

Appendix 1 - Tree Data Schedule

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

Reference T= Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	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)
T1	Mature Italian Alder Alnus cordata	19	6	900	4.5 6 5 7	1: Moderate stem lean south west. 2: Pruning wounds due to crown lifting. 3: Western canopy encroaching onto adjacent property. 4: Acceptable condition at present.	No action required.		Good	40+	10.80
							n/a	3	Good	B1	
T2	Semi-Mature Cherry Prunus sp	8	2	400	5.5 4.5 5.5 6.5	1: Basal epicormic growth. 2: Stem bifurcates at a height of approximately 2m. 3: Previously pruned, with wounds well occluded. 4: Hanging branch situated on northern extent of canopy.	Remove hanging branches.		Fair	20-40	4.80
							Moderate	1	Good	B1	
T3	Mature Italian Alder Alnus cordata	17	3	700	3 5.5 3.5 8.5	1: Situated within stone planting pit. 2: Moderate stem lean south. 3: Previously topped at a height of approximately 10m.	No action required.		Good	40+	8.40
							n/a	3	Good	B1	
T4	Early-Mature Lime Tilia sp	12	4	400	3.5 5 4.3 6	1: Located in raised planting bed. 2: Evidence of stem girdling roots within the top 500mm of topsoil. 3: Evidence of displacement of planting bed. 4: Rooting area likely to be restricted due to location of tree within hard standing.	No action required.		Fair	10-20	4.80
							n/a	3	Good	C1	
T5	Early-Mature Norway Maple Acer platanoides	13	5	560	5.5 5.5 7 7	1: Located in raised planting bed. 2: Exposed structural roots, due to displacement of planting bed border. 3: Bifurcated stem at a height of approximately 4m. 4: Moderate amounts of deadwood throughout canopy, up to approximately 100mm diameter.	Crown clean to remove dead and damaged branches.		Good	20-40	6.72
							Moderate	1	Good	B2	
T6	Mature Willow Salix sp	14	8	900	6 6 5 6	1: Situated within raised planting bed. 2: Roots evidently displaced planting bed wall. 3: Densely ivy clad stem, which significantly restricted detailed inspection of stem. 4: Possible hanging deadwood within canopy.	Sever ivy at base to 1m and remove significant deadwood.		Fair	20-40	10.80
							Low	1.5	Good	B1	

Reference T= Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) W N E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	RPA Radius (m)
							Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)			
T7	Semi-Mature Lime Tilia sp	8	3	250	1 2 1 3	1: Situated in raised planting bed. 2: Basal epicormic growth present. 3: Signs of displacement to planting bed boundary. 4: Moderate canopy bias due to suppression from neighbouring tree.	No action required.		Fair	10-20 C1	3.00
							n/a	3			
G8	Early-Mature Norway Maple Acer platanoides	av 15	av 5	av 600	av 9 5 6 each	1: Located in raised planting bed. 2: All trees displaying girdling roots. 3: Trees evidently displacing planting bed wall. 4: Several hanging dead branches throughout canopies of group.	Crown clean to remove dead and damaged branches.		Good	20-40 B1	7.20
							Moderate	1			
T9	Mature Willow Salix sp	19	4	1000	10 8 3 5	1: Located on slight west facing banking. 2: Ivy partially obscuring stem on southern side. 3: Minor amounts of deadwood located throughout canopy.	No action required.		Good	20-40 B2	12.00
							n/a	3			
T10	Early-Mature Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	11	4	400	2 4 4 5	1: Located on west facing banking. 2: Stem bifurcates at a height of approximately 2m. 3: Minor deadwood throughout crown. 4: Moderate canopy bias due to suppression from neighbouring tree.	No action required.		Good	20-40 B2	4.80
							n/a	3			
G11	Early-Mature Mixed Species	av 18	av 5	av 460	av 4 6 4 each	1: Closely spaced linear group located on west facing banking. 2: Species include sycamore and willow. 3: Dense ivy covering two trees in group. 4: Minor deadwood throughout crown.	Crown clean to remove dead and damaged branches.		Fair	20-40 B2	5.52
							Moderate	1			
T12	Mature Willow Salix sp	18	6	710	3 6 7 1	1: Situated on west facing banking. 2: Twin stemmed from ground level. 3: Dense ivy on stem significantly restricted detailed inspection of stem. 4: Moderate canopy bias due to suppression from neighbouring trees.	Remove ivy and re-inspect for defects.		Fair	20-40 C1	8.52
							Moderate	1			

Reference T= Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	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)
T13	Early-Mature Lime Tilia sp	16	6	530	4 4 2	1: Located at top of west facing banking. 2: Twin stemmed from ground level. 3: Dense vegetation restricted access for detailed inspection of stem. 4: Previously pruned, with wounds well occluded.	Remove vegetation and reinspect.		Good	20-40	6.36
							Low	1	Good	B2	
G14	Semi-Mature Laurel Prunus laurocerasus	av 7	av 1	av 210	av 2 2 each	1: Closely spaced pair. 2: Multistemmed from ground level. 3: Located on west facing banking.	No action required.		Good	10-20	2.52
							n/a	3	Good	C1	
T15	Semi-Mature Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	13	5	430	4 4 4	1: Located on west facing banking. 2: Dense vegetation significantly restricted detailed inspection of stem. 3: Previously pruned, with wounds well occluded.	Remove vegetation and reinspect.		Good	20-40	5.16
							Low	1	Good	B2	
T16	Semi-Mature Elder Sambucus nigra	6	1	190	1 1 1	1: Moridbud tree 2: Located on west facing banking. 3: Little remaining canopy.	Remove.		Poor	<10	2.28
							Moderate	1	Poor	U	
T17	Semi-Mature Elder Sambucus nigra	6	1	190	1 1 1	1: Moridbud tree 2: Located on west facing banking. 3: Little remaining canopy.	Remove.		Poor	<10	2.28
							Moderate	1	Poor	U	
G18	Early-Mature Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	av 14	av 5	av 500	av 4 4 each	1: Closely spaced group. 2: Located on steep west facing banking and subsequently not inspected in detail.	No action required.		Good	20-40	6.00
							n/a	3	Good	B2	

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							Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
T19	Semi-Mature Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	13	5	430	4 4 4	1: Located on west facing banking. 2: Dense vegetation significantly restricted detailed inspection of stem. 3: Previously pruned, with wounds well occluded.	Remove vegetation and reinspect.		Good	20-40	5.16
							Low	1	Good	B2	
G20	Semi-Mature Lime Tilia sp	av 8	av 3	av 290	av 2.5 2.5 each	1: Two rows of closely spaced urban planting. 2: Signs of uplift to planting pits evident to a number of trees in group. 3: All previously pruned to a similar extent.	No action required.		Good	10-20	3.48
							n/a	3	Good	B1	
G21	Early-Mature Mixed Species	av 15	3	av 550	av 5 5 each	1: Closely spaced group situated along riverbank. 2: Species include willow and sycamore. 3: Restricted access and subsequently not inspected in detail. 4: Rooting area likely to be restricted due to proximity of group to river.	No action required.		Good	20-40	6.60
							n/a	3	Good	B	

Appendix 2 – Tree Schedule Definition of Terms

Tree Referencing	Individual Trees T (+number) Grouped Trees G (+number) Hedgerows H (+number) Woodlands W(+number)
Age Category	Young Usually <15 years Semi-mature Significant growth expected, up to 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
Crown	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 to 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 Category

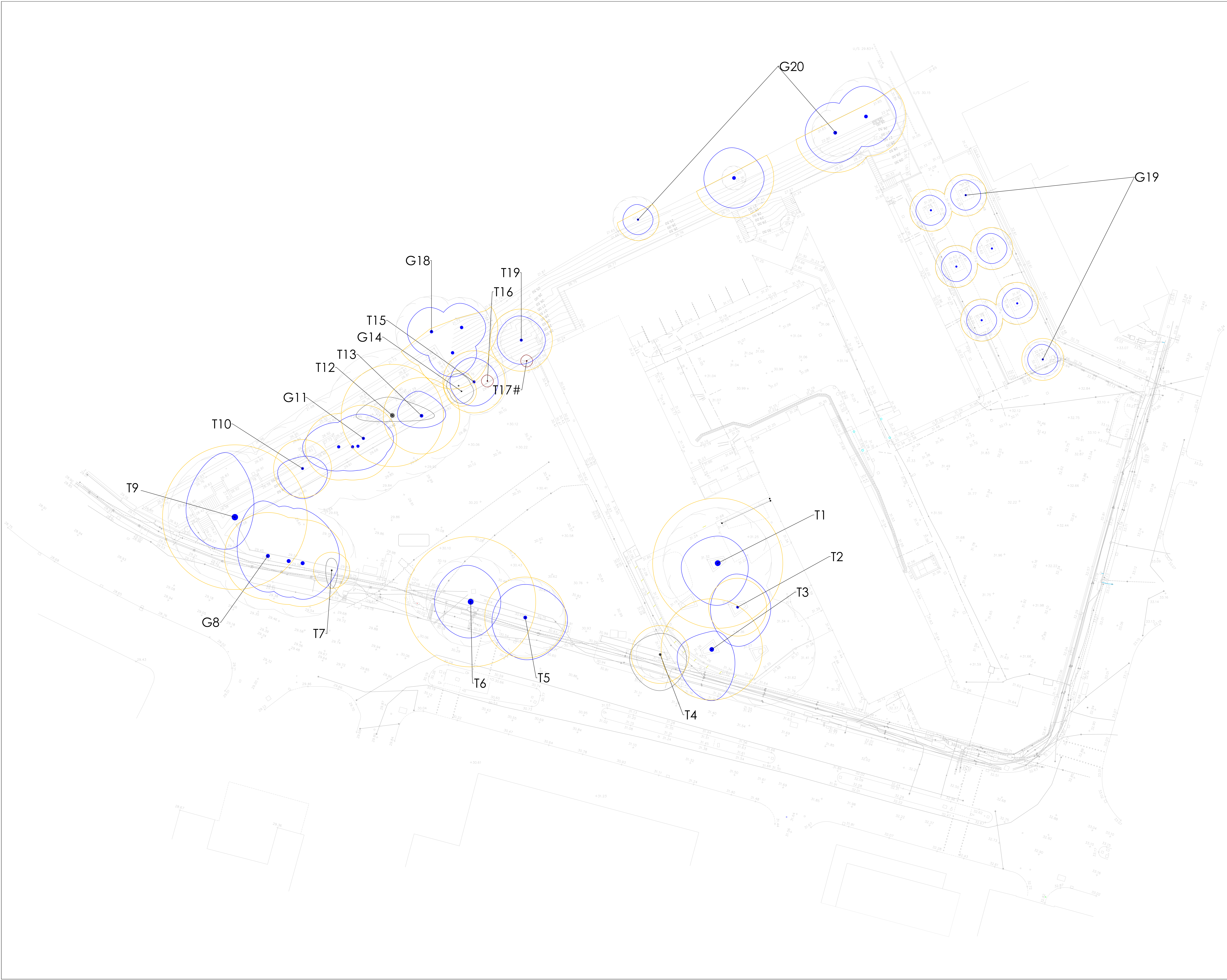
The following table provides an explanation of retention categories used.		
Trees to be removed		Colour on Plan
Category U Includes trees of very low quality that offer little or no amenity value.	Trees that are in such a condition that they should be removed as a matter of good arboricultural practice regardless of given proposals.	RED
Trees to be considered for 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
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
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
NOTE: 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:

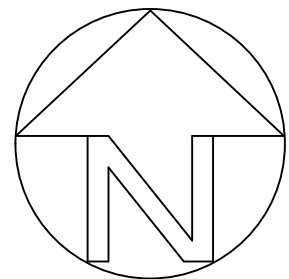
- Tree Constraints Plan

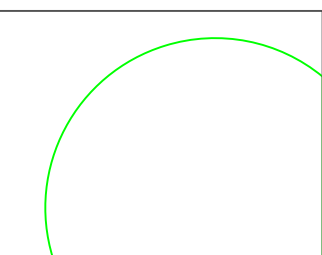
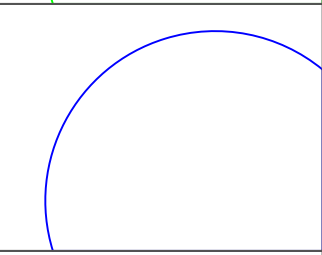
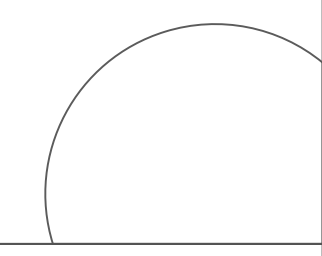
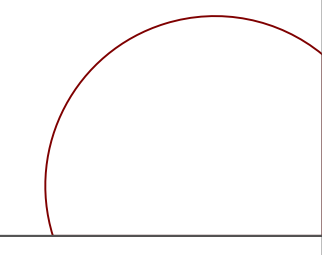
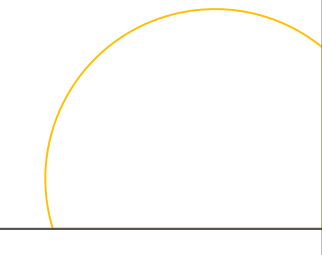
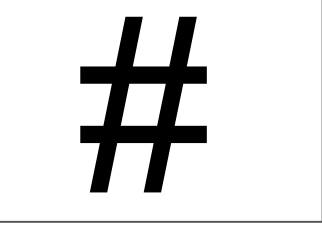
Although included plans are usually to scale, they are only intended to indicate positions of surveyed trees and dimensions should not be taken from these drawings.



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Graphical representations of equipment on this drawing have been co-ordinated, but are approximations only. Please refer to the specifications and / or details for actual sizes and / or specific connector construction information.

Notes:-



-  Category A tree, group or hedge
-  Category B tree, group or hedge
-  Category C tree, group or hedge
-  Category U tree, group or hedge
-  Root Protection Area (RPA)
-  Position estimated on site

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHK'D
URBAN GREEN A: Ground Floor, The Tower, Deva City Office Park, Trinity Way, Manchester M3 7BF T: +44 (0) 161 312 3131 weareurbangreen.co.uk				
Client: Oval Real Estate Ltd				
Project: ALBERT BRIDGE HOUSE				
Title: TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN				
Issue: PLANNING				
Drawn: WS	Checked: AB	Approved: AB		
Project: UG1452	Scale @ A0: 1:200	Date: 18/2/2022		
Dwg No: UG_1452_ARB_TCP_01	Revision: 00			