey Cypress Cupressus macrocarpa	5	1	o	M	20	1 1 1	1: Ornamental planting. 2: Multi-stemmed from ground level.	No action required.		Good	10-20 C2	2.40
									n/a	3	Good		
T10	Early-Mature Ash Fraxinus excelsior	14	7	2	SE	520	6 6 6	1: Growing in close proximity to hall. Previously crown lifted. 2: Canopy overhanging building by approximately 1m. 3: Displaying acute symptoms indicative of Chalara ash dieback, with extensive deadwood.	Fell to ground level and replace.		Poor	<10 U	n/a
									High	n/a	Fair		

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									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
H11	Semi-Mature Leyland Cypress <i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	av 2	1	1	M	100	1 1 1	1: Small section of planted hedgerow. 2: Requires maintenance.	Maintain hedge.		Good	10-20	1.20
									Low	3	Good	C1	
T12	Early-Mature Cherry <i>Prunus</i> sp	12	3	6	E	540	7 7 5	1: Bifurcated stem at 6m. Moderate stem lean to west. 2: Previously pruned, with wounds partially occluded. 3: Significant canopy bias due to suppression from neighbouring tree . 4: Minor shade deadwood throughout canopy.	No action required.		Good	10-20	6.48
									n/a	3	Good	C1	
T13	Semi-Mature Monterey Cypress <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	6	2	0	M	160	2 2 2	1: Twin-stemmed from ground level. 2: Previously pruned. 3: Suppressed by adjacent trees. 4: Stem wound on southern stem showing good woundwood formation.	No action required.		Good	10-20	1.92
									n/a	3	Good	C1	
G14	Semi-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	av 13	av 2	2	M	av 340	av 6 6 each	1: Moderately-spaced pair situated on sloping bank. 2: One tree twin-stemmed from ground level. 3: Easternmost tree has been previously pruned. 4: Moderate amounts of deadwood located throughout canopy. 5: Displaying minor symptoms indicative of Chalara ash dieback.	No action required.		Good	20-40	4.08
									n/a	3	Good	B2	
T15	Semi-Mature Apple <i>Malus Domestica</i>	3	1	1	M	240	2 2 1	1: Stem cavity at a height of approximately 1m. 2: Reduced crown due to suppression from adjacent tree. 3: Moderate amounts of deadwood located throughout canopy.	No action required.		Fair	10-20	2.88
									n/a	3	Fair	C1	

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									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
G16	Semi-Mature Mixed Broadleaved Species	av 8.5	av 3	O	M	av 300	av 2 3 3 each	1: Closely-spaced group. 2: Previously pruned to attain clearance from footpath. 3: Moderate amounts of deadwood located throughout canopies. 4: Species include cherry and cherry plum. 5: Cherry plum adjacent to footpath in severe decline.	Reduce cherry plum adjacent to footpath to 2m pole.		Fair	10-20	C ₂ 3.60
									Moderate	3	Good		
T17	Mature London Plane <i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	15.5	6	5	SW	730	8.5 8 7	1: Twin-stemmed from a height of approximately 1m. 2: Previously crown-lifted on northern side, with wounds well occluded. 3: Moderate canopy bias due to suppression from adjacent tree.	No action required.		Good	20-40	B _{1,2} 8.76
									n/a	3	Good		
T18	Early-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	3	3	S	560	8 6 7	1: Minor stem lean. Stem wound noted in canopy from former snap-out to northwest at 10m, with good woundwood formation. 2: Lower western canopy extensively crown-lifted to attain adequate clearance of footpath. 3: Adjacent to utility pole with telecom cables running through canopy. 4: Significant canopy bias due to suppression from neighbouring tree. Displaying symptoms indicative of Chalara ash dieback, requiring increased inspection frequency. 5: Minor deadwood throughout canopy.	No action required.		Fair	10-20	C ₂ 6.72
									n/a	1.5	Good		
T19	Early-Mature Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	13	4	2	N	560	4 7 6	1: Large area of basal decay with <i>Armillaria</i> rhizomorphs present at decay site; epicormic stress response growth throughout canopy. 2: Significant hollowing detected when tested with nylon mallet. 3: Basal decay extends approximately 200mm into stem, with signs of adaptive growth present around area of wound.	Reduce to 3m standing pole.		Fair	<10	U n/a
									High	n/a	Fair		
G20	Semi-Mature Mixed Species	av 14	av 3	O	M	av 520	av 6 6 each	1: Closely-spaced group of nine trees growing in self-set understory; one cherry has fallen and is lying across base of moat. 2: Species include sycamore and cherry. 3: Approximately 4 trees in group twin-stemmed from ground level, with included unions present showing good reaction wood. 4: Situated on sloping bank. 5: Moderate amounts of deadwood located throughout canopies.	Clear fallen stem.		Fair	10-20	C _{1,2} 6.24
									Low	1.5	Good		

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									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
G21	Early-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	av 17	av 4	O	M	av 710	av 8 8 8 each	1: Moderately-spaced linear group. 2: Located on top of sloping bank. 3: All canopies have been lifted to attain adequate clearance of road and footpath. 4: Displaying symptoms indicative of Chalara ash dieback. Minor deadwood throughout; some canopies displaying sparse foliage.	Prune lateral limbs overhanging footpath back to fenceline.		Good	20-40 B2	8.52
									Moderate	1.5	Good		
T22	Semi-Mature Sessile Oak <i>Quercus petraea</i>	10	1	1	M	190	4 3 4	1: Self-set tree. 2: Situated at base of sloping bank within moat. 3: No significant defects noted.	No action required.		Good	20-40 C2	2.28
									n/a	3	Good		
T23	Early-Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	3	4	SE	500	8 3 4	1: Located on sloping bank. 2: Previously crown-lifted over footpath on eastern side. 3: Moderate amounts of deadwood located throughout canopy. 4: Displaying good vitality.	No action required.		Good	20-40 B2	6.00
									n/a	3	Good		
T24	Dead Unknown Unknown	11	O	O	n/a	270	1 1 1	1: Dead specimen. 2: Low-risk due to location.	No action required.		Dead	Dead U	n/a
									n/a	n/a	Dead		
G25	Semi-Mature Mixed Species	av 7	2	O	M	av 220	av 2 2 2 each	1: Dense group of self-set trees. 2: Species include cherry, elder, oak and ash. 3: Several trees multi-stemmed from ground level. 4: Posing a low risk due to location.	No action required.		Good	10-20 C2	2.64
									n/a	3	Good		

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G26	Semi-Mature Mixed Species	av 11	av 3	o	M	av 470	av 4 4 4 each	1: Closely-spaced pair growing on sloping bank. 2: Green waste piled at base. 3: Minor deadwood. 4: Alder and cherry; alder suffering from etiolated growth due to competition from adjacent trees.	No action required.		Good	20-40	5.64
									n/a	3	Good	B2	
G27	Early-Mature Mixed Species	av 16	av 3	o	M	av 620	av 5 7 4 each	1: Weeping willow and cherry growing at top of sloping bank within moat. 2: Willow in group has a moderate stem lean. 3: Dense undergrowth preventing a thorough inspection. 4: Cherry within group is dead.	Reduce cherry in group to 1.5m pole.		Fair	20-40	7.44
									Moderate	3	Fair	B-2	
G28	Early-Mature Willow Salix sp	av 14.5	3	o	M	av 570	av 8 6 8 each	1: Closely-spaced group. 2: One tree twin-stemmed from ground level. 3: Dense bramble restricting access for detailed inspection. 4: Minor deadwood noted throughout; no major defects noted.	No action required.		Good	20-40	6.84
									n/a	3	Good	B2	
G29	Semi-Mature Mixed Species	av 12	2	o	M	av 530	av 4 4 4 each	1: Densely-spaced group located on sloping bank. 2: Majority of trees in group are multi-stemmed from ground level. 3: Species include ash, cypress, elder and field maple. 4: Canopies overhanging footpath by approximately 4m. 5: Ash displaying symptoms indicative of Chalara ash dieback.	Reduce ash branches overhanging footpath to level with fenceline.		Fair	20-40	6.36
									Moderate	3	Fair	B-2	
T30	Dead Unknown Unknown	12	o	o	n/a	500	1 1 1	1: Dead specimen.	No action required.		Dead	Dead	n/a
									n/a	n/a	Dead	U	

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									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
G31	Semi-Mature Mixed Species	av 10	av 2	o	M	av 380	av 4 4 4 each	1: Closely-spaced group located at top of bank within moat at western site boundary. 2: Dense ivy preventing detailed inspection. 3: Species include cherry, elder and larch. 4: Deadwood noted throughout group. Ivy beginning to dominate.	1. Remove ivy and re-inspect. 2. Deadwood.	Good	10-20	C2	4.56
	Moderate	3	Good										
T32	Early-Mature Willow Salix sp	15	5	5	M	640	7 7 7	1: Basal decay detected, with some hollowing noted when sounded with nylon mallet. 2: Canopy overhanging footpath. 3: In severe state of decline, with extensive crown dieback. 4: Large dead branches overhanging footpath.	Reduce to 6m standing pole.	Poor	10-20	U	n/a
	High	1	Poor										
T33	Early-Mature Willow Salix sp	13	5	5	M	590	2 6 8 2	1: Minor stem lean. 2: Stem wound noted in canopy from former snap-out to northwest at 10m, with good woundwood formation. 3: Ganoderma fruiting bodies present on stem. 4: Large primary lateral branch has snapped out; branch on the ground beneath. 5: Moderate deadwood.	Crown clean to remove dead and damaged branches.	Fair	10-20	C2	7.08
	Moderate	1	Fair										
T34	Early-Mature Willow Salix sp	15	5	5	M	640	10 7 5 6	1: Bifurcated at 8m. 2: Canopy overhanging footpath. 3: Deadwood located throughout canopy. 4: Basal decay detected, with some hollowing noted when sounded with nylon mallet.	Crown clean to remove dead and damaged branches.	Fair	10-20	C2	7.68
	Moderate	1	Fair										
T35	Early-Mature Crack willow Salix fragilis	15	5	5	M	640	10 7 10 6	1: Growing on sloping bank within moat. 2: Bifurcated at 5m. 3: Large lateral branch to east is dead. 4: Opposite tree has fallen and is hanging in the canopy.	Crown clean to remove dead and damaged branches.	Fair	10-20	C2	7.68
	Moderate	1	Fair										

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									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
G36	Semi-Mature Mixed	av 14	av 2	O	M	av 530	av 4 4 4 each	1: Densely-spaced group located on sloping bank within moat. Canopies overhanging footpath with good clearance. 2: Tall straight stems and suppressed canopies due to density of group/competition from adjacent trees. 3: Species include cherry, oak, ash, cypress and elder. 4: Minor deadwood noted throughout canopies; cherry at edge of group appears in decline.	No action required.		Fair	20-40	6.36
	Species								n/a	3	Good	B-2	
T37	Semi-Mature Common Alder	12	9	9	M	140	1 1 2	1: Single-stemmed individual growing at top of sloping bank within moat. 2: Canopy severely suppressed due to competition from adjacent trees.	No action required.		Good	10-20	1.68
	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>								n/a	3	Fair	C2	
T38	Early-Mature Willow	15	6	7	E	650	7 6 3 6	1: Minor stem lean to west. 2: Deadwood located throughout canopy. 3: Former major branch loss noted in upper canopy. 4: Large lateral branch hanging to south at 7m (currently attached).	Crown clean to remove dead and damaged branches.		Fair	10-20	7.80
	<i>Salix</i> sp								Moderate	1.5	Fair	C2	
G39	Semi-Mature Hawthorn	av 2	2	O	M	av 100	av 1 1 each	1: Trees have been reduced to level of hedge since previous inspection.	No action required.		Fair	10-20	1.20
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>								n/a	3	Fair	C1	
T40	Early-Mature Willow	15	6	7	E	650	7 6 6	1: Dead specimen.	Reduce to 6m pole.		Dead	Dead	n/a
	<i>Salix</i> sp								Moderate	n/a	Dead	U	

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H41	Semi-Mature Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	av 1.5	O	O	M	120	1 1 1 1	1: Managed boundary hedging.	No action required.		Good	20-40	1.44
									n/a	3	Good	C2	
H42	Semi-Mature Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	av 1.5	O	1	M	120	1 1 1 1	1: Managed boundary hedging.	No action required.		Good	20-40	1.44
									n/a	3	Good	C2	
H43	Semi-Mature Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	av 1.5	O	2	M	120	1 1 1 1	1: Managed boundary hedging.	No action required.		Good	20-40	1.44
									n/a	3	Good	C2	
T44	Early-Mature Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia cordata</i>	18	3	3	S	500	8 5 5 10	1: Growing to west of entrance gate behind fence, preventing thorough inspection. 2: Bifurcated at 3m with evidence of third stem previously removed, partially occluded. 3: Lowest branch on southern side reduced to 2.5m with some regrowth. 4: Good clearance of entrance. 5: Past pruning wound on stem to west at 5m showing some decay.	No action required.		Good	40+	6.00
									n/a	3	Good	B1,2	
T45	Early-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	4	4	NW	480	8 8 8 8	1: Growing within dense undergrowth at top of moat, limiting access for thorough inspection. 2: Exhibiting symptoms indicative of Chalara ash dieback. 3: Pruning wounds noted throughout stem and crown, well occluded. 4: Deadwood present throughout canopy, posing low risk at present due to location.	Reduce branch to south overhanging moat to 2m.		Fair	10-20	5.76
									Moderate	1.5	Fair	C2	

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G46	Young/ Semi-Mature Mixed Species	av 6	2	O	M	av 100	av 2 2 2 each	1: Dense group of self-set trees and shrubs growing as understory. 2: Species including wild cherry, field maple, ash, elder, dogwood, cherry laurel and privet. 3: Dense undergrowth preventing access for thorough inspection; trees posing low risk due to size and location. 4: Would benefit from selective thinning.	No action required.		Good	40+	1.20
									n/a	3	Good	C2	
T47	Early-Mature Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	17	6	2.5	NW	500	5 8 4 7	1: Growing in dense undergrowth within moat. 2: Large lateral branch previously snapped out to southwest side leaving 3.5m stub, not yet occluded. 3: Shade deadwood posing a low risk due to location.	No action required.		Good	20-40	6.00
									n/a	3	Fair	C2	
T48	Semi-Mature Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	9	1	1	S	180	7 2 3 1	1: Growing on sloping side of moat; stem leaning across footpath allowing limited clearance of path. 2: Becoming multi-stemmed at 2m.	Prune lower stem obstructing path back to main stem.		Good	20-40	2.16
									Moderate	3	Fair	C2	
T49	Early-Mature Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	15	4	1	SE	700	6 6 10	1: Tree has collapsed over moat, hanging in the canopy of adjacent tree to southwest. 2: Multiple large-diameter dead branches in the lower canopy. 3: Bifurcated at base. 4: Dense undergrowth preventing thorough inspection.	Reduce lower lateral branches to base of southwestern stem at base; retain northernmost upright stem.		Good	20-40	8.40
									Moderate	1	Fair	C1	
G50	Semi-Mature Mixed Species	av 8	2	O	M	av 150	av 3 3 3 each	1: Mixed self-set trees growing on sloping bank within moat. 2: Species include cherry, sycamore, ash, elder and field maple. 3: In acceptable condition at present. 4: Posing low risk due to location.	No action required.		Good	40+	1.80
									n/a	3	Good	C1	

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G51	Semi-Mature Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	av 8	av 2	O	M	av 250	av 4 4 4 each	1: Dense vegetation preventing a thorough inspection. 2: Growing on sloping bank within moat. 3: Deadwood noted throughout canopies, and dead foliage observed, denoting stress. 4: Declining due to competition from adjacent vegetation; would benefit from thinning. 5: Posing low risk due to location.	Thin out undergrowth around group.		Fair	10-20	3.00
									Moderate	3	Fair	C1	
T52	Early-Mature White Willow <i>Salix alba</i>	17	4	2	SW	560	8 6 8	1: Dense vegetation preventing a thorough inspection. 2: Growing on sloping bank within moat. 3: Large spreading canopy with ivy-clad stem.	Remove vegetation and reinspect.		Good	20-40	6.72
									Moderate	1	Good	B1	
G53	Semi-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	4	2	M	500	6 6 6	1: Dense vegetation preventing a thorough inspection. 2: Growing on sloping bank within moat. 3: Displaying symptoms indicative of Chalara as dieback.	No action required.		Fair	10-20	6.00
									n/a	1.5	Fair	C1	
T54	Mature Weeping Willow <i>Salix babylonica</i>	av 16	av 3	5	W	av 600	9 9 9	1: Inspection limited due to dense vegetation. 2: Growing on sloping bank within moat. 3: Stem trifurcates at 5m; westernmost stem has split and fallen over footpath but remains attached. 4: Deadwood noted throughout canopy.	1. Remove hanging branch. 2. Clean deadwood from canopy.		Fair	20-40	7.20
									Moderate	1	Fair	C1	
T55	Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	8	3	NW	600	8 8 8	1: Growing at top of sloping bank within moat; dense undergrowth preventing access for thorough inspection. 2: Bifurcated at approximately 3m. 3: Deadwood noted throughout canopy not exceeding 100 mm in diameter. 4: Displaying symptoms indicative of Chalara ash dieback.	No action required.		Fair	20-40	7.20
									n/a	1	Fair	C1	

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									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
T56	Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	8	8	SE	600	10 6 6 10	1: Growing at top of sloping bank within moat, dense undergrowth preventing a thorough inspection. 2: Deadwood noted throughout canopy; <i>Daldinia concentrica</i> fruiting bodies observed on southeastern lower lateral branch, overhanging desire line at base of moat. 3: Displaying acute symptoms indicative of Chalara ash dieback.	Reduce to 6m standing pole.		Poor	<10 U	n/a
									Moderate	1	Fair		
G57	Semi-Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	av 12	av 5	5	SE	av 200	av 2 2 2 2 each	1: Self-set sycamores growing on sloping bank within moat. 2: Single-stemmed individuals with canopies somewhat suppressed by competition from adjacent trees. 3: No major defects noted.	No action required.		Good	40+ C1	2.40
									n/a	3	Good		
T58	Semi-Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	7	7	E	600	8 8 8 8	1: Growing on sloping bank within moat. 2: Bifurcated at 3m forming wide spreading crown. 3: Shade deadwood noted throughout canopy, not exceeding 100mm in diameter and posing low risk due to location.	No action required.		Good	40+ B1	7.20
									n/a	3	Good		
T59	Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	6	6	W	570	6 6 6 6	1: Growing on sloping bank within moat. 2: Bifurcated at 5m; canopy suppressed by adjacent trees. 3: Deadwood noted throughout canopy. 4: Displaying symptoms indicative of Chalara ash dieback.	No action required.		Fair	10-20 C1	6.84
									n/a	1.5	Fair		
T60	Semi-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	9	9	W	500	4 5 4 4	1: Growing on sloping bank within moat. 2: Canopy severely restricted due to competition from adjacent trees. 3: Deadwood noted throughout canopy. 4: Displaying symptoms indicative of Chalara ash dieback.	No action required.		Fair	10-20 C1	6.00
									n/a	1.5	Fair		

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species (Common Name) (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Lowest Branch Direction	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	RPA Radius
									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
T61	Semi-Mature Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia cordata</i>	17	1	0	M	500	8 5 6 6	1: Growing adjacent to entry gate at top of sloping bank within moat; fencing and dense vegetation preventing thorough inspection. 2: Epicormic growth present throughout stem, typical of species. 3: Large lateral branch previously removed on south side of stem at 4m with regrowth, partially occluded, showing signs of occasional epicormic pruning. 4: Wounds from past crown-lift occluding well. 5: Good clearance of entrance.	No action required.		Good	40+ B1,2	6.00
									n/a	3	Good		
T62	Semi-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	3	3	SW	500	2 5 0 10	1: Growing behind security fence at top of sloping bank within moat. 2: Bifurcated at 5m; smaller stem reduced to approximately 4.5m with regrowth present. 3: Stem leaning over carpark. 4: Displaying symptoms indicative of Chalara ash dieback.	Reduce tree to a 6m pole.		Poor	<10 U	n/a
									High	1	Fair		
T63	Early-Mature Aspen <i>Populus tremula</i>	20	9	0	M	700	7 8 7 7	1: Growing on sloping bank within moat, adjacent to carpark. 2: Fencing and dense vegetation preventing thorough inspection. 3: Shade deadwood in lower canopy and some areas of sparser foliage noted in crown. 4: Bark bleed visible at base of lowest large lateral branch at approximately 10m above ground level, to be monitored. 5: Currently in an acceptable condition, but increased inspection frequency recommended to monitor defect and further signs of sparse foliage or dieback.	No action required.		Fair	20-40 B1	8.40
									n/a	1.5	Good		
T64	Early-Mature Aspen <i>Populus tremula</i>	20	9	9	NW	600	3 2 1 3	1: Growing adjacent to security fence at top of sloping bank within moat; fence and dense vegetation preventing thorough inspection. 2: Bifurcated at base, both stems displaying slight lean to north. 3: Shade deadwood in lower canopy; canopy suppressed by adjacent trees.	No action required.		Fair	20-40 C1	7.20
									n/a	3	Good		

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species (Common Name) (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Lowest Branch Direction	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	RPA Radius
									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
T65	Early-Mature Aspen <i>Populus tremula</i>	20	5	5	NW	400	4 5 5	1: Growing adjacent to security fence at top of sloping bank within moat; fencing and dense vegetation preventing thorough inspection. 2: Shade deadwood present in lower canopy. 3: Bifurcates at approximately 10m; slight stem lean to north.	No action required.		Good	20-40	4.80
									n/a	3	Good	C1	
T66	Early-Mature Aspen <i>Populus tremula</i>	16	10	10	E	400	3 1 3	1: Growing on sloping bank within moat; dense vegetation preventing thorough inspection. 2: Stem leaning to north.	No action required.		Fair	20-40	4.80
									n/a	3	Good	C1	
G67	Semi-Mature Mixed Species	av 14	av 2	2	N	av 380	av 7 7 7 each	1: Closely grouped self-set individuals, with some multi-stemmed individuals, growing behind shed at top of sloping bank within moat. 2: Mainly field maple with one ash noted.	No action required.		Good	40+	4.56
									n/a	3	Good	B1	
T68	Semi-Mature Aspen <i>Populus tremula</i>	10	4	0	M	350	5 5 5	1: Rooted in sloping bank within moat; stem has bent completely over the moat. 2: Canopy showing dieback and epicormic growth. 3: No signs of root-plate lifting at the present time; stem lean may be due to suppression from adjacent trees. 4: Increased inspection has been recommended to monitor due to acute angle of leaning stem and root plate area.	Clear branches over desire line at base of moat to allow 2m clearance.		Fair	40+	4.20
									Moderate	1.5	Fair	C1	
T69	Early-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	4	4	NE	450	7 2 7	1: Growing at top of sloping bank within moat; dense vegetation obstructing view of upper canopy. 2: Displaying symptoms indicative of Chalara ash dieback. 3: Position within dense group reducing risk.	No action required.		Fair	40+	5.40
									n/a	1.5	Fair	C1	

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species (Common Name) (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Lowest Branch Direction	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) W N E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	RPA Radius
									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
T70	Early-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	5	0	M	480	7 7 7	1: Growing on sloping bank within moat; dense vegetation and ivy on stem obstructing view of upper canopy. 2: Displaying symptoms indicative of Chalara ash dieback. 3: Position within dense group reducing risk.	No action required.		Fair	40+	5.76
									n/a	1.5	Fair	C1	
T71	Semi-Mature Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	10	3	3	S	150	2 3 3	1: Growing adjacent to fence at top of sloping bank within moat; dense vegetation preventing thorough inspection. 2: Bifurcated at approximately 3m. 3: No major visible defects.	No action required.		Good	40+	1.80
									n/a	3	Good	B1,2	

Appendix 2 - Tree Data Schedule Definition of Terms

Tree Referencing:	Individual Trees T (+number) Grouped Trees G (+number) Hedgerows H (+number) Woodlands W(+number)
Age Category/Life Stage:	Young Usually <15 years Semi-mature Significant growth expected, approximately one third of life expectancy complete Early-Mature Full height achieved with further significant growth possible, up to two thirds of life expectancy complete Mature Full height has been achieved with possible spreading of the canopy, usually past two thirds of overall life expectancy Veteran Usually a tree of significant age with characteristics that give additional cultural, landscape and conservation benefits, Over-mature A tree declining due to age as indicated by deterioration in the health and condition of its crown and trunk.
Species:	Botanical Name conforming to the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (ICN). For universal plant recognition. Common Name commonly used names usually on a local and national scale.
Tree Height:	The vertical distance between the base of the tree (where soil and buttress meet) and the tip of the highest branch on the tree.
Crown Height :	Measured from ground level to the height at which the main crown begins.
Stem Diameter (DBH):	Stem diameter is measured at 1.5 m above ground level
Lowest Branch Height & Orientation:	Height above ground level and direction of growth of the lowest lateral branch extending from the main tree stem ('M' denotes stems arising from multiple orientations).
Crown Spread:	Measurements taken from all four cardinal points in metres.
Notes:	Notes are made to inform of any possible defects, peculiarities or points of interest that may relate to the trees position, physiology, safety and possible effects on developments.
Recommendations:	Recommendations are made in accordance with good Arboricultural practice. Recommendations are made regardless to the end usage of the site.
Priority Scale:	Priority is given dependant on the perceived threat and the likelihood of failure given to a possible hazard. The priority of work is given regardless of the end usage of the site. Urgent To be carried out as soon as possible. Very High To be carried out within 1 month. High To be carried out within 3 months. Moderate To be carried out within 1 year. Low To be carried out within 3 years.
Physiological Condition:	Good Usually healthy with no symptoms of poor health or disease. Fair Exhibiting signs of poor health or minor disease infections that are not considered to be hazardous. Poor Disease present in considerable quantities or with very poor physiological vigour. Very Poor Tree is in a moribund state in extremely poor condition, usually with little chance of recovery.
Structural Condition:	Good A tree with no significant structural defects. Fair Minor defects may have been observed but are not considered to be immediately hazardous. Poor Significant defects found. Tree requires monitoring or remedial works. Very Poor Major defects that require immediate remedial work or the removal of the tree.
Life Expectancy:	The estimated number of years before the tree may require removal should no unexpected mechanical or environmental impacts occur to the tree.
Retention Category:	Please refer to Tree retention categorisation table on the next page.

Appendix 3 - Tree Retention Categories

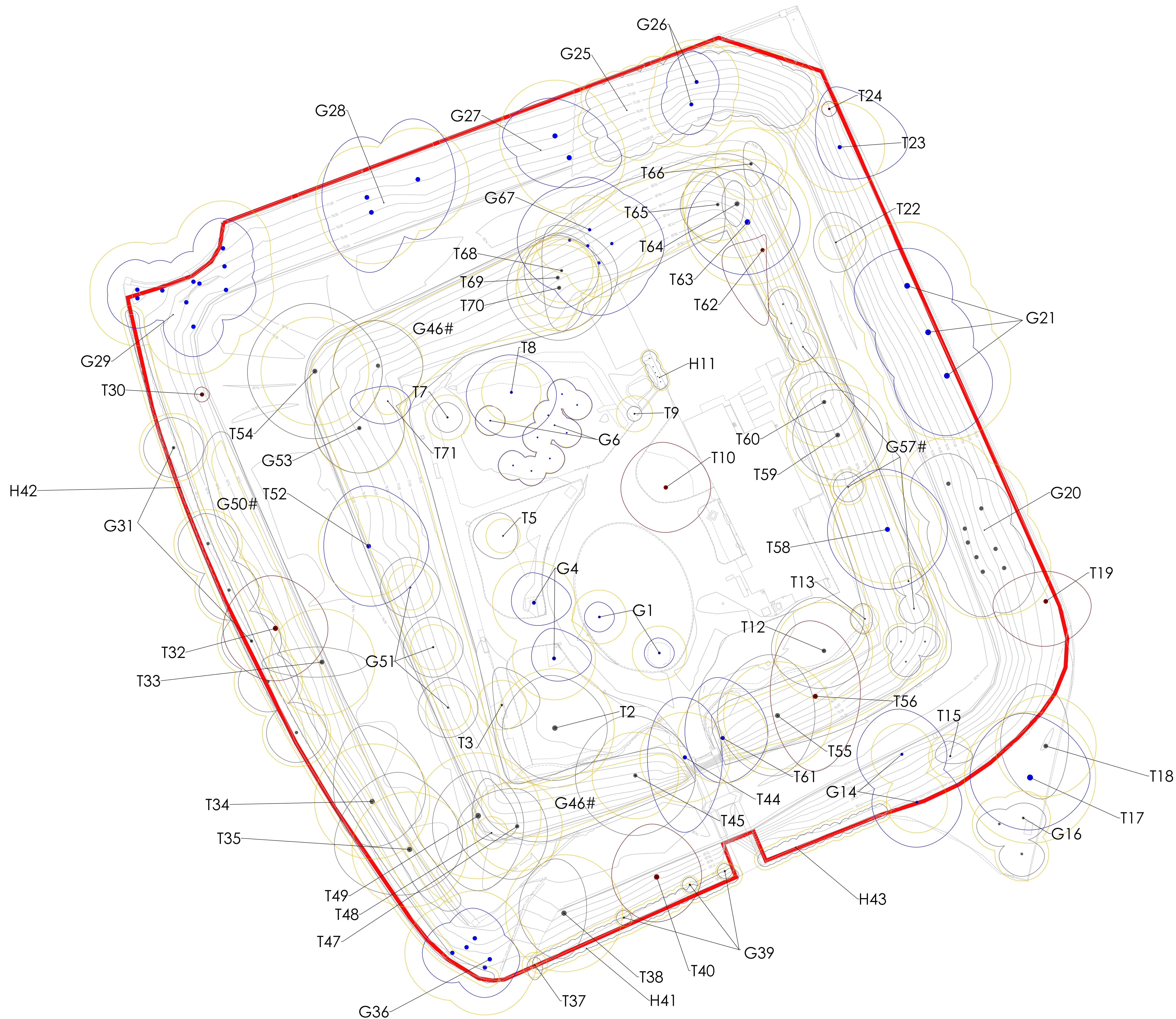
The following table provides an explanation of the BS 5837: 2012 Tree Retention Categories and Subcategories used during the survey and in the report.		
Trees to be Removed:		Colour on Plan
BS 5837: 2012 Category U Includes trees of very low quality that offer little or no amenity value.	Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	RED
Trees to be Considered for Retention:		
BS 5837: 2012 Retention Category A Trees of a high quality, with an estimated life of expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are excellent examples of their species, usually mature, especially if rare or unusual including veteran trees. Category A trees are likely to enhance a development and should be retained wherever possible.	GREEN
BS 5837: 2012 Retention Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	Trees that are good examples of their species. B category trees are usually mature or younger trees with the potential to reach A category in the future. Although the retention of these trees is desirable, some losses may be acceptable.	BLUE
BS 5837: 2012 Retention Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	GREY
BS 5837: 2012 Tree Retention Subcategories:		
BS 5837: 2012 Retention Subcategory 1	Trees possessing mainly Arboricultural qualities.	n/a
BS 5837: 2012 Retention Subcategory 2	Trees possessing mainly landscape qualities.	n/a
BS 5837: 2012 Retention Subcategory 3	Trees possessing mainly cultural values, including conservation.	n/a
NOTE 1: Trees may be assessed as belonging to more than one BS 5837: 2012 Tree Retention Subcategory depending on their perceived value and/or contribution, i.e., A1.2; B2.3 etc. NOTE 2: Trees that are viewed as borderline and do not fit neatly into either of the categories are given a plus or minus rating (+/-) in the tree data schedule. Therefore, C+ would denote a tree being borderline C/B although C is deemed to be the most appropriate category. Similarly, B- would denote a tree being borderline B/C with B seen as the most appropriate category.		

Appendix 4 - Site Plans

The site plans referred to in the report follow this page which include the following:

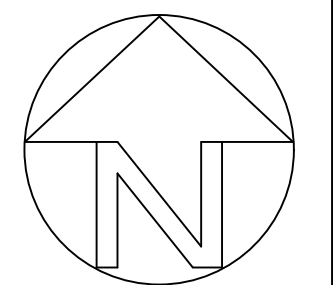
- Tree Constraints Plan

Although included plans are usually to scale, they are only intended to indicate positions of surveyed trees and dimensions should not be taken from these drawings.



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Notes:-



- BS 5837: 2012 Retention Category A Tree, Group or Hedge
- BS 5837: 2012 Retention Category B Tree, Group or Hedge
- BS 5837: 2012 Retention Category C Tree, Group or Hedge
- BS 5837: 2012 Retention Category U Tree, Group or Hedge
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Position Estimated on Site
- Redline Site Boundary

01	04/07/24	UPDATED SURVEY	HL	AH
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHK'D

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GREEN

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Client:
MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL

Project:
**CLAYTON HALL,
MANCHESTER**

Title:
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Issue:
PLANNING

Drawn:	WS	Checked:	AB	Approved:	AB
Project:	UG1455	Scale @ A0:	1:200	Date:	21/03/2022
Dwg No:	UG_1455_ARB_TCP_01				Revision:
					01