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Maiden Lane, London

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

and

Arboricultural Method Statement

For

London Borough of Camden

Project No.: NSIS103/003/001/001

July 2016

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001	1st Draft	07/07/2016	Neil Francis	Vince Smith	Vince Smith
002	Final	22/07/2016	Neil Francis	Vince Smith	Vince Smith

Contents

1. Summary

1.1.1 London Borough of Camden is proposing the redevelopment of a plot of land in Maiden Lane, Camden, London (see Figure 1). The proposals include the demolition of existing structures and the construction of residential units with associated communal areas.

1.1.2 John Sisk & Son Ltd commissioned Thomson Ecology Ltd, on behalf of London Borough of Camden, to produce an updated Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) which discusses the likely impact of the development proposals on the trees at the site, and to compile an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) detailing the protection of all the trees at the site. An arboricultural survey was carried out in March 2012 in accordance with BS5837:2005 "*Trees in Relation to Construction – Recommendations'* (BSI, 2005) the results of which can be seen in Thomson Ecology report ref: AENP115/001/001.

1.1.3 All trees were categorised in accordance with the cascade chart in BS5837:2012 (see Appendix 2). Trees were given a ranking of A, B or C in descending order of value and assigned one or more subcategories qualifying the basis of that value as either arboricultural, landscape or cultural. Trees with only short-term remaining value or that require immediate removal for safety or management reasons are given a U rating.

1.1.4 A total of 66 individual trees and 11 groups of trees were recorded during the survey and listed in the Tree Schedule (see Appendix 1). The surveyor recorded seven Category B trees, one Category B group, 59 Category C trees, nine Category C groups and one Category U group located within or adjacent to the site.

1.1.5 The AIA concluded that development will result in the loss of 60 individual trees, nine groups of trees and the partial removal of one group of trees from the site. However, such losses have been sufficiently mitigated for through extensive new tree planting and consequently there are no arboricultural reasons why the development should not proceed. The loss of tree is necessary to facilitate the extent of the development.

1.1.6 The AMS details how an adequate level of protection for trees that are to be retained during the proposed works will be achieved through the installation of tree protection fencing.

Client: John Sisk & Son Ltd		Drawing Ref: NSIS103/21353/1	
Figure Number: 1		Scale at A4: 1:50,000	
Figure Title: Site Location		Drawn: NS	Checked: KM
		Date: 07/07/2016	Date: 07/07/2016

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Filepath: S:\Guildford\Projects\NSIS103 Arb and Ecology\Reports\Mapping\Working\NSIS103_Fig2_TreeProtectionPlan_TPP01_NS_070716.mxd

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Legend

- Tree Protection Fencing
- Root Protection Area of Category 'B' Tree
- Root Protection Area of Category 'C' Tree
- Tree to be Removed to Facilitate Development
- Tree Stem Location
- Original Site Boundary
- Site Boundary Extension

Site Grid Reference: 530039 184225
Site Postcode: NW1 9YL

Base mapping supplied by the client PRP Architects.

Drawing Ref	NSIS103/21354/2
Scale at A2	1:550
Drawn: NS	Checked: TD
Date: 22/07/2016	Date: 22/07/2016
Client	John Sisk & Son Ltd
Figure Number	2
Figure Title	Tree Protection Plan (TPP01)

2. Introduction

2.1 Development Background

2.1.1 London Borough of Camden is involved in the development of a site located at Maiden Lane, Camden, London. Proposals are for a mixed development comprising residential units with associated communal areas. These proposals are hereafter referred to as 'the development'.

2.1.2 The development is located on an approximately 1.33ha area of land (grid reference TQ300842), shown on Figure 1. The area affected by the development is hereafter referred to as 'the site'. There are a number of trees within the site and adjacent to the site boundary that may be affected by the development.

2.1.3 A planning application was submitted and approved in 2012 with a number of conditions being attached to the approval.

2.2 Arboricultural Background

2.2.1 An Arboricultural survey, conducted in accordance with BS5837:2005 *Trees in Relation to Construction - Recommendations* (BSI, 2005), was undertaken by Thomson Ecology at the site on 20th March 2012. The methods and results of this survey and an Arboricultural Implications Assessment based on a previous proposed site layout are provided in the Thomson Ecology report ref: AENP115/001/001 (see Appendix 3).

2.2.2 A total of 66 individual trees and 11 groups of trees were recorded during the survey and listed in the Tree Schedule (Appendix 1). The survey recorded seven Category B trees, one Category B group, 59 Category C trees, nine Category C groups and one Category R group located within or adjacent to the site. The locations of these trees are shown in the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP02) in Figure 2. Definitions of each retention category can be seen in Appendix 2.

2.3 Brief and Objectives

2.3.1 John Sisk & Son Ltd commissioned Thomson Ecology Ltd, on behalf of London Borough of Camden, on 30th June 2016 to update the existing Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and complete an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) detailing how retained trees will be protected during the development works. The brief was to complete:

- An updated Arboricultural Impact Assessment detailing the additional trees to be removed as shown on the annotated Tree Constraints Plan (TCP02) provided by Mahesh Chohan on 06/04/2016;
- An Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan detailing how the trees to be retained will be protected during the additional tree clearance works.

2.4 Limitations

2.4.1 The information provided within this report and in the accompanying Tree Schedule covers only those trees that were inspected and their condition at the time of survey.

3. Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The purpose of the AIA is to assess the likely impact of the proposed development on the existing trees on site and to determine which trees are to be removed or retained during the construction phase.

3.1.2 The protection of retained trees is paramount to their survival during the development process and their consequent long term contribution to the site. The Root Protection Areas (RPAs) identified in the arboricultural survey and Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) should remain protected throughout the development to avoid potential damage, such as:

- Soil compaction;
- Root severance due to excavation;
- Soil coverage with impermeable material;
- Alterations in ground level;
- Leaks and spillages from stored materials; and
- Vehicle and heavy plant collision.

3.2 Documents

3.2.1 This assessment has been based on documents produced by PRP Architects. The details of these documents can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1: Documents upon which this assessment has been based

Originator	Reference No.	Title
PRP Architects	AL1692-3-1-4207	Landscape detail plan sheet 1 of 3
PRP Architects	AL1692-3-1-4208	Landscape detail plan sheet 2 of 3
PRP Architects	AL1692-3-1-4209	Landscape detail plan sheet 3 of 3
PRP Architects	AL1692-3-1-4205	Tree planting plan
PRP Architects	AL1692-2-1-4211 B	Tree removal and retention

3.3 Tree Removals

3.3.1 A total of 60 trees, 10 groups of trees and the partial removal of one group of trees require removal as part of this development. A breakdown of the associated categories assigned to these specimens can be seen in Table 2. The tree removal is necessary to facilitate the extent of the development, as shown on Figure 2.

Table 2: Number of trees and groups of trees to be removed within each retention category

	Category 'A' Trees	Category 'B' Trees	Category 'C' Trees	Category 'U' Trees
Number of Trees and Groups of Trees	-	8	62	1

3.3.2 Although the tree removals required for this development are significant, only seven Category B trees and part of one Category B group of trees will be lost, with the remaining trees and groups lost being either Category C or U. The development provides an opportunity to replace poor tree stock with a new one, which can be maintained to increase the arboricultural and landscape value of the area. New tree planting is discussed further in Section 3.9.

3.4 Trees to be Retained

3.4.1 Of the trees surveyed, six trees and one group and part of one group of trees are to be retained and protected throughout development.

Table 3: Details of trees to be retained.

Tree or Group No.	Species	Category
T54	*Prunus padus*; bird cherry	C1
T55	*Acer pseudoplatanus*; sycamore	C1,2
T56	*Acer pseudoplatanus*; sycamore	C1,2
T57	*Acer pseudoplatanus*; sycamore	C1,2
T58	*Acer pseudoplatanus*; sycamore	C1,2
T63	*Salix fragilis*; crack willow	C1
G2	*Acer pseudoplatanus*; sycamore; *Fraxinus excelsior*; ash; *Corylus avellana*; hazel	B1;2
G11	*Salix caprea* Goat willow*; Crataegus monogyna* Common hawthorn*; Sambucus nigra;* Elder	C1;2

3.4.2 The RPAs of the retained trees should be protected by fencing to the specification laid out in BS5837:2012 '*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*'. The specification of this fencing is detailed in Section 4.6.1 of the AMS and an illustrated

example can be seen in Appendix 4. The area protected by the fencing shall be known as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ).

Shading

3.4.3 Although this is a residential development and the retained trees are located at the south of the site, the lower ground level in this area should prevent the shade cast by the retained trees from becoming a significant issue.

3.5 Trees Works

3.5.1 Prior to the erection of protective fencing, there is one tree, T63, crack willow (*Salix fragilis*) which, in order to maintain its health and future structural integrity, requires foreign objects to be removed from its crown. All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with the British Standard BS3998:2010 *Recommendations for Tree Work* (BS3998:2010).

3.6 Construction Work within RPAs

3.6.1 No construction work is required within the RPAs of the retained trees for this development.

3.7 Services and Utilities

3.7.1 Detailed drawings of underground services are not available at this time. Therefore it is not possible to identify any specific potential impacts associated with the site at this stage.

3.7.2 Where existing services situated within RPAs require upgrading, care must be taken to minimise any disturbance, and where feasible trenchless techniques are to be employed, and only where necessary should manual excavation be considered.

3.7.3 If new services are to be introduced into the site they should be located outside of the RPAs where they will not interfere with tree roots. Final positions of any proposed services should be verified and approved by an arboricultural consultant and the Local Authority Tree Officer before implementation.

3.7.4 If service installation is required within RPAs then the guidelines within National Joint Utilities Group publication '*Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees*' (NJUG 4, 2007) should be adhered to.

3.8 Post Development Management

3.8.1 As there will not be a major change in use of the site and there will be a major restocking of trees, there should be no need to change the current tree management system, other than ensure that the newly planted trees are properly maintained in order to enable them to establish properly.

3.8.2 If there is not currently a tree management programme in place, the National Tree Safety Group publication, '*Common sense risk management for trees'* (NTSG, 2011) should be consulted for guidance on the appropriate level of management required.

3.9 New Planting

3.9.1 The proposed layout shows 145 new trees to be planted in the communal areas of the development and up to 60 fruit trees within private back gardens, giving a potential total of 205 new trees to be planted as part of the development. Species within the planting scheme include lime 'Greenspire' (*Tilia cordata* 'Greenspire'), midland hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata*), bird cherry 'Plena' *Prunus avium* 'Plena', silver birch (*Betula pendula*), keaki (*Zelkova serrata*), upright Norway maple (*Acer platanoides* 'Columnare') and olive (*Olea europaea*).

3.9.2 New tree planting of this scale should be more than sufficient to offset the tree losses involved in the development.

3.10 Conclusion

3.10.1 There should be no harm caused to any trees planned for retention by these proposals subject to the erection of protective fencing and the creation of a Construction Exclusion Zone.

3.10.2 Although the development will result in the loss of 60 trees, 10 groups of trees and part of one group of trees, 63 of these are either Category C or U, and therefore, other than the cumulative effect of their loss, should not have a significant detrimental effect on the arboricultural value of the site. Up to 205 new trees are planned for planting as part of the development, which should be more than sufficient to offset these losses.

3.10.3 Once detailed finalised drawings for the underground services have been produced, they should be reviewed by an arboricultural consultant prior to approval by the Local Planning Authority Tree Officer.

4. Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The purpose of this AMS is to demonstrate how work will be undertaken on the site to avoid an unacceptable impact on, and provide an adequate level of protection for, the retained trees.

4.1.2 This AMS sets out the tree protection required to facilitate the proposed development, and should not be read as a definitive engineering or construction statement for this site. Matters relating to construction or engineering detail should be referred to a qualified structural engineer for further information and specification.

4.1.3 This AMS is to be used in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan (TPP01) in Figure 2.

4.2 Documents

4.2.1 This AMS has been based on documents produced by PRP Architects. The details of these documents can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4: Documents upon which this assessment has been based

Originator	Reference No.	Title
PRP Architects	AL1692-3-1-4207	Landscape detail plan sheet 1 of 3
PRP Architects	AL1692-3-1-4208	Landscape detail plan sheet 2 of 3
PRP Architects	AL1692-3-1-4209	Landscape detail plan sheet 3 of 3
PRP Architects	AL1692-3-1-4205	Tree planting plan
PRP Architects	AL1692C - LANDSCAPE MASTERPLAN June 2016	Landscape masterplan

4.2.2 The relationship between the trees and the proposed development are shown on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP01), (see Figure 2) which is based on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP01) and the drawings detailed in Table 4.

4.3 Supervision

4.3.1 As the there is no requirement to work within the RPAs of the retained trees, there should be no need for any part of the construction phase to require arboricultural supervision. However, any changes to the nature and sequence of works specified in this AMS regarding the retained trees should be agreed with an arboricultural consultant at least 48 hours before their realisation.

4.4 List of Contacts

4.4.1 The list of contacts within Table 5 should be used as reference if any deviations from, or issues with, any part of this AMS arise.

Table 5: List of contact details for relevant parties

Name	Job Title	Organisation	Contact Email	Contact Number
Neil Francis	Regional Head Arboriculture	Thomson Ecology	Neil.francis@thomsonecology.com	0113 247 3784
Callum Henderson	Senior Arboriculturist	Thomson Ecology	Callum.henderson@thomsonecology.com	01483 466 000
Nick Bell	Tree and Landscape Officer	London Borough of Camden Council	Nick.Bell@camden.gov.uk	020 7974 5939
TBC	Site Manager	-	-	-

4.5 Tree Removals and Pruning

4.5.1 There is no requirement for tree pruning for any of the trees on site. However, there are foreign bodies in the crown of T63 which require careful removal.

4.5.2 Trees listed in Appendix 5 shall be felled to ground level. The stumps of the felled trees shall be left in place or ground out to below ground level. Trees requiring pruning shall have the works carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 '*Recommendations for Tree Work'.*

4.5.3 Care is to be taken of the ground around retained trees to make sure that it does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as timber lorries, tractors, excavators or cranes should be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees, to prevent subsequent soil compaction and root death. All arisings are to be removed and the site is to be left in as tidy and orderly manner as possible.

4.6 Protective Fencing

4.6.1 Temporary fencing will be erected as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP01) in Figure 2. The specification for this fencing will be in accordance with the recommendations given in BS5837:2012 '*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*' (BSI, 2012). It will comprise 2.0m high mesh fencing (Heras type panels are a simple, readily available solution) attached to a scaffold framework. Support scaffolds will be attached to the scaffold framework as necessary at an angle of 45 degrees on the side of the trees and anchored by further scaffold poles carefully firmed into the ground. The vertical scaffold tubes will be spaced at a maximum interval of 3m. Clear signs will be attached at 6m intervals along the fencing stating 'Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access' (see Appendix 4).

4.6.2 A diagram illustrating an example of the protective fencing can be seen in Appendix 3.The area protected by the fence shall be known as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). The following principles must be maintained within the CEZ:

- Existing ground levels shall not be altered;
- No excavation shall occur to avoid root severance;

- No plant or vehicles shall enter the CEZ;
- Impermeable surfacing shall not be laid down over soil ('capping');
- No materials, fuels or chemicals shall be stored within any of these areas;
- No fires to be lit where flames may reach within 5m of the CEZ;
- No structures or fixtures of any kind shall be fastened in any way to the trunks of the retained trees;
- No drainage or irrigation pipes shall be installed within the RPAs of the retained trees; and
- Any unwanted vegetation shall be removed by hand.

4.6.3 The fencing shall remain in place until soft landscape operations require its full or partial removal. No other construction activity will take place within those areas formerly protected by the fence.

4.7 Ground Protection

4.7.1 There is no requirement for ground protection to be installed for this development.

4.8 Removal of Hard Surfaces within the RPA

4.8.1 There is no requirement for the removal of hard surfaces within the RPAs of the retained trees.

4.9 Construction within RPAs

4.9.1 There is no requirement to undertake any construction work within the RPAs of any of the retained trees for this development.

4.10 Services and Utilities

4.10.1 All underground services and drainage routes shall be located so that no excavations are required within the RPAs of the retained trees. In this instance, the best route onto the site is along the southern boundary or the north-west corner of the site.

4.10.2 In the event that an incursion into an RPA is unavoidable, the installation shall comply with the methods and guidelines detailed in *Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees* NJUG 4 (2007). If this does occur, then an arboricultural consultant shall be consulted before any works commence within the RPA to agree the methodology for the excavation.

4.11 Landscaping

4.11.1 The plans provided do not show any landscaping with the RPAs of the retained trees. However, if any is to be undertaken post-construction the principles of the CEZ (as detailed in Section 4.6.2) should still be adhered to with particular reference to level changes, root severance and 'capping' with impermeable materials. If impermeable surfaces are to be laid within the RPA of any of the retained trees then they should not cover greater than 20% of the area.

4.11.2 It is suggested that an area of mulch be added to the base of the trees should any soft landscaping take place. An area of 1m^2 and 5-10cm depth of shredded bark, bark chips or well-

composted green waste to conform to PAS 100 (BSI, 2005) is suggested. Mulch should not be spread so that it is piled against the base of the tree.

4.12 Sequence of Works

4.12.1 A logical sequence of events is to be observed as show in Table 6.

Table 6: Sequence of works.

Stage	Event	Arboricultural Supervision required
Stage 1	Carry out tree works and tree removals specified in Paragraph 3.5 and Appendix 5.	No
Stage 2	Install Protective Fencing in the position shown on Figure 2, to the specifications given in Section 4.6.	No
Stage 3	Complete main construction phase of development.	No
Stage 4	Complete all the landscaping.	No
Stage 5	Removal of all machinery from site.	No
Stage 6	Dismantle protective fencing by hand and remove from site.	No

5. References

5.1.1 British Standards Institution (2014) BS8545:2014: *Trees: from Nursery to Independence in the Landscape -.Recommendations*. BSI, London.

5.1.2 British Standards Institution (2012) BS5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*. BSI, London.

5.1.3 British Standards Institution (2010) BS3998:2010 *Recommendations for tree work*. BSI, London.

5.1.4 British Standards Institution (2005) *Publicly Available Specification 100 (PAS 100:2005)*. BSI, London.

5.1.5 HM Government. The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012. London: Office of Public Sector Information (OPSI).

5.1.6 Lonsdale, D. (1990) *Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management*. The Stationery Office, London.

5.1.7 Matheny, N. & Clark, J.R. (1998) *Trees and Development*. ISA, Champaign, IL.

5.1.8 Mattheck, C. & Breloer, H. (1994) *The Body Language of Trees*. The Stationery Office, London.

5.1.9 Johnson, O. & More, D. (2004) *Collins Tree Guide*. London: HarperCollins

5.1.10 National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) (2007) *Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees*. NJUG, London.

5.1.11 National Tree Safety Group (2011) *Common Sense Risk Management of Trees* Forestry Commission, Edinburgh

5.1.12 Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) 2006, *Tree Preservation Orders, A Guide to the Law and Good Practice.* Office of Public Sector Information (OPSI).

5.1.13 Patch, D. & Holding, B. (1996) Arboricultural Practice Note 12*: Through the Trees to Development*. Arboricultural Practices Notes.

5.1.14 Robertson, J, Jackson, N & Smith, M (2006) *Tree Roots in the Built Environment.* The Stationery Office, London.

6. Appendix 1 - Tree Schedule

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m) N	W	E	S	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Condition Physiology	Structure	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendation	BS Category	RPA (m^2)
T1	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	4	50	0.5	1	0	0	0	Young	>40	Fair	Fair	Recent planting. Pronounced weeping habit.	-	C1	1.1
T2	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	8	110	1	1	1	1	0.5	Young	>40	Good	Good	One of group rooting in large planter. Planter wall 1 m from stem to west.	-	C1,2	5.5
T3	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	8	110	1	1	1	1	1	Middle-aged	>40	Fair	Good	Rooting in large planter. Planter edge 2 m from stem to west. Small leaves at top and thin crown.	-	C1,2	5.5
T4	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	8	130	1	1	1	1	0.5	Middle-aged	>40	Good	Good	Rooting in large planter. Planter wall 1.5 m from stem to east.	-	C1,2	7.6
T5	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	8	130	1	1	1	1	0	Middle-aged	>40	Good	Good	Rooting in large planter. Planter wall 1.5 m from stem. Minor squirrel damage.	-	C1,2	7.6
T6	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	8	120	1	1	1	1	0.5	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	Rooting in large planter. Planter wall 2 m from stem.	-	C1,2	6.5
T7	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	8	120	1	1	1	1	0.5	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	Rooting in large planter. Planter wall 2 m from stem.	-	C1,2	6.5

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m) N	W	E	S	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Condition Physiology	Structure	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendation	BS Category	RPA (m^2)
T8	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	7	240	1	1	1	1	3	Middle-aged	>40	Good	Fair	Pollarded street tree in narrow soil bed. Small crown. Hard standing within 1 m of stem to east, north and west.	-	C1,2	26.1
T9	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	7	210	1	1	1	1	4	Middle-aged	>40	Good	Fair	Pollarded street tree in narrow soil bed. Small crown. Hard standing within 1 m of stem to east, north and west. Basal epicormics, managed.	-	C1,2	20.0
T10	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	7	240	1	1	1	1	3	Middle-aged	>40	Good	Fair	Pollarded street tree in narrow soil bed. Small crown. Hard standing within 1 m of stem to east, north and west.	-	C1,2	26.1
T11	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	7	190	1	1	1	1	4	Middle-aged	>40	Good	Fair	Pollarded street tree in narrow soil bed. Small crown. Hard standing within 1 m of stem to east, north and west.	-	C1,2	16.3
T12	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	7	210	1	1	1	1	3	Middle-aged	>40	Good	Fair	Pollarded street tree in narrow soil bed. Small crown. Hard standing within 1 m of stem to east, north and west.	-	C1,2	20.0
T13	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	7	220	1	1	1	1	3	Middle-aged	>40	Good	Fair	Pollarded street tree in narrow soil bed. Small crown. Hard standing within 1 m of stem to east, north and west.	-	C1,2	22.0
T14	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	7	180	1	1	1	1	3	Middle-aged	>40	Good	Fair	Pollarded street tree in narrow soil bed. Small crown. Hard standing within 1 m of stem to east, north and west. Slight stem kink.	-	C1,2	14.7
T15	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	7	180	1	1	1	1	3	Middle-aged	>40	Good	Fair	Pollarded street tree in narrow soil bed. Small crown. Hard standing within 1 m of stem to east, north and west.	-	C1,2	14.7

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m) N	W	E	S	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Condition Physiology	Structure	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendation	BS Category	RPA (m^2)
T16	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	7	270	1	1	1	1	2	Middle-aged	>40	Good	Fair	Pollarded street tree in narrow soil bed. Small crown. Hard standing within 1 m of stem to east, north and west. Bifurcate at 1.5 m. Union sound.	-	C1,2	33.0
T17	*Buddleja davidii* Butterfly bush	5	140	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	Young	20-40	Fair	Poor	Rooting next to bus stop. Poorly pruned. Hard standing within 1m of stem. Of poor quality.	-	C1	8.9
T18	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	6	70	1	1	1	1	0.5	Young	>40	Good	Good	Rooting in planter; wall within 1 m of stem. Street light on wall.	-	C1,2	2.2
T19	*Cotoneaster frigidus* Himalayan tree cotoneaster	3	80	1	1	1	1	1	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	Rooting in planter, planter wall within 30 cm of stem to south.	-	C1	2.9
T20	*Eucalyptus gunnii* Cider gum	15	350	3	3	4	4	4	Middle-aged	>40	Fair	Fair	In back garden; access limited. DBH estimated. Lower branches/stems hacked off.	-	C1	0.5
T21	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* Lawson's cypress	10	200	1	1	1	1	2	Middle-aged	>40	Good	Good	In back garden; no access, DBH estimated.	-	C1	18.1
T22	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	4	100	1	1	1	3	2	Young	20-40	Fair	Fair	In back garden; no access. DBH estimated.	-	C1	4.5
T23	*Buddleja davidii* Butterfly bush	6	150	1	1	3	3	2	Middle-aged	10-20	Fair	Poor	In back garden; no access. DBH estimated. Many watersprouts. Poorly pruned.	-	C1	10.2

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Condition Physiology	Structure	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendation	BS Category	RPA (m^2)
T24	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	6	180	1	1	1	1	4	Middle-aged	10-20	Fair	Fair	Rooting in planter (grass). Planter wall 2 m from stem. Previously crown raised to leave small crown. Pruning wounds and minor stem damage.	-	C1,2	14.7
T25	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	6	130	1	1	1	1	4	Middle-aged	10-20	Poor	Fair	Rooting in planter (grass). Planter wall 2 m from stem. Previously crown raised to leave small crown. Pruning wounds and minor stem damage.	-	C1,2	7.6
T26	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	6	120	1	1	1	1	5	Middle-aged	10-20	Fair	Fair	Rooting in planter (grass). Planter wall 2 m from stem. Previously crown raised to leave small crown. Pruning wounds and minor stem damage.	-	C1,2	6.5
T27	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	6	190	2	1	3	1	4	Middle-aged	10-20	Good	Fair	Rooting in planter (grass). Planter wall 2 m from stem. Previously crown raised to leave small crown. Pruning wounds and minor stem damage. 20 degree lean to south.	-	C1,2	16.3
T28	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	6	120	1	1	1	1	0	Middle-aged	10-20	Fair	Poor	Rooting in planter (grass). Planter wall 2 m from stem. Previously crown raised to leave small crown. Pruning wounds and major stem damage.	-	C1,2	6.5
T29	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	6	100	1	1	1	1	5	Middle-aged	10-20	Fair	Fair	Rooting in planter (grass). Planter wall 2 m from stem. Previously crown raised to leave small crown. Pruning wounds and minor stem damage.	-	C1,2	4.5

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m) N	W	E	S	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Condition Physiology	Structure	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendation	BS Category	RPA (m^2)
T30	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	6	120	1	1	1	2	3	Middle-aged	10-20	Fair	Fair	Rooting in planter (grass). Planter wall 2 m from stem. Previously crown raised to leave small crown. Pruning wounds and minor stem damage.	-	C1,2	6.5
T31	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	6	190	2	2	2	2	3	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	Rooting in planter (grass). Planter wall 2 m from stem. Previously crown raised to leave small crown. Pruning wounds.	-	C1,2	16.3
T32	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	6	130	1	2	1	1	3	Middle-aged	10-20	Good	Fair	Rooting in planter (grass). Planter wall 2 m from stem. Previously crown raised to leave small crown. Pruning wounds and minor stem damage. Canker at 1 m. Potential locus for stem failure.	-	C1,2	7.6
T33	*Paeonia* sp. Tree peony	3	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Young	<10	Fair	Poor	One of two, the other snapped off at 1 m. Vandalised; stem and branch damage.	-	C1	1.1
T34	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	8	280	2	2	2	2	4	Middle-aged	10-20	Good	Good	Rooting in raised hard standing flush with stem in children's playground. Crown raised; minor pruning wounds.	-	C1	35.5

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m) N	W	E	S	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Condition Physiology	Structure	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendation	BS Category	RPA (m^2)
T35	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	8	190	2	2	1	1	5	Middle-aged	10-20	Fair	Good	Rooting in hard standing flush with stem in children's playground. Stem wounds.	-	C1	16.3
T36	*Cotoneaster frigidus* Himalayan tree cotoneaster	4	120	2	2	2	2	1	Middle-aged	10-20	Good	Fair	In back garden; no access. DBH estimated.	-	C1	6.5
T37	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	10	300	3	2	2	3	4	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	Rooting in planter. Planter wall within 1 m of stem. 20-degree lean to north. Good specimen. *Pulvinaria regalis* scale bug on stem.	-	B1,2	40.7
T38	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	10	270	2	3	3	3	3	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	Rooting in planter; wall within 2 m of stem. Minor epicormics at base. Good specimen. *Pulvinaria regalis* scale bug on stem.	-	B1,2	33.0
T39	*Cotoneaster frigidus* Himalayan tree cotoneaster	5	250	3	3	3	3	2	Middle-aged	10-20	Good	Poor	Rooting in planter; wall 20cm from stems. Multistemmed at base, one stem severed. Stem wounds on remainder.	-	C1	28.3
T40	*Prunus cerasifera* 'Pissardii' Purple plum	5	180	1	1	1	1	2	Middle-aged	10-20	Fair	Poor	Rooting in tree pit with metal grille. Bifurcate at base. Epicormics badly pruned. Badly pruned. Looks healthy and clearly in self-contained pit; so should be possible to move. Pit surrounded by concrete and brick hard standing.	Memorial tree. Merits special care.	C1,3	14.7

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m) N	W	E	S	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Condition Physiology	Structure	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendation	BS Category	RPA (m^2)
T41	*Robinia pseudoacacia* False acacia	11	360	3	4	2	4	3	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	Good specimen. Rooting on raised bed next to factory building. Bed wall 0.5 m from stem to north; factory wall 1 m from stem to south. Visually dominant.	-	B1,2	58.6
T42	*Robinia pseudoacacia* False acacia	11	440	4	4	2	4	4	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	Good specimen. Rooting on raised bed next to building. Bed wall 0.5 m from stem to north; building 1 m from stem to south. Visually dominant.	-	B1,2	88.0
T43	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* Lawson's cypress	10	340	3	2	2	3	4	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Fair	Large stem wound from base to 2 m; 40% of circumference. Bifurcate at 2.5 m.	-	C1	52.3
T44	*Robinia pseudoacacia* False acacia	10	450	1	2	5	4	5	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	One of a line of false acacia. Crown suppressed by T43. Pavement to within 0.5 m of stem. Visually dominant. Roots lifting paving to east; throwing up suckers.	-	C1,2	91.6
T45	*Robinia pseudoacacia* False acacia	10	190	2	2	2	2	5	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	One of a line of false acacia, but smaller than the others. Crown suppressed by T44. Pavement to within 0.5 m of stem. Visually dominant. Roots lifting paving to east; throwing up suckers.	-	C1,2	16.3
T46	*Robinia pseudoacacia* False acacia	10	230	2	3	3	3	3	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	One of a line of false acacia, but smaller than the others. Crown suppressed. Pavement to within 0.5 m of stem. Visually dominant. Roots lifting paving to east; throwing up suckers.	-	C1,2	23.9

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m) N	W	E	S	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Condition Physiology	Structure	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendation	BS Category	RPA (m^2)
T47	*Robinia pseudoacacia* False acacia	11	420	4	4	4	4	6	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	One of a line of false acacia. Good specimen. Pavement to within 0.5 m of stem. Visually dominant. Roots lifting paving to east; throwing up suckers.	Remove suckers.	B1,2	79.8
T48	*Robinia pseudoacacia* False acacia	11	420	5	5	5	3	6	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	One of a line of false acacia. Good specimen. Pavement to within 0.5 m of stem. Visually dominant. Roots lifting paving to east; throwing up suckers.	Remove suckers.	B1,2	79.8
T49	*Robinia pseudoacacia* False acacia	11	430	5	5	5	5	5	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	One of a line of false acacia. Good specimen. Pavement to within 0.5 m of stem. Visually dominant. Roots lifting paving to east; throwing up suckers.	Remove suckers.	B1,2	83.6
T50	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	10	170	2	2	2	2	7	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	Rooting in planter; planter wall 0.5 m from stem. Black plastic topped with mulch surrounds stem. Too close to adjacent specimens.	-	C1,2	13.1
T51	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	10	190	2	2	2	2	5	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	Rooting in planter; planter wall 0.5 m from stem. Black plastic topped with mulch surrounds stem. Too close to adjacent specimens.	-	C1,2	16.3
T52	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	10	210	2	2	2	2	6	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	Rooting in planter; planter wall 0.5 m from stem. Black plastic topped with mulch surrounds stem. Too close to adjacent specimens.	-	C1,2	19.9
T53	*Cotoneaster frigidus* Himalayan tree cotoneaster	1.5	80	1	1	1	1	0	Middle-aged	10-20	Good	Good	Low shrub in planter.	-	C1	2.9

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m) N	W	E	S	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Condition Physiology	Structure	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendation	BS Category	RPA (m^2)
T54	*Prunus padus* Bird cherry	10	400	3	3	3	3	1	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	Rooting on bank behind housing blocks. Breezeblock wall 1 m from stem. Multistemmed at base.	-	C1	72.4
T55	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore	10	400	2	2	2	2	3	Middle-aged	>40	Good	Good	Rooting on bank behind housing block. Multistemmed at base. No direct access to stem; DBH estimated. Part of screen for railway line.	-	C1,2	72.4
T56	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore	10	320	1	1	1	1	3	Middle-aged	>40	Good	Good	Rooting on bank behind housing block. Multistemmed at base. No direct access to stem; DBH estimated. Part of screen for railway line. Bird box on stem.	-	C1,2	46.3
T57	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore	10	350	2	2	2	2	3	Middle-aged	>40	Good	Good	Rooting on bank behind housing block. Multistemmed at base. No direct access to stem; DBH estimated. Part of screen for railway line.	-	C1,2	55.4
T58	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore	10	300	2	2	2	2	3	Middle-aged	>40	Good	Good	Rooting on bank behind housing block. Multistemmed at base. No direct access to stem; DBH estimated. Part of screen for railway line.	-	C1,2	40.7
T59	*Acer campestre* Field maple	3	100	1	1	1	1	1	Young	20-40	Good	Good	New planting; in small square pit; hard standing (concrete) 30 cm from stem. Planting stake rubbing against stem.	Remove stake and tie.	C1	4.5
T60	*Corylus avellana* Hazel	5	200	2	2	2	2	1	Middle-aged	>40	Fair	Good	Coppice rooting in embankment. Building/ brick hard standing within 1 m of stem. Part of roadside screen. Tyres piled up around stem.	Remove tyres.	C1,2	18.1

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m) N	W	E	S	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Condition Physiology	Structure	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendation	BS Category	RPA (m^2)
T61	*Salix caprea* Goat willow	6	460	3	3	3	3	0	Middle-aged	10-20	Good	Fair	Multistem, ivy, included bark, south-eastern stem has significant bark damage	-	C1	16.6
T62	*Populus trichocarpa* Balsam poplar	15	610	3	3	3	3	3	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Poor	Triple stem, significant basal damage to each stem, basal epicormic growth	-	C1,2	29.2
T63	*Salix fragilis* Crack willow	11	690	6	5	4	5	1	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Fair	Multistem, growing on steep bank, history of crown reduction, foreign objects in crown, large pruning wounds at base	Remove foreign objects from crown	C1	37.4
T64	*Salix caprea* Goat willow	3	260	2	2	2	2	1	Middle-aged	10-20	Fair	Fair	Managed as shrub, growing in raised planter	-	C1	5.3
T65	*Prunus avium* Wild cherry	7	130	2	2	2	2	4	Middle-aged	10-20	Fair	Fair	Occluded pruning wounds	-	C1	1.9
T66	*Prunus avium* Wild cherry	8	200	3	3	3	3	4	Middle-aged	10-20	Fair	Fair	Stem wound with associated decay	Determine extent of internal decay	C1	4.5
G1	*Crataegus monogyna;* Common hawthorn; *Acer platanoides* Norway maple	7	150	-	-	-	-	0	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	No direct access to stems. DBH estimated. Good screen for industrial building. Rooting in raised walled area. Much ivy around base and up stems.	-	C1,2	-
G2	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore; *Fraxinus excelsior* Ash; *Corylus avellana* Hazel	8	200	-	-	-	-	0.5	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	Rooting on bank behind housing block. Multistemmed at base. No direct access to stems; DBH estimated. Part of screen for railway line. Seems to be forest garden managed by residents.	-	B1,2	-

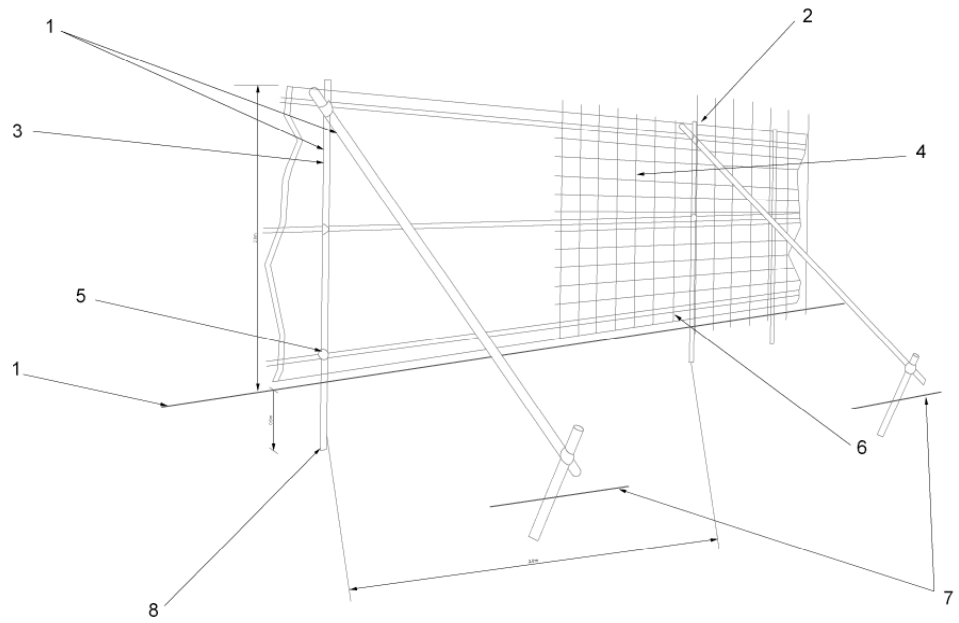
Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m) N	W	E	S	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Condition Physiology	Structure	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendation	BS Category	RPA (m^2)
G3	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* Lawson's cypress	15	370	-	-	-	-	0	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Good	Dense group. Good screen for industrial complex. Hard standing (brick tiles) to within 1.5 m of stems.	-	C1,2	-
G4	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	11	350	-	-	-	-	0	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Fair	Semi-circular arrangement of ornamental trees. Good screen for road. All have had stem damage, but wounds are occluding well. Kerb and brick hard standing to within 20 cm of stems. Poor stock. Several weedier specimens.	-	C1,2	-
G5	*Populus alba* White poplar; *Populus nigra* 'Italica' Lombardy poplar; *Prunus padus* Bird cherry	15	250	-	-	-	-	1	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Fair	Group of trees with spreading habit. Extensive ivy up stems obscuring them. DBH estimated. Part of linear screen for main road. Rubbish at base.	Remove rubbish; sever ivy.	C1,2	-
G6	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* Lawson's cypress	15	450	-	-	-	-	3	Middle-aged	10-20	Poor	Fair	Fire damaged - crowns now sparse. Tyres piled up around stems.	Fell to ground level.	U	-
G7	*Prunus laurocerasus* Cherry laurel	2	70	-	-	-	-	0.5	Middle-aged	10-20	Fair	Poor	Group of low shrubby specimens in planter. Stem wounds; poor previous pruning. Some foliage browning.	-	C1	-

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m) N	W	E	S	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Condition Physiology	Structure	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendation	BS Category	RPA (m^2)
G8	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	10	220	-	-	-	-	4	Young	20-40	Good	Fair	Group on edge of linear screen for road on walled embankment. Stems swathed in ivy. Wall to within 1.5 m of stems.	-	C1,2	-
G9	*Fraxinus excelsior* Ash; *Prunus padus* Bird cherry; *Salix fragilis* Crack willow; *Corylus avellana* Hazel; *Syringa vulgaris* Lilac	9	150	-	-	-	-	4	Young	>40	Good	Good	Group of young trees functioning as shelterbelt on walled embankment. Circa 50 stems. Some planted; some self-sown. Good screen. Extensive ivy throughout. Rubbish and tyres at bases.	Remove rubbish and tyres. Thin ash saplings.	C1,2	-
G10	*Salix fragilis* Crack willow; *Populus alba* White poplar; *Prunus padus* Bird cherry; *Populus nigra* 'Italica' Lombardy poplar	13	280	-	-	-	-	3	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Fair	Some multistems. Max DBH estimated for bases. No direct access to stems. Rooting in soil in walled embankment. Good screen for road. Willows with spreading habit over road. Extensive ivy at bases and up stems. Some rubbish at base.	Remove rubbish.	C1,2	-
G11	*Salix caprea* Goat willow; *Crataegus monogyna* Common hawthorn; *Sambucus nigra;* Elder	14	300	-	-	-	-	0	Middle-aged	20-40	Good	Fair	Growing on steep bank, forms partial screen from railway line.	-	C1,2	-

7. Appendix 2 – Table of Quality Assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have serious, irremediable, structural defects, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve			DARK RED
	1 Mainly arboricultural values	**2 Mainly landscape values**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principle trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	MID 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 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	GREY

8. Appendix 3 – Example of Protective Fencing



1. Standard scaffold poles.
2. Uprights to be driven into the ground.
3. Heras panels secured to uprights with ties and where necessary standard scaffold clamps.
4. Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals.
5. Standard clamps.
6. Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling.
7. Ground level.
8. Approx. 0.6m driven into the ground

Tree Protection Fencing

9. Appendix 4 – Tree Protection Notice

TREE PROTECTION AREA

KEEP OUT!

THE FOLLOWING **MUST** BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONS:

- THE PROTECTIVE FENCING MUST NOT BE REMOVED
- NO PERSON SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO MACHINE OR PLANT SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED IN THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO SPOIL SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO EXCAVATIONS SHALL OCCUR IN THE PROTECTED AREA

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH AN ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANT

10. Appendix 5 – Schedule of Tree Removals

Tree No.	Species	Category	Reason
T1	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	C1	To facilitate the development
T2	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T3	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T4	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T5	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T6	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T7	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T8	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T9	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T10	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T11	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T12	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T13	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T14	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T15	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T16	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T17	*Buddleja davidii* Butterfly bush	C1	To facilitate the development
T18	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T19	*Cotoneaster frigidus* Himalayan tree cotoneaster	C1	To facilitate the development
T20	*Eucalyptus gunnii* Cider gum	C1	To facilitate the development
T21	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* Lawson's cypress	C1	To facilitate the development

Tree No.	Species	Category	Reason
T22	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	C1	To facilitate the development
T23	*Buddleja davidii* Butterfly bush	C1	To facilitate the development
T24	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T25	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T26	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T27	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T28	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T29	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T30	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T31	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T32	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T33	*Paeonia* sp. Tree peony	C1	To facilitate the development
T34	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	C1	To facilitate the development
T35	*Prunus serrulata* Japanese cherry	C1	To facilitate the development
T36	*Cotoneaster frigidus* Himalayan tree cotoneaster	C1	To facilitate the development
T37	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	B1,2	To facilitate the development
T38	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	B1,2	To facilitate the development
T39	*Cotoneaster frigidus* Himalayan tree cotoneaster	C1	To facilitate the development
T40	*Prunus cerasifera* 'Pissardii' Purple plum	C1,3	To facilitate the development
T41	*Robinia pseudoacacia* False acacia	B1,2	To facilitate the development
T42	*Robinia pseudoacacia* False acacia	B1,2	To facilitate the development
T43	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* Lawson's cypress	C1	To facilitate the development
T44	*Robinia pseudoacacia* False acacia	C1,2	To facilitate the development

Tree No.	Species	Category	Reason
T45	*Robinia pseudoacacia* False acacia	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T46	*Robinia pseudoacacia* False acacia	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T47	*Robinia pseudoacacia* False acacia	B1,2	To facilitate the development
T48	*Robinia pseudoacacia* False acacia	B1,2	To facilitate the development
T49	*Robinia pseudoacacia* False acacia	B1,2	To facilitate the development
T50	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T51	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T52	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T53	*Cotoneaster frigidus* Himalayan tree cotoneaster	C1	To facilitate the development
T59	*Acer campestre* Field maple	C1	To facilitate the development
T60	*Corylus avellana* Hazel	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T61	*Salix caprea* Goat willow	C1	To facilitate the development
T62	*Populus trichocarpa* Balsam poplar	C1,2	To facilitate the development
T64	*Salix caprea* Goat willow	C1	To facilitate the development
T65	*Prunus avium* Wild cherry	C1	To facilitate the development
T66	*Prunus avium* Wild cherry	C1	To facilitate the development
G1	*Crataegus monogyna;* Common hawthorn; *Acer platanoides* Norway maple	C1,2	To facilitate the development
G2	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore; *Fraxinus excelsior* Ash; *Corylus avellana* Hazel	B1,2	Partial removal to facilitate the development
G3	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* Lawson's cypress	C1,2	To facilitate the development
G4	*Tilia x europaea* Common lime	C1,2	To facilitate the development
G5	*Populus alba* White poplar; *Populus nigra* 'Italica' Lombardy poplar; *Prunus padus* Bird cherry	C1,2	To facilitate the development

Tree No.	Species	Category	Reason
G6	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* Lawson's cypress	U	For sound arboricultural reasons
G7	*Prunus laurocerasus* Cherry laurel	C1	To facilitate the development
G8	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	C1,2	To facilitate the development
G9	*Fraxinus excelsior* Ash; *Prunus padus* Bird cherry; *Salix fragilis* Crack willow; *Corylus avellana* Hazel; *Syringa vulgaris* Lilac	C1,2	To facilitate the development
G10	*Salix fragilis* Crack willow; *Populus alba* White poplar; *Prunus padus* Bird cherry; *Populus nigra* 'Italica' Lombardy poplar	C1,2	To facilitate the development