



ArbTS - Arboricultural Technician Services Ltd

(Tree Consultancy Services)

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Arboricultural Report

Including:

Tree Survey Data &

Tree Constraints Plan,

Arboricultural Impact Assessment,

Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement

To the British Standard 5837:2012
*(Trees in relation to design, demolition
and construction. Recommendations)*

Date – 16th September 2020

Site – Leiros Park, Neath

Project Reference – ArbTS_295.5_LeirosPark

Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction	3
2.0	The Tree Survey	3
3.0	The Trees	4
4.0	Tree Constraints Plan Information	4
5.0	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	5
6.0	Arboricultural Method Statement	8
7.0	Conclusion	10
8.0	Qualifications & Further Information	11
9.0	Bibliography & Web Information	12
10.0	Appendix	
1	Tree Survey Data	
2	Tree Constraints Plan	
3	Tree Survey Key	
4	Tree Protection Plan	
5	Tree Photographs	

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to give an assessment to the quality of the trees at Leiros Park, Neath assess the arboricultural impact of the proposed development design and provide details regarding the protection of retained trees during construction work.
- 1.2 This report identifies the quality of the trees on this site as categorised by the *British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*. The survey and findings as reported here, represent an unbiased third party opinion offering professional advice as to the value of the trees on this site. To illustrate the constraints identified trees pose to the design of future development a Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) has been drawn as found at Appendix 2.
- 1.3 Arboricultural constraints within the surveyed site relates primarily to the preservation of trees recommended for retention. Identified trees must be protected during the construction phase through the employment of a combination of tree protection methods as illustrated in Appendix 4 Tree Protection Plan and detailed within the Section 6 - Arboricultural Method Statement.
- 1.4 The tree's root system and the associated soil structure is often over looked during the construction process and can be damaged or altered by compaction causing major damage to the health of the tree. Generally, the entire root system of the tree is within the top 600mm of soil where it can be easily damaged. A calculated area of ground around the tree should be protected for the duration of the onsite construction phase. In this report it is referred to as the Root Protection Area (RPA).

2.0 The Tree Survey

- 2.1 The tree survey was conducted by *Stephen Lucocq BSc (Hons), Tech Cert (ArborA), M.Arbor.A* on 18th, 20th, 21st, 29th, 31st March, 4th April 2016, 20th February 2017 and updated on 3rd August 2020.
- 2.2 Trees over 75mm were tagged where appropriate with numbered metal identification tags at around 2.0 metres above ground level.
- 2.3 All observations were made from the ground with the aid of an acoustic sounding hammer. No invasive decay detective instruments were used.
- 2.4 The survey was carried out in accordance with *British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*. This standard gives a systematic, consistent and transparent evaluation method to tree surveying.
- 2.5 The survey was conducted with the aid of topographical survey.
- 2.6 **Preliminary management recommendations:** The survey has identified preliminary management recommendation for the trees on or adjacent to this site. Details regarding these identified operations are given in this report (See Appendix 1 - Tree Survey Data). Where work priority is stated to be H – High due to safety reasons these operations should be carried out as soon as practically possible. Where work

priority is stated to be M/H – medium/high or higher these operations should be undertaken before commencement of any works on site.

- 2.7 **Limitations of the tree survey:** Whilst every effort is made to ensure an accurate assessment of the tree's condition is made during survey, no responsibility can be taken for resultant damage or injury occurred by a failing tree. The survey only gives a snap shot of what is visible and is not obscured on the day of the survey. The survey identifies trees of varying quality and their above ground/below ground constraints. This survey does not constitute to a full tree risk assessment of the site and this report is only valid for 12 months from the date of the tree report.

3.0 The Trees

- 3.1 The full tree survey data can be found in Appendix 1A Tree Survey Data
- 3.2 Tree Survey Summary Table (See Appendix 3 for BS5837 category definitions).

BS5837:2012 Category Quality	Total Number of Individual Trees Surveyed	Total Number of Tree Groups Surveyed	Total Number of Tree Areas Surveyed	Total Number of Woodland Areas Surveyed	Total Number of Hedgerows Surveyed	Total
A High	18	2	0	1	0	21
B Moderate	81	6	1	0	3	91
C Low	83	10	0	0	3	96
U Poor	7	0	0	0	0	7
Total A,B,C,U	189	18	1	1	6	215

4.0 Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) Information

- 4.1 A Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) can be found at Appendix 2 of this report. An introduction to TCP can also be found at the start of this Appendix Section. For further information and details regarding TCP please see the *British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

5.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

5.1 The following Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been made for the proposed development design:

5.2.1 Individual Tree Loss –

AIA - Individual trees removed to facilitate development						
BS5837 Category	Tree ID# Removed	Tree Number Removed	Total Trees Surveyed	% Trees Removed From Total Surveyed	Mitigation Required	Arboricultural Adverse Impact (0-No Impact, 10-High Impact)
A		0	18	0.0		0
B	T351, T350, T336, T337, T341, T334, T370, T371, T361, T36, T294	11	81	13.6	Y	3
C	T298, T297, T296, T352, T353, T340, T338, T357, T328, T329, T330, T331, T342, T333, T346, T345, T344, T335, T338, T19, T20, T375, T31, T33, T32, T34, T281, T293, T295, T29	30	83	36.1	Y	3
U	T1, T347, T348, T349	4	7	57.1	N	0
Total A,B,C,U Removed		45	189	23.8		

To facilitate the construction of the proposed scheme 45 individually surveyed Trees are required to be removed. Of these trees 11 are classed as B (Moderate) quality Trees and the remaining 34 trees are low (C) or poor quality (U).

5.2.2 Group/Hedgerow/Woodland Tree Loss –

AIA - Tree Group, Tree Area, Hedgerow and Woodland Area removed to facilitate development				
BS5837 Category	Group, Area, Hedgerow or Wood ID# Removed	Number Removed	Mitigation Required	Arboricultural Adverse Impact (0-No Impact, 10-High Impact)
A	W1 - (65 square metres)	1	Y	2
B		0		0
C	G4, G10, G8, G18, G12 (12 metre section), H5 (20 metre section)	6	Y	3
U		0		0
Total A,B,C,U Removed		7		

Four tree groups, a section of a tree group and 20 metres of hedgerows are required to be removed to facilitate the construction of this scheme. All of these trees and hedgerows are classed as low (C) quality. A small area (65m²) of higher quality woodland is required to be removed to facilitate the construction of this scheme.

5.2.3 Overall Tree Loss –

A number of trees are identified to be removed to facilitate the construction of the proposed development design (45 individual trees, 4 tree groups, part of 1 tree group, a small area of a woodland and part of 1 hedgerow). Many of these trees are low or poor quality that should not present a constraint on developing the site. The removal of the 11 moderate quality trees and the very small area of woodland can be readily mitigated for through suitable compensatory tree planting to ensure there is no adverse impact onto the tree amenity of the surrounding area.

5.3 Root Protection Area (RPA) – With the installation of tree protective fencing, excavation work within RPA under arboricultural supervision as illustrated in Appendix 4 Tree Protection Plan, no significant long term adverse impact will occur to any of the retained tree's root system or associated soil structure.

5.4 Tree surgery work –

AIA - Tree Surgery Work					
Tree ID#	Tree Species	BS5837 Category	Tree Surgery Work	Comments	Arboricultural Adverse Impact (Including Tree Protection Method) (0-No Impact, 10-High Impact)
T17	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	C2	Pollard	Pollard to give suitable clearance from dwelling 170 and early signs of ash dieback disease	0
T379	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	B2	Reduce Southern canopy by branch reduction by no greater than 2 metres in branch length to suitable pruning points	Branch pruning work to give suitable clearance from dwelling 91	2
T387	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	B2	Reduce Southern canopy by branch reduction by no greater than 3 metres in branch length to suitable pruning points	Branch pruning work to give suitable clearance from dwelling 86	2
T382	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	B2	Reduce Southern canopy by branch reduction by no greater than 3 metres in branch length to suitable pruning points	Branch pruning work to give suitable clearance from dwelling 84	2
T383	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	A2	Reduce Southern canopy by branch reduction by no greater than 2 metres in branch length to suitable pruning points	Branch pruning work to give suitable clearance from dwelling 89	2
T388	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	A2	Reduce Southern canopy by branch reduction by no greater than 3 metres in branch length to suitable pruning points	Branch pruning work to give suitable clearance from dwelling 85	2
T360	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	A2	Reduce Eastern canopy by branch reduction by no greater than 2 metres in branch length to suitable pruning points	Branch pruning work to give suitable clearance from dwelling 93	2
T42	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	B2	Reduce western branch by 50% in branch length to suitable pruning points and remove hung up tree	Works required due to damage to long western branch and hung up tree and associated risk to POS	0
T16	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	C2	Coppice	Coppice to facilitate development design	0

(Please Note: This work is to be carried out to the *British Standard 3998:2010 tree work recommendations*. Adhering to this standard will ensure no adverse impact onto the long term health or visual amenity of these trees will occur.)

- 5.5.1 AIA – Conclusion - The site has a large number of Arboricultural constraints that needed to be considered in the development design phase. A number of trees are identified to be removed to facilitate the construction of the proposed development design (45 individual trees, 4 tree groups, part of 1 tree group, a small area of a woodland and part of 1 hedgerow). Most of these trees are low or poor quality that should not present a constraint on developing the site. The removal of the 11 moderate quality trees and the small area of woodland can be readily mitigated. Through suitable compensatory tree planting, surrounding practical woodland management (i.e. invasive species removal etc.) and potential hedgerow translocation this loss can be offset to an acceptable level.

- 5.5.2 This proposed development design has aimed to retain a very high proportion of the higher value trees (A + B Category) that form part of the site whilst sustainably using it for residential development.
- 5.5.3 The proposal would not cause a long term adverse impact onto the local amenity of the area through tree loss. Mitigative tree, hedgerow and shrub planting will be required for the loss of the trees on this site through a combination of different diverse tree/shrub species and varied nursery aged stock.
- 5.5.4 The construction of the proposed development whilst complying to the tree protection scheme as detailed in section 6 will ensure that no significant long term adverse Arboricultural impact occurs onto the health of any retained trees on or adjacent to this site or to the long term amenity of the area.

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

- 6.1 The Tree Protection Plan to facilitate the construction of the development design can be found in Appendix 4 of this report. The Tree Protection Plan must comply with all of the following:
- Be regarded as sacrosanct and follow the sequence of events as detailed in the table below
 - Be installed before commencement of any demolishing or construction works on site
 - Must not be removed or altered without prior approval of the local planning authority
- 6.2 The following table below provides a detail sequence of events that must occur in order to ensure the protection of the retained trees during all stages of the construction process. These methods must be clearly communicated to the entire construction team prior to commencement of any work on site.

Stage	Arboricultural Method Statement (In sequence of events)
1.) Preconstruction (Prior to any construction work on site including demolition work, site material storage etc.)	1.1– Design areas for construction site storage by site supervisor and the appointed Arboriculturist.
	1.2 – Design position, form and construction methods of all utility services with Arboricultural consideration. All underground service designs MUST conform to the NJUG Volume 4 Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees. The full document is available at http://www.njug.org.uk/ . Local Planning Authority to be consulted on utility service design details and if satisfied to be approved in writing prior to installation during the construction phase.
	1.3 – Tree surgery work to be carried out as detailed within section 5.2 & 5.4 of this report and to the <i>British Standard:3998:2010: Recommendation for tree works</i> .
	1.4 – Tree protective fencing installed in the position and form as detailed in the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix - 4). Installation to be supervised by the appointed Arboriculturist. All weather tree construction exclusion zone posters to be secured to fencing at regular intervals.

	1.5 – Site storage area containers etc. installed as designed and supervised by site supervisor and the appointed Arboriculturist.
	1.6 – Onsite meeting with all parties, client, Local Planning Authority tree officer, agent, developer, site supervisor and the appointed Arboriculturist to ensure all tree protection methods are in place as detailed in the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix - 4). Any issues that arise from the site meeting are addressed if required. Tree protection methods to be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of any construction work on site.
	1.7 – Appointed Arboriculturist to document all tree protection methods in situ and photographs taken for reference purposes. Copy of document report sent to all parties. Any required preconstruction tree protection planning conditions to be discharged.
2.) Construction	2.1 – Site supervisor to be briefed by the appointed Arboriculturist regarding the Tree Protection Plan/Methods and a laminated copy of the plan/methods to be secured onto the wall in the site supervisor's office. Contact details of the appointed Arboriculturist, Council's Tree Officer to be included. Emphasis made to site supervisor on the importance of the Tree Protection Plan/Methods and possible planning enforcement action (Stop Notice), problems with discharging tree protection conditions and/or legal action of noncompliance with these tree protection methods.
	2.2 – All contractors to be briefed by site supervisor and/or the appointed Arboriculturist regarding the tree protection plan and methods before starting work on site. Emphasis made to contractors on the importance of the Tree Protection Plan/Methods and possible planning enforcement action (Stop Notice), problems with discharging tree protection conditions and/or legal action of noncompliance with these tree protection methods.
	2.3 – Excavation work This work to be carried out with the use of hand tools, air spade and possible use of a small excavator (no greater than 2500kg) with a toothless bucket under the constant supervision of the appointed Arboriculturist. Any roots discovered less than 25mm in diameter to be pruned cleanly with securer or pruning saw. Careful excavation working method as follows: • Digging started from outside of the Root Protection Area towards the retained tree. • No roots found to be ripped, pulled or crushed during excavation • Any exposed roots to be covered with wet Hessian material • Any roots less than 25mm in diameter to be cut with a sharp knife/ secateurs covered with wet Hessian material • If any roots greater than 25mm in diameter are discovered Arboriculturist to instruct further action. Innovative engineer methods will be sort to retain these roots.
	2.4 – Additional Tree Protection as designed by the appointed Arboriculturist, Installed to protect areas of newly excavated ground.
	2.5 – Construction phase begins with regular site inspection visits from the appointed Arboriculturist (Once every yearly quarter for the full duration) to ensure all tree protection methods are being adhered to. Arboriculturist to document findings from the site visits including any issues identified, how to resolve and photographic evidence. Document report to be sent to all parties within 1 week after the site visit.
	2.6 - Tree Safe Construction (Throughout Site) – areas outside of the construction exclusion zones as shown on the tree protection plan must adhere to the following: • Building materials and fuels such as oil, bitumen or cement should not be stacked or discharged within 20 metres of the trees stem. • Fires will not be lit beneath any tree or in a place where flames could extend to within 10 metres of the tree. • Trees that are to be retained and be protected should not be used as anchorage for services or equipment.

	•The use of cranes and large machinery on site should be planned and care taken not to damage the trees during the process.
	2.7 – Unforeseen issues which require the alteration of the Tree Protection Plan/Methods, required tree surgery work or immediate remedial work will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval in writing.
3.) Post Construction (<i>Once all construction work has been completed, this includes all utility services</i>)	3.1 - Onsite meeting with all parties, client, Local Planning Authority tree officer, agent, developer, site supervisor and the appointed Arboriculturist to ensure settled areas of tree protection methods are ready to be removed. To be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the removal of any Tree Protection on site.
	3.2 – Removal of all tree protection fencing
	3.3 – Hard and soft landscaping commence with the careful phased removal of tree protection as overseen by the appointed Arboriculturist. All landscape team members to be briefed regarding tree protections by an Arboriculturist.
	3.4 – Any required remedial tree action taken , such as Leaf Mulch Application, soil de-compaction methods, contamination clean up etc. to be carried out.

7.0 Conclusion

- 7.1 Adhering to the tree protection details as found within this report the proposed development can be constructed without any significant long-term adverse impact onto the retained trees or the amenity of the area.

8.0 Further Information & Qualifications

Stephen Lucocq has been involved in Arboriculture within South Wales for the last fifteen years. He has worked as an Arborist for many of these years and has a good working knowledge of the practical side of the profession. He has always taken an active interest in all areas of Arboriculture and kept up to date with current research and developments.

Qualifications

- First Class BSc (Hons) Degree – Combined Studies - Biology and IT
- Arboricultural Association Technicians Certificate – Level 4 - (Merit)
- PTI - Professional Tree Inspection (Lantra Awards)
- 2D Computer Aided Design (City and Guilds - Level 3)
- Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) – Mike Ellison
- Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) – Mike Ellison
- Arboriculture and Bats (Lantra)
- Industrial Rope Access Trade Association (IRATA)
- Practical Arboriculture Qualifications (NPTC)

Membership

- Arboricultural Association Professional Member (M.Arbor.A)

9.0 Web Information & Bibliography

Web Information

- Arboricultural Association
<http://www.trees.org.uk/>
- Cellular Confinement System
GeoWeb - [GreenFix](#)
CellWeb - [Geosynthetics](#) [Cellweb](#)
- Underground Utilises Installation
<http://www.njug.org.uk/>

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10.0 Appendix 1 - Tree Survey Data

Tree ID #	Tree Species	Age	Stems	Stem Diam (mm)	Cat	Height + (Lower Branch Height)	Nrth	Est	Sth	Wst	Phys Cond	Struc Cond	Est. Remain Contrib	Comments		Preliminary Management Recommendations		Work Prior	RPR (m)	RPA (m2)
A1	Salix caprea (Goat Willow),Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak),Ilex aquifolium (Holly),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	1	300	B2	9(1)	2	2	2	2	F	N/A	20+	low B category. Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	an area of one goat willow, two native oak, four sycamore and one holly, as a collective offer moderate landscape value to the area				3.6	40.72
G1	Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Salix caprea (Goat Willow),Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	EM	1	150	B2	6(0)	3	3	3	3	F	F	20+	low B Category	a group of boundary trees on edge of stream and site, possible animal damaged noted to trunk, trees have received little maintenance				1.8	10.18
G2	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	EM	1	150	C2	6(0)	3	3	3	3	F	F	20+	high C category.	a group of boundary trees on edge of stream and site, one taller silver birch noted in group suppressed in form from larger adj oak tree, possible animal damaged noted to trunk, trees have received little maintenance				1.8	10.18
G3	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	EM	1	300	B2	14(1)	5	5	5	5	F	F	20+		a group of 6 silver birch grown together as a whole, some difficulty inspecting from surrounding brambles and barred wire				3.6	40.72
G4	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	1	250	C2	10(0)	3	3	3	3	F	F	20+	low C category.	a row of early mature sycamore trees grown together as a group, offer limited value, slender and suppressed in form				3	28.28
G5	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak),Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Ilex aquifolium (Holly),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	EM	1	200	B2	8(1)	3	3	3	3	G/F	G/F	20+		a group that consists of mainly similar aged and sized semi mature trees, 3 oak and one birch noted along boundary with one slightly larger oak tree at northern end of row, to the east of this approx. 8 smaller younger diameter trees, group growing on boundary bank and what appears to be old soil heap				2.4	18.1
G6	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	400	A1	8(1)	4	4	4	4	G/F	G/F	40+		a group of short oak trees many early mature in age and size of moderate to high value. older larger trees noted further west away from boundary, located outside of the site				4.8	72.39
G7	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	350	C2	9(1)	5	5	5	5	F	F/P	10+		multistemmed in form from possible old coppice, growing on top of old dry stone wall, limited value		consider recoppice / lay stems to manage as hedgerow	M/L	4.2	55.42

Tree ID #	Tree Species	Age	Stems	Stem Diam (mm)	Cat	Height + (Lower Branch Height)	Nrth	Est	Sth	Wst	Phys Cond	Struc Cond	Est. Remain Contrib	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Work Prior	RPR (m)	RPA (m2)
G8	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	450	C2	15(2)	6	6	6	6	F	F/P	10+	a group of sycamore trees growing on top of an old dry stone wall, likely to be a group of old hedgerow trees that have been left unmanaged for some time, many multistemmed and slender in form, some stems and trees in poor structural condition, trees have grown together as a group, provide moderate short term landscape value to the area, as a group offer a limited safe future	remove dead dying dangerous stem/branches or consider pollard to one metre stump	M/L	5.4	91.62
G9	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	1	350	C2	10(2)	4	4	4	4	F	F/P	10+	A group of 4 multi stem trees slightly untidy in form , some structural issues noted on boundary stems of concern is central tree in group on boundary, a group likely to offer a limited future but currently provides moderate landscape value to the users of the foot path, high c quality	Reduce central boundary tree 1 metre due to decay and lean over path	H/M	4.2	55.42
G10	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	450	C2	15(2)	6	6	6	6	F	F/P	10+	a group of sycamore trees growing on top of a old dry stone wall, likely to be a group of old hedgerow trees that have been left unmanaged for some time, multistemmed and slender in form, some stems and trees in poor structural condition, trees have grown together as a group and provide moderate short term landscape value, as a group offer a limited safe future with predicted future failures	remove dead dying dangerous stem branches or consider pollard to one metre stump	M/L	5.4	91.62
G11	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	450	C2	15(2)	6	6	6	6	F	F	10+	a group of sycamore trees growing on top of a old dry stone wall, likely to be a group of old hedgerow trees that have been left unmanaged for some time, multistemmed and slender in form, some stems and trees in poor structural condition, trees have grown together as a group and provide moderate landscape value, western trees cut back from electrical lines, as a group offer a limited safe future	remove dead dying dangerous stem branches or consider pollard to one metre stump	M/L	5.4	91.62

Tree ID #	Tree Species	Age	Stems	Stem Diam (mm)	Cat	Height + (Lower Branch Height)	Nrth	Est	Sth	Wst	Phys Cond	Struc Cond	Est. Remain Contrib	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Work Prior	RPR (m)	RPA (m2)
G12	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak), Salix caprea (Goat Willow), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	M	1	350	B2	10(0)	4	4	4	4	F	F	20+	low B category. what appears to be an old hedgerow that has now developed in to multistemmed early mature and semi mature trees, southern side of all trees pruned back from electrical lines leaving remaining trees unbalanced in form many which have grown with a northerly lean, individually trees of fair to poor condition, as a whole provides greater landscape value	consider carrying out hedgerow management work and reduce early mature trees to form a more compact crown, heavily reduce poor condition trees and stems in group	M	4.2	55.42
G13	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	EM	1	250	C2	9(1)	2	2	2	2	F	F	20+	high C category. a small group of small trees mainly holly			3	28.28
G14	Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak), Salix caprea (Goat Willow), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	M	1	300	B2	10(3)	3	3	3	3	F	F	10+	Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. group of trees with ground cover along side water course			3.6	40.72
G15	Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	EM	1	200	C2	6(0)	2	2	2	2	F	F	20+	high C category. a group of small trees growing on side of bank			2.4	18.1
G16	Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	1	300	B2	8(2)	3	3	3	3	F	F	10+	low B category. edge trees to the surrounding woodland, generally suppressed in form			3.6	40.72
G17	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak), Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	500	A1	12(2)	6	6	6	6	G/F	G/F	40+	a small group of trees located on the edge of the surrounding woodland			6	113.1
G18	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	EM	1	300	C2	8(2)	3	3	3	3	F	N/A	20+	a group of semi mature trees consisting of three birch and one ash, ash in poor structural and physiological condition	pollard ash to high stump	H/M	3.6	40.72
H1	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	1	150	B2	3(0)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	F	F	10+	low B category. hedgerow that has received little recent manage, numerous area of animal damage to trunk, growing on top of old dry stone wall\bank, some stems in poor health noted	fell dead/dying/poor structural stems in hedgerow	L	1.8	10.18

Tree ID #	Tree Species	Age	Stems	Stem Diam (mm)	Cat	Height + (Lower Branch Height)	Nrth	Est	Sth	Wst	Phys Cond	Struc Cond	Est. Remain Contrib	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Work Prior	RPR (m)	RPA (m2)
H2	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	1	150	C2	3(0)	2	2	2	2	F	F	10+	numerous areas of animal damage to trunk, growing on top of old dry stone wall\bank	consider recoppice lay stems to manage as hedgerow	L	1.8	10.18
H3	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	6	367	C2	5(0)	3	3	3	3	F	F	10+	numerous areas of animal damage to trunk, growing on top of bank			4.4	60.83
H4	Ilex aquifolium (Holly),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	M	1	150	B2	6(0)	3	3	3	3	F	F	20+	low B category. Section of hedgerow that has received little recent management, mainly holly with some multi stemmed sycamore			1.8	10.18
H5	Ilex aquifolium (Holly),Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	EM	1	300	C2	4(0)	2	2	2	2	F	F	20+	row of trees topped to allow clearance from over head electrical lines, gaps noted in hedgerow between topped trees			3.6	40.72
H6	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry),Acer campestre (Field Maple)	SM	1	150	B2	5(0)	1	1	1	1	F	F	20+	a hedgerow of slender semi mature trees that have received little recent management, many trees multistemmed in form, one ash with early signs of ash dieback disease evident			1.8	10.18
T1	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	300	U	10(3)	3	3	2	4	F	P	<10	Ring barked around lower trunk, could not get close to inspect tree due to access and bee hives, tree of fair to good form			3.6	40.72
T2	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	1	300	B2	9(3)	4	2	5	5	F	N/A	10+	Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. Appears to be a tree of fair form and health, early signs of ash dieback disease evident	Clear around base to allow re-inspection	M	3.6	40.72
T3	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	450	B2	9(3)	5	4	7	6	G/F	N/A	20+	Surrounding terrain prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.			5.4	91.62
T4	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	1	350	C2	12(3)	3	3	4	4	F	G/F	10	tree of fair to good form			4.2	55.42
T5	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	1	350	C2	12(3)	4	4	4	4	F	N/A	10+	high C category. Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. consists of four trees forming a rough whole, tree group of fair form			4.2	55.42

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T6	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	2	354	C2	12(3)	3	3	3	3	F	N/A	10+	high C category. Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	consists of two stems of fair form				4.25	56.75
T7	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	2	495	B2	12(3)	4	4	4	4	F	N/A	10+	low B category. Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	consists of single stem of fair form				5.94	110.9
T8	Fruit tree spp (Fruit tree spp)	M	2	495	B2	12(2)	4	6	1	5	G/F	N/A	20+	Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	twin stem				5.94	110.9
T9	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	2	424	C2	10(2)	4	3	2	4	G/F	N/A	20+	high C category. Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	twin stem				5.09	81.4
T10	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	2	566	B2	12(2)	2	5	4	4	G/F	N/A	20+	low B category. Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.					6.79	144.9
T11	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	700	B2	17(3)	7	7	4	8	G/F	N/A	20+	Suckers around stem base. Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	a tall broad tree of good form growing from what appears to be a old bank, large cavity noted on northern side of trunk with some surrounding reactive growth, unable to fully inspected due to thick surrounding epicormic growth	remove surrounding epicormic growth and inspect cavity	H/M	8.4	221.7	
T12	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	2	424	C2	7(2)	3	2	3	2	G/F	N/A	20+	high C category. Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	hedgerow tree, lower branches poorly pruned				5.09	81.4
T13	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	2	424	C2	7(2)	3	2	3	2	F	N/A	20+	Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	hedgerow tree				5.09	81.4

Tree ID #	Tree Species	Age	Stems	Stem Diam (mm)	Cat	Height + (Lower Branch Height)	Nrth	Est	Sth	Wst	Phys Cond	Struc Cond	Est. Remain Contrib	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Work Prior	RPR (m)	RPA (m2)
T14	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	450	B2	11(3)	1	5	4	4	F	N/A	20+	Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	slightly suppressed in form, forms part of old tree row		5.4	91.62
T15	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	5	296	C2	7(0)	3	3	3	3	F	F	10+		multistemmed, forms part of old tree row, some surface root damage noted		3.55	39.6
T16	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	4	600	C2	8(0)	5	6	4	6	F	N/A	10+	high C category. Surrounding terrain prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	multistemmed goat willow, broad and squat in form, shorted lived species , form prone to failure		7.2	162.9
T17	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	1	450	B2	12(0)	6	6	4	6	F	N/A	10+	Surrounding terrain prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	ivy cover, upright in form, early signs of ash dieback disease evident		5.4	91.62
T18	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	OM	1	450	B2	8(1)	5	4	5	5	G/F	N/A	20+	high B category. Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	a short tree of good form		5.4	91.62
T19	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	1	700	B2	16(5)	0	7	8	1	F	N/A	10+	Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	forms a pair with adj tree, early signs of ash dieback disease evident		8.4	221.7
T20	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	1	600	B2	14(4)	1	1	6	8	F	N/A	10+	Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	forms a pair with adj tree, early signs of ash dieback disease evident		7.2	162.9
T21	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	400	B2	9(2)	0	3	4	1	F	N/A	20+	Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	TPO Order 384 - T4, northern branches pruned back from electrical lines		4.8	72.39
T22	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	400	B2	11(4)	0	3	5	4	G/F	N/A	20+	Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	TPO Order 384 - T5, northern branches pruned from electrical lines		4.8	72.39

Tree ID #	Tree Species	Age	Stems	Stem Diam (mm)	Cat	Height + (Lower Branch Height)	Nrth	Est	Sth	Wst	Phys Cond	Struc Cond	Est. Remain Contrib	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Work Prior	RPR (m)	RPA (m2)
T23	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	400	B2	8(3)	0	4	5	4	F	N/A	20+	Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	TPO Order 384 -T8, located on boundary between fencing panels		4.8	72.39
T24	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	850	A1	10(2)	8	9	8	8	G	N/A	40+	Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	TPO Order 1769 - T1, a short broad tree of interest and landscape value		10.8	191.2
T25	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	3	433	B2	9(1)	3	3	2	4	G/F	N/A	20+	Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	TPO Order 384 -T10		5.2	84.96
T26	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	3	577	B2	8(1)	4	5	3	5	F	F	20+	low B category.	TPO Order 384 - T11, growing on top of bank		6.92	150.5
T27	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	400	B2	8(3)	0	4	5	4	F	N/A	20+	Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	TPO Order 384 -T9, located between boundary hedge, northern branches pruned from electrical lines		4.8	72.39
T28	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	300	C2	14(9)	1	1	1	2	F	F	10+	Suppressed growth from large adjacent tree. Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	slender in form		3.6	40.72
T29	Sorbus (Rowan)	SM	1	250	C2	6(1)	2	2	2	2	F	F	10+	high C category. Ivy on tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m.	forms pair with adj tree of slightly higher value		3	28.28
T30	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	SM	2	250	C2	7(1)	3	1	3	3	F	F	10+	high C category. Stem divides below 1.5m.	forms pair with adj tree of slightly higher value		3	28.28
T31	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	2	354	C2	6(1)	3	3	3	2	G/F	N/A	10+	Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.			4.25	56.75
T32	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	SM	2	292	C2	7(1)	3	2	3	4	F	F	10+	high C category. Stem divides below 1.5m.	eastern side branches pruned		3.5	38.49

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T33	Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	M	1	350	C2	10(1)	6	5	3	5	F	N/A	20+	high C category. Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	dead central stem, suppressed in southern crown form		4.2	55.42
T34	Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	EM	1	200	C2	10(1)	3	2	1	1	F	N/A	10+	Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.			2.4	18.1
T35	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	500	B2	9(2)	5	5	5	4	G/F	N/A	20+	Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.			6	113.1
T36	Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	M	1	700	B2	15(1)	8	8	8	8.5	G/F	N/A	20+	Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	a broad tree, northern branch damage noted, crown slightly out of balance as a whole		8.4	221.7
T37	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	450	B2	9(1)	5	5	5	5	G/F	N/A	20+	Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	cavity and surrounding reactive growth noted on northern buttress		5.4	91.62

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T38	Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	M	1	400	B2	11(1)	4	4	4	4	G/F	N/A	20+	Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.					4.8	72.39
T39	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	550	B2	11(1)	6	5	5	6	G/F	N/A	20+	Ivy on tree. Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.					6.6	136.9
T40	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	550	B2	11(1)	6	6	5	6	G/F	N/A	20+	Ivy on tree. Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	dead branch hung up in crown		remove dead hung up branch	H/M	6.6	136.9
T41	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	M	1	550	B2	14(1)	3	4	4	5	G/F	N/A	20+	Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	a tall tree for species,		remove dead hung up branch	H/M	6.6	136.9

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T42	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	2	636	B2	7(1)	4	6	5	8.5	F	N/A	20+	Stem divides above 1.5m. Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	branch damage of minor moderate concern to long western branch from old stem failure at union		reduce western stem by approx. 50 percent in branch length	H/M	7.63	182.9
T43	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	400	C2	11(1)	1	1	4	4	F	N/A	20+	high C category. Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	upright in form, northern side of crown cut back from electrical lines				4.8	72.39
T269	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	900	A1	16(2)	7	6	9	6	G	G/F	40+	low A category.	small compression crease between stems, two leader from 2 metres, tree of good form, growing from top of stream bank, minor ivy cover of northern stem				10.8	366.5
T270	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	600	B2	16(2)	5	5	9	5	F	F	20+		lower southern branch extending out some 9 metres, northern stem of better form				7.2	162.9
T271	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	2	566	B2	8(3)	8	6	4	5	F	F	10+	low B category.	growing from edge of stream, twin leader from base, growing under the canopy of taller adj oak, some black staining noted on northern trunk				6.79	144.9
T272	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	OM	2	583	C2	10(2)	7	8	9	3	F	F	10+	high C category.	tree of some age for species, growing from edge of stream bank, overextended southern lateral branches, slightly sparse leaf bud cover, expected limited future				7	154

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T273	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	OM	1	630	C3	10(2)	7	1	6	6	F	F/P	10+	tree of some age for species, growing from edge of stream bank, slightly sparse leaf bud cover, possible hollowness noted of main trunk when struck with acoustic hammer, cavity noted on southern eastern stem at 4metres with surrounding callus growth, ivy cover, expected limited future			7.56	179.6
T274	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	400	B2	8(3)	6	5	6	5	F	F	10+	low B category. growing from edge of stream, some black staining noted on trunk, area of decay noted on eastern trunk with some minor surrounding reactive growth, ivy cover of stems, slightly untidy in form			4.8	72.39
T275	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	350	B2	10(1)	5	5	6	4	G/F	G/F	40+	high B category. a broad short tree, more open grown compared to surrounding trees, slightly suppressed crown formation from adj boundary trees, a tree of moderate value			4.2	55.42
T276	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	730	A1	16(1)	9	13	7	9	G/F	G/F	40+	low A category. a broad tree of fair to good form and of some age, long low lateral branches noted, deadwood noted in southern crown			8.76	241.1
T277	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	750	B2	16(3)	5	10	7	10	F	F	40+	high B category. a broad tree of interest, slightly suppressed in form from adj trees but trees as a whole provide greater value			9	254.5
T278	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	400	C2	12(3)	1	10	3	1	F	F	10+	heavily suppressed in form. long lateral eastern branches			4.8	72.39
T279	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	450	B2	15(1)	5	11	2	6	F	F	20+	Surrounding terrain prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. suppressed in form, long lateral eastern branches			5.4	91.62
T280	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	650	A2	12(2)	8	12	3	8	G/F	G/F	40+	low A category. forms whole with adj tree together provide a higher value pair			7.8	191.2

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T281	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	750	A2	13(2)	3	12	7	10	G/F	G/F	40+	forms whole with adj tree together provide a higher value pair, rope swing wrapped around lower western branch, a broad tree of interest			9	254.5
T281	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	250	C2	13(2)	2	1.5	3	4	G/F	F	10+	high C category. adj oak tree of similar size and age to the east has recently failed at root plate leaving this tree exposed to adverse weather, tree of moderate form			3	28.28
T282	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	1	250	C2	11(1)	1	5	3	0	F	F	20+	suppressed in form, smaller adj sycamore noted to the north by 1 metre			3	28.28
T283	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	1	150	C2	8(1)	2	4	2	1	F	F	20+	suppressed in form, two smaller adj sycamore noted to the north by 1metre			1.8	10.18
T285	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	OM	3	844	U	10(0)	8	5	4	6	P	P	<10	tree of some age for species, appear to be growing on old bank, large wound noted on southern main trunk with surrounding reactive growth noted, bark flake and surrounding callus growth noted on northern stem, various occluding branch collars from old failed lower branch, long lower small diameter growth from base, poor health			10.1	322.4
T286	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	4	335	U	10(2)	1	4	3	5	P	P	<10	tree poor form and health, multi stem growing from possible old bank, upright and slender in form			4.02	50.78
T287	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	570	C2	10(2)	1	4	3	6	F	F	20+	grafted twin stem to form one, small area of buttress root damage with surrounding callus growth, large vertical cavity noted on western stem with good surrounding callus rams horn growth, slightly suppressed in southern crown formation, growing from possible old bank			6.84	147

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T288	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	400	U	10(2)	1	4	3	5	F	P	<10	large vertical cavity noted on southern stem with generally poor surrounding callus rams horn growth and poor adaptive buttress root growth, advanced decay noted within this cavity and some buttress roots , growing from possible old bank	Remove tree and retain root.	H/M	4.8	72.39
T289	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	500	B2	10(2)	1	4	5	6.5	F	F	20+	low B category. small area of buttress root damage with surrounding callus growth, suppressed in northern crown growth form , growing from possible old bank			6	113.1
T290	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	3	825	A1	14(3)	6	7.5	7	9	G	G/F	40+	a broad tree growing from top of stream bank which has just reached maturity			9.9	308
T291	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	700	A1	14(3)	7	8	5.5	9	G	G/F	40+	low A category. a broad tree growing from top of stream bank which has just reached maturity, slightly untidy in form from loss of adj northern tree, compression union between two upright stems, deadwood over path	Reduce major deadwood over path/road etc.	H/M	8.4	221.7
T292	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	EM	2	292	B2	14(2)	3	3	2	2	G/F	G/F	20+	low B category. twin leader from base, upright in form, very slightly suppressed from adj large oak			3.5	38.49
T293	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	350	C2	10(2)	8	5	1	5	F	F	10+	high C category. small area of buttress damage with surrounding callus growth, suppressed in southern crown growth form , growing from possible old bank			4.2	55.42
T294	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	580	B2	15(2)	5	9.5	3	7	G/F	G/F	20+	Suckers around stem base. twin leader from 4 metres upright in form, crown high in form, growing from possible old bank			6.96	152.2
T295	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	2	515	C2	14(2)	2	5	8	5	F	F	10+	Suckers around stem base. contorted in form, consisted of one large stem and one smaller stem, smaller stem has cavity and good surrounding reactive growth at 1metres, main larger stem contorted in form, growing from possible old bank, slightly sparse leaf cover			6.18	120

Tree ID #	Tree Species	Age	Stems	Stem Diam (mm)	Cat	Height + (Lower Branch Height)	Nrth	Est	Sth	Wst	Phys Cond	Struc Cond	Est. Remain Contrib	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Work Prior	RPR (m)	RPA (m2)
T296	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	1	300	C2	12(4)	1	4	4	2	G/F	F	20+	high C category. twin leader suppressed in form, 3 surrounding small diameter sycamore an ash trees of slender in form of low value			3.6	40.72
T297	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	6	500	C2	12(4)	4	3	4	3	G/F	F	20+	high C category. multistemmed in form, growing from bank, slightly limited future due to the compression of stems with increase growth, 1 small diameter sycamore trees located to the north of poor form with bark damage and of low value			6	113.1
T298	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	SM	1	150	C2	8(2)	3	3	0.5	2	G/F	F	20+	southern crown suppressed in form from adj sycamore tree, bark damage			1.8	10.18
T299	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	Y	1	100	C2	3(1)	2	2	2	2	G	G	20+	small young tree that has the potential to develop into tree of note, or transplant on site, tree of fair to good form downgraded due to small size			1.2	4.52
T300	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	260	B2	8(1)	3	3	3	3.5	G/F	G/F	20+	birch tree forming a whole with small adj oak tree, located on small lower bank			3.12	30.59
T301	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	350	B2	6(1)	2	2	5	5	G/F	F	20+	eastern crown formation suppressed in growth from adj large oak, forms a whole with surrounding trees			4.2	55.42
T302	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	EM	1	320	C2	9(1)	4	2	7	7	F	F	10+	high C category. severe lean to west, makes a whole with surrounding trees			3.84	46.33
T303	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	700	A2	10(2)	7	8	6	7	G	G	40+	a short broad hedgerow tree of interest and value, holly growing under eastern canopy,			8.4	221.7
T304	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	2	361	B2	8(1)	4	4	3	4	G/F	G/F	20+	suppressed in western crown formation			4.33	58.91
T305	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	1000	A2	10(2)	10	10	9	7	G	G	40+	high A category. a broad tree of high interest and value growing on side of mound			12	452.5
T306	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	EM	1	200	C2	7(2)	2	2	3	2	G/F	G/F	20+	high C category. tree of fair to good form downgraded due to small size			2.4	18.1

Tree ID #	Tree Species	Age	Stems	Stem Diam (mm)	Cat	Height + (Lower Branch Height)	Nrth	Est	Sth	Wst	Phys Cond	Struc Cond	Est. Remain Contrib	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Work Prior	RPR (m)	RPA (m2)
T307	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	SM	1	150	C2	6(2)	3	4	4	4	G/F	G/F	20+	low B category. slightly suppressed in northern crown, tree of fair to good form downgraded due to small size			1.8	10.18
T308	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	SM	1	150	C2	6(2)	0	4	2	0	F	F	10+	heavily suppressed in northern crown			1.8	10.18
T309	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	3	730	B2	10(0)	7	6	7	7	F	F	20+	growing on old dry stone wall, bark flake and surrounding callus growth noted on predominant northern stem, very slightly sparse in leaf bud cover, ivy cover, a broad tree			8.76	241.1
T310	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	500	B2	10(0)	7	7	4	5	G/F	G/F	20+	growing on top of old dry stone wall			6	113.1
T311	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	EM	1	150	C2	8(2)	2	1	2	3	F	F	10+	damage to trunk			1.8	10.18
T312	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	1	300	C2	8(1)	1	2	5	5	F	F	20+	suppressed in crown form from adj tree. damage to bark noted			3.6	40.72
T313	Betula pendula Youngii (Silver Birch)	M	1	330	B2	10(2)	3	3	4	3	G/F	G/F	20+				3.96	49.27
T314	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	2	391	B2	8(2)	3	5	6	5	G/F	G/F	20+	growing from edge of bank, northern crown suppressed in formation			4.69	69.11
T315	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	320	B2	8(2)	2	4	5	4	G/F	G/F	20+	no true leader			3.84	46.33
T316	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	450	B2	9(2)	5	5	5	5	G	G/F	40+	high B category. occluded shear bomb crack on southern stem of minor concern, growing on top edge of bank, very slightly suppressed north eastern crown from surround trees, overall tree of fair to good form			5.4	91.62
T317	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	SM	1	200	C2	7(2)	1	2	3.5	3	G/F	F	20+	high C category. suppressed in crown form from adj larger older oak			2.4	18.1
T318	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	1	300	C2	5(0)	2	4	4	4	F	F/P	10+	numerous amounts of bark damage			3.6	40.72

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T319	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	1	500	C2	14(5)	6	5	6	6	F	F	10+	Ivy on tree. consists of three stems growing on top of wall forming whole, largest stem measured to calculate rpa as appear to be separate trees, deadwood in crown typical for species, slightly sparse leaf cover			6	113.1
T320	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	700	B2	14(5)	6	12	3	8	G/F	G/F	20+	high B category. Ivy on tree. consists of one large stems growing on top of wall forming a pair with adj tree, a broad tree of interest, possible growth from old coppice			8.4	221.7
T321	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	600	B2	14(5)	4	11	7	8	G/F	G/F	20+	high B category. consists of one large stem growing on top of wall forming a pair with adj tree, a broad tree, possible growth from old coppice			7.2	162.9
T322	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	600	C2	12(5)	4	6	3	5	F	F	20+	consists of one large stem growing on top of bank forming a pair with adj tree, large cavities noted on stems with reactive growth, untidy in form, ivy cover, slightly sparse leaf bud cover, possible growth from old coppice			7.2	162.9
T323	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	350	C2	10(5)	1	4	3	4	F	F/P	20+	consists of one large stem growing on top of bank forming a pair with adj tree, large cavities noted on stems with reactive growth, untidy in form, ivy cover			4.2	55.42
T324	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	300	C2	10(5)	1	4	4	3	F	F	20+	consists of one large stems growing on top of bank forming a pair with adj tree, ivy cover, possible growth from old coppice			3.6	40.72
T325	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	250	C2	7(2)	0	1	5	2	F	F	10+	suppressed in crown form			3	28.28
T327	Laurus nobilis (Bay)	M	10	474	C2	10(0)	3	5	6	6	F	F	10+	Numerous stems growing from possible coppice tree, numerous areas of vertical damage to stems of minor moderate concern			5.69	101.7

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T328	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	2	532	C2	12(2)	5	4	0	5	F	F/P	10+	Compression union between stems, suppressed in crown form, forms part of group, likely to be part of an old hedgerow that has not been managed for some time and has now developed into mature multi stemmed trees			6.38	127.9
T329	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	4	600	C2	14(4)	4	5	1	6	G/F	F	10+	Consists of four stems growing on top of old stone wall, forms part of group, likely to be part of an old hedgerow that has not been managed for some time and has now developed into mature multi stemmed trees, as a group of trees provides slightly higher value (Low B)			7.2	162.9
T330	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	475	C2	14(3)	2	6	2	2	F	F	10+	Consists one stem growing on top of old stone wall, heavy ivy cover, forms part of group, likely to be part of an old hedgerow that has not been managed for some time and have now developed into mature multi stemmed tree, as a group of trees provides slightly higher value (Low B)			5.7	102.1
T331	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	475	C2	14(3)	2	6	6	6	G/F	F	10+	One large stem with southern stems growing around base with some minor moderate structural issues, included union between upright stems of minor concern, forms part of group, likely to be part of an old hedgerow that has not been managed for some time and have now developed into mature multi stemmed tree, as a group of trees provides slightly higher value (Low B)			5.7	102.1
T332	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	840	A1	13(2)	9	10	10	7	G	G	40+	A broad tree of interest and value growing on edge of stream bank			10.1	319.3
T333	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	M	2	250	C2	5(2)	3	3	2	3	G/F	G/F	20+	A tree of good form but small in size therefore downgraded to a high c quality tree			3	28.28

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T334	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	450	B2	12(3)	3	3	6	6	G/F	G/F	20+	Slightly suppressed in form, ivy cover, growing next to a old wooden shed in poor condition			5.4	91.62
T335	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	550	C1	8(3)	4	6	5	4	F/P	F	20+	high C category. Above normal amounts of deadwood and damaged branches in crown, contorted compression Union between two stems, growing on top off stone wall, southern stem in better physiological health than suppressed northern stem	Removed reduce deadwood, heavily reduce northern stem and crown reduce remaining crown by 15% in size	H/M	6.6	136.9
T336	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	1	300	C2	8(2)	4	1	4	4	F	F	20+	Multi stemmed growing from edge of wall			3.6	40.72
T336	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	600	B2	8(3)	7	7	7	7	G/F	G/F	40+	high B category. Heavy ivy cover, growing on top of dry stone wall, a broad short tree of interest			7.2	162.9
T337	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	7	660	B2	12(3)	7	5	7	7	G/F	F	20+	low B category. Multi stemmed growing from top of end of wall, compression unions currently of no major concern,			7.92	197.1
T338	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	650	C2	12(3)	4	2	8	7	F	F/P	10+	Heavily pruned from electrical lines, unbalanced crown limited future, bark flake and trunk damage noted on main trunk			7.8	191.2
T339	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	M	1	500	B2	13(1)	8	4	6	6	G/F	F	20+	low B category. Growing on edge of pond, a tree of good to fair form			6	113.1
T340	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	2	532	C2	6(1)	6	7	5	4	F	F/P	10+	Old trunk failure vertical on ground with remaining tree form as normal, species prone to failure			6.38	127.9
T341	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	700	B2	10(2)	7	7	6	6	G/F	G/F	20+	high B category. Growing on edge of wall			8.4	221.7
T342	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	SM	1	150	C2	10(2)	0	2	4	3	F	F	10+	Suppressed in form growing from top of wall, limited space to develop			1.8	10.18
T343	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	2	495	C2	15(2)	4	1	4	4	F	F	10+	Twin stem growing from top of wall, upright in form, compression Union with some noted damage			5.94	110.9

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T344	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	550	C2	15(2)	4	4	4	1	F	F	10+	growing from top of wall, upright in form, twin leader from 2 metres, of slightly greater value as a group with t342, ivy stem with decay noted growing through tree			6.6	136.9
T345	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	320	C2	9(2)	3	2	6	3	G/F	F	10+	Growing from base of dry stone wall contorted in form			3.84	46.33
T346	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	300	C2	8(2)	0	1	5	2	G/F	F	10+	Growing from top of wall causing some structural problem with the wall which in future will cause further problems			3.6	40.72
T347	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	1	420	U	8(2)	0	1	6	3	P	P	<10	Northern stem pruned to base, unbalanced tree, species and form prone to failure, fire damage			5.04	79.81
T348	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	2	292	U	9(4)	2	0	2	2	F/P	F/P	<10	Tree of poor form vertical wounds on trunk with surrounding callus growth			3.5	38.49
T349	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	2	283	U	8(1)	0	3	5	3	F	F/P	10+	Multi stemmed, Northern stems pruned to base, limited future, species and form prone to failure			3.4	36.32
T350	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	M	1	500	B2	14(2)	5	7	9	6	G/F	F	20+	low B category. Growing from top edge of old wall, broad tree, form pair with adj elm tree, retaining this tree and surrounding dry stone wall may be problematic			6	113.1
T351	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	M	1	450	B2	14(2)	6	7	6	4	G/F	F	20+	low B category. Growing from top edge of wall, broad tree, form pair with adj elm tree, retaining this tree and surrounding dry stone wall may be problematic			5.4	91.62
T352	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	M	4	229	C2	8(1)	5	3	1	3	F	F	10+	Multi stemmed, limited future, species prone to failure			2.75	23.76
T353	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	1	500	C2	14(1)	3	3	2	4	F	F	10+	untidy form, numerous branches poorly pruned, twin stem from 3 metres with damage noted at union			6	113.1

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T354	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	650	B2	14(4)	7	7	7	7	G/F	G/F	40+	low A category. ivy cover, tree of fair form, lower dead branch on eastern side of crown, western crown out of balance from removed offsite trees	remove deadwood over 50mm in diameter	M	7.8	191.2
T355	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	320	B2	12(4)	0	5	5	5	F	F	40+	low B category. forms pair with larger adjacent oak tree, consists of two similar sized stems that are grafting together			3.84	46.33
T356	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	2	537	C2	12(3)	4	2	4	4	G/F	F	10+	high C category. slightly suppressed eastern crown formation from adj bay tree, minor trunk damage			6.44	130.3
T357	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	EM	1	200	C2	8(1)	3	3	2	3	G/F	G/F	20+	high C category. one semimature sycamore and hawthorn, provide moderate landscape value, down graded due to small young size and could be readily mitigated for by replacement planting			2.4	18.1
T358	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	3	755	B2	17(3)	6	8.5	6	8.5	F/P	F	10+	low C category. Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. a tall broad pair of trees, northern tree consists of three stems all with bark flake and surrounding callus growth noted at union of minor moderate concern, a broad tree growing from what appears to be a old bank, second southern tree inclose proximity forming a whole, unions may become structural weak with future growth, sparse leaf cover noted			9.06	257.9
T359	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	960	A2	12(4)	9	9	9	9	G	G	40+	a fine open grow native oak tree, small number of lower poorly pruned branches			11.5	417
T360	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	2	850	A2	12(4)	9	11	11	6	G	G	40+	low A category. Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. an open grown native oak tree, small number of lower poorly pruned branches, consists of central trunk and low southern stem growing out at a low angle, some tensional flake noted on top of this stem	reduce southern stem by 20percent in branch length to suitable pruning points	H/M	10.2	326.9
T361	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	480	B2	9(3)	5	4	3	4	F	F	20+	low B category. some poorly pruned branches , damage surface roots and fracture southern surface root noted			5.76	104.2

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T362	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	2	361	C2	8(2)	4	2	1	2	F	F	10+	surface root damage, suppressed in form from adj tree			4.33	58.91
T364	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	700	A2	12(4)	6	8	7	6	G/F	G/F	40+	low A category. small number of lower poorly pruned branches, forms part of row of trees			8.4	221.7
T365	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	650	A2	12(4)	5	8	7	7	G/F	G/F	40+	low A category. small number of lower poorly pruned branches, forms part of row of trees			7.8	191.2
T366	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	4	400	C2	6(2)	2	4	1	1	F	F	10+	surface root damage, suppressed in form from adj tree			4.8	72.39
T367	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	370	C2	11(3)	1	1	3	5	F	F	20+	high C category. suppressed in form			4.44	61.94
T368	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	475	B2	11(3)	4	8.5	3	6	G/F	F	20+	consists of two trees, larger trunk used to calculate rpa, ivy cover, two damaged eastern branches noted, forms part of old tree row	remove two eastern damaged branches	H/M	5.7	102.1
T369	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	2	541	B2	9(3)	4	7	5	6	G/F	F	20+	consists of two stems, slightly suppressed in form, forms part of tree row			6.49	132.3
T370	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	2	354	B2	11(3)	3	3	2	3	G/F	F	20+	low B category. consists of two stems, slightly suppressed in form, forms part of tree row, upright in form			4.25	56.75
T371	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	750	B2	11(3)	4	4	4	6	F	F	20+	low B category. large eastern lower branch pruned to trunk, slightly suppressed in form, forms part of tree row			9	254.5
T372	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	400	B2	11(3)	2	5	3	3	G/F	F	20+	low B category. slightly suppressed in form, forms part of tree row, some surface root damage noted			4.8	72.39
T373	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	370	B2	10(3)	3	2	5	5	G/F	F	20+	low B category. slightly suppressed in form, forms part of old tree row, some surface root damage noted			4.44	61.94
T374	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	5	296	B2	7(2)	2	4	4	3	F	F	20+	low B category. slightly suppressed in form, forms part of tree row, some surface root damage noted			3.55	39.6
T375	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	330	C2	8(3)	4	4	0	2	F	F	20+	unbalanced crown, pruned back from electrical lines			3.96	49.27

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T376	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	5	487	B2	8(1)	5	6	5	6	G/F	G/F	20+						5.84	107.2
T377	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	250	B2	8(2)	3	4	3	3	G/F	G/F	20+						3	28.28
T378	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	450	B2	8(2)	6	3	7	5	G/F	F	20+	Ivy on tree.					5.4	91.62
T379	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	625	B2	9(2)	6	8	7	3	G/F	G/F	20+	high B category. Ivy on tree.	lower branches poorly pruned				7.5	176.7
T380	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	SM	1	150	C2	8(4)	2	2	2	2	F	F	10+	high C category.	a group of 4 early mature birch trees				1.8	10.18
T381	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	450	B2	9(2)	5	3	4	6	G/F	F	20+	low B category. Suppressed growth from large adjacent tree.	forms a pair with adj oak tree				5.4	91.62
T382	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	450	B2	9(2)	0	3	7	6	G/F	F	20+	low B category. Suppressed growth from large adjacent tree.	forms a pair with adj oak tree				5.4	91.62
T382	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	750	B2	12(2)	7	6	8	8	G/F	G/F	20+	high B category.	a broad tree of interest, slightly suppressed on eastern side of crown	Remove broken/damaged branches.		M	9	254.5
T383	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	1000	A2	11(2)	8	8	9	6	G/F	G/F	20+	low A category.	a broad tree of interest and age, some southern lower branches poorly pruned				12	452.5
T384	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	400	C2	6(1)	4	3	4	1	F	F	20+	high C category. Stem divides above 1.5m. Suppressed growth from large adjacent tree.					4.8	72.39
T384	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	270	B2	9(2)	4	3	4	4	G/F	G/F	20+		an early mature tree of fair form slightly suppressed on eastern side of crown form, two lower southern branches poorly pruned				3.24	32.98
T386	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	250	C2	7(4)	1	0	2	5	F	F	20+	Stem divides above 1.5m. Suppressed growth from large adjacent tree.					3	28.28
T387	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	750	B2	11(2)	8	7	9	7	G/F	G/F	20+	high B category.	a broad tree of interest, some southern lower branches poorly pruned				9	254.5
T388	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	2	901	A2	11(2)	8	11	9	8	G/F	G/F	20+	low A category.	a broad tree of interest and age, some southern lower branches poorly pruned and some northern branch failed and hung up in crown, some difficulty inspecting due to surrounding brambles cover	Remove broken/damaged branches.		M	10.8	367.2
T389	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	350	C2	6(3)	0	1	5	3	F	F	20+	Suppressed growth from surrounding trees.					4.2	55.42
T390	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	350	C2	10(3)	5	1	1	4	F	F	20+	Suppressed growth from surrounding trees.					4.2	55.42
T391	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	500	B2	10(3)	6	4	5	4	F	F	10+	low B category.	damaged eastern branch noted		heavily reduce lower eastern branch over right of way	M	6	113.1
T393	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	500	B2	9(3)	4	6	3	5	F	F	20+	low B category.	some poorly pruned branches , damage surface roots noted				6	113.1

Tree ID #	Tree Species	Age	Stems	Stem Diam (mm)	Cat	Height + (Lower Branch Height)	Nrth	Est	Sth	Wst	Phys Cond	Struc Cond	Est. Remain Contrib	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Work Prior	RPR (m)	RPA (m2)
T393	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	680	C2	12(2)	6	6	2	8	F	F	20+	Suppressed growth from large adjacent tree. broken branch noted hung up in crown, unbalanced in crown form			8.16	209.2
T394	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	620	B2	15(3)	5	8	6	8	G/F	G/F	20+	Suppressed growth from surrounding trees. forms pair of higher value trees with adj oak			7.44	173.9
T395	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	2	583	B2	14(2)	3	7	8	7	G/F	F	20+	Suppressed growth from surrounding trees. lateral western sub leader noted, hazard beam crack noted in western lateral branch growing from main stem	reduce hazard beam split by 50percent in branch length	M/H	7	154
T396	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	550	B2	11(9)	2	5	6	7	G/F	F	10+	Suppressed growth from large adjacent tree. western lower branches poorly pruned			6.6	136.9
T397	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	450	C2	12(2)	3	3	4	3	F	F	10+	high C category. large wounds noted on trunk with surrounding callus growth			5.4	91.62
T398	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	EM	1	280	C2	8(2)	0	5	4	0	F	F	10+	Leaning South-East.			3.36	35.47
T399	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	400	B2	12(3)	3	2	4	5	G/F	F	20+	Stem divides above 1.5m. Suppressed growth from surrounding trees.			4.8	72.39
T400	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	EM	1	250	C2	8(3)	4	5	1	3	F	F	20+	high C category. Ivy on tree. Suppressed growth from large adjacent tree.			3	28.28
T401	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	400	B2	11(3)	3	6	1	2	F	F	20+	low B category. Ivy on tree. Suppressed growth from large adjacent tree.			4.8	72.39
T402	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	500	B2	11(3)	5	5	4	6	G/F	F	20+	low B category. untidy in form			6	113.1
T403	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	250	C2	10(3)	1	3	3	3	F	F/P	10+	Suppressed growth from large adjacent tree. cavity noted on south eastern stem, surface root damage noted			3	28.28
T404	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	2	515	C2	10(3)	1	1	2	4	F	F/P	10+	Suppressed growth from large adjacent tree. large cavity noted on northern stems and southern stem			6.18	120
T405	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	450	C2	6(1)	0	7	1	0	F	F	10+	heavily pruned from electrical lines and heavily suppressed in form			5.4	91.62
T406	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	450	C2	6(1)	2	7	5	1	F	F	10+	heavily pruned from electrical lines and heavily suppressed in form, old hedgerow tree			5.4	91.62
T407	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	600	A2	13(1)	6	5	6	8	G/F	G/F	40+	located on edge of woodland			7.2	162.9
T408	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	450	B2	9(1)	1	1	7	7	F	F	40+	low B category. Suppressed growth from large adjacent tree. located on edge of woodland			5.4	91.62
T409	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	550	A2	14(1)	6	7	4	9	G/F	G/F	40+	located close to edge of woodland			6.6	136.9
T412	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	1	450	C2	10(2)	2	2	4	5	F	F	20+	high C category. Suppressed growth from surrounding trees.			5.4	91.62
T412	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	350	C2	9(2)	2	3	4	6	F	F	20+	Suppressed growth from surrounding trees.			4.2	55.42
T413	Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	M	1	450	C2	12(2)	3	3	4	6	F	F	20+	high C category. failed eastern stem still attached to trunk with surrounding callus noted around wound on main trunk, appears to be a turkey oak species			5.4	91.62
T414	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	300	C2	7(2)	3	3	0	2	F	F	20+	heavily pruned from electrical lines			3.6	40.72

Tree ID #	Tree Species	Age	Stems	Stem Diam (mm)	Cat	Height + (Lower Branch Height)	Nrth	Est	Sth	Wst	Phys Cond	Struc Cond	Est. Remain Contrib	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Work Prior	RPR (m)	RPA (m2)
T415	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	2	919	B2	15(2)	9	9	9	9	G/F	F	20+	a broad tree consisting of two stems compression against each together, ivy cover, approx. stem diameter used to calculate rpa, cavity noted on northern side of buttress with surrounding reactive growth, cavity extends directly into buttress by 800mm that appears be within a isolated seam of decay			11	382.3
W1	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak), Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak), Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	450	A2	14(0)	6	6	6	6	F	F	40+	Surrounding vegetation prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	area of woodland located on a steep bank, turkey oak noted within woodland, woodland visible to the lower southern surrounding area		5.4	91.62

10.0 Appendix 2 - Tree Constraints Plan

An introduction to the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP)

Trees that have been identified to be retained should be treated as constraints to the design of future development. A Tree Constraints Plan has been drawn and can be found over leaf.

- **Tree Quality** - The TCP highlights the above and below ground constraint each tree poses to the design of future development schemes. Further to this the BS5837 tree quality category (A - High, B - Moderate, C - Low and U- Unsuitable for retention) are coloured coded as solid circles at the centre of the trees position.
- **Root Protection Area** – As shown as cyan circle on the TCP sets out root protection area (RPA). Within this area no construction work, alteration in ground levels or site traffic (machinery or persons) should occur. This prevents damage to tree roots and soil compaction. (Where possible an Arboriculturist can design suitable tree protection methods to facilitate construction work/site traffic within these areas).
- **Tree Canopy** - The green circle/oval on the TCP sets out the above ground constraints of tree canopy spread. Within this area no construction work or site traffic (machinery or persons) should occur if the tree is to be retained. This prevents damage to the tree branches and trunk. (Where possible an Arboriculturist can design suitable tree protection methods to facilitate construction work/site traffic within these areas).
- **Tree Shading** – Shade from the retained trees should be considered in the development design. The shade cast, depending on the trees height and width, will be from a North West to East pattern through the main part of the day.
- **Tree Future growth** - Within future development design, consideration should also be given to the ultimate height and extent of the canopy spread of all trees within the site identified to be retained.



KEY
BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality
(Individual Tree)

- Category A (High)
- Category B (Moderate)
- Category C (Low)
- Category U (Poor)
(*Unsuitable for retention*)

Tree Key

- Branch Spread (Measured on 4m high, 10m high and 20m high)
- TPO Tree (Tree Protected by a Tree Preservation Order)
- Tree Species (Common Tree Name Shown)
- Tree ID (IT - Individual Tree, G-Tree Group, A-Tree Area, W-Woodland, H-Hedgerow)
- Root Protection Area (RPA) (A layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.)
- Shade Pattern - shade pattern not shown on plan (*Varies depending on height and crown spread of tree*)

Definitions of BS5837:2012 Categories for Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows (Colour Coded):

- A** - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. (*Suitable for retention*)
- B** - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. (*Suitable for retention*)
- C** - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. (*Suitable for retention*)
- U** - Those 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. (*Unsuitable for retention*)

Please Note:
Barriers and Ground Protection must be designed by an arboriculturist, installed before materials or machinery is brought onto site and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Once erected, barriers and ground protection should be regarded as sacrosanct, and should not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by an Arboriculturist and approval of the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

KEY

BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality

(Individual Tree)

- Category A (High)
- Category B (Moderate)
- Category C (Low)
- Category U (Poor)
(*Unsuitable for retention*)

Tree Key

Branch Spread (Measured on
the North side, South and West side
of Tree)
Tree ID (IT - Individual Tree,
G-Tree Group, A-Tree Area,
W-Woodland, H-Hedgerow)
Tree Species
Tree ID (IT - Individual Tree,
G-Tree Group, A-Tree Area,
W-Woodland, H-Hedgerow)

Root Protection Area (RPA) (A layout
design tool indicating the minimum area
around a tree deemed to contain sufficient
roots and rooting volume to maintain the
tree's viability, and where the protection of
the roots and soil structure is treated as a
priority.)

Shade Pattern - shade
pattern not shown on
plan (*Varies depending
on height and crown
spread of tree*)

Definitions of BS5837:2012
Categories for Trees, Woodlands
and Hedgerows (Colour Coded):

A - Those of high quality with an
estimated remaining life
expectancy of at least 40 years.
(*Suitable for retention*)

B - Those of moderate quality
with an estimated remaining life
expectancy of at least 20 years.
(*Suitable for retention*)

C - Those of low quality with an
estimated remaining life
expectancy of at least 10 years, or
young trees with a stem diameter
below 150mm.
(*Suitable for retention*)

U - Those 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.
(*Unsuitable for retention*)

Please Note:
Barriers and Ground Protection must
be designed by an arboriculturist,
installed before materials or
machinery is brought onto site and
before any demolition, development
or stripping of soil commences. Once
erected, barriers and ground
protection should be regarded as
sacrosanct, and should not be
removed or altered without prior
recommendation by an
Arboriculturist and approval of the
Local Planning Authority (LPA).

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

10.0 Appendix 3 - Tree Survey Data Key

- **Tree ID #** - Identifies the location of individual trees (T-ID Number), Groups of trees (G-ID Number), Area of trees (A-ID Number), Hedgerow (H-ID Number), Woodland (W-ID Number), Row of trees (R-ID Number) and tree Stumps (S-ID Number) on the accompanying plan. *(Please note: A group of trees here refers to two or more standing trees that form a visual whole, whereas an area of trees refers to dispersed individual trees standing within the site)*
- **Tree Species** - Scientific names and common tree name in brackets are generally shown.
- **Age**
 - o (Y) Young – Less than 1/3 of life completed
 - o (SM) Middle Aged - 1/3 - 2/3 of life completed
 - o (EM) Early Mature – Just entering Maturity
 - o (M) Mature – more than 2/3 of life completed
 - o (OM) Over Mature - more than 3/3 of life completed and declining
 - o (V) Veteran - (v) Veteran – Veteran trees have no precise definition but are trees considered to be of biological aesthetic or ecological value because of their age
- **Stems** – Number of tree stems used to calculate the RPR/RPA
- **Stem Diam** (mm) - Diameter of tree stem measured in millimetres for single stem trees or average stem diameter calculated for multi-stemmed trees as detailed in section 4.6 & Annex C of the British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. The height above ground level where the stem measurement was taken will be shown if not measured at 1.5 metres above ground level. *(Please note: that the stem diameter of certain trees will have to be estimated due to difficulties in taking measurements or for trees with a large number of stems)*
- **Cat** – Tree Quality Category - British Standard 5837:2012 A, B, C, U + 1, 2, 3

Based on BS5837:2012 categories A, B, C, U provides the basis of prioritising trees for retention:

- o A – Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. (*Most desirable for retention*)
- o B - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. (*Desirable for retention*)
- o C – Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. (*Optional for retention*)
- o U – Those 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. (*Unsuitable for retention unless provides high conservation value*)

Retention Criteria Subcategories: Used for identifying subcategories

E.g. A2 = A high quality tree with a high landscape qualities (further details can be found in British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations UK; British Standards Intuition)

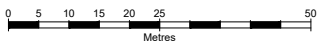
- o 1 – Mainly Arboricultural qualities
- o 2 – Mainly landscape qualities
- o 3 – Mainly cultural values, including conservation
- **Height + (Lower Branch Height)** - Tree height in metres and in brackets height in metres of the crown (tree branches) clearance at its lowest point above adjacent ground levels.
- **Nrth, Est, Sth, Wst** - Crown Spread (Metres) -Tree branch spread in metres measured in four directions (North, East, South, West) from the trunk.
- **Phys Cond** - Physiological Condition Indicating the health of the tree -
 - o (G) Good
 - o (F) Fair
 - o (P) Poor
 - o (D) Dead
- **Struc Cond** – Structural Condition indicting the structural integrity of the tree -
 - o (G) Good – No, or remediable physical defects or decay
 - o (F) Fair - Physical non-remediable defects or decay present, not presenting imminent danger but should be monitored
 - o (P) Poor - physical non-remediable defects or decay present, tree liable to imminent collapse or loss of major limbs.
 - o (D) Dead
- **Est. Remain Contrib - (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)**

The trees estimated remaining contribution in years, recorded as:

 - o <10 – less than 10 years
 - o 10+ – at least 10 years
 - o 20+ – at least 20 years
 - o 40+ – at least 40 years
- **Comments** – Additional Comments if required
- **Preliminary Management Recommendations** – Work Recommendations, including further investigation of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment and pose potential for wildlife habitat.

- **Work Priority** - Work Priority -This gives a work priority rating of preliminary management for each tree.
 - o H - High – Urgent work to be carried out as soon as practicable due to safety reasons (Within 14 days).
 - o H/M – High - Medium – Work to be carried out within 6 months/or before construction phase begins
 - o M - Medium – Work to be carried out in 12 months
 - o L - Low – After consideration/Re-inspect in 18-24 months
 - o Blank – No work required.
- **RPR – Root protection radius / RPA - Root Protection Area** - Is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. RPR is a circular area measured as a radius in metres from the centre of the tree or RPA is an area in metres squared. Where required this area may be changed in shape but not reduced in area whilst providing adequate protection of the tree's rooting system.

10.0 Appendix 4 – Tree Protection Plan



Tree Protection Plan
Site - Leiros Park
Project Ref - 295.5
Drawing Title - Tree Protection Plan
Drawing Scale - 1:1250 @ A2 Print

Key : Tree Protection Methods

- Temporary Tree Protective Fencing (High Risk) - (Not to be altered without prior approval from the Local Planning Authority)
- Temporary Site Hoarding Fencing (Low Risk) - (Not to be altered without prior approval from the Local Planning Authority)
- Construction Exclusion Zone (No access, storage of any building material or equipment at any time for the entire construction period)
- Trees to be removed to facilitate construction work (See Section 5.2 for details)
- Trees surgery operations required - to BS3998:2010 Tree works Recommendations (See Section 5.4 for details)
- Excavation work to be carried out under the supervision of an Arboriculturist (Clean root pruning, use of hand tools, airspade and toothless bucket on small excavator (2500kg))

Please Note:
Arboricultural Method Statement:
MUST be followed in sequence, include site supervision by an Arboriculturist where specified and adhered to at all times. Details can be found in Section 6 of this report. Noncompliance with this method statement may result in planning enforcement action or prosecution.

KEY
BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality (Individual Tree)

- Category A (High)
- Category B (Moderate)
- Category C (Low)
- Category U (Poor) (*Unsuitable for retention*)

Tree Key
Branch Spread (Measured on all trees)
Tree Species
Tree ID (T - Individual Tree, G-Tree Group, A-Tree Area, W-Woodland, H-Hedgerow)
Root Protection Area (RPA) (A layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.)
Shade Pattern - shade pattern not shown on plan (*Varies depending on height and crown spread of tree*)

Definitions of BS5837:2012 Categories for Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows (Colour Coded):

- A** - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. (*Suitable for retention*)
- B** - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. (*Suitable for retention*)
- C** - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. (*Suitable for retention*)
- U** - Those 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. (*Unsuitable for retention*)

Tree Protective Fencing (High Risk)

- Trees for removal to be identified from the drawing and marked by an arboriculturist.
- No vehicles to enter the grass verge or root protection zone during tree removal or fencing installation/removal.
- Fencing to be installed prior to any construction works (including demolition, materials delivery works compound installation).
- The location of the tree protective fencing is indicative only and must not be directly measured from the plan. Its true location must be surveyed accurately on site and where applicable be measured from the tree centre by the stated dimension value.
- Fencing to remain in place until all construction works have ceased.

BS5837: 2012 Recommendations (extract)

- 6.2.2 - Barriers**
6.2.2.1 - Barriers should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained tree(s). Barriers should be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete.
6.2.2.2 - The default specification should consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well linked to resist impacts, as illustrated in Figure 2. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 2m and driven securely into the ground. Once this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed.

Fencing Specification

The fencing will comprise of standard GS7/Heras styled steel self-supporting security fencing panels. The panels must be securely clamped together. They must be secured to the ground with robust steel stakes to a depth of 600mm. These are securely clamped to the panels. The use of steel mesh panels in conjunction with just clamps and self supporting bases is not acceptable for use. They must be secured to the ground with stakes to prevent movement. Where stated, additional bracing of the panels must use angled scaffolding poles to prevent further movement (see diagram).



Why Is Fencing Erected Around Trees?

- The major cause of damage to trees on construction sites is due to soil compaction.
- Roots use the spaces between soil particles to obtain Oxygen, Water and Nutrients.
- Heavy plant and machinery compresses (compacts) the soil, squeezing out the air spaces and preventing root function.
- A compacted soil structure will stay compacted.
- Consequently the tree suffers and will show signs of branch die-back.
- Symptoms such as die-back may take several years to appear.
- Soil compaction over roots can be prevented by maintaining a fenced exclusion zone over the tree roots.
- The exclusion zone is calculated using British Standard 5837.
- Protective Fencing is installed around the calculated area.
- Protective Fencing is a condition of planning approval. If it is removed or repaired the construction firm is in breach of a condition and may be subjected to legal action.

10.0 Appendix 5 – Tree Photographs

Tree ID#T269



Tree ID#T220-275



Tree ID#T276



Tree ID#T279-281



Tree ID#T283-G3



Tree ID#G1



Tree ID#T285



Tree ID#T20-291



Tree ID#T286-288



Tree ID#T301-303



Tree ID#T305 + G5



Tree ID#G6



Tree ID#T309



Tree ID#H2



Tree ID#T316-317



Tree ID#T1



Tree ID#T332



Tree ID#G9



Tree ID#T341



Tree ID#T338



Tree ID#G8



Tree ID#T3



Tree ID#T6-T7



Tree ID#G10



Tree ID#T11-T358



Tree ID#T359



Tree ID#T360-T369



Tree ID#H5



Tree ID#G12



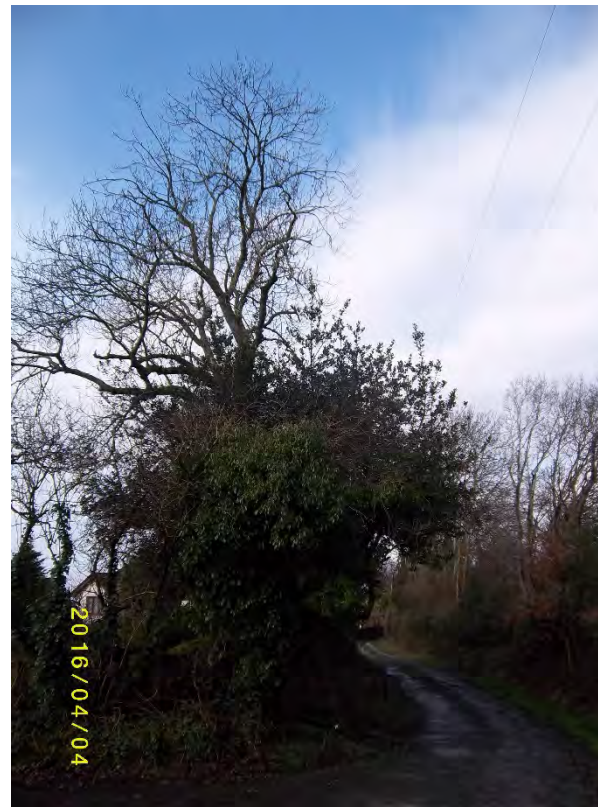
Tree ID#G12



Tree ID#G12 from Southern Lane



Tree ID#T19-T20



Tree ID#T18



Tree ID#T376-377



Tree ID#T378-388



Tree ID#T382



Tree ID#T393-396



Tree ID#T401-404



Tree ID#T405-406



Tree ID#G17



Tree ID#T407-409



Tree ID#H6



Tree ID#T24



Tree ID#T29-30



Tree ID#T38



Tree ID#T415



Tree ID#T36



Tree ID#T37-41

