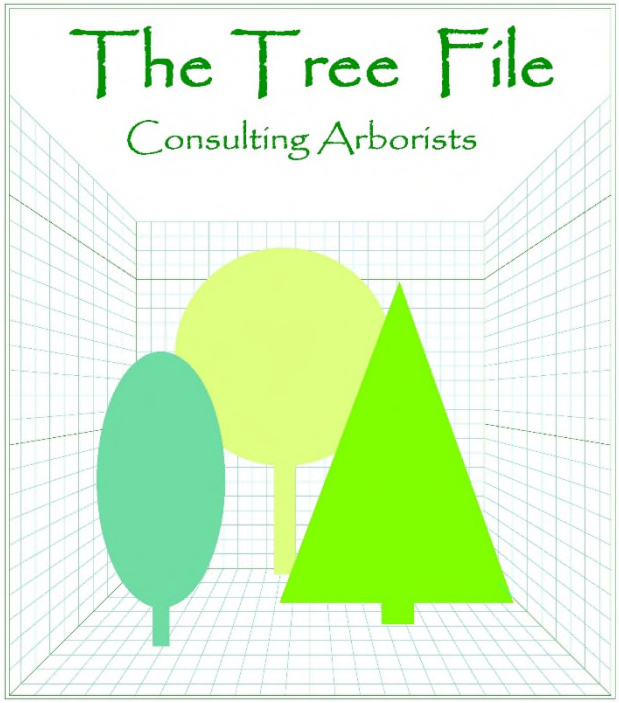

Arboricultural Report

Proposed Development at
Auburn House and Little Auburn
Dublin Road
Malahide
Co Dublin
April 2021

The Tree File Ltd
Consulting Arborists
Ashgrove House
26 Foxrock Court
Dublin 18
D18 R2K1
086-3819011

Contents

Associated Drawings

This report must be read in conjunction with the drawings noted below-

	Drawing Title	Drawing Subject
1)	**Auburn Tree Constraints Plan (Over 4 A1 sized drawings including North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West))**	**Tree Constraints Plan** A plan depicting the predevelopment location, size, calculated constraints, and simplified tree quality category system
2)	**Auburn Tree Impacts Plan (Over 4 A1 sized drawings including North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West)**	**Tree Impacts Plan** This plan represents the effects of the proposed development works on the above tree population and depicts trees to be retained and removed, overlaid with development and engineering drawings.
3)	**Auburn Tree Protection Plan (Over 4 A1 sized drawings including North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West)**	**Tree Protection Plan** This plan depicts the nature, location and extent of tree protection measures required to provide for sustainable tree retention.

1 Report Summary

1.1 This report intends to identify the likely Arboricultural implications of the proposed development, on the Auburn House and adjoining lands, tree population. The assessment is based on the drawn and figured information made available for this planning process. The outcomes described are based on the assumption that there will be no material change at construction stage or that any planning conditions do not materially affect the scenario in respect of trees.

1.2 The tree survey of the site area has illustrated a diverse tree population that already suffers from many issues. Much of the remaining original, historic tree population is in broadly poor condition and is overall, in a state of decline and failure. The small number of large trees still on the site are becoming progressively more exposed, and the rates of impromptu failure are accelerating. This creates issues regarding site management and safety in the short term and illustrates a need for new planting works. Unfortunately, similar issues also apply to many of the site's younger trees also. Many have gained no management and have developed in overly dense populations, becoming tall, narrow, and leggy of form. Such trees offer dubious stability, especially if isolated or exposed by tree loss, either deliberate or impromptu. Where this occurs, changes in site context must be considered and if tree retention is needed, then action up to and including structural pruning may be needed.

1.3 The originally planted tree population, dominated by Beech, Oak, Lime and Horse Chestnut, has been diluted during the 20th century and particularly during the past 40-50 years. There has been a great influx of Ash, Sycamore and Elm and relating to the ongoing failure of the earlier woodland and the corresponding opening up of space. This has creating a scenario where the current woodland regeneration is dominated by these species. Unfortunately, many of the Elm are already dying of Dutch Elm disease and great concern surrounds the Ash considering Chalara canker. This combines to suggest that without management, many woodland areas will develop into near monocultures of Sycamore. For this reason and in consideration of tree and woodland management (see appendix 1), it would be recommended that this domination by Sycamore be managed over time by progressive culling of the population, in conjunction with an ongoing new tree planting plan that incorporates the use of a broader diversity of species.

1.4 A further issue relates the historic tree population. As noted, many trees are in a state of deterioration present increasing risks through failure. Many such trees present limited hazard within the current low occupation and use scenario but would be unsustainable within the developed context. For this reason, the management of trees at construction stage and after must appreciate these issues and make decisions based on the context within which the tree might exist. In this respect, poor quality trees deep within the woodland area are likely to present far less of a threat than those positioned near a building or roadway. While the former may offer some potential for retention,

either managed or otherwise, the latter may require immediate removal on the grounds of site safety.

1.5 Notwithstanding other impacts, the primary assessment of Arboricultural impacts and the potential to sustainably keep trees, is premised primarily on the ability to protect and preserve the ground conditions upon which the tree is reliant. This area is defined in the tree survey and correspondingly in the "tree constraints plan" as the "root protection area". This area, specific to an individual tree, must be protected from disturbance, conversion or contamination, including compaction. Such affects cannot be repaired or retrospectively made good, and where they occur, such effects can radically affect tree health, safety, longevity, and suitability for retention. Therefor and regarding the assessment of impacts to trees, the ability or otherwise to protect and maintain edaphic conditions within the "root protection area", in a state materially similar to its pre-development condition, is fundamental in assessing the trees likelihood of healthy survival and the making of any claim of sustainable retention. Therefore, any activity that denatures the soil or ground within the "root protection area" is considered contrary to tree retention, unless those affects can be effectively minimised or mitigated.

1.6 In considering the proposed development works, it is appreciated that necessary development densities must be achieved in conjunction with modern standards of engineering and infrastructure to adequately service such residential development. This means that a large proportion of the available site space must be converted or disturbed to an extent that is contrary to sustainable tree retention. This issue must be considered relative to the protection zones associated with trees existing currently within the "red line" are, comprises circa 39% of all site space. Appreciating this illustrates a huge constraint on available space, with any possible "no loss" tree scenario requiring that all requirements of the site's available space by achieved within circa 61% of that available space. Such aspirations would also prevent connectivity between various elements of the site.

1.7 As 100% tree retention would prove impossible, the tree retention strategy has been achieved in two principal ways. These include a development design that maximises the use of already open spaces, in conjunction with a tree protection plan for use during the construction phase, that allows for the retention "as is" of large areas of tree supporting ground. Fortunately, the site's inclusion of many broadly open spaces, in the form of fields and lawns has greatly facilitated this design and has allowed for the development of a scheme that is broadly sympathetic to the existing landscape and that limits tree loss.

1.8 Issue have nonetheless been encountered, particularly were development fringes with trees or woodlands or where connectivity or access is required near trees. Additionally, some elements of the site require extensive fill and ground level elevation to achieve serviceable floor and road levels. This has created issues whereby some house levels are substantially higher than native ground levels, thereby requiring that at construction

stage, a strategy must be adopted to account for a rapid return to native levels and the affective conservation and protection of ground areas associated with tree protection zones.

1.9 Notwithstanding some tree losses, the major woodland and tree features associated with the Auburn demesne, including the main woodland to the rear of the house, the belt associated with the entrance drive and much of the belt associated with the Dublin Road boundary of the site, will be retained.

1.10 The full impacts of the development proposals have been illustrated graphically on the "impacts" drawing "Auburn Tree Impact Plan" (North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West) where trees to be lost are indicated using broken pink crown outlines.

1.11 Tree retention will be achieved by means of a specific tree protection program as outlined in the "Arboricultural Method Statement" at "Appendix 2" to this report and as depicted on the drawing sequence "Auburn Tree protection Plan" (North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West). These outline the various procedures and methodologies involved in conserving the existing tree population and particularly, defines the areas of the site that will be separated from construction related works by the provision of "construction exclusion fencing", to be erected prior to the commencement of any site works.

1.12 Tree protection and retention strategy also incorporates specific works and procedures. Examples of this includes the provision of low-impact paving such as that through woodland areas. Additionally, it makes use of specific technologies, such as the "pipe-jacking" referenced in the "construction management plan" to avoid service trench excavations where they may be damaging to trees.

1.13 The tree protection plan has also been used as a material element of the assessment of tree impacts and particularly its nomination of the location of tree protection fencing in relation to the minimum root protection zones as defined within the tree survey. In respect of this, the report has queried the attainability of such locations and has requested verification of same from the broader design team, especially in areas where changes in ground levels are required.

1.13 In line with the above, it should be noted that any non-compliance with or alteration of the tree protection plan may materially alter any expected tree retention outcomes.

2 Introduction

2.1 This report was commissioned by-

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C/O No. 1 Westland Square
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D02 EP02

This report has been prepared by-
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Report Brief

2.2 An Arboricultural report has been requested in respect of the proposed development. As "BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations" is the accepted frameworks for such reports, then its composition, inclusions and recommendations have been followed, as a general basis for such reporting.

Report Context

2.3 This report includes a Arboricultural review of the proposed development project. This includes an assessment of the sites existing tree population within its current context, as well as an assessment of their potential for sustainable retention in the post-development scenario and the likely effects and repercussions of the development and construction process upon those trees. It also provides information regarding the necessary tree protection and the avoidance of damage to trees during the construction process, necessary to achieve sustainable tree retention.

2.4 This assessment summarises the Arborists findings and recommendations, arrived at after reviewing the proposed project details as provided, and after an evaluation of trees as defined and described in the tree survey at "Appendix 3". This report also includes a preliminary "Arboricultural Method Statement" at "Appendix 2" as well as a Tree Protection Plan that illustrates the requisite conservation and protection methodologies necessary to maintain tree sustainability. This report is not intended as a critique of the proposed development but is an impartial assessment of the development implications relating to the sustainable retention of trees, whether that be any, some, or all trees. This report is for planning purposes only and may be deficient for construction phase use.

Report Limitations

2.5 This report relates the Arborists interpretation of information provided to him before the report compilation and gained by him during the undertaking of the site review and tree survey. The site review data is subject to the limitations as set out under "Inspection and Evaluation Limitations and Disclaimers" in "Appendix 3" of this report. The findings and recommendations made within this report are compiled, based upon the knowledge and expertise of the inspecting Arborist.

2.6 The "Implication Assessment" element of the report builds on assumptions and estimates, particularly in respect of how construction works might proceed on a day to day basis and appreciates the "design" stage of the project, as opposed to "detail design" or "construction" detail.

2.7 In line with the "design" stage of the development proposals, many elements of the "Arboricultural Method Statement" are deliberately broad and generic. They will require review, amendment and consolidation at the construction stage, for example in respect of the size and nature of the equipment, plant and machinery that might be utilised by any potential building contractor and any details as may change at "detail design" or "construction detail" stages or in respect of any conditions of a possible grant of permission.

2.8 Accordingly, this assessment is premised on all its elements/recommendations, and the omission or alteration of any part of it, particularly the application of tree protection methodologies, can radically alter outcomes in respect of sustainable tree retention.

3 Site Description

3.1 The site in question comprises lands originally associated with the Auburn estate; however some have become separated over time, with the current cumulate site area now comprising most of the remaining Auburn estate, the adjoining site of Little Auburn and additional lands accessed off Streamstown and Cary's Lane.

3.2 The two ancillary sites are assumed to have comprised typically open, agricultural elements of the original estate. In this respect, the areas are broadly levels, sometimes defined by agricultural type hedging and supporting vegetation and trees that are typically young and likely contemporary with the current domiciles on the site. The biggest exception to this relates to the Malahide road boundary of Little Auburn that supports the same boundary belt of woodland associated with the Auburn estate.

3.3 The main Auburn site comprises a wooded corridor associated with the driveway access to the Malahide Road, a substantial wooded area to the north-west, west and south-west of the main house and open pasture to the north and east of the house.

3.4 The various elements of the site are subdivided by various hedges, some historical and associated with the original site drainage layout, while others are associated with the earlier division of the original Auburn site.

4 Pre-Development Arboricultural Scenario

Site History

4.1 The composite site is associated with the development of the Auburn demesne. While "Rocques" map of 1760 shows there was known occupation of the site including a house, outbuildings, courtyard and kitchen garden, the modern layout appears to relate to the later development of the house by the Crawford's in or about 1779. This layout appears well represented in the 1843 and 1935 that both appear to provide reasonable representations of what remains today.

4.2 In respect of the above, the 1843 map shows that the entrance drive area, the woodland west of the main house and some field boundaries supported significant trees and woodlands.

4.3 The current review has found notable remnants of the late 18th century planting, but also believes that a particularly small number of trees may well predate the Crawford's development of the site in 1779.

Contemporary Review

4.4 The proposed development works spans what are currently three separate but adjoining sites however, the historical context notes that the two satellite sites would have originally comprised part of the broader Auburn demesne. In respect of Little Auburn, comprising the south-eastern portion of the composite site, we find a greatly differing tree population both regarding history and species. Little Auburn's south-eastern, roadside boundary with the Dublin Road comprises a portion of the same boundary belt

as extends from the Swords Road to Streamstown Lane, much of which is likely to relate to the development of the Auburn demesne, however, may not date to the 1779 development but is more likely to relate to a latter phase of planting, possibly in the early 19th century

4.5 Elsewhere across the little Auburn site, the planting is far more recent, apparently relating to the 1970s and 1980s development of a separate domiciliary site and is dominated by ornamental trees planted in conjunction with the broader domiciliary garden plan, with a visually dominant use of evergreen, Cyprus type boundary hedges.

4.6 The second site to the west of the composite site, south of the Auburn woodland and west of the walled garden area appears to have originally comprised more open agricultural land. At this time, it is dominated by relatively recent planting, much of which would be associated with the 1980s and 1990s. Nonetheless, this site does borrow from the Auburn woodland to the north and from an outgrown and somewhat lapsed agricultural field boundary hedge to the west that is now dominated by emergent Ash.

4.7 The current Auburn site comprises the main site to the north and a substantial corridor extending to the south-east comprising lands adjoining the entrance drive. This site area supports a diverse tree population including both new and recent installations as well as relics that may prove to predate the 1779 Auburn demesne development.

4.8 Though limited in number, there are specimens of immense age including an Oak on the lower driveway, Beech and Ash at the northern edge of the woodland area and an Ash to the north-west of the house and within field hedge system. These appear to predate the development of the Crawford developed Auburn house scenario and appear to relate to the earlier site development, possibly that depicted on “Rocque’s” map of 1760.

4.9 Nonetheless, a substantial framework of the Auburn demesne development remains today with a number of mature trees remaining along the access drive, within the woodland context to the north-west, west and south-west of Auburn house and on a sporadic basis arising from some of the field boundary ditches. However, it must be noted that many trees do not attain an age that would see them planted in the late 18th century, suggesting ongoing site management and possible significant replanting or underplanting during the 19th century and possibly up to the Great War of the 20th century.

4.10 Unfortunately, much of this older tree population appears to be in a state of ongoing deterioration and comprises a relic of what is considered likely to have been far more substantial planting at the time of Auburn development.

4.11 Notwithstanding the above mature tree groups, the site supports extensive early-mature and young tree populations. Unfortunately however, these appear to comprise natural regeneration as opposed to any likely deliberate planting intent. They are dominated by Sycamore, Ash and Wych Elm of variable quality, with the larger proportion tending to be between 10 and 25 years of age. This age profile would suggest either a hiatus in management or a regeneration response to possible clearing works. (See Fig 1)

4.12 Review of the regenerative tree population illustrates that naturally arising Sycamore, Ash and Wych Elm are readily out competing the Originally planted species including

Wych Elms within woodland that remain alive but are at risk of loss to Dutch Elm Disease within short-term

Young regenerative Sycamore within woodland that remain alive but are often of poor quality, but illustrate a invasive dominance within regenerative understory

Trees within woodland found to be of poor quality, including dead and dangerous trees, many of which are recommended for immediate removal (dependant upon context)

During the review of the Woodland area, it became apparent that only a small proportion of the remaining woodland was contemporary with the main house and indeed, that numerically, the planted populatio was being outcompeted and replaced by more vigorous Sycamore, Ash and Wych Elm. many of the Sycamore are affected by Gray Squirrel Feeding and the Elm are being lost to Dutch Elm Disease

Fig 1 - Woodland Condition Review

Oak, Horse Chestnut, Beech, Lime, Sweet Chestnut, Silver Fir, and others. In this respect, the lower and mid-story woodland is becoming dominated by these three species however, this is not without issue.

4.13 Note is made of the high proportion of Wych Elms already exhibiting evidence of having contracted or being killed by Dutch Elm disease. Therefore the Wych Elm population within this area should be regarded as being of minimal, if any sustainability and indeed is likely to be lost to the disease within the short term and in line with the cyclic development of Dutch Elm disease within the greater Dublin area.

4.14 The Sycamore and Ash would at first sight appear to offer greater sustainability however, substantial concerns still relate to Ash in respect of the potential for "Chalara" canker attack. Whilst the disease has not been quite as prevalent in Ireland as it has elsewhere in Europe, there is still a potential for this population of trees to be substantially affected and therefore should be considered of dubious sustainability.

4.15 The Sycamore, whilst typically vigorous should in respect of this woodland be regarded as invasive and overly dominant. Additionally, as with some of the Beech and Norway Maple, many have been damaged beyond sustainable retention by grey squirrel bark stripping and feeding.

4.16 It is unfortunate that Sycamore appears to thrive in this context when its dominance appears to be at the expense of all other species. Therefore and notwithstanding its sustainability in some instances, it would be advised that its dominance be controlled in favour of allowing for the development of other, potentially slower growing species.

4.17 It must also be noted that there has been some, apparently ill-advised planting within the woodland area. Particularly, note is made of two notable groups of softwood planting, one to the north of the house and the second north of the walled garden, where numerous Sitka Spruce and Lawson Cypress have been installed. These trees appear to be in the order of 20 years of age and might have been planted to provide quick cover withing woodland gaps. Nonetheless, they are historically incorrect, incongruous, and somewhat jarring within the broader wooded context. Accordingly and regardless of any site development, their removal and/or replacement would be advised.

4.18 In respect of the broader Auburn site, additional and substantial planting appears to have been undertaken, apparently within the past 20 years. This is most evident to the front (east of Auburn house but is also evident along the Avenue and adjoining field boundaries again to the east of the house.

4.18 The northern and eastern areas of the main site comprise more open agricultural land. This land tends to be demarked and edged by agricultural field boundary hedges, typically dominated by Hawthorn. Unfortunately however, the originally planted Hawthorn is now becoming vestigial and intermittent, often being suppressed by emergent trees, most notably Ash. This respect few of the hedges exhibit any signs of ongoing management and many support substantial gaps where hedge continuity is now provided more by Bramble thicket than by original hedging.

4.19 Most of these hedges are associated with substantial earthwork features including field drainage ditches. The suitability of retaining these trees will be intrinsically linked with the ability to conserve the ground features from which they arise and therefore, ground

levelling and amending the original drainage system has the potential to adversely affect these hedges and the emergent trees that arise from them.

4.20 In its broadest terms, the Auburn tree population exists today as a deteriorating relic of a once substantial and "grand design" demesne planting. It appears that many of the larger and more mature trees have been lost over recent decades, as illustrated by the numerous downed trees and tree stumps littering the woodlands and tree belt areas. Additionally, and as illustrated by the tree survey report, many of the trees that remain are becoming progressively isolated and exposed and accordingly are becoming subject to mechanical failure and damage. This natural deterioration and decline are noted in respect of many period house plantings across the country and is such as to provide for the necessary consideration of unavoidable and continued deterioration over time. Unfortunately, the review population suggests a substantial hiatus in planting and management at history, creating a factor whereby we tend to have a young and an old tree population, with little in between.

4.21 Whilst the site supports a substantial number of trees that could be retained, issues of tree safety cannot be ignored, and management will be required over time. Equally, it must be appreciated that many of the remaining larger trees will be subject to impromptu mechanical failure thus requiring that this issue be considered in respect of perceived degrees of occupation and use near trees in the future.

4.22 The issues noted above will require management, both to maintain tree safety in the interim term, but also to maintain sustainable cover across the site and over time. In this respect, species management is required as part of a broader planting scheme, if species such as Sycamore are not to prevail and dominate any future woodlands.

4.23 The graphs provided below intend to provide a broader understanding of the tree population in respect of various criteria. However, this tends to provide a somewhat misleading understanding of the tree population.

4.24 An example of this relates to the "tree age breakdown" which at first site would appear to illustrate a highly sustainable population, dominated by semi-mature and early-mature trees. However, on closer review, we note that these numbers are skewed by high numbers of regenerating Sycamore, or Elms subject to loss to Dutch Elm Diseaes.

4.25 Similarly, review of the "Tree condition brakdown" (fig 3) would suggest that a high proportion of the site's tree population is in good to fair condition. While this is true, we must also note that an elevated proportion of the poor quality trees related to the largest, oldest and often most visually significant trees.

4.26 Equally, the review of life expectancy (fig 4) would suggest a possitive outlook, untill we appreciate that again, this number is skewed by the typically younger tree population, that is often dominated by Sycamore. In one respect this remains true, however its benefits would be premised on retaining the Sycamore and precipitating their dominance within the future woodland context. In this respect, any future management of the woodland would be orientated towards the deliberate culling of such trees, in favour of replacement with a more diverse species palatte.

4.27 Arguably it is the tree category breakdown (fig 2) that provides the most usefull understanding of the tree population. This illustartes a population supporting a

reasonable number of good to fair quality trees, but is nonetheless still dominated by poor and likely deteriorating trees.

4.28 review of the tree species pallete at “fig 5” suggests reasonable diversity, and indeed the site supports numerous species. However, review notes that 66% of the population is dominated by just 4 species, Beech, Sycamore, Ash and Elm. The site review shows that the Beech and a small proportion of the Ash relate to the original and historic landscape, but that the bulk of the Ash, as well as the Sycamore and Elm consist of maturally arising trees. Unfortiunately, and considering the issues surrounding Ash becase of Chalara Canker and the Elms as a result of Dutch Elm disease, then the graph illustrates a high potential for pathological issues and population collapse. In turn and considering the natural demise of Beech across the site, this would suggest that without management, the future population will become dominated by a Sycamore monoculture.

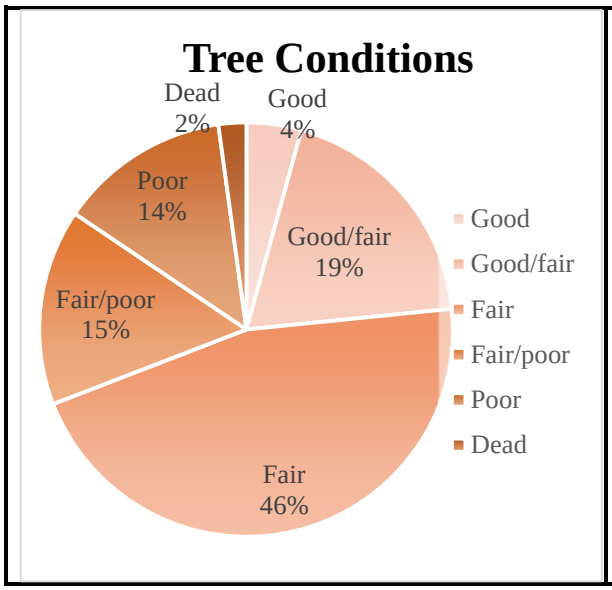

Fig 1

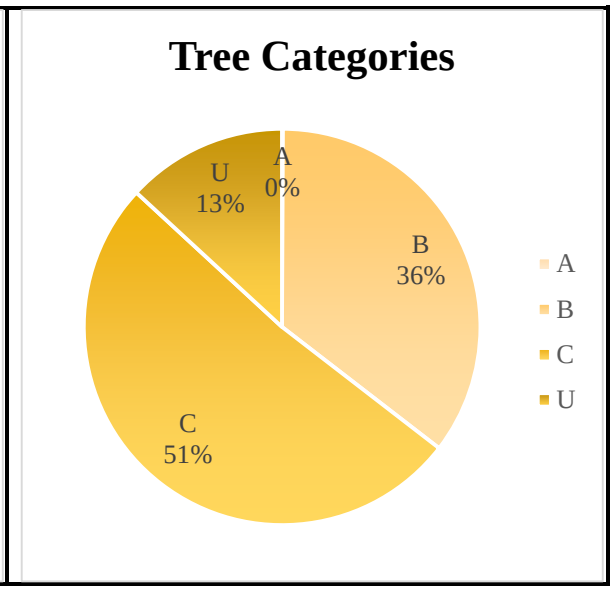

Fig 2

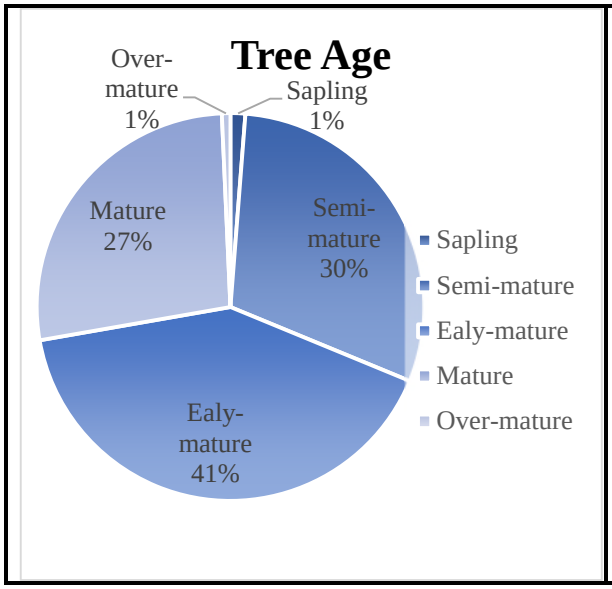

Fig 3

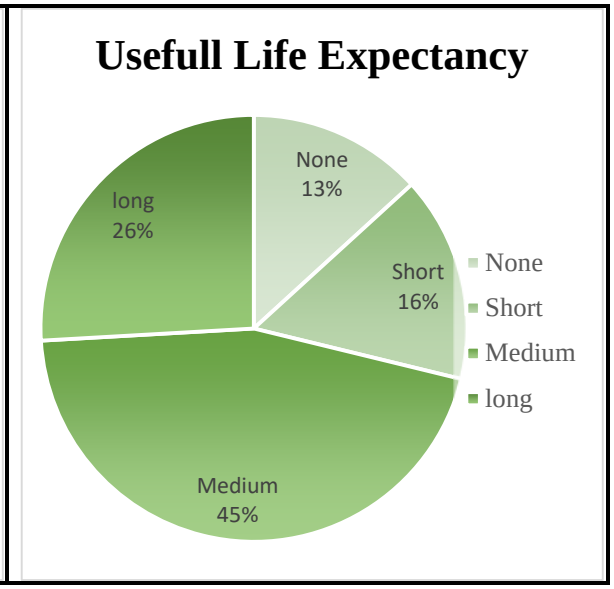

Fig 4

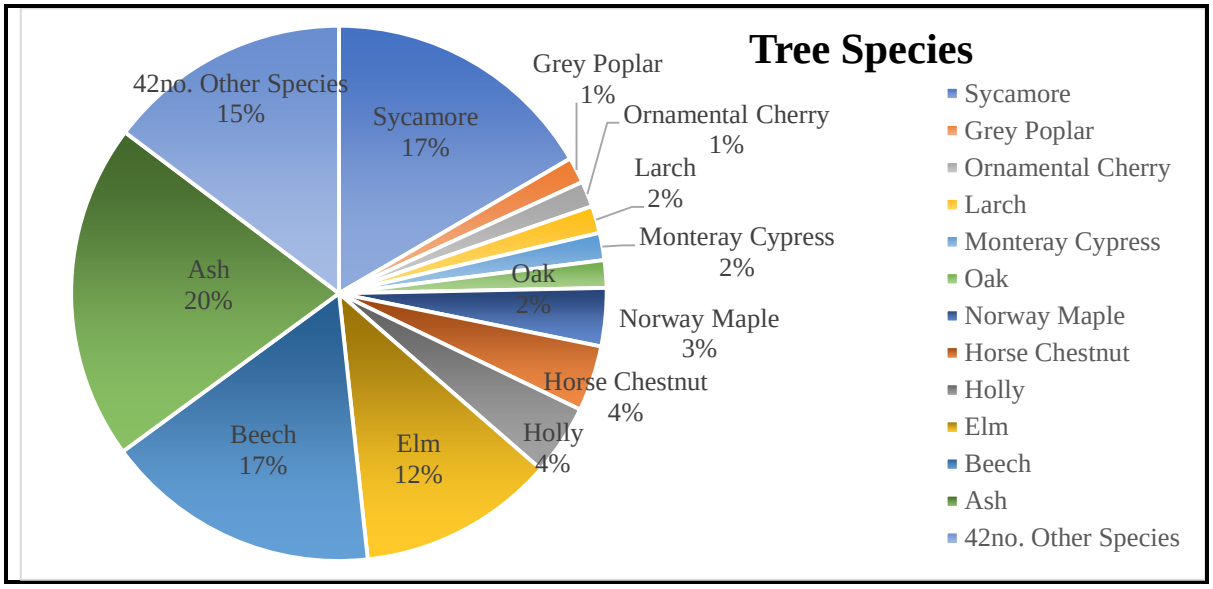

Fig 5

5 Planning Scenario in Respect of Tree

5.1 In respect of planning, it is noted that "Fingal County Council" includes numerous references to trees and woodlands, as well as their retention, within their planning documentation. Such references include-

5.2 There is a local objective (No.355) that applies to the Dublin Road boundary of the site that suggests that there should be "no new or widened entrances" off the Dublin Road between the Swords Road and Streamstown Lane, that is assumed to relate in part, to a desire to preserve the "sylvan" corridor in this area.

5.3 While there are no specific "tree preservation orders" on the site, there is a specific objective depiction noted for the site area in respect of the protection and preservation of trees, woodlands and hedges.

5.4 It is also noted that the site supports a "protected structure", Auburn House (RPS No.448) that by extension, may afford additional protection to adjoining and/or attendant trees and woodlands.

5.5 More broadly and in respect of trees as they relate to planning within the Fingal County Council area, note is made of two areas of guidance including - The Forest of Fingal A Tree Strategy for Fingal and Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023.

5.6 The Forest of Fingal A Tree Strategy for Fingal, a draft strategy document that outlines various intents and desires surrounding trees and woodlands within the county area

5.7 Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, that sets out both a tree policy, as well as specific tree related objective across 5 different chapters of the plan, including

- Chapter 3 – Placemaking (Objective PM64)
- Chapter 5 – Rural Fingal (Objectives RF24, Objective RF52, Objective RF57 and Objective RF59(b))
- Chapter 8 – Green Infrastructure (Objective GI16 and Objective GI19)
- Chapter 9 - Natural Heritage

- (Objective NH23, Objective NH27 and Objective NH28)
- Chapter 12 - Development Management Standards (Objective DMS39, Objective DMS78, Objective DMS79, Objective DMS80, Objective DMS81, Objective DMS82, Objective DMS83 and Objective DMS84)

5.8 Overall, the site area is zones "RA", to provide for new residential communities.

6 Construction Activities and their Effect on Trees

General

6.1 Tree retention is costly in respect of available space. There is a substantial difference between physically retaining a tree in situ and gaining any realistic expectation of it surviving into the future and remaining safe, the latter being dependent upon the extent and nature of protection it can be afforded.

6.2 Trees and woodlands are dynamic in respect of safety and health. Trees are living organisms and are highly reliant upon a continuity of environmental factors, the changing of which can easily undermine health and sustainability. As a perennial plant, a trees nature is to necessarily become larger on an annual basis. The survival of the plant and its funding of continued growth requires a minimum import of water and various nutrients, which are provided by the soil in which the tree is rooted. The tree is highly dependent upon the ground from which it arises. The nature of that ground and a continuity of conditions and provisions that that ground provides are of particular importance to maintaining tree health and sustainability. Any change extending beyond the short-term, has the potential to affect a tree's metabolism, health, and sustainability.

6.3 Development and construction works can easily result in the loss, changing or denaturing of this ground upon which a tree is dependant. Any action that removes, disturbed or denatures the existing soil environment in respect of gas flux, hydrology, soil strength or bulk density can damage tree roots and render a soil incapable of supporting plant root function. Therefore, these effects must be avoided in the areas upon which a tree is reliant.

6.4 Any structure or activity that results in the issues noted above must be regarded as contrary to sustainable tree retention. Where such issues arise within the minimum "root protection area" as defined under "BS5837-2012", then the affected tree is likely to be regarded as unsustainable and unsuitable for retention.

Construction Specific Issues

6.5 New buildings, roads, or other structures or their foundations (and/or basements) require the excavation of ground space. Foundation digs are often substantially larger than the building footprint, with depth often requiring safety related battering or benching of the excavation edges to avoid collapse. Many structures, including roads and paths, require that the ground beneath is compacted to provide a necessary bearing

ratio. The combination of these typically results in the loss or denaturing of the soil volume that a tree would be reliant upon. Underground services require excavation and trenching, with the added complication that gravity led systems can often require the modification of ground levels to achieve necessary gradients and minimum overburdens, a factor that can often influence the finished levels of both the roads and buildings.

6.6 Most modern construction involves the use of substantial plant, equipment, and vehicles. The movement and activity of such machinery quickly denatures the ground, destroying the soil profile and structure, making them inhospitable and of no use the to the supported trees.

6.7 Though beyond the scope of this report, consideration might be given the broader changes to the ground environment, for example relating to possible hydrological changes about the broader development area.

Contextual Issues

6.9 Some tree losses may be justified because of poor-quality, ill-health or other deterioration that results in the presentation of a risk of failure and/or harm. In such instances, the potential for, and suitability for their retention, would be limited regardless of any site development. However, some poorer-quality trees, if located in areas of reduced sensitivity, might offer some degree of limited retention, dependant on the retention context and the threat they may present.

6.10 Where the site context changes in respect of occupation and use near trees, repercussions may include a requirement for greater scrutiny and management. Some trees may require specific attention, including structural pruning to reduce risk and improve the safety status within the changed context, as well as to deal with issues of exposure and shelter loss.

6.11 Tree canopy cover varies by species and can change by season. Therefore, their relationship with the post development site must be considered in respect of additions issues, including shadow-cast and light admission and leaf littering.

6.12 Tree retention close to buildings should consider the blockage of views and light, and the possible effects on daylight analysis. Trees can have a material effect on these issues and can lead to post development request for more tree removal, for example based on a requirement for artificial light during daylight hours.

6.13 Deciduous tree shed leaves each autumn that can be subject to local wind patterns, creating local drifts and accumulations. Such issues may require management and can lead to drainage issues including the blockage of drains and gullies, or to the creation of slippery surfaces.

7 Nature of Project Works

7.1 In respect of this planning application, the proposed development is defined as-

We, Kinwest Limited, intend to apply to An Bord Pleanála for permission for a strategic housing development on lands at Auburn House (Protected Structure), Little Auburn and Streamstown off Malahide Road and Carey's Lane, Malahide, Co. Dublin.

The proposed development will consist of the preservation and protection of the existing Protected Structure of Auburn House as 1 no. residential dwelling; the conversion of the existing stables of Auburn House to accommodate 4 no. dwellings and the construction of 406 no. residential dwellings, apartments and duplexes providing for an overall total of 411 no. residential units (102 no. dwellings, 266 no. apartments & 43 no. duplexes) along with 1 no. childcare facility. The proposed development will comprise of:

1) The preservation of the existing three storey 11-bedroom residential dwelling of Auburn House (Protected Structure). The main house is to remain in single residential use (i.e. 1 no. 11 bedroom, three storey detached dwelling).
2) The conversion of the existing stables to the rear of Auburn House into 4 no. two storey terraced residential dwellings (1 no. 3 bed unit, 2 no. 2 bed units and 1 no. 1 bed unit). Internal and external alterations to the stables of the Protected Structure including minor demolition works are proposed to accommodate same.
3) The preservation and protection of the existing woodland of Auburn House.
4) The preservation of existing follys and walls associated with the 'walled garden' with amendments to the garden proposed to accommodate the proposed development.
5) The demolition of the modern bungalow dwelling known as 'Little Auburn' and associated outbuildings.
6) The demolition of detached stable/shed building off Streamstown Lane.
7) The construction of 97 no. residential dwellings (45 no. three bed units, 39 no. four bed units and 13 no. 5 bed units) in detached, semi-detached and terraced dwellings ranging from 2, 2.5 and 3 storey in height.
8) The construction of 309 no. apartments/duplex apartments (136 no. 1-bedroom units, 161 no. 2-bedroom units, 12 no. 3-bedroom units) all provided with balconies/terraces as follows:
(a) Apartment Block 1 consisting of a total of 51 no. units in a 5-storey block (27 no. 1 bedroom units; 22 no. 2 bedroom units; 2 no. 3 bedroom units).
(b) Apartment Block 2 consisting of a total of 57 no. units in a 6-storey block (29 no. 1 bedroom units; 27 no. 2 bedroom units; 1 no. 3 bedroom units).
(c) Apartment Block 3 consisting of a total of 51 no. units in a 5-storey block (27 no. 1 bedroom units; 22 no. 2 bedroom units; 2 no. 3 bedroom units).
(d) Apartment Block 4 consisting of a total of 27 no. units in a 5-storey block (9 no. 1 bedroom units; 17 no. 2 bedroom units; 1 no. 3 bedroom units) along with childcare facility, ancillary resident amenity facilities, plant, waste storage, ESB substation, car parking and bicycle parking at ground floor/undercroft level.

(e) Apartment Block 5 consisting of a total of 28 no. units in a 5-storey block (6 no. 1 bedroom units; 22 no. 2 bedroom units) along with plant, waste storage, car parking and bicycle parking at ground floor/undercroft level.
(f) Apartment Block 6 consisting of a total of 21 no. units in a 4-storey block (5 no. 1 bedroom units; 14 no. 2 bedroom units; 2 no. 3 bedroom units) along with plant, bin store, bicycle parking and maintenance/cleaner's stores at ground floor level.
(g) Apartment Block 7 consisting of a total of 6 no. units in a 4-storey block (6 no. 2 bedroom units) with bin store, bicycle and car parking at ground/undercroft level.
(h) Apartment Block 8 consisting of a total of 25 no. units in a 5-storey block (6 no. 1 bedroom units; 17 no. 2 bedroom units; 2 no. 3 bedroom units) along with bin store, plant, cleaning store and bicycle parking at ground floor level.
(i) Duplex Apartment Block 1 consisting of a total of 6 no. units in a 3-storey block (1 no. 1 bedroom units; 3 no. 2 bedroom units; 2 no. 3 bedroom units) along with bin store at ground floor level.
(j) Duplex Apartment Block 2A consisting of a total of 8 no. units in a 2-storey block (6 no. 1 bedroom units; 2 no. 2 bedroom units) along with bin store and car and bicycle parking at ground floor/undercroft level.
(k) Duplex Apartment Block 2B consisting of a total of 11 no. units in a 3-storey block (8 no. 1 bedroom units; 3 no. 2 bedroom units) along with bin store and bicycle and car parking at ground floor/undercroft level.
(l) Duplex Apartment Block 2C consisting of a total of 9 no. units in a 2-storey block (7 no. 1 bedroom units; 2 no. 2 bedroom units) along with bin store and bicycle and car parking at ground floor/undercroft level.
(m) Duplex Apartment Block 2D consisting of a total of 9 no. units in a 2-storey block (5 no. 1 bedroom units; 4 no. 2 bedroom units) along with bin store and bicycle parking at ground floor/undercroft level.
9) Single level basement below Apartment Blocks 1, 2 & 3 comprising car parking (164 no. spaces), bicycle parking (278 no. spaces), refuse storage, plant rooms, comms room, maintenance room, attenuation tank and services.
10) The provision of 1 no. childcare facility (located within the ground floor of apartment Block 4);
11) The provision of a 2-storey detached community building within the Walled Garden, for use as part of the overall ancillary residential facilities.
12) A total of 540 no. car parking spaces across surface, undercroft/podium and basement level and a total of 716 no. bicycle parking spaces across surface, undercroft/podium and basement level.
13) The construction of 1 no. new vehicular entrance off Malahide Road (providing for a new signalised junction with Back Road and Malahide Road) and adaption of the existing vehicular entrance off Carey's Lane.
14) Utilisation of existing vehicular entrance access and road for pedestrian and cycle route only with vehicular access retained solely for existing residential use.
15) Landscaping including provision of public, communal and private open spaces, playground and boundary treatments.

16) 4 no. ESB substations, 1 no. new foul pumping station, public lighting; proposed foul sewer works along Back Road and Kinsealy Lane and all associated engineering and site works necessary to facilitate the development.

7.2 Considering the scope and scale of the propsed development, then many of the issues dealt with at "Construction Works and Trees" above, will apply at various points and particularly regarding-

a) Direct conflict with proposed structures, thus requiring tree removal.
b) A partial conflict where the "Root Protection Area" is encroached upon by works or ground amendments and cannot be preserved/protected in full.
c) Environmental damage e.g. compaction, capping, sealing – changing the existing ground environment to one that can no longer support tree root function.
d) Construction activity and the use of large plant and machinery that can denature the ground.
e) A change in site context or a change in occupation or use that makes a tree unsuitable for retention.

8 Specific Issues and Arboricultural Concerns

8.1 Sustainable tree retention is heavily reliant on the ability to maintain and conserve existing site and particularly ground conditions near trees. Amendments and repairs cannot be applied retrospectively, making it critical that conservation measures are applied from prior to works commencement and that they continue through the lifetime of the entire construction process.

8.2 As with all developments, this development proposal creates competing demands for available space. Requirements to achieve minimum unit numbers, while providing access, road systems and parking must all comply with DMURS which adds to any consumption of space. The provision of underground services to this development, particularly gravity fed services has require substantial modifications of ground levels and has influenced floor and road levels across the site. Typical services require extensive trenching to provide services routes and invert levels as well as the creation of substantial manholes and chambers for intersections and other underground facilities. In many instances, there are minimum degrees of overburden required above such services. This has created issues at various pints where necessary excavation works have removed any potential to mitigate impacts to trees. Additionally, drainage facilities are required, including systems of storm water attenuation. These include detention basins and rain gardens that effectively comprise substantial earthworks that will retain rainwater during and just after severe weather events. Such features require substantive groundworks and grading that would be contrary to tree retention. In a similar respect, consideration must be given for M&E services that require trenched access. This might include the provision of telecoms, gas or electricity and provides for ancillary issues, for example relating to the provision of site lighting that requires the erection of lighting fixtures and the provision of ducting to provide power to those fixtures.

8.3 Many of the issues noted above have influenced final floor and road levels, which in turn affect the degree to which native topography and levels must be modified.

Additionally, consideration must be given to the future use of new spaces and the degree to which it might be subject to "Part M" requirements regarding gradients and slopes, as well as to usability and future access and management of what may be sloping ground. These issues can require that greater extent of available site space require material conversion, over and above the nominal footprint of the new built structures.

8.4 To compound each of items 8.2 and 8.3 above, the construction works and access associated with the completion of these actions are contrary to tree retention. Each requires the fundamental conversion, disturbance, or removal of ground often substantially greater than the footprint of a new structure or work zone.

8.5 Each of the above issues have been found to apply to various areas of the subject site and have been considered in the compilation of the tree impacts listings. However, and notwithstanding some unavoidable conflicts, some issues have been mitigated and minimised by amended design.

8.6 Accordingly, and from an early stage, it became apparent that much of what is currently open site must be utilised, however, it was also appreciated that linking the various open spaces required the punctuation of various tree groups.

8.7 Equally and regarding the provision of site services, the attainment of finished floor levels required for gravity led systems has meant that some areas of the site will be raised up and this may have repercussions on nearby trees. In many such instances, , including areas towards the northern and north-eastern boundaries, specific strategies must be adopted to achieve rapid grading back to native levels, thereby minimising ill-effects and allowing for maximum tree protection.

8.8 The change of context about the site will be notable, changing from a current context of low-level, incidental social/recreational use by particularly small numbers of people, to one where various areas of the site will see high levels of occupation and use. This change places a greater emphasis on tree safety, which can have repercussions of tree retention, for example where safety requirements exceed tree values and may become apparent where mediocre to poor trees that might otherwise be considered for retention, through location become unsuitable for retention.

8.9 Additionally, the undertaking of a tree survey has also identified a substantial number of trees that through poor quality or ill-health, must be considered for removal. Some of these might be considered for retention, in part or intact, for example where their location raises no safety issue. This context may apply to some of the dead and poor trees within the woodland areas. Unfortunately, there are other trees, for example those currently adjoining public highways (Malahide Road), or those that through location relative to the development proposals, will adjoin new roads, structures or other locations of use and occupation. Such trees should not be considered for retention, other than with radical intervention and cutting and on the basis that their retention will be subject to regular review.

8.10 Two important issue noted across the site relate to natural deterioration and shelter-loss. The sites tree population is dynamic and many of the sites large and older specimens are being lost on an ongoing basis. In other instances, unmanaged and often young, supressed trees have developed tall and elongated forms in dense groups. While apparently healthy, such trees would be unsuitable for retention if isolated or exposed by clearance, felling or natural tree loss. In the interest of maximising tree retention,

some such trees have been requested by the design team. In such instances and in line with the Arboricultural Method Statement and tree and Woodland Management Plan, it may be necessary to apply structural pruning works to address perceived issues.

8.11 Across the site, the larger trees which remain are becoming increasingly exposed, thus exacerbating the issues noted above. This issue is broadly, unavoidable and suggests that natural tree loss will be a regular occurrence in the future. This will have repercussions on site safety, particularly when considering the inevitable increases in occupation and use. This will affect how the site will be managed over time in line with increasing risk potential.

8.12 The loss of older trees from the originally planted population has allowed more invasive species to colonise the site. Note is made of the large numbers of young Sycamore, together with smaller numbers of Ash and Wych Elm. While this may appear positive, we note that many of the Sycamore have suffered chronic Grey Squirrel damage and the Elms are dying of Dutch Elm disease. Additionally, the Ash, that tend to be tall and spindly, are at risk from Chalara canker.

8.13 Nonetheless, the cumulative effect of these three species and particularly the Sycamore is to out-compete the originally planted species, resulting in a poor-quality understory dominated by Sycamore. If not addressed, this will see the progressive development of a Sycamore monoculture.

9 Design Iterations and Arboricultural Considerations

9.1 An earlier survey was carried out in 2014, that was updated in September to December of the 2019, February of 2020 and February 2021. The preliminary survey results were provided to the broader design team to give an early appreciation of the site's tree cover, its quality, condition, and the constraints it presented.

9.2 The majority of changes have arisen in response to feedback from earlier stages in the planning project and liaison with the local planning authority. This led to a changes in site layout and to drainage systems, and collateral changes these changes caused to the wider site.

9.3 some hitherto unforeseen issues have been addressed by means of special technologies. This would include the requested provision of services to a neighbouring site that required a services alignment across the Auburn House entrance drive. This issue has been addressed by the project engineers and referred to in their Construction Management Plan with the intention to use a "no-dig" solution such as "Pipe-jacking".

9.4 With particular regards to trees, the updated "woodland management plan" (see Appendix 1) has been updated to adopt a more conservative approach and to reduce the rate and severity of interventions. It is advised that a more collaborative approach will be adopted, where stake-holders including the local planning authority will, by consultation, maintain an input into the management rates and extent.

9.5 Issues identified by the local planning authority and relating to trees located within what would have become "private open space" have been addressed by the realignment of

boundary fencing and the effective exclusion of those trees from what would have become private garden areas.

10 Identification of Development Impacts to Trees

10.1 The expected tree impacts have been represented graphically on the tree impacts drawing "**Auburn Tree Impacts Plan"** (North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West) as well as within the narrative of this report. This drawing combines the tree constraints plan information with the current stage development details including the architectural and services layouts below, thereby allowing for simple direct comparisons to be made between the existing site context and the development proposals in respect of new structures.

10.2 In this drawing, trees denoted with "Broken Pink" crown outlines are to be removed and those denoted with "Continuous Green" crown outlines are to be retained.

10.3 Detail of the development proposals where gained from drawings provided by-

- Conroy Crowe Kelly Architects – Architectural Layouts
- Waterman Moylan Consulting Engineers – engineering, Levels and Drainage details
- "the big space" Landscape Architects – Landscape Information

10.4 The evaluation is primarily based on minimum protection ranges as defined paragraphs 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 of BS 5837:2012. Any structure, action or apparent need to enter or otherwise disturb/convert the "root protection area" of a site tree has been considered likely to have a negative impact, with the potential to render a tree wholly unsuitable for retention, unsafe or unsustainable.

10.5 The broader assessment attempts to consider both direct and indirect implications, based on perceived construction requirements, as well as how a tree will likely interact with the development in respect of growth, hazard development, light blockage and other social concerns in respect of the changing context, including its effect on tree amenity value.

11 Tree Retention and Loss

11.1 The drawing "Auburn Tree Impacts Plan" comprises the tree survey drawings overlaid by the development drawings, thus providing a graphic representation of the relationship between tree constraints and the development elements. In this drawing, the trees that will be removed, are highlighted in "pink dashed" outlines.

11.2 As noted within the survey data, the review area supports a total of 1348No. individual items, including either individual trees or tree groups (entities comprising multiple trees), including-

- 1 category "A" tree,
- 472No, category "B" trees/groups,

- 698No. category “C” trees/groups
- 177No. category “U” trees/groups

11.3 Normally, all category “U” trees will be removed (many require removal regardless of development). However, there are some scenarios where category “U” trees might be retained, for example on ecological grounds or where any perceived levels of possible threat are considered acceptable. Examples of this may apply some of the category “U” trees located in remote positions or within the woodlands area.

11.4 Of the site’s category “U” trees, the development works appears to require the immediate removal of Nos.- 3, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 24, 38, 43, 46, 59, 63, 145, 203, 209, 214, 225, 248, 263, 263a, 278, 291, 292, 294, 297, 302, 305, 306, 307, 328, 329, 335, 343, 352, 353, 370, 372, 379, 382, 401a, 403, 407, 409, 422c, 430, 434b, 526, 531, 558, 564, 569, 573, 583, 586, 596, 628, 629, 630, 631, 633, 634, 636, 712, 730, 733, 794, 797, 798, 860, 861, 862, 863, 866, 864, 885, 1016, 1027, 1029, 1102, 1011, 1142, 1161, 1157, 1187, 1189, 1192, 1193, 1229, 1267, 1269, 1268, 1278, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1309, 1334, 1336, 1350, 1351, 1355, 1367, 1370, 1371, 1380, B and C.

11.4 Of the site’s “fair” quality, category “B” trees, the development works will require the removal of tree Nos.- 34, 36, 219, 224, 228, 229, 230, 268, 269, 288, 301, 394, 395, 397, 398, 399, 404, 404a, 404c, 408, 707, 710, 711, 726, 727, 731, 732, 1227, 1228, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1243, 1244, 1251, 1259, 1260, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1332, 1333, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1353, 1375, 1383, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1368, 1386 and D.

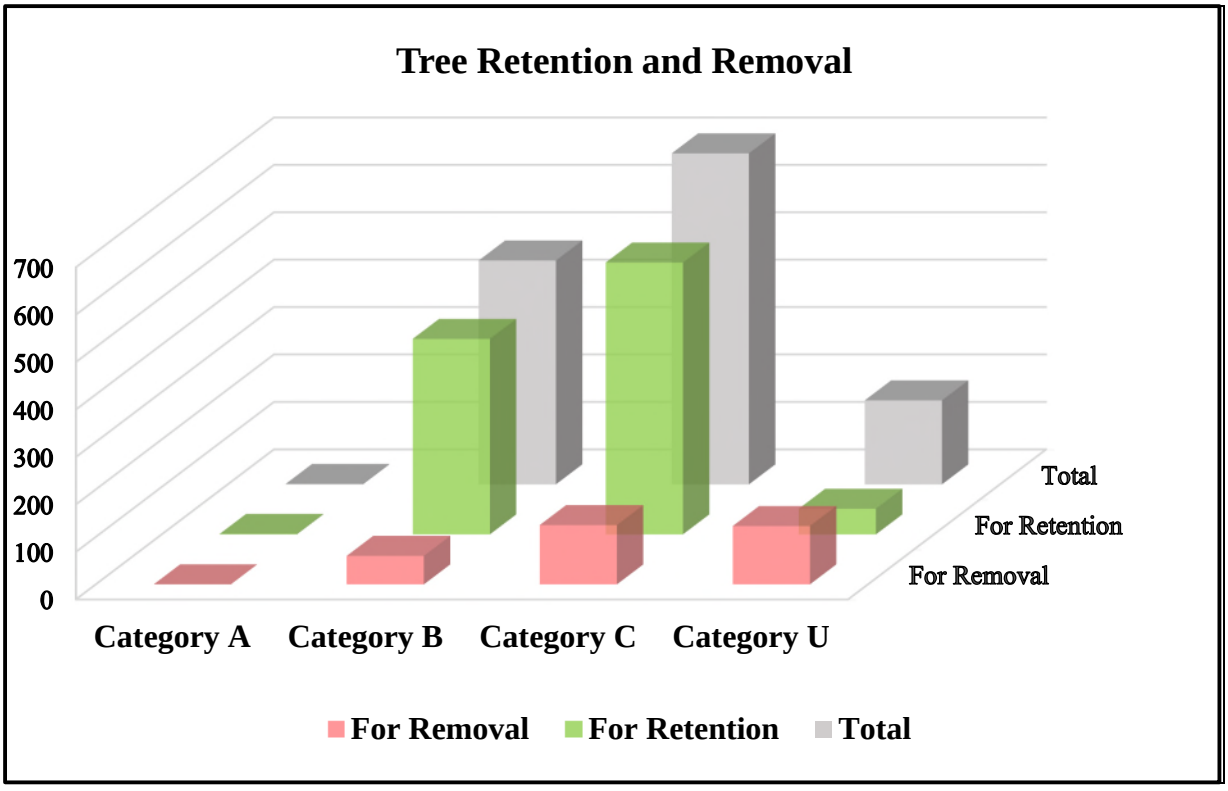

Fig 5 Graphic Representation of Tree Loss/Retention Scenario

11.5 Of the site’s category “poor” quality “C” trees, the development works appears to require the removal of Nos.- 4, 9, 25, 26, 28, 37, 35, 52, 53, 56, 54, 55, 217, 218, 215, 216, 222, 223, 226, 227, 231, 232, 233, 234, 266, 267, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275,

276, 277, 278, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 287, 293, 295, 296, 298, 300, 303, 348, 396, 521, 568, 570, 572, 576, 577, 578, 579, 582, 584, 585, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 597, 599, 600, 618, 619, 620, 621, 704, 705, 706, 713, 401, 402, 404b, 1257, 1258, 1261, 1331, 1335, 1342, 1348, 1349, 1352, 1354, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366,1369, 1370,1372, 1373, 1374, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1381, 1382, 1384, 1385, 1387, 1388 and Tree Line 2b,

11.6 The tree loss breakdown for the proposed developemnt will be-

- 60 Category "B" items
- 125 category "C" items
- 123 category "U" trees

11.7 In addition to tree losses, the development will require the removal of circa 225 metres of hedge.

12 Tree Protection within the Scope of a Development

12.1 The design and management recommendations as set out in "BS5837:2012" are considered as "best practice" regarding the selection, retention, protection, and management of tree within the scope of new developments.

12.2 In respect of tree protection, whether vertical or horizontal, all must conform or equate to the recommendations of Section 6, BS5837: 2012, must be fit for purpose and commensurate with the nature of development and the expected day-to-day activities of the site works.

12.3 This report provides a "Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement" (North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West) at "Appendix 2" to this report, as well as the associated "Tree Protection Plan" drawing "Auburn Tree Protection Plan" (North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West).

12.4 In the drawing, the "Construction Exclusion Zone" is defined by an orange hatching with bold "Orange" lines representing the proposed location of the primary protective "Construction Exclusion Fencing".

12.5 Within the drawing, the areas of "blue hatching" represent areas of know works that are necessary within tree protection zones. Such works involve low impact works that can be achieved using manual means where necessary. Often, such works would relate to the provision of low impact pathways beside trees or through woodlands.

12.6 Within the drawing, the areas of "purple hatching" represent areas where specific works will be undertaken in a manner intended to avoid damage and disturbance to trees. Specifically these works relate to the provision of underground services to adjoining lands that require the traversing of the Auburn House entrance drive and its tree population. In this instance and in line with comments made by the project engineers,

it would be intended to utilise “no-dig” procedures such as “pipe-lacking” or similar to provide services access beneath and without disturbing root bearing soil horizons.

12.7 The above drawing provides only a representation of the protection locations and extents that must be located, positioned and erected under the guidance of the project Arborist. This drawing may require referral to a figured and dimensioned, “construction stage” version of the “Tree Protection Plan” drawing. All recommended protection measures will be installed before the commencement of any site works and must remain in situ (unless under the guidance of the site Arborist) until the completion of all site works.

13 Preliminary Management Recommendations

13.1 Provided in the tree survey table (Table 1) are “Preliminary Management Recommendations”. These recommendations relate to the trees as they existed at the time of the tree review. Therefore and in line with the changing context of the site, such recommendations may no longer apply. Examples include where the felling of trees or other specific works are necessary to facilitate development requirements.

13.2 Many of the concerns raised in the tree survey relate to evidence suggesting mechanical failure to trees, ill-health or contextual issues. These may continue to a point where a trees suitability for retention may change over time.

13.3 Additionally, any development related loss of trees can result in exposure and shelter loss issues. Therefore all retained trees must be reviewed immediately after the primary site clearance works. This will allow for the updating and amending the “preliminary management recommendations” of the primary survey. Such amendments would address such issues as may arise and may include additional structural pruning works . Regular reviews of all retained trees must be maintained, so that early and prompt intervention and action can be applied as required.

13.4 In respect of the management of retained trees and in appreciation of what will be a changes site context, it is advised that a further review of trees will be required. This should be undertake at or immediately after primary site clearance works. The intention would be develop a tree works program that would comprise part of the tree and woodland management plan, but that would incorporate the changes site context and particularly, issues of exposure and shelter loss resulting from felling works. Such a works program will include a suite of tree management and pruning works orientated towards the developed site, but based on a review of the reduced and then exposed remaining tree population.

14 Bibliography

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Appendix 1

Tree and Woodland Management Plan

Brief

To provide a suitable Woodland Management Plan, to compliment and broaden the aspect and scope of the general tree survey and tree protection plan information.

Woodland Management Plan Mission Statement

To provide and maintain a sustainable, safe, and useable woodland/tree amenity within the context of the proposed development.

The Aims of the Plan

The intention of the management plan is to be to provide guidance and a strategy by which the site's existing and future tree population and woodland areas can be managed, maintained, and improved to accommodate the needs, desires, and requirements of all stakeholders.

Specific Aims and Objectives

To provide a sustainable woodland by the management of existing at the installation of new plants.
To maximise the amenity value of the site with specific regard to woodland aspects.
To address biodiversity and ecological issues by way of careful selection of species and location of plants.
To address existing age profile anomalies by managing combined tree management, improvement and replacement planting to create a more diverse age profile over time and assist with sustainability.
To regularly review and monitor tree population regarding site safety and other factors including biotic and abiotic factors.

Proposed Outcome

The provision of safe and sustainable woodland and tree groups by the adoption of a proactive management system, intended to minimise risks and management cost over time.

What is the Woodland Currently?

The Auburn woodlands include a cohesive wooded area to the north, north-west, west and south-west of Auburn house, a wooded belt adjoining the site access drive and part of the larger belt extending from the Swords Road to Streamstown Lane along its Dublin Road boundary, as well as additional small groups and alignments, such as the populations associated with field boundaries and hedges.

Much of the tree population pattern appears to be in keeping with the demesne development of the late 18th century, though is noted to include substantial new and younger additions. Nonetheless, the wooded context of the site is substantial with trees providing for one of the site areas most significant visual elements.

The existing population is quite diverse by way of species, age, and condition. Particular attention is drawn to the detailed study and tree survey that accompanied the primary application for site development that played a notable part in choosing a suitable development plan and layout whilst at the same time preserving a sustainable tree population.

Considering the above, it must be appreciated that the tree population of the site does comprise several quite different woodland areas and types. Therefore, any management plan must adopt elements of more standard amenity-based tree management systems and adapt them to the various areas and differing contexts.

Equally and whilst appreciating the fact that commonly tree management plans tend to relate to commercial forestry, woodland management, and Silviculture, it is equally appreciated that no such values apply to this site, whose ultimate values will be amenity based.

What Will the Woodland Be?

- It will primarily constitute a visual amenity and social use amenity to the proposed development.
- It will provide ecological benefits by way of shelter, food etc. that will in turn attract invertebrates as well as mammals and birds.
- It may provide shelter and a dampening effect particularly during periods of high winds or storm conditions to the general environs of the development area.
- It may provide shadow, shade, privacy, and sound dampening between various elements of the development.

The woodland will not be considered of silvicultural or commercial value and as such, silvicultural management techniques and systems would be of minimal merit.

Management techniques will be orientated towards the maximising of safe tree longevity, the provision of amenity, shelter, and ecological values.

Management Systems

Whilst all management systems should preferably take on a proactive approach, reactive necessities cannot be avoided.

The fundamental basis of any management plan applied will rely on the results of constant and regular review, the information and guidance from which will direct, moderate, and focus any management scheme.

Considering that the context between trees and rates of occupation and use will change greatly,

then tree and site safety will ultimately be of utmost importance.

In respect of this and considering the information provided by the initial tree survey, it must be appreciated that the existing tree population comprises varying tree conditions and states of decline or deterioration.

The preliminary site tree survey carried out as part of the planning process in relation to this development has already highlighted substantial number of issues in respect of individual trees and tree groups. Many specimens are noted to be defective or of poor quality and as such may prove to be of limited longevity or suitable only for limited retention on safety grounds. As such, it must be appreciated from the outset that the existing site tree population is partially flawed and cannot be retained in its entirety over time. For this reason, it is understood that more trees will be lost over time, over and above those associated with site development. This appreciation illustrates the need for replacement planting because of both natural and planned tree removal.

This should not be regarded as counterproductive as the extent and nature of site development is such as to limit space availability for new planting that in turn is critical to population turnover, replacement planting, the provision of age and species diversity and hence the promotion of sustainability over time.

Future Monitoring

It is imperative for site safety and necessary as part of any woodland/tree management plan that the existing tree population be reviewed on a regular basis. Only regular review can hope to identify defective, faulty, or deteriorating trees at an early stage, thereby allowing timely intervention and the minimising of risks. It is equally appreciated that the review of trees can prove onerous and sometimes, would appear to be of variable urgency. In respect of this, it is advised that the site's tree population be divided into various zones, to better identify areas where trees must be reviewed most regularly, as opposed to those areas were less frequent review might suffice. Such zoning will inevitably relate to degrees of occupation and use and the associated potential threat the trees may present to persons or property.

An ongoing tree review will over time, identify specimens that need removal on safety grounds. It is also advised that over time and regarding fine-tune works that safety related to extent, and where necessary, the removal of trees to provide for population thinning and space for ongoing growth. This may prove necessary regarding the provision of additional planting space and the maintenance of a diverse age profile, as well as to prevent/reduce the extent of competition within the existing tree population.

Tree Planting Works

The size, location and composition of existing woodland and tree groups is considered such as to provide minimal likelihood of natural regeneration other than in respect of locally dominant species including Cherry Laurel, Wych Elm, Sycamore and Ash. In respect of this, great concern attaches to the Ash and Elm populations in light of pathological issues relating to

Chalara Canker and Ash, and Dutch Elm disease and Elm trees. Therefore, artificial replacement planting must be relied upon to provide any valuable degree of species and age diversity. In respect of this, envisaged occupation, use, desired amenity and ecological factors, species selection must be addressed on an area specific basis.

In respect of the above, it is appreciated that some of the retainable tree population does not necessarily constitute woodland and in some instances, the selection and use of larger growing native species may not be justified. In such instances, consideration must be given to more standard amenity tree species that might be better suited to their constrained or otherwise artificial environment as well as respecting any desire for greater ornamentation.

Equally, historical factors and prior landscape should be considered, for example the visually dominating use of Lawson, Leyland, and Monterey Cypress in certain areas of the site. These trees currently comprise boundary defining elements of the broader landscape. Such trees while serving a prior purpose are of limited sustainability and might best be considered for replacement with other species.

Planting works must avoid any temptation towards immediacy or attempted short-term completion in favour of works being staggered over time. Age diversity across the existing site is somewhat poor and this can be addressed by spreading new planting works over staggered period, for example on a 5 or 10-year basis as well as on a staggered and progressive basis in accordance with available space associated with natural tree losses.

Areas

The overall site can be divided into four principal areas/types:

a) Field edges (north-west, north, north-east, and east of main site)
b) Main Woodland (north, west, and south-west of Auburn House)
c) Dublin Road boundary belt
d) Auburn House entrance drive woodland belt

It should be appreciated that the existing nature of woodland areas and the expectations of future use, may allow for substantially differing degrees of intervention and management.

Such differences must be advised by estimations and expectation of use and occupation. Available resources must be applied in a manner commensurate with tree related risk that in turn will relate to the usage levels of a given area.

Where trees and woodlands directly adjoin areas of high use and occupation, such as thoroughfares, roads, paths, buildings or areas of know occupation or congregation, then such trees must be given the highest degree of scrutiny in respect of suitability for retention and ongoing review over time in respect of the potential development of hazards.

Where trees are in areas of limited or reduced use and occupation, or where access is specifically restricted, then the need for intensive management and/or intervention would appear to be less onerous. Accordingly, it may be reasonable to assume that such areas might

be specifically designated for “minimal intervention”, for example of ecological grounds and, should the context allow, all including dead and dying trees might be retained in situ.

The differences as outlined above will allow for differing strategies, attaining different outcomes over time. Such differences can readily be adopted under the auspices of any management scheme, but expectations should nonetheless be discussed and agreed with all stakeholders.

Similar issues arise elsewhere about the site whereby the longer-term strategies may be modified to accommodate or adopt specific stakeholder expectations or goals.

Proposed Management Plan Framework

Set out below is the basis of a strategic woodland management plan, separated into its short, medium, and longer-term elements.

In its current format, it provides a basis for management, though equally, it provides for the simple adoption of medium and longer-term goals as may be desired by stakeholders, including site managers, residents, and by inclusion in its development, Fingal County Council.

In respect of this and with the intention of satiating the needs and desires of all parties, this plan should be reviewed regularly, and any additions or amendment should be raised and considered for adoption and inclusion as deemed appropriate.

Immediate Plan – Works to be completed during and immediately post development.

- Undertake works advised within development planning tree survey.
- Review retained trees in respect of effects of tree felling, shelter loss and exposure and produce a secondary works programs to address same.
- Undertake agreed planting works in accordance with development permissions.
- Produce and adopt a monitoring, inspection, and review plan

Short Term Plan – Annual - To be initiated and adopted from site development –

- Review and update the tree conditions (survey) to identify ongoing conditions and need for specific action.
- Review planted material for establishment failure and need for replacement.
- Amend “Short Term Plan” inclusions to include works recommended by above reviews

Medium Term Plan – 5 Year basis

- Review age profile
- Review patterns of tree loss
- Assess need and extent of planting works in respect of short-term tree

management and longer-term population management desires and objectives.

Long Term Plan – 15 Year basis

- Review management plan to date
- Assess for need to amend adjust plan
- Assess for need/benefits of proactive tree removal to provide for planting space or for allocation of new planting areas/zones

A2 Appendix 2 - Arboricultural Method Statement (and Tree Protection Plan)

Method Statement Outline

A2.1 This method statement intends to provide guidance in respect of tree protection on a development site. This is a broad and prescriptive method statement, intended to provide general advice and guidance in respect of trees and tree protection on a typical development site, dealing with issues known at planning stage.

A2.2 Any inability to conform to the recommendations of this method statement or the associated tree protection plan could readily change the sustainability of trees and/or their suitability for retention.

A2.3 This method statement addresses, amongst others, two primary issues, those being –

a) The avoidance/prevention of physical damage to a tree to be retained.

b) The avoidance/prevention of physical damage or disturbance to the ground/earth upon which a tree is reliant.

Drawings

A2.4 This Arboricultural Method Statement must be read with the associated "Tree Protection Plan" drawing, "Auburn Tree Protection Plan". The "planning stage" drawing must be updated for "Construction" stage purposes, to include tree protection ranges/dimensions as defined for that tree within the tree survey table or unless otherwise defined by the project Arborist.

Method Statement Use

A2.5 This Method Statement should be used under the direct guidance of the project Arborist. As limited "construction stage" detail was available at planning stage, it may require amendment and adjustment to address construction stage issues.

Amendments and Modifications to Tree Protection Plan

A2.6 Any amendment to the tree protection plan must be agreed with the project Arborist, including the adoption of specific methodologies and/or procedures and structures for access into/use of certain parts of the above defined "Construction Exclusion Zones". Such procedures, including the provision of suitable ground protection may allow for the relocation of the "Construction Exclusion Fencing" to provide access to and across the previously protected areas.

Works Related Impacts

A2.7 In respect of any necessary and unavoidable structures/works required within or entry into the "RPA" zone, all efforts must be made to minimise impacts. Aerial issues may

require “access facilitation pruning” or clearance pruning. Subterranean works that require excavation must, by design, location, and action, minimise impacts to trees.

Tree Works Specification Updates

A2.8 Many of the tree management recommendations stipulated within the “Preliminary Management Recommendation” section of the primary tree survey, relate to the “as was” site scenario. Because of changing site contexts, these may no longer apply and may require modification to account for the changes that the built project will cause.

General Method Statement

1.0) Overview and Implementation

1.1 **Prior to any site works or construction/demolition related works or access, this method statement will be addressed and discussed by all member of the construction team management.**

1.2 The project Arborist or another suitably qualified person will oversee the application of all tree protection measures and any necessary modifications to this Method Statement (any issues as may have arisen in respect of planning conditions or details as may have changed between the design stage) to provide a basis upon which tree protection will be managed on the construction site.

1.3 Any situation that requires entry into the “root protection zones” of a tree intended for retention must be brought to the attention of the Project Arborist regarding the adoption/amendment of suitable tree protection measures.

1.4 As unforeseen tree losses may compromise project planning permissions, it is imperative that issues relating to tree protection and/or tree damage be brought to the immediate attention of the project Arborist for review and possible discussion with the relevant planning authority.

2.0) Works Sequence

2.1 No construction related works or mechanised site access will occur until the agreed level of tree protection, in accordance with the “Tree Protection Plan”, is completed.

2.2 The only exception to the above will relate to the undertaking of tree works and felling as defined in the Arboricultural report and/or grant of permission.

2.3 On completion of tree felling/site clearance works, the tree management plan will be reviewed, accounting for (if necessary) the updating of the “preliminary Management Recommendations” stipulated in the original Tree Survey.

2.4 Any revised pruning/cutting works will be agreed with the local authority and applied at the earliest possible opportunity.

2.5 After the completion of primary tree clearance, but prior to the commencement of construction works, all "Construction Exclusion" and "Protective" fencing must be erected and "signed-off" as complete, by the Project Arborist.

2.6 Only on completion of all construction works will any/all tree protective measures be removed, and only then in a manner, that does not compromise the "Protection Zones". Such works must be agreed and overseen by Project Arborist.

2.7 At construction works completion stage, all retained trees will be reviewed regarding their condition and longer-term management recommendations and regarding site hand-over,

3.0) Tree Protection

3.1 All tree protection measures and locations must be agreed, overseen, and verified by the Project Arborist prior to works commencement.

3.2 All construction, works or access areas must be enclosed and defined by protective fencing, this comprising the "Construction Exclusion Zone" based upon drawings "Auburn Tree Protection Plan" (Construction Stage version).

3.3 Unless specifically stipulated by the project Arborist, the default minimum range of the protective fencing from a tree is the range stipulated for that tree within the "RPA" (root protection area) column of the original survey.

3.4 Such a fence must be fit for purpose and commensurate with the nature of activity expected upon the site and should comply with "Section 6.2" of BS5837: 2012.

3.5 The fence should be affixed with notification signs such as "TREE PROTECTION AREA - KEEP OUT"

3.6 Structures such as "lock-ups", offices or other temporary site building, not requiring excavation or underground ducting, might be positioned such as to comprise part of the "Construction Exclusion Zone" fencing. All remaining fencing must be continuous with such features and effectively prevents access to protected ground.

3.7 If entry into the "RPA" (Root Protection Area) zones becomes unavoidable, ground protection systems agreed with the project Arborist, will be utilised.

3.8 No amendment, alteration, relocation, or removal of the tree protection fencing shall occur without prior liaison and approval from the Project Arborist.

4.0) Provision of Ground Protection (If Required)

4.1 No vehicular/mechanised access whatsoever will be allowed onto unprotected "Construction Exclusion Area" ground.

4.2 Ground protection can comprise the use of proprietary materials/structures (installed to manufacturer's specifications and recommendations) or procedures that avoid ground damage/disturbance/compaction, or the use of procedures that avoid such effects e.g. manual/pedestrian installation procedures.

4.3 Any system utilised must effectively spread load-weight, avoid compaction, maintain drainage/percolation/aeration, and be installed in a manner that avoids these issues.

4.4 Newly provided access will be strictly limited to the area of the new protection structure.

4.6 Protection installation will require a progressive laying down of ground protection, with previously laid material providing vehicular access to the next zone will be accepted as an approved methodology.

5.0) Works within "RPA" Zone

5.1 Only works and construction practices, agreed with the Project Arborist prior to commencement, will be allowed in the "RPA" area.

5.2 All works will be undertaken under the supervision and guidance of the Project Arborist who will have the authority to stop works if activities are considered such as to have the potential to damage trees.

5.3 Preference must be given to manual labour and techniques within the fenced "RPA" zone.

5.4 On completion of the required works, the area will be inspected by the Project Arborist regarding the reinstatement of the original protection and the relocation of the protective fencing to a position relating to the original "RPA" area.

6.0) Service Installation

6.1 The "Project Arborist" must be consulted for advice and procedural recommendations, in respect of any installation of services within or requiring entry into the "Root Protection Area" of any tree intended for retention.

6.2 Any such works found to be unavoidable, must be undertaken with special care, incorporating the recommendations of both "BS5837: 2012 and the National joint utility groups, guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees (NJUG 10)

6.3 Preference must be given to trench-less techniques including Mole-piping, Directional-drilling manual hydro-trenching (high-pressure water), “Air-Spade” or broken-trench techniques.

7.0) Tree Management and Works

7.1 All tree works should be undertaken under the guidance of the project Arborist

7.2 The primary site clearance and felling should be undertaken at the earliest stage of the overall development works, to enable the re-assessment of all ostensibly retainable trees and the updating of the “Preliminary Management Recommendations” to account for context changes and construction access and/or other issues coming to light.

7.3 All Tree Works must adopt safe work procedures and must be undertaken by staff suitably trained for the purpose at hand and compliant with all legislative, safety and insurance requirements.

7.5 All additional works will be agreed with the local authority and/or other stakeholders and applied at the earliest possible opportunity.

7.6 On completion of site works, the retained tree population will be reviewed and re-evaluated regarding its ongoing condition and the likely requirements of any ongoing or future monitoring or management needs.

8.0) Demolition

8.1 All demolition procedures must be agreed and overseen by the Project Arborist or other suitably skilled staff to monitor for damage and to protect exposed roots/cut-trim exposed roots/oversee backfilling of exposed roots.

8.2 Where access into unprotected “RPA” zone becomes unavoidable then suitable ground protection, provided in accordance with an engineer’s direction and agreed with the Project Arborist will be installed.

8.3 Care will be taken to avoid damage to soil volumes beneath and adjoining demolished structures that may contain tree root material.

8.4 Whilst existing foundations/structures may provide temporary protected access to areas within the “RPA” zone, preference must be given to the location of demolition plant outside of the “RPA” zone.

8.5 Where tree(s) exist near a structure to be demolished then the demolition should be undertaken inwards within the footprint of the existing building (top down, pull back).

8.6 Underground structures (services etc.) within the “RPA” zone should be reviewed with regards to decommissioning and retention in situ in the interest of avoiding tree damage.

8.7 Preference should be given to the retention existing sub-bases where hard surfaces are removed, particularly if the hard surface is to be replaced.

9.0) Ancillary Precautions

9.1 The methodologies as set out in this document apply to all undertakers of work upon or adjoining the site as may require access to the "Construction Exclusion Zone" or the "RPA" area of any tree.

9.2 This document will be disseminated to all persons requiring access to the work site, with all persons undertaking works either before or after the principal development (site investigation works, Landscape Contractors) are subject to the above requirements

9.3 Works outside the "Construction Exclusion Zone" must be controlled to create no potential secondary hazard to tree health.

9.4 Large loads accessing the site must be reviewed regarding clearance and potential tree damage.

9.5 Care must be taken regarding materials that may contaminate the ground. No concrete mixings, diesel or fuel, washings or any other liquid material may be discharged within 10 metres of a tree.

9.6 No fires can be lit within 5 metres of any tree canopy extent.

9.7 No tree will be used for support regarding cables, signs etc.

9.8 The trees should be reviewed on a regular basis throughout the development process and on completion. At that time, additional recommendations regarding tree management may be required.

9.9 Any issue that has the potential to affect site trees must be brought to the attention of the Project Arborist for review and comment.

9.10 Any circumstances that become known whilst the development project is ongoing that either involves trees or access to/works within the construction exclusion zone must be brought to the attention of the Project Arborist for evaluation and advice regarding approach and methodology.

9.11 It is possible that liaison/agreement will be required with the Local Planning Authority regarding compliance with, as well as the verification of the required tree protection measures.

A3 Appendix 3 - Tree Survey

Nature of Survey

A3.1 The criteria put forward in "BS5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations" have provided a basis for this report.

A3.2 The data collected has been represented in table form as "Table 1" within this appendix to the report. This appendix includes a Survey Methodology, Survey Key, Survey Abbreviations, Condition Category Definitions and a brief resume of the typical application of Tree Protection measures as defined within the above standard and as relates to the "RPA" zones defined both within the survey table and on the "TCP" drawing.

A3.3 The survey, its findings and management recommendations relate to the site and the conditions thereon at the time of the survey. It relates to a "do nothing" or "as is" scenario and intends to provide an impartial representation of the site's tree population, regardless of any possible development works. It is likely that changes in site usage, development or other environmental changes will require an amendment of any tree's potential retention status and its preliminary management recommendations, and in some instances, may require the re-classification of a tree's suitability for retention.

Drawing References

A3.4 The survey must be read with the "Tree Constraints Plan" drawing "Auburn Tree Constraints Plan" (North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West) regarding the representation of tree positions, crown forms, "RPA" extents and colour reference to category systems. Trees omitted from the supplied drawing may be "sketched in" to "Auburn Tree Constraints Plan". Any such trees should be located and plotted by professional means to identify the constraints such trees have upon the site.

A3.5 A green coloured outline represents each tree crown. It is scaled to represent the north, east, south, and west crown radii as denoted in the survey table. Each tree (categories A-green, B-blue, and C-grey only) have been apportioned a "Root Protection Area" (RPA see below) denoted as a dashed orange circle.

A3.6 The development of a Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) provides a design tool regarding tree retention. Such a plan combines the topographical land survey drawing with additional information as provided by the tree survey. The aspects of the tree's existence recorded on the "TCP" are, firstly, the tree canopies, represented by the four cardinal compass point radii (Sp: R in survey Table 1). Secondly, and following paragraphs 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 of BS5837: 2012, we represent each tree's "Root Protection Area" (RPA). For design purposes, it approximates the position of the tree protection fencing to be erected before the commencement of any site works, thus excluding all site activities other than those dealt with by way of the "Arboricultural Implication Assessment" and "Arboricultural Method Statement".

A3.7 The “Tree Constraints Plan” depicts the extent and location of constraints, placed upon the site by the trees. The “Tree Constraints Plan” represents both the true canopy form (north, east, south, and west radii) but also the “RPA” as defined above. These constraints are provided to advise regarding the design and layout of a proposed development.

Survey Intent and Context

A3.8 This document intends to highlight the extent and nature of the material of Arboricultural interest on the site in question.

Survey Data Collection and Methodology

The Survey

A3.9 The earlier surveys have been reviewed and updated on an ongoing basis including the most recent during February of 2021. This survey portion of the overall report is not an Implication Assessment though but provided some of the basic information regarding its compilation. The compilation of this survey was guided by the recommendations of BS 5837: 2012. This survey typically includes trees of stem diameters exceeding 150mm at approximately 1.50 metres from ground level. The survey relates to current site conditions, setting and context.

A3.10 Each tree in the survey has a consecutive number that relates directly to the survey text. Measurements are metric and defined in metres and millimetres. All trees referred to in the survey text have been measured to provide information regarding canopy height and canopy spread (north, east, south, and west radii), level of canopy base and stem diameter at 1.50 meters from ground level. The dimensions provided are intended to provide a reasonable representation of a tree’s size and form. While efforts are made to maintain accuracy, visual obstruction, especially regarding trees in groups, requires that some tree dimensions be estimated only.

Inspection and Evaluation Limitations and Disclaimers

A3.11 The information set out in this report relates to the review of a tree population on the site in question. As such, the information provided is based on a general review of trees and does not constitute a detailed review of any one of the individual specimens. Such an evaluation (tree report) would require the gathering of substantially more information than that dealt with in this survey.

A3.12 The survey is not a safety assessment and the parameters reviewed within this survey context would be substantially deficient in extent to provide for a reliable safety assessment. The survey is intended to provide a general and qualitative review to assist in gauging the suitability of an individual tree for retention within a development context. All trees are subject to impromptu failure and damage. The assessment of risk as may be presented by a tree requires the review of numerous factors more than those

noted herein and as such, remains outside the scope of this document and any attempt to use the information herein for such proposes will render the information invalid.

A3.13 A competent and experienced Arborist has completed all inspection and tree assessment. The inspection involves visual assessment only, which has been carried out from ground level. No below ground, internal, invasive, or aerial (climbing) inspection has been carried out.

A3.14 Trees are living organisms whose health, condition and safety can change rapidly. All trees should be re-evaluated regarding their condition on an annual basis or after substantial trauma such a storm event, other damage, or injury. The results and recommendations of this survey will require review and reassessment after one year from the date of execution. This survey does not constitute a review of tree or site safety. Attempts to use the contents herein for such purposes will render the contents invalid.

A3.15 Throughout the undertaking of the survey, several factors acted against the inspectors, contriving to reduce the accuracy of the survey.

Seasonality

A3.16 The various surveys have been carried out during different seasons. Some of the signs, typically symptomatic of ill-health or defect within a tree, may not have been available to view at the time of the survey or may have been obscured by seasonality related factors. Some of the fruiting bodies of various fungi, parasitic upon or causing decay or disease in trees, may have been out of season and unavailable to view. This survey can only comment upon symptoms of ill-health or defects visible at the time of the inspection.

Survey Key

Species	Refers to the specific tree species
Age	Referred to in generalized categories including: -
Y - Young	A young and typically small tree specimen.
S/M - Semi-Mature	A young tree, having attained dimensions that allow it to be regarded independently of its neighbours but typically, would be less than 50% of its ultimate size.
E/M - Early-Mature	A specimen, typically 50% - 100% of ultimate dimensions but with substantial capacity for mass and dimensional increase remaining.
M - Mature	A specimen of dimensions typical of a full-grown specimen of its species. Future growth would tend to be extremely slow with little if any dimensional increase.
O/M - Over-Mature	An old specimen of a species having already attained or exceeded its naturally expected longevity.
V - Veteran	An extremely old, veteran specimen of a species, usually of low vigour and typically subject to rapid decline and deterioration or of very limited future longevity.

Tree Dimensions	All dimensions are in meters. See notes regarding limitation of accuracy.
Ht.	Tree Height
CH	Lowest canopy height
N, E, S, W	Tree Canopy Spread measured by radii at north, east, south, and west
Dia.	Stem diameter at approx. 1.50m from ground level.
RPA	Root Protection Area, as a radius measured from the tree's stem centre.
Con	Physical Condition
G Good	A specimen of generally good form and health
G/F Good/Fair	
F Fair	A specimen with defects or ill health that can be either rectified or managed typically allowing for retention
F/P Fair/Poor	
P Poor	A specimen whom through defect, disease attack or reduced vigour has limited longevity or maybe un-safe
D Dead	A dead tree
Structural Condition	Information on structural form, defects, damage, injury, or disease supported by the tree
PMR – Preliminary Management Recommendations	Recommendation for Arboricultural actions or works considered necessary at the time of the inspection and relating to the existing site context and tree condition. Works considered as urgent will be noted.
Retention Period	
S – Short	Typically, 0 -10 years
M – Medium	Typically, 10 -20 years
L – Long	Typically, 20 – 40 years
L+	Typically, more than 40 years
Category System	The Category System is intended to quantify a tree regarding its Arboricultural value as well as a combination of its structural and physical health.
Category U	Particularly poor quality, dangerous or diseased trees that offer no realistic sustainability
Category A	A typically a good quality specimen, which is considered to make a substantial Arboricultural contribution
Category B	Typically including trees regarded as being of moderate quality
Category C	Typically including generally poor-quality trees that may be of only limited value.
	The above categories are further subdivided regarding the nature of their values or qualities.
Sub-Category 1	Values such as species interest, species context, landscape design or prominent aspect.
Sub-Category 2	Mainly cumulative landscape values such as woods, groups, avenues, lines.
Sub-Category 3	Mainly cultural values such as conservation, commemorative or historical links.

Table 1 – Tree Data Table

Auburn Main Site

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	F/P	11.00	0.00	4.50	4.00	2.50	3.00	2	270	3.24	Suppressed, distorted and affected by early life grey squirrel feeding about higher crown has resulted in dieback and breakage. Is of poor quality and dubious sustainability.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
2	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	M/A	F	13.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	280	3.36	A young specimen heavily suppressed at lower levels with best canopy now at elevated levels only.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
3	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	P	9.00	0.00	6.00	5.00	4.50	1.00	3	220	2.64	Chronically distorted and exhibiting evidence of early life collapse in a north-westerly direction. Tree remains vigorous but is distorted and may be prone to failure. Issues of Dutch Elm disease within locality suggest minimal sustainability on pathological grounds.	Remove.	N/A	U
4	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	F	12.00	2.00	4.50	5.00	3.00	2.50	2	300	3.60	Typically unbalanced to east towards roadway. Remains vigorous but prevalence of Dutch Elm disease within locality suggest minimal sustainability on pathological grounds.	Cut ivy and review regularly regarding possible attack by Dutch elm disease.	S	C2
5	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	P	5.50	1.00	2.00	4.50	1.00	0.00	1	300	3.60	Comprises a single remnant sucker after the loss of original tree. Is unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
8	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	P	5.50	5.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	60	0.72	Comprises a decapitated and broken stump subsequent failure of adjoining beech.	Remove.	N/A	U
9	Elm *(Ulmus Sp.)*	E/M	F	12.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1	160	1.92	A drawn up and now exposed whip subsequent to the loss of near neighbours. Is of poor quality and dubious retention merit in isolation.	Review regularly	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
11	Elm *(Ulmus Sp.)*	E/M	F/P	10.00	2.25	5.00	3.00	1.50	3.00	1	200	2.40	Distorted and heavily unbalanced to North. Is of dubious sustainability considering Dutch Elm disease within general vicinity.	Review regularly	S	C2
12	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	P	9.00	2.50	1.00	4.00	4.00	1.00	1	320	3.84	Suffered chronic damage during failure of adjoining beech. Is unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
13	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F/P	10.00	5.00	0.00	3.00	4.50	1.00	1	220	2.64	Drawn-up and unbalanced with. Unsuitable for retention in roadside position.	Remove.	N/A	U
14	Elm *(Ulmus Sp.)*	S/M	P	5.50	5.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.50	1	200	2.40	Appears to have suffered chronic damage during failure of adjoining tree and exists as a slender stump is suitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
17	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M/A	F/P	13.00	7.00	4.00	4.50	3.50	3.00	1	350	4.20	Higher crown has been badly damaged by grey squirrel feeding and subsequent storm damage. Location presents little current threat, but tree is considered unsustainable.		S	C2
18	Elm *(Ulmus Sp.)*	E/M	F	13.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	0.00	2.50	1	250	3.00	Distorted and unbalanced but maintaining reasonable vigour. Prevalence of Dutch Elm disease in area suggest tree is unsustainable through pathological reasons.		S	C2
19	Elm *(Ulmus Sp.)*	E/M	F	12.00	4.00	2.00	2.50	1.50	1.50	1	240	2.88	Young and vigorous though suppressed at lower levels. May be subject to Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
20	Elm *(Ulmus Sp.)*	E/M	F	14.00	5.00	3.00	4.50	3.50	3.00	1	260	3.12	A young and vigorous specimen affected by prior storm damage of wound at circa 5.50 m. Is likely to succumb to Dutch Elm disease.	Review with regard retention context and suitability for retention.	S	C2
21	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	E/M	G/F	18.00	7.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	1	330	3.96	A particularly tall and slender specimen heavily divided at circa 9.00 m.	Review regularly.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
22	Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	M/A	G/F	5.50	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	170	2.04	Maintaining good vigour and comprising typical portion of woodland under story.		L	B2
23	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	E/M	F/P	13.00	5.50	3.00	3.00	1.50	2.50	1	220	2.64	Tall and slender but maintaining good vigour and vitality.	Review regularly.	S	C2
24	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	G	26.00	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.00	5.50	1	890	10.68	A large specimen of reasonable vigour and vitality heavily divided at 7.00 m with dominant ascending leader affected by chronic decay at 8.00 m. Tree will be subject to mechanical failure. Structural pruning may allow for improved interim retention.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
25	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	14.00	8.00	4.50	4.00	2.50	2.50	1	340	4.08	Distorted and damaged by early life grey squirrel feeding. Remains vigorous may offer interim sustainability.	Cleanout review regarding retention context.	M	C2
26	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	11.00	3.50	4.50	3.00	0.00	1.00	1	200	2.40	Chronically distorted and of dubious retention merit.		S	C2
28	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	8.50	5.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	1.50	1	180	2.16	A drawn up and spindly with of one-sided form. Remains vigorous.	Review with retention context.	M	C2
29	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	F	14.00	2.00	6.00	5.50	4.50	5.00	1	640	7.68	Broad and spreading specimen of reasonable vigour and vitality. Scaffold limbs to South have suffered substantial damage and now subject to localised decay.	Structural pruning may allow for interim retention.	M	C2
30	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	M	G/F	6.50	2.50	4.00	3.50	1.50	1.00	4	130	1.56	Distorted through suppression but is maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
31	Norway Spruce *(Picea abies)*	M/E	F	13.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	2.00	2.00	1	170	2.04	Specimen of a species not typically regarded as suitable for ornamental plantings. Remains vigorous with immense potential continued growth. May not suit retention in isolation.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
32	Norway Spruce *(Picea abies)*	S/M	P	8.00	3.50	4.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	220	2.64	Has suffered lower stem cut wounding.	Remove.	N/A	U
33	Norway Maple *(Acer platanoides)*	E/M	P	12.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	3.50	3.50	1	250	3.00	Chronically distorted having suffered early life damage related to grey squirrel feeding. Is unsustainable beyond short-term.	Review regular basis regarding long-term suitability for retention.	S	C2
34	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M/A	G/F	16.00	2.50	7.00	6.00	3.00	3.00	1	520	6.24	Supports notable imbalance to north general vigour and vitality remains good. Crown is heavily divided at circa 6.00 m.		L	B2
35	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	G/F	14.00	4.00	2.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	1	330	3.96	Suppressed and distorted as result of proximity to near neighbours. Has sustained prior damage and distortion possibly linked with early life grey squirrel feeding. Crown supports deadwood and breakages.	Review the retention context. Cleanout.	M	C2
36	Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	M	G/F	7.00	1.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	1	320	3.84	Squat and suppressed by larger trees but maintaining good vigour. Comprises typical part of woodland undergrowth.		L	B2
37	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	17.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	2.00	0.00	1	250	3.00	Heavily unbalanced to north-east as result of suppression. Lower stem support minor element of decay.		M	C2
38	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2	180	2.16	Exists as a decapitated stump.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
39	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	21.00	4.00	4.50	1.00	2.00	0.00	1	190	2.28	Suppressed distorted and of reduced quality. Of questionable suitability of retention and as part of woodland thicket.	Review of the development context.	S	C1-2
40	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M/A	P	6.00	0.00	9.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	1	370	4.44	Appears to be partially uprooted, arising from position on stream side bank. Supports particularly heavy imbalance to north east. Presents limited threat at present however may prove unsuitable for retention dependent upon retention context.	Remove	N/A	U
41	Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	M/A	F	6.00	0.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	1	180	2.16	Comprises typical part of woodland thicket.		M	C2
42	Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	M/A	F	5.50	0.00	1.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1	160	1.92	Suppressed and distorted comprise typical part of woodland under story.		M	C2
43	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	P	13.00	9.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1	150	1.80	Previously decapitated and effectively defunct. Ill-suited to retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
44	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	15.00	12.00	1.00	5.00	2.50	0.00	1	180	2.16	Drawn-up and whip-like supporting limited high crown raising concerns with regard suitability for retention if exposed or isolated.		M	C2
45	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M/A	F	6.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	1	360	4.32	Drawn-up supporting limited high crown. Crown has sustained prior damage and distortion possibly attributable to grey squirrel feeding in early life. Vigour and vitality remain fair. May prove suitable with application of suitable formative and structural pruning.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
46	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M/A	P	5.00	9.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	2.00	1	350	4.20	Drawn-up with limited high crown and subject to chronic decay near ground level.	Remove.	N/A	U
47	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M/A	G	6.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	1	390	4.68	Drawn-up and slightly suppressed but maintaining good general vigour and vitality.		L	B2
48	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	G/F	23.00	4.00	8.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	1	860	10.32	A large specimen whose form has been distorted by proximity of near neighbours. General vigour and vitality appear good though tree exhibits widespread evidence of prior deadwood development and both within and branch loss.	Review with regard retention context and cleanout.	M	C1-2
49	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F/P	8.00	3.00	6.00	5.00	3.00	1.50	1	170	2.04	Squat and distorted as result of prior apex loss. Of questionable suitability of retention only as part of woodland thicket.		S	C2
50	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	F/P	20.20	1.00	5.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	1	200	2.40	Suppressed and distorted but maintaining good vigour. Comprises typical part of woodland thicket.		M	B2
51	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	20.00	0.00	8.00	1.00	0.00	2.50	1	200	2.40	Chronically unbalanced and potentially unstable. Ill-suited to retention and as part of woodland thicket.	Ill-suited to retention	S	C2
52	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	13.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	2	290	3.48	Two close-proximity stems arise possibly as individual trees. Single crown is created. Appears be maintaining good vigour.		M	C2
53	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M/A	F	15.00	4.00	2.00	5.50	7.00	2.00	1	410	4.92	Heavily unbalanced to east as result of suppression by near neighbours. General vigour and vitality remain good.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
54	Oak *(Quercus robur)*	M	F/P	16.00	2.50	6.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	1	880	10.56	Exhibits classic signs of prior decline with canopy being of low vigour and supporting notable deadwood. Tree has undergone substantial prior pruning and is subject to several wounds, some of which are now subject to decay. Tree is of limited sustainability.	Clean-out and review regarding retention context and additional management requirements for retention. Review on annual basis.	M	C2
55	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	F	6.00	0.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	150	1.80	Young and vigorous but suppressed as result of position beneath canopy of oak 54.		M	C2
56	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M/A	F	16.00	2.50	6.00	4.50	4.50	5.00	4	350	4.20	A close-knit and almost circular group of trees arising from close-proximity to one another but creating a single larger crown form. Vigour and vitality remain good though suppression, competition and distorted individual crown forms may lead to mechanical problems in later life.		L	C2
57	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	16.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	1	200	2.40	Drawn-up and whip-like, supporting limited high crown only. Is maintaining good vigour and vitality book raises some concern in respect of suitability for retention if exposed or isolated.		L	C2
58	Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	M	G	7.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	160	1.92	Drawn-up and narrow, comprising typical part of woodland under story.		L	C2
59	Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	M	P	8.00	0.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	2.50	1	280	3.36	In a state of decline with extensive decay about lower stem. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
60	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	G	15.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	2.00	5.00	1	290	3.48	Distorted as a result of competition by neighbouring specimens but is maintaining good vigour. Higher crown shows evidence of damage possibly attributable to tree squirrel feeding.		L	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
61	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	16.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	1.00	2.00	1	320	3.84	Slightly unbalanced to north with limited high crown. Previous ivy was curtailed by severance.		M	C2
62	Norway Maple *(Acer platanoides)*	E/M	F/P	12.00	2.50	4.00	3.00	1.50	2.50	1	380	4.56	Becomes multi-stemmed at low level raising some concern regarding mechanical integrity in later life. Small stature and good vigour suggest sustainability for short to medium term at least.		M	C2
63	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	P	8.00	2.50	4.00	4.50	3.00	3.00	1	240	2.88	Generally unbalanced to north east but has sustained decapitation at circa 4.00 m in past leading to chronic a distorted form. Small stature may allow for limited retention subject to regular review.	Small stature may allow for limited retention subject to regular review.	S	C2
64	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	E/M	G/F	12.00	2.25	5.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	1	300	3.60	Slightly unbalanced to north east but maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
65	Silver Fir *(Abies alba)*	M	F/P	22.00	10.00	6.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	1	760	9.12	A large and aged specimen having sustained decapitation at circa 15.00 m in past. Prior decapitation has resulted in massive crown distortion and reorientation of crown leaders. Crown distortion raises concern with regard mechanical integrity and predisposition towards mechanical failure. Vigour and vitality are fair but variable. Tree is worthy of retention dependent upon retention context.	Review with regard retention context and suitable management.	S	C1-2
66	Elm *(Ulmus Sp.)*	S/M	G/F	9.00	3.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	1	160	1.92	Tall and drawn-up, maintaining good vigour and vitality. Maybe predisposed to attack by Dutch elm disease.		M	C2
67	Elm *(Ulmus Sp.)*	S/M	F	12.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1	180	2.16	Drawn-up and unbalanced to north-east. Maybe predisposed to attack by Dutch elm disease.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
68	Scots Oak *(Quercus robur)*	E/M	F/P	17.00	8.00	1.00	4.00	3.00	1.50	1	280	3.36	Tall and drawn-up, notably unbalanced to east. Vigour and vitality are fair though western side of crown is suppressed as result of proximity to adjoining ash. Basal region suggests early life wounding.	Review with regard retention context and suitability for various management applications.	M	C2
69	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	M	F	5.50	2.50	1.00	4.00	1.50	0.00	1	150	1.80	Suppressed and unbalanced to east but maintaining fair vigour and vitality.		M	C2
70	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	21.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	6.00	1	620	7.44	A large specimen whose stem supports a notable imbalance to north-east. Basal region is substantially exposed suggesting high likelihood of partial uprooting or collapse during early life. Tree exhibits no further signs of instability at present borders basal region indicate internal decay. Vigour and vitality appear good.	Consider cleaning out.	M	C2
71	Larch *(Larix decidua)*	E/M	D	13.00	9.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	0.00	1	240	2.88	Completely dead and at risk of collapse.	Remove.	N/A	U
72	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	F	7.00	2.00	4.00	3.50	2.50	3.00	1	230	2.76	Suppressed and safely unbalanced and north-east with bark damage to lower south-western stem. Worthy of retention but should be reviewed on regular basis.	Worthy of retention should be reviewed on regular basis.	S	C2
73	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	13.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1.00	2.00	1	200	2.40	Suppressed and unbalanced and north east as result of proximity to near neighbours.		M	C2
74	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	G/F	14.00	3.50	4.50	3.50	2.00	2.50	1	250	3.00	Suppressed and drawn-up as a result of proximity to near neighbours. General vigour and vitality appear good. Drawn-up stature raises some concern regarding retention in isolation or if exposed.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
75	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	G/F	14.00	7.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	2.50	1	310	3.72	Tall and drawn-up but of good vigour. Some concern exists in relation to stature should tree be exposed or isolated.		L	B2
76	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F/P	7.00	4.00	1.00	4.00	2.50	0.00	1	150	1.80	Suppressed and distorted but small stature peers present little threat at present.		S	C2
77	Larch *(Larix decidua)*	M/A	G/F	17.00	10.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1	400	4.80	Slightly unbalanced and drawn-up with limited high crown. Stem deformities raise some concern in respect of mechanical integrity particularly should tree be exposed or isolated.		M	C2
78	Larch *(Larix decidua)*	M	F	18.00	9.00	5.00	5.00	1.00	0.00	1	340	4.08	Tree supports notable imbalance to north-east with limited high crown raising some concern should tree to sustain exposure or isolation in future.		M	B2
79	Cappadocian Maple *(Acer cappadocicum)*	M/A	F/P	15.00	2.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3	260	3.12	Triple-stemmed from near ground level with evidence of old wounds and compression fork development. Vigour and vitality remain good suggesting some degree of sustainability.		S	C2
80	Cappadocian Maple *(Acer cappadocicum)*	E/M	D	12.00	4.00	2.00	3.50	1.00	1.00	1	270	3.24	Completely dead and in need of removal.	Remove.	N/A	U
81	Austrian Pine *(Pinus nigra)*	M/A	F	18.00	10.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1	420	5.04	Tall, drawn-up with limited high crown raising issues regarding sustainability should tree be exposed or isolated. General vigour and vitality appear good at present.		L	B2
82	Larch *(Larix decidua)*	M/A	G/F	15.00	11.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	1	330	3.96	Tall with limited high crown that is broad and spreading. Vigour and vitality appear good at present.		L	B2
83	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F/P	10.00	2.50	4.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	1	260	3.12	In a particularly poor state having suffered widespread mechanical damage. Is ill-suited to retention.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
84	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	P	5.50	2.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	1	180	2.16	Suppressed distorted and substantially damaged. Present minimal threat at present but is unlikely to prove sustainable.	Should be considered for removal and replacement.	S	C2
85	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F/P	8.00	4.00	2.00	4.50	2.00	0.00	1	200	2.40	Heavily suppressed and has suffered apex loss in recent past. Presents no threat at present but is unlikely to prove sustainable.	Should be considered for removal to provide space for additional trees.	N/A	U
86	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	G/F	16.00	2.00	6.00	4.50	3.00	4.50	1	320	3.84	Young and vigorous but notably unbalanced to north east as result of suppression.		L	B2
87	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	E/M	G/F	15.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	5.00	1	290	3.48	Slightly unbalanced to south-west but maintaining good general vigour and vitality. Crown has sustained minor localised prior damage.		M	C2
88	Monterey Cypress *(Cupressus macrocarpa)*	S	F	4.50	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	480	5.76	Young and vigorous with immense growth potential for future.		L	C2
89	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F/P	12.00	4.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	5.00	1	160	1.92	Suppressed, distorted and heavily unbalanced to west. Primary stem is compromised at 3.50 m with notable cavity. Tree is likely to prove sustainable but appears to present minimal threat at present.	Review regularly with regard suitability for retention.	S	C2
90	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	P	9.00	3.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	1	170	2.04	Suppressed distorted and damaged about middle crown. Is unlikely to prove sustainable but appears to present minimal threat at present.		S	C2
91	Norway Maple *(Acer platanoides)*	M	P	14.00	2.00	0.00	3.00	7.00	4.00	1	500	6.00	Heavily unbalanced to south and affected by chronic decay and passed mechanical failure at ground level. Tree is at high risk of collapse.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
92	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	13.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	1.00	2.00	1	240	2.88	Supports nominal imbalance to north-east. Supports sizeable wound on lower north-eastern stem as result of removal of coal dominant leader that may lead to decay and mechanical impairment in later life.	Review with regard retention context and on regular basis throughout future.	S	C2
93	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	S/M	P	4.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	160	1.92	Squat and suppressed with minimal sustainability.		S	C2
94	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	F	6.00	1.50	4.50	4.50	1.50	1.00	1	150	1.80	Suppressed and heavily unbalanced to north east but maintaining good vigour.		M	C2
95	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	P	9.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1	180	2.16	Suppressed distorted and has sustained prior apex damage. Small stature presents minimal threat that tree is unlikely to prove sustainable.	Review regarding retention context and ongoing suitability for retention.	S	C2
96	Norway Maple *(Acer platanoides)*	S/M	F	10.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	0.00	1	190	2.28	Unbalanced and north east but maintaining fair vigour but is unbalanced mechanically poor.	Review regarding sustainability.	S	C2
97	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	E/M	F	14.00	2.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	240	2.88	Vigorous but supporting slightly distorted crown.		L	B2
98	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	F/P	10.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	3.00	1.00	1	170	2.04	Suppressed distorted and of dubious sustainability.	Review regarding retention context and sustainability.	S	C2
99	Oak *(Quercus robur)*	E/M	F	15.00	7.00	4.00	7.00	1.00	0.00	1	260	3.12	Heavily unbalanced to north-east supporting limited high crown only. Appears to present minimal threat at present.		M	C2
100	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	P	12.00	4.00	1.50	2.00	4.00	3.00	1	180	2.16	Drawn-up and whip-like but has sustained extensive squirrel feeding damage to middle crown. Of limited sustainability.	Review on regular basis regarding suitability for retention.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
101	Cappadocian Maple *(Acer cappadocicum)*	E/M	P	11.00	4.50	0.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	1	270	3.24	Unbalanced and has sustained splitting about lower stem. Collapse is imminent.	Remove.	N/A	U
102	Cappadocian Maple *(Acer cappadocicum)*	M/A	F	12.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.50	3	410	4.92	Triple-stemmed from near ground level raising concern in respect of mechanical integrity. Vigour and vitality remain good.		M	C2
103	Cappadocian Maple *(Acer cappadocicum)*	M/A	F	13.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	3.00	1	330	3.96	Suppressed, distorted and supporting notable wounds on primary stem.		M	C2
104	Cappadocian Maple *(Acer cappadocicum)*	M/A	F	12.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	3.00	4.00	1	330	3.96	Slightly unbalanced to west and arising from bank side position. Appears to be maintaining good vigour.		L	B2
105	Cappadocian Maple *(Acer cappadocicum)*	M/A	F/P	14.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	4.00	1	390	4.68	Suppressed, distorted and showing evidence of bark necrosis and localise decay.		M	C2
106	Cappadocian Maple *(Acer cappadocicum)*	S	F	10.00	6.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	2.50	1	140	1.68	Drawn-up and whip-like		M	C2
107	Cappadocian Maple *(Acer cappadocicum)*	S	F	10.00	6.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1	140	1.68	Drawn-up and whip-like.		M	C2
108	Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	M	F	5.50	1.50	2.00	1.50	3.00	2.00	1	180	2.16	Suppressed distorted but maintaining good vigour.		M	C2
109	Cappadocian Maple *(Acer cappadocicum)*	M/A	F/P	10.00	4.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	3.00	1	280	3.36	Unbalanced to south west and arising from lower stream embankment. Has sustained notable early life damage and supports extensive dead-wood.		S	C2
110	Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	M/A	F	4.50	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	1	160	1.92	Suppressed, distorted but maintaining good vigour.		M	C2
111	Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	E/M	F	4.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	1	110	1.32	Comprising typical portion of woodland under story.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
112	Cappadocian Maple *(Acer cappadocicum)*	S	F	9.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	1	150	1.80	Drawn-up and whip-like.		M	C2
113	Cappadocian Maple *(Acer cappadocicum)*	M/A	F	11.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	3	410	4.92	Multi-stemmed from near ground level and arising from streamside position. Arises from position adjoining Ash No.114.		M	C2
114	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	D	9.00	5.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	210	2.52	Exists as a large decapitated stump at risk of collapse.	Remove.	N/A	U
115	Cappadocian Maple *(Acer cappadocicum)*	S	F	8.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1	120	1.44	Drawn-up and whip-like.		M	C2
116	Cappadocian Maple *(Acer cappadocicum)*	S/M	F/P	9.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1	150	1.80	Suppressed distorted and has sustained notable middle crown damage and localise decay. Of dubious origin creation of dubious sustainability.		S	C2
117	Cappadocian Maple *(Acer cappadocicum)*	M	F	14.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	5.50	1	620	7.44	Large specimen supporting typical imbalance to south west. Arises from bank top position. Vigour and vitality remain good though dead-wood is noted as is evidence of localised storm damage.		L	B2
118	Cappadocian Maple *(Acer cappadocicum)*	M/A	F	14.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	4.00	3.00	1	340	4.08	Slightly distorted as result of suppression but maintaining good vigour. Has sustained early life bark-damage and now associated with localised decay.		M	B2
119	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F/P	9.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	4.00	1	160	1.92	Distorted and has sustained early life squirrel feeding bark damage. Of poor quality and questionable sustainability.		S	C2
120	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S	F	9.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1	120	1.44	Drawn-up and whip-like comprising typical portion of woodland under story.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
121	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	P	5.50	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1	110	1.32	Decapitated as result of early life damage. Ill-suited to retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
122	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	P	10.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	1.50	4.50	1	160	1.92	Substantially damaged as result of early life bark wounding. Of minimal sustainability and ease ill-suited to retention.	Consider removal and replacement.	N/A	U
123	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	10.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	120	1.44	Suppressed, distorted and affected by bark damage.		M	C2
124	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	F	6.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	1	120	1.44	Young and vigorous though suppressed by adjoining material.		M	C2
125	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S	F/P	9.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1	90	1.08	Tall and spindly		M	C2
126	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	E/M	F/P	12.00	2.00	4.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	1	250	3.00	Maintaining good vigour but extensively affected by bark damage.		M	C2
127	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	F	8.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	1	140	1.68	Suppressed and distorted but maintaining good vigour.		M	C2
128	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	E/M	G/F	12.00	1.50	2.00	3.50	4.00	2.50	1	330	3.96	A large dominating specimen comprising part of assured alignment. As been previously decapitated.		M	C2
129	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	P	9.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	2	240	2.88	Two poor quality specimens arising in positions side-by-side. Of minimal sustainability.	Review regularly regarding suitability for retention.	S	C2
130	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	P	5.50	2.00	2.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	1	110	1.32	Chronically suppressed and distorted. Ill-suited to retention.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
131	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	S	F	5.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	100	1.20	A short alignment comprising six individual trees located such as to comprise a continuous alignment. Young and vigorous though heavily suppressed by adjoining plans.		M	C2
132	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F/P	11.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	2.50	4.00	1	260	3.12	Chronically distorted and heavily affected by bark damage about middle crown that has resulted in mechanical failure. Of dubious sustainability.	Review regularly regarding suitability for retention.	S	C2
133	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	10.00	3.50	0.00	3.00	4.00	2.00	1	180	2.16	Wholly one-sided and unbalanced to south but is maintaining good vigour.		M	C2
134	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F/P	9.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	4.00	2.00	1	140	1.68	A distorted with of dubious sustainability.		S	C2
135	Norway Maple *(Acer platanoides)*	M/A	G/F	15.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	1	440	5.28	Suppressed and distorted as result of proximity to near neighbours but appears be maintaining good general vigour and vitality.		L	B2
136	Larch *(Larix decidua)*	M	F	20.00	13.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	1	360	4.32	Supports limited high crown only. Vigour and vitality are fair but variable.		M	B2
137	Austrian Pine *(Pinus nigra)*	M/A	P	12.00	5.00	0.00	4.00	3.00	0.00	1	320	3.84	Crown now retains only one single limb that supports no viable foliage.	Remove.	N/A	U
138	Larch *(Larix decidua)*	E/M	F	13.00	9.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	1	210	2.52	Drawn-up with limited high crown only. Crown vigour and vitality is variable but fair.		M	C2
139	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M/A	G/F	16.00	3.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	450	5.40	Appears to be maintaining good general vigour and vitality, requiring no attention at present.		L	B2
140	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	G/F	19.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	5.00	1	520	6.24	Relatively large specimen arising from position directly adjoining stream edge. Of his be maintaining good general vigour and vitality.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
141	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	F	20.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	1	490	5.88	Of typically good vigour and vitality but supports notable distortion at 3.00 m that may predispose tree to mechanical failure.		M	C2
142	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	E/M	F/P	6.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	4.00	7.00	1	240	2.88	Chronically distorted and heavily unbalanced to west, a cross stream. Vigour and vitality is good though tree may not prove sustainable.		S	C2
143	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M/A	G/F	20.00	8.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	1	320	3.84	Slightly unbalanced to west, across stream. Vigour and vitality remain good.		L	B2
144	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S	F	5.00	1.50	2.50	1.00	1.00	1.50	1	100	1.20	Young and vigorous but suppressed as result of suppression.		M	C2
145	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	P	9.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.50	0.00	1	130	1.56	Suppressed and previously damaged as result of bark stripping. Of dubious sustainability.	Consider early removal and replacement.	N/A	U
146	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	F	10.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	2.50	1.00	1	150	1.80	Suppressed and distorted, unbalanced to east across driveway. Is maintaining good general vigour and vitality.		M	C2
147	Copper Beech *(Fagus sylvatica "Purpurea")*	M	G/F	22.00	5.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	710	8.52	Large dominating specimen compromised by compression fork at circa 5.00 m. General vigour and vitality is good.		L	B1-2
148	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F/P	8.00	2.00	3.00	4.50	1.00	1.00	1	100	1.20	Suppressed and heavily distorted.		S	C2
149	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	F	10.00	1.00	3.00	4.50	2.00	2.00	1	160	1.92	Heavily suppressed and distorted but maintaining good vigour.		M	C2
150	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M/A	F	15.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	1	290	3.48	Distorted and swept from ground level. Maintaining good general vigour.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
151	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	E/M	F	12.00	1.50	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	1	240	2.88	Suppressed and distorted but maintaining good vigour.		L	B2
152	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	13.00	5.00	4.50	4.00	2.50	4.00	1	240	2.88	Heavily distorted as result of suppression but maintaining good vigour. Tree has suffered extensive bark damage.		M	C2
153	Larch *(Larix decidua)*	M	G/F	22.00	4.00	4.50	6.00	3.00	2.00	1	470	5.64	Supports minor imbalance to east and north-east, towards and over driveway. General vigour and vitality remain relatively good.		L	B1-2
154	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	9.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	1	130	1.56	Suppressed, distorted and slightly unbalanced but maintaining good vigour.		M	C2
155	Larch *(Larix decidua)*	M/A	G/F	18.00	13.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	1	320	3.84	Drawn-up with limited high crown. Appears be maintaining good general vigour and vitality.		L	B2
156	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	F	5.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	1	80	0.96	Young and vigorous with.		M	C2
157	Larch *(Larix decidua)*	E/M	F	15.00	12.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	1	240	2.88	Young and vigorous requiring no action at present.		L	B2
158	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	G/F	11.00	4.50	4.00	5.50	4.00	1.00	1	210	2.52	Substantially unbalanced to east but maintaining good vigour.		L	B2
159	Larch *(Larix decidua)*	M/A	F	16.00	13.00	3.00	7.00	4.00	0.00	1	340	4.08	Heavily suppressed and notably distorted, unbalanced to east, towards and over driveway. Vigour and vitality remain good.		M	C2
160	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	G/F	19.00	5.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	1	500	6.00	Drawn-up and columnar form. Is maintaining good vigour.		L	B2
161	Larch *(Larix decidua)*	S/M	D	7.00	7.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	120	1.44	Completely dead and in need of removal.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
162	Larch *(Larix decidua)*	M/A	G/F	20.00	16.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	2.00	1	330	3.96	Drawn-up with limited high ground that appears be maintaining good general vigour and vitality.		L	B2
163	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	G	23.00	5.00	7.00	3.00	6.00	6.00	1	710	8.52	A particularly large and dominating specimen appears to be maintaining good general vigour and vitality.		L	B1-2
164	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M/A	F	14.00	5.00	1.00	9.00	7.00	5.00	1	330	3.96	Heavily suppressed and notably distorted but nonetheless a visibly maintaining good general vigour and vitality.	Cut ivy and	M	C2
165	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	G/F	22.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	1	680	8.16	A large specimen maintaining good general vigour and vitality, arising from stream edge.		L	B2
166	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	G/F	23.00	15.00	4.50	4.00	3.00	3.00	1	380	4.56	Particularly tall specimen supporting limited high crown. Vigour and vitality appear fair.		L	B2
167	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	E/M	F/P	9.00	0.00	4.50	3.50	2.50	3.00	1	210	2.52	Has suffered extensive bark damage together with decline of crown apex. Appears to offer minimal sustainability.	Review regularly regarding ongoing suitability for retention.	S	C2
168	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	F	9.00	2.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	1.50	1	170	2.04	Suppressed and unbalanced to east, towards and over driveway. Is of distorted form.		M	C2
169	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	E/M	F	19.00	2.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	548	6.57	Tall and columnar because of suppression. Supports multiple compression fork configuration 2.00 m that may compromise structural integrity in later life. Is of good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
170	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	F	10.0	2.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	204	2.44	Young and still vigorous though distorted by suppression.		L	B2
172	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	11.0	4.00	5.00	1.50	0.00	2.00	1	175	2.10	Suppressed and one-sided but maintaining reasonable vigour. Has suffered apex loss at circa 5.00 m.	Review regularly.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
173	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	F	12.00	2.00	4.50	5.00	2.00	0.00	1	175	2.10	One-sided and suppressed by proximity of near neighbours.	Review regularly.	M	C2
174	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	P	10.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	1	166	1.99	Tall and slender because of suppression. Is heavily divided with evidence of decline about higher crown.	Review regularly regarding suitability retention.	S	C2
175	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	15.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	2.50	1.00	1	344	4.13	Heavily unbalanced to north-east because of suppression. Principal stem supports notable distortion. Tree supports cavity development at stem distortion point.	Clean-out and review regularly.	L	B2
176	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	E/M	G/F	18.00	3.00	7.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	1	493	5.92	Supports minor imbalance to north east but is otherwise of good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
177	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F/P	9.00	2.00	1.00	1.50	4.00	4.00	1	216	2.60	Distorted and having suffered prior damage.	Review regularly.	M	C2
178	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F/P	11.00	4.50	5.00	2.00	1.00	3.50	1	194	2.33	Suppressed distorted, unbalanced to north. Has suffered higher crown damage.		M	C2
179	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	P	9.00	2.00	3.50	1.00	0.00	3.00	1	201	2.41	Distorted and unbalanced with evidence of decline about higher crown.	Review annually regarding ongoing suitability for retention.	N/A	U
180	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S	F/P	9.00	2.50	1.00	1.50	3.00	2.00	1	111	1.34	Suppressed and drawn-up. Is of dubious sustainability.		S	C2
181	Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	M	F	6.00	1.50	0.50	2.00	5.00	2.00	1	204	2.44	Heavily unbalanced to south as a result of suppression. Is typically regarded as a weed species.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
182	Silver Fir *(Abies alba)*	M	F	24.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	4.50	1	774	9.28	Large and apparently vigorous specimen compromised by multiple compression forks commencing at 5.00 m. Stem configuration may predispose tree to higher risks of mechanical failure.	Review regularly.	M	C1-2
183	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	G	17.00	5.00	3.00	4.50	6.00	4.50	1	388	4.66	Young and still vigorous though supporting imbalance to south. Widespread occurrence of Dutch Elm Disease within co Dublin area suggest high likelihood of limited longevity.	Review regularly.	M	B2
184	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	E/M	G/F	14.00	1.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	3.50	1	369	4.43	Young and vigorous, comprising element of avenue planting. Crown supports distortions and compression fork development at 5.00 m.	Review regularly.	L	B2
185	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S	F	5.50	1.75	1.00	4.50	1.00	1.00	1	89	1.07	Young and still vigorous though suppressed by proximity of near neighbours.		M	C2
186	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	F	13.00	1.00	4.50	4.50	2.50	4.00	1	366	4.39	Young and vigorous though heavily divided at 1.25 m.	Review regularly.	L	B2
187	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	G/F	11.00	2.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	1	197	2.37	Suppressed because of position beneath canopy of larger trees but is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B2
188	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	S/M	G/F	7.00	1.75	2.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1	194	2.33	Young and vigorous though suppressed by adjoining trees. Species raises concerns regarding longer term sustainability.		M	C2
189	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	F	10.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	0.50	1	185	2.22	Suppressed and drawn-up.	Review regularly.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
190	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	G/F	21.00	1.50	7.00	6.50	6.00	5.00	1	739	8.86	Apparently still vigorous though supporting minor imbalance to north tree has suffered minor localised storm damage.	Review regularly.	L	B1-2
191	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	F/P	17.00	6.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	1	554	6.65	Arising from top of ditch embankment. Tree exhibits evidence of decline and localise stag heading as well as reduced vigour and vitality though calls of same is unknown. Principal stem is obscured by dense ivy cover.	Review on regular basis regarding ongoing suitability for retention. Apply crown reduction works of circa 2.00 m in height.	M	C2
191a	Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	M	P	6.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	5	271	3.25	A broader group from within which one completely dead stem arises in a position close to gate. Broader thicket development remains vigorous but dead stem should be removed.		N/A	U
192	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	18.00	2.00	4.50	5.00	2.00	4.00	1	376	4.51	Notably distorted because of proximity to larger, dominating specimen. Tree appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Review regularly.	M	C2
193	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	F	21.00	2.50	6.50	7.00	4.00	4.00	1	770	9.24	Typically unbalanced to east this tree is multi-stemmed from low level including development of compression fork that may predispose tree to increased rates of failure in later life. General vigour and vitality remain good.		L	B1-2
194	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	E/M	F	9.00	1.50	4.00	4.50	4.00	2.50	1	334	4.01	Distorted through suppression by larger neighbours. Is maintaining good vigour and vitality. Concerns exist regarding species issues regarding later life management and ultimate sustainability.	Review regularly.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
195	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	S/M	F	5.50	0.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	1	197	2.37	Is maintaining good vigour and vitality. Concerns exist regarding species issues regarding later life management and ultimate sustainability.		M	C2
196	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	S/M	F	5.50	0.50	350	4.00	2.00	3.50	1	191	2.29	Is maintaining good vigour and vitality. Concerns exist regarding species issues regarding later life management and ultimate sustainability.		M	C2
197	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	G/F	22.00	1.50	7.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	1	859	10.31	A large and aged specimen of reasonable vigour and vitality notwithstanding support of dead-wood and localised stag heading. Higher crown dead-wood, considered typical of this species in later life is in evidence but not in amounts suggestive of chronic ill-health. Lower stem and middle-crown are obscured by development of extensive epicormic growth.	Clean-out to remove large dead-wood. Consider application of minor (1.00 – 2.00 m) crown reduction type works. Could we be long-term.	L	B1-2
198	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	G/F	24.00	2.50	7.00	7.00	5.50	5.00	2	910	10.92	A large specimen heavily divided from low level. General vigour and vitality appear good notwithstanding limited support of dead-wood and evidence of prior, localised storm damage. Entire basal region is obscured from view by dense epicormic growth with ivy development noted to north-west about lower middle crown.	Clean-out to remove large dead-wood and review regularly.	L	B1-2
199	Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	M	G/F	7.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	328	3.93	Comprises typical element of woodland under story.	Review regularly.	L	B2
200	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S	P	6.50	2.50	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.50	1	166	1.99	Young and vigorous but capitated by apex loss. Is of dubious sustainability.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
201	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	M	F	5.50	2.00	4.00	4.00	2.50	2.00	1	197	2.37	Suppressed and distorted but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. Is typically regarded as a weed species and comprises an element of nominal woodland under story.		M	C2
202	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F	21.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	9.00	8.00	1	1006	12.07	Appears be maintaining good vigour and vitality with no visible signs of defect or pathogen attack near ground level. Principal stem is obscured by dense ivy cover. General vigour and vitality appear good though much of principal stem and middle-crown is obscure by dense ivy cover. Note is made of minor, typically localised storm damage.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B1-2
203	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	17.00	4.00	6.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	1	993	11.92	Wholly one-sided and previously decapitated. Tree is known to be affected by multiple decay fungi. Poor structural form and known decay undermine suitability for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
204	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G	19.00	2.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	1	688	8.25	Slightly distorted through proximity to near neighbours but is maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
205	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	G/F	18.00	4.00	8.00	5.00	0.00	3.00	1	0.42	5.08	Heavily unbalanced to north east as result of suppression. General vigour and vitality remain good.		M	C2
206	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	6.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	7.00	1	1.02	12.22	Large dominating specimen part of a linear belt. Sue general notes.		M	C2
207	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	5.50	1.50	4.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	1	0.66	7.91	Part of linear belt.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
208	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M/A	G/F	18.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	7.00	1	0.55	6.57	Heavily unbalanced to west as result of suppression. General vigour and vitality remains good.		M	C2
209	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	G/F	17.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	1	0.18	2.18	Broken with supporting single branch. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
210	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M	G/F	20.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	1	0.27	3.25	Chronically suppressed and of dubious sustainability.	Review regularly regarding suitability for retention.	S	C2
211	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	7.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	2.50	4.00	1	0.23	2.75	Chronically suppressed and has developed fan like crown profile. Remains vigorous but is unlikely to prove sustainable.		M	C2
212	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	G/F	21.00	5.00	4.00	2.00	5.00	8.00	1	0.49	5.92	Heavily unbalanced to west as a result of suppression with a busy maintaining good general vigour and vitality.		L	B2
213	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M	F	21.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1	0.41	4.97	Suppressed and drawn-up but maintaining good vigour.		L	B2
214	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	P	22.00	6.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	5.00	1	0.33	4.01	In a state of notable decline and deterioration. Tree offers minimal sustainability.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
215	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M/A	F/P	14.00	1.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	4.50	1	0.25	3.06	Is of reduced vigour and vitality.		S	C2
216	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	F	20.00	6.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	1	0.30	3.55	Suppressed, drawn-up but supporting notable imbalance to west. Vigour and vitality are fair but variable.		M	C2
217	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S	F	6.00	0.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	5.00	1	0.30	3.63	Suppressed and has developed fan like crown profile. Vigour remains fair.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
218	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	26.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	1	0.18	2.22	Young and vigorous though heavily suppressed by near neighbours.		M	C1-2
219	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	P	10.00	1.50	3.00	2.00	5.00	6.00	1	0.35	4.24	Maintaining good vigour but supports minor imbalance to south west.		L	B2
220	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F/P	20.00	2.00	4.00	2.50	4.00	3.00	1	0.33	4.01	Suppressed and drawn-up supporting typically raised canopy form. Ivy is notable about lower stem.		L	B2
221	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M/A	F/P	17.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1.00	1	0.37	4.47	Slightly suppressed and unbalanced to east but maintaining fair vigour.		L	B2
222	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	M	G/F	23.00	4.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	4.00	1	0.39	4.66	Slightly suppressed and distorted. Supports areas of bark damage associated localised decay about middle and higher crown.		M	C2
223	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	M	F	22.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	1	0.57	6.80	Heavily divided at 2.0 m with compression forked scenario. Vigour and vitality remain good.		M	C2
224	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M/A	F	17.00	2.00	5.00	6.00	3.00	4.50	1	0.52	6.19	Slightly unbalanced to north but maintaining good vigour. Ivy has attained notable quantities about middle-crown.	Cut ivy and	L	B2
225	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	S/M	D	7.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	1	0.18	2.18	Broken with supporting single branch. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
226	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	E/M	P	8.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	1	0.27	3.25	Chronically suppressed and of dubious sustainability.	Review regularly regarding suitability for retention.	S	C2
227	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	F/P	10.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	2.50	4.00	1	0.23	2.75	Chronically suppressed and has developed fan like crown profile. Remains vigorous but is unlikely to prove sustainable.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
228	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	G/F	22.00	5.00	4.00	2.00	5.00	8.00	1	0.49	5.92	Heavily unbalanced to west as a result of suppression with a busy maintaining good general vigour and vitality.		L	B2
229	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M/A	G/F	16.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1	0.41	4.97	Suppressed and drawn-up but maintaining good vigour.		L	B2
230	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	F	14.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	5.00	1	0.33	4.01	Suppressed and unbalanced to west of maintaining good vigour.		M	B2
231	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	F	14.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	4.50	1	0.25	3.06	Heavily suppressed and notably distorted but maintaining good vigour. Worthy of retention as part of woodland group.		M	C2
232	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	17.00	8.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	1	0.30	3.55	Suppressed, drawn-up but supporting notable imbalance to west. Vigour and vitality is fair but variable.		M	C2
233	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	18.00	6.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	5.00	1	0.30	3.63	Suppressed and has developed fan like crown profile. Vigour remains fair.		M	C2
234	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	F	8.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	1	0.18	2.22	Young and vigorous though heavily suppressed by near neighbours.		M	C2
235	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M/A	G/F	19.00	8.00	3.00	2.00	5.00	6.00	1	0.35	4.24	Maintaining good vigour but supports minor imbalance to south west.		L	B2
236	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	M	G/F	17.00	4.00	4.00	2.50	4.00	3.00	1	0.33	4.01	Suppressed and drawn-up supporting typically raised canopy form. Ivy is notable about lower stem.		L	B2
237	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M/A	G/F	17.00	8.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	1	0.37	4.47	Slightly suppressed and unbalanced to east but maintaining fair vigour.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
238	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M/A	F	17.00	2.50	2.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	1	0.39	4.66	Slightly suppressed and distorted. Supports areas of bark damage associated localised decay about middle and higher crown.		M	C2
239	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M/A	F	18.00	2.50	5.00	6.00	3.00	4.50	1	0.57	6.80	Heavily divided at 2.0 m with compression forked scenario. Vigour and vitality remain good.		M	C2
240	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M/A	G/F	18.00	2.00	5.00	6.00	3.00	4.50	1	0.52	6.19	Slightly unbalanced to north but maintaining good vigour. Ivy has attained notable quantities about middle-crown.	Cut ivy and	L	B2
241	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	G/F	19.00	4.00	8.00	6.50	3.00	5.00	1	668	8.02	Slightly unbalanced and north-east but maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
242	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	18.00	2.50	7.00	7.00	6.50	6.50	1	739	8.86	Young and vigorous though affected by development of compression forked at 2.00 m.	Review regularly.	L	B2
243	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	G/F	17.00	7.00	5.50	5.50	5.00	4.00	1	548	6.57	Exhibit evidence of minor crown thinning and localise dead-wood development possibly suggestive of vigour diminution.	Review during growing season of 2019 in respect of better assessment of vigour.	M	C2
244	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	15.00	2.00	5.50	6.00	5.00	5.00	1	684	8.21	Squat and bushy as a result of higher crown damage apparently resulting from grey squirrel feeding. Higher crown supports damaged and dead-wood.	Clean-out and consider application crown reduction type works.	M	C2
245	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	G/F	16.00	1.75	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	1	739	8.86	Young and still vigorous though multi-stemmed from 2.00 m.		L	B2
246	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G/F	14.00	3.50	5.00	5.00	3.50	2.50	1	411	4.93	Notably unbalanced to east. Crown supports some, typically small diameter dead-wood.	Clean-out and review regularly.	M	C2
247	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	10.00	1.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	3.00	1	261	3.13	Suppressed and of reduced vigour.	Review during growing season of 2019.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
248	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	13.00	5.00	2.50	2.00	0.00	3.00	1	229	2.75	Suppressed because of position growing through canopy of adjoining beech. Has sustained notable stem wounds.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
249	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	G/F	16.00	4.00	5.50	7.00	6.00	7.00	1	688	8.25	Of squat and distorted form but is maintaining good vigour and vitality. Heavy division at 2.00 m may be subject to damage in later life because of compression fork configuration.	Review regularly.	L	B2
250	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F/P	6.00	3.50	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	1	668	8.02	A broad and spreading specimen heavily divided from 1.25 m. Vigour and vitality within higher crown appears highly variable suggesting diminution in health and possible decline.	Review during growing season of 2019.	S	C2
251	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	P	12.00	2.00	4.00	3.50	4.50	4.50	1	318	3.82	Originally suppressed and exhibiting evidence of repeated pruning as well as early life mechanical damage attributable to grey squirrel feeding and bark damage. Is of poor-quality specimen of dubious sustainability.	Review annually regarding ongoing suitability for retention.	S	C2
252	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	15.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.00	2	548	6.57	Heavily divided from low level with evidence of repeated zones of bark necrosis adjoining fork watches. Additionally, higher crown has been affected by grey squirrel feeding and bark damage resulting in localised failure and dieback.	Consider application of crown-reduction works. Review annually.	M	C2
253	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	G/F	19.00	7.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	493	5.92	Appears to be of good form and vigour.		L	B2
254	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M/A	F	17.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	5.00	6.00	1	620	7.44	Suppressed and drawn-up, a multi-stemmed specimen of dubious mechanical integrity. Vigour and vitality remains good at present.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
255	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M/A	G/F	15.00	5.00	5.50	6.00	5.00	4.50	1	480	5.76	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
256	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F	18.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	2	520	6.24	Basal division raise some concern with regard mechanical integrity. Vigour and vitality is fair though crown does support notable dead-wood.		M	C2
257	Oak (Quercus robur)	O/M	G/F	23.00	4.50	13.00	14.00	14.00	12.00	1	1570	15.00	A particularly large and aged specimen arguably of veteran status. Is affected by Inonotus and will be subject to decay and potential failure. Retention would require specific management and monitoring.		S	C1-2-3
258	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	P	5.50	2.50	3.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	1	280	3.36	Appears to comprise a decapitated stump supporting minimal sucker growth. Presents no threat but is of dubious sustainability.	Review with regard suitability for retention.	S	C
259	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	M/A	G/F	6.00	2.50	4.00	2.00	7.00	7.00	1	520	6.24	Heavily one-sided as a result of suppression by neighbouring trees. Vigour and vitality remain good.		M	C2
260	Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	M/A	F	16.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	1	320	3.84	Suppressed as result of proximity to near neighbours but appears to be maintaining fair if variable crown vigour.		M	C2
263	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	F	8.00	0.00	2.00	3.50	5.50	4.00	1	312	3.74	Split during failure of neighbouring 261, is chronically unbalanced to south and has sustained widespread bark stripping by grey squirrels.	Remove.	N/A	U
263a	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	P	7.00	2.50	2.00	5.00	4.00	0.00	1	325	3.90	Heavily unbalanced to south-east, over bus stop and roadway. Lower crown appears to have required cutting to maintain traffic clearance.	Review regularly.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
263b	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	P	6.00	2.00	0.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	2	312	3.74	Sharply divided from ground levels and unbalanced to south-east across wing wall. Proximity to wall suggests potential for growth related damage. Is of dubious retention merit.		S	C2
TLa	Tree Line A Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	E/M	F	4.00-10.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	0.85		A close-knit alignment of trees presumed have been installed to provide screening and shelter for entrance area. Trees beneath Beech 261 (now lost) were extensively suppressed and of limited stature whilst trees to south-east and nearest roadway are substantially larger. Individual specimens are highly variable with many suffering foliar decline as a result of suppression.	Review on regular basis.	M	C2
266	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	E/M	F/P	12.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.50	5.00	1	0.30	3.63	Heavily suppressed and has developed fan like crown profile as result of proximity to near neighbours. Is heavily overshadowed by near neighbours. Of minimal sustainability.		S	C2
267	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M/A	F/P	14.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	5.00	###	1	0.50	6.04	Completely one-sided and heavily unbalanced to west as a result of suppression. Is of good vigour but poor mechanical form.		M	C2
268	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	M	F	23.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.50	1	0.45	5.42	Upright and columnar as result of suppression.		M	B2
269	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	M	F	21.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.50	3.00	1	0.45	5.35	Upright and columnar as result of suppression.		M	B2
270	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	M	F	20.00	2.00	5.00	1.00	5.00	9.00	1	0.70	8.40	Heavily one-sided and unbalanced to west as result of suppression. Raises some concern with regard mechanical integrity and stability.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
271	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	M	F/P	20.00	1.75	2.00	0.00	4.00	8.00	1	0.57	6.80	Heavily one-sided notable imbalance to west raising concern regarding stability and safety. Is of dubious sustainability. In positions between trees 271 and 272, note is made of several chronically suppressed saplings most of which are completely dead and should be considered for removal.		S	C2
272	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M/A	P	7.00	1.75	2.00	0.00	3.00	8.00	1	0.42	5.04	Chronically suppressed, distorted and unbalanced to west. Appears to present minimal threat but is of limited sustainability.		S	C2
273	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	M	F	20.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	1	0.48	5.81	Suppressed and distorted and supporting minor imbalance to south-west. Suitable for retention as part of cohesive group only.		M	C2
274	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M/A	F	16.00	1.50	3.00	0.00	4.00	7.00	1	0.48	5.73	Heavily one-sided as a result of suppression and unbalanced to west.		M	C2
275	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	M	F	23.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	1	0.84	10.12	A large dominating specimen.		M	C2
276	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	E/M	P	12.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	4.00	4.50	1	0.27	3.21	Chronically suppressed with minimal viable crown.	Review regularly regarding suitability for retention.	S	C2
277	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M/A	F	14.00	1.50	6.00	0.00	4.00	9.00	1	0.46	5.46	Heavily unbalanced to west as a result of suppression.		M	C2
278	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	P	4.00	1.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	9.00	1	0.20	2.44	Chronically distorted and ill-suited to retention.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
279	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	M	F	24.00	1.50	5.00	4.00	2.00	2.50	1	0.97	11.65	A particularly large specimen supporting notable imbalance to west as result of early life suppression.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
280	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	13.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	1	0.24	2.83	Drawn-up and whip-like as result of suppression. Of poor quality but present minimal threat.		S	C2
281	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	M	G/F	24.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	1	0.77	9.28	Supports minor imbalance to east.		M	C2
282	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus x Canadensis)	M	F	23.00	2.50	6.00	7.00	2.00	0.00	1	0.45	5.35	Suppressed, distorted and notably unbalanced to north east. Appears be maintaining good vigour.		M	C2
283	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	P	11.00	2.00	8.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.24	2.90	Heavily unbalanced to north-east as result of suppression. Of poor quality and dubious sustainability.		M	C2
284	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	M	F	18.00	1.50	9.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	1	0.80	9.55	Heavily unbalanced and north as a result of suppression.		M	C2
285	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	P	12.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	0.00	2.00	2	271	3.25	Chronically suppressed and distorted because of position beneath canopy of adjoining tree. Is of poor quality and would not suit retention in isolation.		S	C2
287	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	13.00	1.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	2.50	1	385	4.62	Young and still vigorous but heavily suppressed and distorted through position beneath adjoining trees.		M	C2
288	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	G/F	14.00	2.00	6.50	5.00	5.00	4.50	2	684	8.21	Divided from ground level with 2 stems combining to create singular crown form. Vigour is good but ivy is developing.	Cut ivy and review.	L	B2
288a	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	11.00	3.00	5.00	4.50	0.00	2.50	1	226	2.71	Chronically suppressed and typically unbalanced to north because of position beneath larger dominating specimen. Would be ill suited to retention in isolation or if exposed.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
289	Sitka Spruce (Picea sitchensis)	E/M	F	9.00-13.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	0.30	3.63	A close-knit and often contiguous group planted presumably in relation to the development of a shelter belt. Both specimens retain reasonable vigour at this time though suppression is becoming apparent. Concerns exist with regard to alignments and narrow belts whereby shallow rooted nature and potential instability may raise site safety issues.	Cut ivy and	M	C2
290	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	S	P	6.00	1.50	4.50	4.00	0.00	0.50	1	204	2.44	Distorted and previously damaged.	Remove and replace.	N/A	U
291	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	E/M	P	10.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	0.50	1	204	2.44	Remains vigorous but is substantially damaged 2.00 m. Tree is not sustainable.	Remove and replace.	N/A	U
292	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	E/M	P	12.00	2.00	5.50	4.00	1.00	2.00	1	328	3.93	Chronically damaged with visible decay at 1.75 m.	Remove and replace.	N/A	U
293	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	F/P	13.00	2.00	4.50	4.00	3.00	4.50	1	344	4.13	Broadly vigorous though crown apex supports chronic dieback attributable to damage associated with grey squirrel feeding. Crown will be subject to the formation and breakage. Sustainability is minimal.	Consider replacement.	S	C2
294	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	9.00	1.50	4.00	4.00	1.00	2.50	1	226	2.71	Young and still vigorous but compromised by chronic damage and decay at 3.00 m.	Remove and replace.	N/A	U
295	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	12.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	1.50	2.50	1	248	2.98	Suppressed and distorted. Middle and higher crown support extensive grey squirrel feeding damage resulting in distortion and branch breakage. Is of limited sustainability.	Consider replacement.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
296	Purple Leaved Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus purpureum)	S/M	F	12.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.50	3.00	1	239	2.86	Young and still vigorous however middle and upper canopy has suffered grey squirrel feeding damage.		M	C2
297	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	S/M	F/P	9.00	1.75	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	1	197	2.37	Distorted and previously damaged. Is unsustainable.	Remove and replace.	N/A	U
298	Lime (Tilia europea)	S/M	F	8.50	1.25	4.50	2.50	0.00	3.50	1	226	2.71	Wholly one-sided through suppression and chronically unbalanced to north. Is of dubious sustainability.		M	C2
299	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	S/M	F	12.00	2.50	4.50	2.50	1.00	3.00	1	242	2.90	Distorted and unbalanced to north through suppression. Higher crown has suffered grey squirrel feeding related damage. Tree has suffered substantial prior damage.		S	C2
300	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	E/M	F	14.00	0.00	9.00	2.50	2.00	5.00	1	462	5.54	Heavily unbalanced to north west and arising from ditch embankment raising some concern regarding longer term stability. General vigour and vitality remain good notwithstanding ivy development.	Cut ivy and review.	M	C2
301	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G/F	15.00	2.50	6.50	4.50	6.00	5.00	1	751	9.01	Large and distorted specimen of reasonable vigour and vitality. Primary stem is obscured by dense ivy cover.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B2
302	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	P	14.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	1	360	4.32	A once larger specimen has suffered chronic crown failure with major wound at 5.00 m.	Remove.	N/A	U
303	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	14.00	6.00	1.50	1.00	3.00	3.00	1	236	2.83	Drawn up and whip-like with limited high crown. Arises from bank top position. Remains vigorous but would be of questionable merit if isolated or exposed.	Cut ivy and review regarding retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
304	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	18.00	1.00	5.00	5.50	10.00	9.00	1	993	11.92	Typically unbalanced to south-west. General vigour and vitality appears good at present.	Review with regard to retention context and issues of exposure in light of likely loss of near neighbours.	L	B2
305	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	P	10.00	2.00	5.00	2.50	2.00	7.50	1	452	5.42	Chronically unbalanced to north-west with major damage and subsequent decay to lower stem. Is unsuitable for attention.	Remove.	N/A	U
306	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	24.00	1.00	6.00	10.00	7.00	4.00	1	1171	14.06	A particularly large specimen supporting chronic infection of Ganoderma at multiple locations. Crown vigour and vitality is diminishing with evidence of decline most apparent about crown apex. Ongoing deterioration will lead to failure.	Remove.	N/A	U
307	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	19.00	1.50	5.00	8.00	4.00	5.00	1	872	10.47	Tree is subject to chronic cavity development and decay on western side of lower stem. Collapse is inevitable.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U
308	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F	20.00	1.50	9.00	8.00	5.00	7.00	1	971	11.65	A large specimen where much of canopy vigour appears reasonable however, localise decline is evident within higher crown, possibly indicative of early pathological issues.	Cut ivy and review regularly. Review with regard to inevitable loss of near neighbours and associated exposure issues.	M	B2
309	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	S/M	F	9.00	2.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	4.00	1	325	3.90	Young and vigorous though lower stem supports multiple minor wounds.		M	B2
310	Lime (Tilia europea)	S/M	F	11.00	1.50	3.50	3.00	3.00	4.00	1	306	3.67	Young and vigorous but compromised by compression fork at 2.50 m.	Review regularly.	M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
310a	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	E/M	F	10.00	2.00	3.00	4.50	1.00	1.00	1	236	2.83	Suppressed and distorted through arising within hedgerow thicket. Is heavily unbalanced to north-east. General vigour and vitality appears reasonable.	Review regularly.	M	C2
310b	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	G/F	13.00	5.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	3.00	1	258	3.09	Young and vigorous, arising as natural regeneration from hedgerow thicket.	Cut ivy.	L	B2
311	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	14.00	1.50	3.50	5.00	5.50	3.00	1	420	5.04	A poor quality specimen, apparently in decline and apparently having suffered intermittent failure in past. Principal stem and middle crown is wholly obscure by dense ivy cover that prevents detailed review however, sustainability is considered highly limited.	Cut ivy and review regarding possible retention context or suitability for retention.	S	C2
312	Purple Leaved Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus purpureum)	S/M	F/P	8.00	1.75	3.50	2.50	4.00	3.50	1	204	2.44	Young and still vigorous but widely damaged and broken as a result of prior grey squirrel feeding. Is of dubious sustainability.		S	C2
313a	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G/F	16.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4	462	5.54	A multi-stemmed group arising from upper ditch embankment where multiple stems combined to create a singular crown form. General vigour and vitality is good though ivy is developing.	Cut ivy and review.	L	B2
313	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	13.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.50	4.50	1	290	3.48	Tall and slender with notable imbalance to west. Supports extensive and developing ivy cover.	Cleanout cut ivy. Review regularly.	M	C2
314	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	M	G/F	21.00	5.00	5.00	8.00	4.50	4.50	1	684	8.21	Arises from upper ditch embankment with notable imbalance to east. General vigour and vitality appears good though principal stem is obscure by dense ivy cover.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
315	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	F	15.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	4.50	5.00	1	430	5.16	Two adjoining stems combined to create a singular canopy. Both are distorted and typically unbalanced to east. Beech in particular has suffered chronic prior damage.	Consider removal of beech in favour of retaining ash.	M	C2
316	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	E/M	F	18.00	5.00	5.00	7.00	2.00	1.00	1	411	4.93	Typically unbalanced and north east, across boundary. General vigour and vitality is good.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
317	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	E/M	G/F	19.00	2.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	1	411	4.93	Is typically unbalanced to west. Is of good vigour.		L	B2
318	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	S/M	G/F	5.50	2.00	3.50	3.00	3.50	3.50	1	204	2.44	Young and vigorous but has sustained some minor, localise crown damage.	Review regularly.	M	B2
319	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	E/M	F	18.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	1	379	4.55	Heavily unbalanced to south-west raising some concern regarding longer term stability.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
320	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	E/M	F	18.00	4.00	6.00	9.00	5.00	5.00	1	452	5.42	A squat and spreading specimen with typical imbalance to east. General vigour and vitality is good. Much of canopy overhangs adjoining boundary. Lower crown is obscure by dense ivy cover.		L	B2
320a	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	15.00	4.50	5.50	3.00	0.00	1.00	1	261	3.13	A drawn-up whip heavily unbalanced to north. Specimen would not suit retention in isolation or if exposed.	Cut ivy and review regarding retention context.	M	C2
320b	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	13.00	1.50	4.50	2.00	4.50	6.00	1	376	4.51	Previously larger tree has lost original apex with only lateral limbs now remaining. Tree is a particularly poor quality and will likely be subject to impromptu mechanical failure.	Consider removal and replacement.	S	C2
321a	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F/P	10.00	4.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	4.50	1	216	2.60	Appears distorted and may have lost original apex. Is heavily unbalanced to west. Comprises part of hedgerow thicket.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
321b	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	14.00	2.50	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.50	1	204	2.44	Drawn up and whip-like, comprising a typical element of natural thicket development.	Review regarding retention context and cut ivy.	M	B2
322	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	14.00	5.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	5.00	1	325	3.90	Suppressed, distorted and has developed fanlike crown profile. Lower crown appears to have suffered prior damage and breakage.	Cut ivy and cleanout.	M	C2
323	Purple Leaved Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus purpureum)	S	F/P	5.00	2.00	2.50	1.50	1.00	2.50	1	172	2.06	Young and still vigorous but has suffered widespread damage including cavity development at 1.75 m.	Consider removal and replacement.	S	C2
323a	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	11.00	0.00	2.50	4.50	3.00	2.00	4	337	4.05	Naturally arising sucker regeneration. Is distorted as a result of suppression and typically overhangs adjoining roadway.	Cut ivy and review regarding retention context.	L	C2
323b	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	14.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	2	420	5.04	Distorted as a result of suppression and position beneath canopy of adjoining Monterey cypress. Arises from position on eastern side of ditch and directly adjoining rail edge to adjoining road. Is of poor quality and dubious sustainability.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
324	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	M	G/F	28.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	1	748	8.98	Large, dominating but still vigorous specimen comprising part of a larger group.		L	B2
325	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	M	G/F	26.00	5.00	3.00	6.00	5.00	3.00	1	732	8.79	Large, dominating but still vigorous specimen comprising part of a larger group.		L	B2
326	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	M	F	13.00	2.00	5.00	3.00	4.50	7.00	1	840	10.08	Heavily suppressed, distorted and typically unbalanced to west. General vigour and vitality is good though crown is already subject to species typical failure.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
327	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	M	F	16.00	1.50	5.50	12.00	6.00	3.00	1	993	11.92	A large specimen adjoining and greatly overhanging boundary and adjoining roadway. Vigour and vitality remains reasonable however crown is already subject to species typical failure.	Review regarding retention context and management issues in respect of underlying roadway.	M	C2
328	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	E/M	P	16.00	7.00	3.00	3.50	2.50	1.00	1	353	4.24	Is subject to chronic lower stem decay.	Remove.	N/A	U
329	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	E/M	F/P	18.00	10.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	1	395	4.74	Tall and slender but in a state of ongoing decline and deterioration with much of crown dying back. Lower stem is subject to chronic wounding and decay.	Remove.	N/A	U
330	Oak (Quercus robur)	E/M	F	15.00	2.50	2.50	4.50	3.00	2.00	1	357	4.28	Suppressed and drawn up. Supports typical imbalance towards and across adjoining boundary. General vigour and vitality appears reasonable.	Cleanout and review regularly.	L	B2
331	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	F	17.00	2.00	3.50	5.00	2.50	2.50	1	385	4.62	Tall and drawn up as result of suppression but of apparently good vigour and vitality. Growth distortions sees typical imbalance towards and across boundary and adjoining roadway.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
332	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	M	F	27.00	2.50	3.50	3.00	4.00	6.00	1	592	7.10	Tall and slender with typical imbalance to west. Lower stem has suffered substantial prior wounding.	Review regularly.	M	C2
333	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	E/M	F	18.00	10.00	4.50	4.00	3.00	4.00	1	372	4.47	Tall and slender.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
334	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	13.00	4.00	1.50	6.00	1.00	0.00	1	350	4.20	2 stems arise from top of ditch embankment heavily distorted and extend to east, across boundary and adjoining boundary wall. Southernmost stem in particular raises concerns regarding structural integrity.	Consider removal of southern stem.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
335	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	S/M	D	5.00	5.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	207	2.48	A decapitated stump.	Remove.	N/A	U
336	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	E/M	F	14.00	1.75	4.50	5.50	3.00	6.00	1	834	10.01	Suppressed as result proximity to near neighbours and has developed fanlike crown profile. General vigour and vitality is fair.	Review regularly.	M	C2
338	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	E/M	G/F	28.00	7.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	427	5.12	A tall specimen of reasonable vigour and vitality.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
339	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	E/M	F	24.00	1.50	7.00	2.50	5.00	6.00	1	414	4.97	Notably unbalanced to north west as a result of suppression but is maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	C2
340	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	E/M	F/P	18.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	3.50	1	401	4.81	Ivy prevents detailed review. Disproportionately small crown size compared to stem suggests early life decapitation and likely decay at wound point.	Cut ivy and rereview.	S	C2
341	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	S/M	F	10.00	2.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	4.00	1	369	4.43	A small specimen heavily suppressed because of position beneath canopy of larger trees.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
342	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	15.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	3.00	3.50	1	334	4.01	Distorted through suppression and proximity to near neighbours. General vigour and vitality appears good. Ivy is developing about principal stem and middle crown.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B2
343	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	S/M	F/P	5.00	2.00	3.00	1.50	1.00	2.50	1	162	1.95	Chronically distorted through suppression and position within canopy of adjoining poplar's. Is substantially wounded. Tree is unsustainable.	Remove and replace.	N/A	U
344	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F/P	13.00	3.00	3.50	5.00	2.00	4.00	1	236	2.83	Heavily distorted through position adjoining near neighbours. Comprises typical element of natural regeneration.	Cut ivy and review.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
344a	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	12.00	2.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	1	239	2.86	A close-knit group comprising 5 adjoining independent stems but combining to create a broad but dispersed canopy form. Arising as natural regeneration from within hedgerow thicket. Structural conditions are poor and typically distorted.	Cut ivy and rereview.	M	C2
344b	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	14.00	2.00	5.00	5.50	4.00	3.00	3	525	6.30	Triple stemmed group arising from eastern side of ditch alignment. Middle crown is obscure by dense ivy cover general growth imbalance towards and over adjoining roadway.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B2
345	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	E/M	P	11.00	2.00	2.50	1.50	3.00	2.50	1	267	3.21	Previously damage with wound is now affected by pip to porous. Is unsustainable.	Remove.	N/A	U
346	Lime (Tilia europea)	S/M	G/F	9.00	1.75	3.50	2.50	4.00	4.00	1	293	3.51	Young and still vigorous.		L	B2
346a	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G/F	10.00	3.50	3.50	4.50	3.00	3.50	1	325	3.90	A natural element of regeneration arising from within hedgerow thicket.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B2
347	Lime (Tilia europea)	S/M	G/F	10.00	2.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	1	363	4.35	Young and vigorous though previously damage and potentially compromised by compression fork development at 2.00 m.	Review regularly.	L	B2
348	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F/P	18.00	3.50	7.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	1	853	10.24	A broad and spreading specimen of highly variable crown vigour with evidence of storm damage and prior decline. Tree arises from eastern side of ditch and greatly overhangs apparent boundary line. Impaired vigour and vitality raises concerns regarding sustainability and evidence of prior storm damage raises concerns regarding position overhanging roadway.	Review regard retention context, suitability for retention and management requirements if retained.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
349	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	15.00	2.50	4.50	5.00	1.00	4.00	1	379	4.55	Heavily distorted through proximity to near neighbours. Vigour and vitality is fair but variable.. Ivy has ivy growth has been previously curtailed.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
350	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	8.50	2.00	4.00	2.50	3.50	4.00	1	306	3.67	Young and still vigorous but broadly damaged by grey squirrel feeding resulting in numerous bark wound and predisposition toward breakage.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
351	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	G	13.00	1.50	5.00	5.50	4.50	4.50	1	442	5.31	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
352	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	S/M	P	7.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	4.00	3.00	1	258	3.09	In state of ongoing decline in subsequent to bleeding canker attack.	Remove and replace.	N/A	U
353	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	19.00	2.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	2	1340	16.08	A large specimen, twin stem from ground level. Fork union base to east supports fruiting bodies of Ganoderma and southernmost stem is affected by chronic cavity development and decay on south-western side. General vigour and vitality is good though tree is mechanically flawed and predisposed to failure. Proximity to and substantial overhang of adjoining road raises substantive potential liability in respect of visual nature of faults.	Remove.	N/A	U
354	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	14.00	3.00	4.50	5.00	2.00	4.00	1	334	4.01	Young and vigorous but heavily distorted through suppression. Is now notably unbalanced to north.	Cleanout review regard retention context.	M	B2
355	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	E/M	F	11.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.50	3.50	1	213	2.56	Slightly distorted through suppression and has suffered stem damage at 1.75 m.	Review regularly.	M	C2
356	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	F	10.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	3.50	3.50	1	261	3.13	Young and vigorous but has suffered minor, localised bark stripping by grey squirrel feeding.	Review regularly.	M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
357	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	13.00	4.00	3.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	1	462	5.54	Young and still vigorous but compromised by lower stem damage and distorted nature. Principal stem to west appears to support notable cavity.	Cut ivy and rereview.	S	C2
357a	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	13.00	2.00	2.50	4.50	2.00	1.00	1	293	3.51	Tall, slender and typically unbalanced to east. Appears to be of good vigour and vitality but overhangs adjoining roadway.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
357b	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	14.00	1.00	4.00	5.50	2.00	4.50	3	398	4.77	Distorted and multi-stemmed from ground level, comprising a typical element of natural regeneration. Is of poor structural form sports extensive ivy cover.	Cut ivy and rereview.	M	C2
357c	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	12.00	2.00	3.00	4.50	2.00	3.00	1	236	2.83	Suppressed and has developed fanlike crown profile as result of proximity to near neighbours. Prince will stem support extensive ivy cover.	Cut ivy and rereview.	M	C2
358	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	S/M	F/P	5.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	1	197	2.37	Suppressed, unbalanced with notable bark wound at 1.75 m.	Review regularly.	M	C2
359	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	M	F	19.00	3.50	2.00	5.00	7.00	6.00	1	780	9.36	Substantially one-sided through suppression. Appears be maintaining good vigour and vitality.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
360	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	E/M	F/P	14.00	2.00	3.50	0.00	5.00	7.00	1	471	5.65	Heavily unbalanced to west as a result of suppression. May prove to be of impaired stability.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
361	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	M	G/F	22.00	3.00	7.00	9.00	5.00	6.00	1	885	10.62	A large specimen of apparently good vigour and vitality though lower stem is wholly obscure by dense ivy cover.	Cut ivy and cleanout. Review regard retention context.	L	B2
362	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	S/M	F	8.50	2.25	3.00	1.50	3.00	4.00	1	236	2.83	Unbalanced through suppression but is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Cut ivy.	M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
363	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	12.00	3.00	3.50	2.50	3.50	3.50	1	299	3.59	Distorted through proximity to near neighbours. Middle and higher crown has suffered prior damage relating to historic grey squirrel feeding. Same damage has resulted in notable crown dieback. Is of limited sustainability.		M	C2
363a	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	12.00	3.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	1	385	4.62	Multiple stems combining to create an element of natural regeneration and thicket canopy cover. Trees remain vigorous though poor mechanical form may impair sustainability.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
364	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	E/M	F/P	18.00	3.50	0.00	9.00	7.00	2.00	1	407	4.89	Chronically distorted and heavily unbalanced to south east to extent that raises concern regarding structural integrity and potential for failure.	Review regarding retention context, suitability for retention and management requirements if retained.	S	C2
365	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	M	F	24.00	3.50	6.00	7.00	6.50	7.50	2	929	11.15	To adjoining stems combined to support a singular canopy. Rubbing stems at 2.25 m raise some concern regarding stem wounding and likelihood of decay over time.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
366	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	S/M	F	11.00	2.00	4.50	3.50	3.00	5.00	1	267	3.21	Unbalanced through suppression but is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		M	C2
367	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	S/M	F	7.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	220	2.64	Damaged in early life but remains vigorous.		M	C2
368	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	F/P	12.00	2.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	4.50	1	344	4.13	Young and vigorous but has been extensively damaged by grey squirrel feeding and prior failure. Is of limited sustainability.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
369	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F	17.00	2.50	6.00	7.50	7.00	4.00	1	1035	12.41	Large specimen of apparently good vigour and vitality, heavily unbalanced to north east and over adjoining roadway. Entire middle crown and principal stem is heavily obscured by dense ivy cover preventing detailed review at present. Visible canopy suggest reasonable vigour and vitality though further review is required.	Cut ivy and rereview subsequent to ivy shedding.	M	B2
370	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	P	5.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	175	2.10	Affected by chronic bark stripping.	Remove.	N/A	U
371	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	12.00	0.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	2.50	1	204	2.44	Slightly distorted and previously damaged by grey squirrel feeding.		M	C2
372	Sitka Spruce (Picea sitchensis)	S/M	D	11.00	1.75	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.00	1	258	3.09	In a state of chronic defoliation and low vigour. Is unsustainable.	Remove.	N/A	U
373	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	14.00	4.00	5.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	2	414	4.97	Middle crown is wholly obscure by dense ivy cover though disproportionately squat nature suggests high potential for prior crown breakage.	Cut ivy and rereview.	M	C2
373a	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	10.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	3.50	2.00	3	398	4.77	Heavily suppressed and distorted but is maintaining good general vigour and vitality. Comprises typical element of general understory thicket.		L	C2
374	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	13.00	6.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	4.50	1	334	4.01	Tall and slender, comprising a typical element of natural regeneration.		L	B2
375	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	G/F	13.00	5.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	3.50	1	328	3.93	Young, vigorous though slightly suppressed at lower levels. Is adjoined by several satellite suckers.	Cut ivy and review.	L	B2
376	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	E/M	G/F	14.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	1	392	4.70			L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
377	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	S/M	F	7.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	258	3.09	Young and still vigorous but has suffered minor localised damage.	Cleanout.	L	B2
378	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	S/M	F	8.00	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	274	3.29	Young and vigorous but has suffered minor localised bark stripping.		L	B2
379	Sitka Spruce (Picea sitchensis)	E/M	P	11.00	1.75	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	325	3.90	Has suffered almost total defoliation. Is unsustainable.	Remove.	N/A	U
380	Swedish Whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia)	S/M	F	8.00	2.25	3.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	1	267	3.21	Young and vigorous though lower crown has suffered localised bark stripping.		M	B2
381	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	G/F	11.00	1.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	1	229	2.75	Young and vigorous though slightly suppressed at lower levels.	Cut ivy.	L	B2
382	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	9.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	5.00	4.00	1	398	4.77	Heavily unbalanced to south west as result of prior damage. Westernmost crown is subject to decline. Is unsuitable for attention.	Remove.	N/A	U
383	Sitka Spruce (Picea sitchensis)	S/M	P	10.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	1	229	2.75	Chronically suppressed and defoliated. Unsuitable for attention.	Remove.	N/A	U
384	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	12.00	2.50	0.00	3.00	3.50	2.00	1	207	2.48	Drawn up and whip-like but is distorted through suppression. Constitutes typical element of natural under story redevelopment.		M	C2
385	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	G/F	14.00	1.50	4.50	5.50	4.00	2.00	1	366	4.39	Distorted through suppression but is maintaining good vigour and vitality. Predisposition towards attack by Dutch elm disease is likely to curtail sustainability.	Cut ivy and rereview.	M	C2
386	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	15.00	2.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	1	274	3.29	Distorted and drawn up as result of suppression. Is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. Comprises typical element of natural regeneration.	Cut ivy.	M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
387	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	9.00	0.00	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	274	3.29	Comprises a young and still vigorous element of natural regeneration.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B2
388	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	F	15.00	3.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	3.50	1	382	4.58	Apparently vigorous but will be subject to attack by Dutch elm disease	Cut ivy and review on annual basis.	M	C2
388a	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	9.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	207	2.48	Young, vigorous but whip like, constitutes an element of natural regeneration.	Cut ivy and review.	M	C2
389	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	14.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	1	261	3.13	Young but of variable vigour and vitality. Ivy is prevalent on principal stem and middle crown.	Cut ivy, remove deadwood and review annually regarding health status.	M	C2
390	Lime (Tilia europea)	S/M	F	11.00	1.50	3.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	1	280	3.36	Young and vigorous though lower stem has suffered substantial damage on south-eastern side at 2.00 m.	Review regularly.	M	B2
391	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	E/M	F	10.00	2.25	2.50	3.00	3.50	3.50	1	261	3.13	Young and vigorous but lower stem has suffered localised bark stripping.	Review regularly.	L	B2
392	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	F/P	12.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	1	274	3.29	Higher crown has suffered substantial bark stripping through grey squirrel feeding that has resulted in mechanical failure. Tree is of impaired sustainability.		M	C2
393	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	9.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	3.50	3.50	1	248	2.98	Slightly suppressed and has suffered early life grey squirrel feeding damage.		M	C2
394	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	F	12.00	2.00	5.00	3.50	4.50	5.00	1	376	4.51	Slightly distorted through suppression with north-eastern and canopy exhibiting evidence of substantial decline. Otherwise general vigour is good.	Cleanout review regularly.	M	B2
395	Swedish Whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia)	E/M	F	7.00	1.75	2.50	2.00	4.00	4.00	1	251	3.02	Suppressed and unbalanced but is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
B	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F	19.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	12.00	8.00	1	942	11.31	Large tree heavily unbalanced to south west. Principal stem is obscured by extensive ivy cover that prevents detailed review though no evidence of pathological issues exists at present however, extent and nature of imbalance raises concerns regarding structural stability.	Cut ivy, cleanout and review with regard to retention context.	L	B2
395a	Sycamore Group (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S	P	6.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	175	2.10	A close-knit group of 4 individual plants all suffering chronic suppression, distortion and damage as result of grey squirrel feeding. Tree is considered unsustainable.	Consider replacement.	N/A	U
396	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	12.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	4	462	5.54	A close-knit group of 3 dive urgent stem is creating a thicket like cops. Individual specimens are of particularly poor quality, distorted and mechanically flawed.	Cut ivy and review with regard retention context.	S	C2
397	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G/F	17.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	1	376	4.51	Slightly unbalanced through suppression but is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Cut ivy and review.	L	B2
398	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	G/F	14.00	2.00	4.50	5.50	6.00	4.50	1	579	6.95	Arising from ditch embankment. Is distorted and unbalanced through suppression but maintaining good general vigour and vitality.	Cut ivy and review.	L	B2
399	Lime (Tilia europea)	S/M	G/F	10.00	1.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	3.00	1	341	4.09	One-sided and unbalanced to north-west as result of suppression but is otherwise of good condition.		L	B2
400	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	P	22.00	1.50	9.00	7.00	7.00	10.00	1	1216	14.59	A large and aged specimen. Vigour and vitality is highly variable with evidence of widespread deadwood development and stack heading. Tree has been subject to prior failure and limb loss. Remaining canopy appears to be maintaining reasonable vigour.	Retention would be context dependent.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
401	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F/P	12.00	1.75	4.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	1	366	4.39	A young specimen widely damaged by grey squirrel feeding resulting in localised dieback and failure of crown. Is of limited sustainability.		S	C2
401a	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	P	6.00	1.50	2.00	4.50	4.50	3.50	3	420	5.04	Of poor quality, previously damaged and heavily unbalanced. Is unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
402	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F	18.00	5.00	5.00	8.00	7.00	7.50	1	910	10.92	A large specimen of impaired vigour and vitality with evidence of storm damage and dead-wood development.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
403	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	P	13.00	2.50	5.50	7.00	3.00	6.00	1	611	7.33	Exists as a remnant of a once larger tree whose apex has been lost and additional debris remains caught within crown. Tree is unsustainable.	Remove.	N/A	U
404	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F	16.00	2.00	4.50	5.00	8.00	5.50	1	548	6.57	Appears to be of reasonable vigour and vitality though supports notable imbalance to south.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	B2
404a	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	12.00	4.00	2.50	4.00	4.50	2.00	1	293	3.51	Distorted as a result of suppression by near neighbours but appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B2
404b	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	16.00	5.50	2.00	3.50	5.00	4.50	1	261	3.13	Notably unbalanced to south as a result of suppression. Vigour and vitality appear to be below that expected retrieve this age.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
404c	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	13.00	0.00	5.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	1	465	5.58	Typically unbalanced to south-west as a result of suppression. General vigour and vitality appear reasonable.		L	B2
407	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	P	22.00	6.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	5.50	1	1022	12.26	A once larger specimen has suffered widespread failure and crown loss. Entire central Crown is obscure by dense Ivy cover. Tree is considered unsustainable.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
408	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	G/F	16.00	3.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	3	910	10.92	A broad and spreading, multi-stemmed specimen of apparently good vigour and vitality. Much of middle Crown is obscure by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	B2
409	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	P	26.00	2.50	7.00	9.00	7.50	9.00	1	1340	16.08	Once larger specimen is in a state of ongoing mechanical failure and collapse with evidence of chronic decay near ground level suggesting high likelihood of total failure.	Remove.	N/A	U
411	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	M	G/F	24.00	5.00	6.00	3.00	9.00	12.00	1	1152	13.83	A particularly large specimen supports an extensive imbalance to the West. General vigour and vitality appear good though crown is subject to mechanical failure and deadwood development.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C1-2
412	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F	17.00	2.00	7.00	5.50	5.00	5.50	1	910	10.92	Triple stemmed from near ground level. Appears to comprise natural regeneration from an original hedgerow. General vigour is good but much of Crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
413	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G/F	17.00	3.00	5.50	7.00	8.00	5.50	1	681	8.17	Large specimen supported on diverging stems and typically unbalanced to south. Is heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
414	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G/F	17.00	1.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	5.00	1	560	6.72	Suppressed and drawn up, of narrow crown form. Appears be maintaining good vigour and vitality but is wholly obscure by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	C2
415	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	G/F	18.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	1	579	6.95	A large specimen of apparently good vigour and vitality but wholly obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
416	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	16.00	5.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	1	366	4.39	Young and still vigorous though primary stem and lower crown is obscure by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
417	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	14.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.50	1	341	4.09	Young and still vigorous though heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover that prevents much of crown from being reviewed.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
418	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	G/F	19.00	3.00	5.00	5.50	6.00	5.50	3	942	11.31	Large specimen supported on diverging stems. Vigour and vitality appears good though entire supportive middle crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C1-2
419	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	16.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	2	462	5.54	Distorted and unbalanced as result proximity to near neighbours. Lower and middle crown is wholly obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
420	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	18.00	6.00	0.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	1	341	4.09	One-sided and typically unbalanced to south-west. Appears to be of good vigour but supports extensive Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
420a	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G/F	17.00	6.00	2.50	1.00	3.00	4.50	1	328	3.93	Young and still vigorous but wholly obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
421	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F	16.00	3.00	5.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	2	783	9.40	Large, twin stem specimen of apparently good vigour and vitality. Principal stems and middle Crown obscure by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review.	L	B2
422	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	G/F	15.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	525	6.30	Young and vigorous though middle crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
422a	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	G/F	12.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	1	229	2.75	Young and vigorous, arising as an element of natural regeneration from within hedgerow thicket.		L	B2
422b	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	P	7.00	1.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	2	525	6.30	Previously decapitated stump position beneath power cables. Is considered unsustainable.		S	C2
422c	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	P	7.00	0.00	4.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2	401	4.81	Comprises suck Ridgeon retention subsequent to decapitation because of position beneath ESB lines.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
423	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	P	8.00	2.00	5.50	2.50	0.00	2.00	1	229	2.75	Chronically suppressed and distorted, unbalanced to north. Is of dubious retention merit though small stature presents limited threat.		S	C2
423a	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	15.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	2.00	1	293	3.51	Is typically unbalanced to east but appears be maintaining good general vigour and vitality.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
423b	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	16.00	5.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	3.50	1	328	3.93	Appears to be of reduced vigour and vitality with evidence of dieback and decline about higher crown. Much of crown is obscure by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	S	C2
423c	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	13.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	6.00	1.00	1	325	3.90	Heavily unbalanced to south. Vigour and vitality are less than that expected retrieve this age suggesting possible onset of decline.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	S	C2
424	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	15.00	2.50	5.00	4.00	6.00	5.00	2	462	5.54	Large, dominating specimen. Vigour and vitality is variable but fair. Much of crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
425	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	14.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	1	325	3.90	Suppressed distorted and typically unbalanced to west. Vigour and vitality are less than that expected retrieve this age.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	S	C2
426	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	14.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	2.50	1	306	3.67	Suppressed, drawn-up and almost wholly smothered by Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
427	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	15.00	1.50	3.00	4.50	5.50	3.50	1	407	4.89	Heavily distorted with crown configurations suggestive of prior apex loss. Crown cannot be reviewed because of extent of Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
428	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	14.00	4.00	4.50	3.00	4.50	4.00	1	328	3.93	Distorted and almost wholly obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
429	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	12.00	1.50	3.00	2.00	5.00	4.00	1	385	4.62	Heavily distorted and typically unbalanced to South. Is heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover. Crown configurations suggests prior damage.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2
430	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	P	14.00	2.00	0.00	5.00	7.00	0.00	1	392	4.70	Chronically unbalanced to south-east and potentially unstable.	Consider removal and replacement.	N/A	U
431	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	14.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	1	452	5.42	A relatively young specimen heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover and below vigour expected for tree of this age possibly suggesting onset of decline.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
432	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	13.00	2.00	5.00	7.00	4.50	5.00	1	465	5.58	Chronically distorted and flat-topped suggesting prior failure and subsequent re-suckering. Crown is wholly obscure by dense Ivy cover preventing detailed review though prior mechanical failure is suspected.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	S	C2
433	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	12.00	1.75	4.00	2.50	3.50	4.50	1	293	3.51	Slightly unbalanced but is a broadly good vigour and vitality. Is adjoined by Elm sucker to north-east.	Cut Ivy.	L	B2
434b	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	P	7.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	1	366	4.39	Comprises sucker regeneration based upon a damaged and decayed stump. Is unsuitable retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
434	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	F	15.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1.00	1	376	4.51	Heavily one-sided as result of proximity to adjoining Sycamore. Is of good vigour and vitality but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
434	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	G/F	17.00	1.50	5.00	5.50	4.50	5.50	1	710	8.52	Slightly suppressed by proximity of near neighbours but is maintaining good vigour and vitality. Principal stem and middle crown is obscure by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
435	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	G/F	15.00	2.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	1	347	4.16	Heavily one-sided and unbalanced to West. Is of good vigour and vitality but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
A	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	9.00	2.00	4.00	2.50	2.00	3.00	1	216	2.60	Young specimen heavily unbalanced to North as a result of suppression. Comprises typical element of adjoining scrub undergrowth.		L	C2
B	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	P	15.00	0.00	5.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	3	525	6.30	A poor quality multi-stemmed specimen disturbed by recent ESB and tree loss works. Comprises a number of unbalanced suckers that are of limited sustainability. Consider removal and replacement.		N/A	U
C	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	8.00	1.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	207	2.48	A close-knit thicket like group arising naturally within an area of disused ground. All plants remain vigorous but competitive with many causing suppression to near neighbours. Storm damage is noted and issues may arise in respect of elms that will be subject to Dutch Elm disease attack.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
D	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	13.00	2.00	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.50	1	271	3.25	Young and vigorous but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
E	Lime (Tilia europea)	E/M	G/F	13.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	493	5.92	Young and vigorous. Basal region and lower stem are obscured by combination of Ivy cover and development of epicormic growth.	Cut Ivy and reduce epicormic growth for better visual review in future.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
F	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	10.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	207	2.48	A close-knit thicket-like group arising naturally within an area of disused ground. All plants remain vigorous but competitive with many causing suppression to near neighbours. Storm damage is noted, and issues may arise in respect of elms that will be subject to Dutch Elm disease attack.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
441	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	G/F	18.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	2	557	6.68	Large, imposing specimen of reasonable vigour and vitality. Principal stem is heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review.	L	B2
442	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	14.00	4.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	2.50	1	407	4.89	Heavily unbalanced to south. Has been previously cut back on eastern side over road. Is distorted and heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C
443	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	F	15.00	0.00	4.50	5.00	3.00	5.00	1	401	4.81	Heavily suppressed by position beneath and adjoining neighbouring larger chestnut. Appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality but has been pruned on western side of crown in past presumably to remove overhang.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
444	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M	G/F	18.00	2.00	6.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	1	681	8.17	Large dominating specimen of reasonable but variable vigour and vitality. Ivy is becoming troublesome about middle-crown.	Cut Ivy and review.	L	B2
445	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	G/F	22.00	6.00	4.50	7.00	5.00	5.00	3	703	8.44	Large specimen supported on triple stemmed system. Vigour and vitality is fair but variable with evidence of localised deadwood development about higher crown.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	B1-2
446	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F/P	17.00	5.00	0.00	1.00	5.00	6.00	2	684	8.21	Heavily distorted and previously cut. Much of crown is wholly obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
520	London Plane (Platanus x hispanica)	M	G/F	23.00	1.00	5.00	13.00	11.00	9.00	1	1340	15.00	A particularly large and still vigorous specimen of good value and sustainability. Vigour and vitality remain good. Tree has sustained minor suppression on northern side as result of proximity to near neighbours. Crown supports limited but sometimes large dead-wood. 2019 season saw substantive foliar decline through Anthracnose attack	Clean-out and review regularly	L	B1-2
521	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F	7.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	2.00	1	200	2.41	Badly suppressed located beneath canopy of larger tree.		M	C2
522	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M/A	G	18.00	2.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	1	490	5.92	Primary stem support minor imbalance to south-east. Vigour and vitality remain good though crown supports notable compression fork at 6.00 m.		M	B2
523	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	E/M	F	12.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	1	470	5.62	A particularly large and aged specimen that appears be maintaining good general vigour and vitality notwithstanding suppression and elements of storm damage over time.	Clean-out	L	B2
524	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M/A	G/F	18.00	8.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	4.00	1	390	4.66	Suppressed and drawn-up but maintaining good vigour. Ivy has been previously cut.		L	B2
525	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	F	17.00	3.00	6.00	9.00	7.00	7.00	1	850	10.20	A large specimen become substantially multi-stemmed by 3.00 meters. General vigour and vitality are good. Multi-stem form raises some concern with regard mechanical integrity in later life.	Consider cleaning-out to remove large dead-wood.	L	B2
526	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	P	7.00	1.50	1.00	7.00	5.00	0.00	1	300	3.63	Chronically suppressed, distorted and unbalanced to south-east. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
527	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	12.00	1.50	3.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	3	530	6.30	Dominated by essentially located triple stemmed ash but surrounded by suckering stems of Griselinia, Ash and Hawthorn. Satellite stems are of minimal merit as result of distortion and suppression and central, dominant tree is of poor form being heavily divided from near ground level.		S	C2
528	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	M	F	6.00	1.00	3.00	0.00	2.50	7.00	10	400	4.77	Chronically suppressed and deflected to west, across boundary wall.	Of dubious retention merit what might be coppiced to rejuvenate crown.	M	C2
529	English Elm (Ulmus minor)	S/M	F/P	7.00	1.50	3.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	1	250	2.98	Arising as a seedling from wall footing, suppressed, one sided and deflected to west across boundary wall. Is considered likely to be unsustainable and retention may result in wall damage.	Consider early removal.	S	C2
530	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M/A	F	17.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	4.50	6.00	1	420	5.04	Badly suppressed and distorted as result of proximity to near neighbours but appears be maintaining good general vigour and vitality. Ivy has been previously cut.		L	B2
531	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	P	7.00	1.50	0.00	4.00	2.00	4.50	1	220	2.64	Chronically suppressed, distorted and has suffered apex death. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
532	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M/A	F	5.50	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	1	140	1.72	Slightly unbalanced to east but maintained good vigour and vitality notwithstanding being overshadowed by larger neighbours.		M	C2
533	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	M	F/P	7.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	1	530	6.30	Of reduced vigour and previously suppressed by heavy ivy cover. Vigour and rejuvenation appear fair.	Consider re-coppicing to rejuvenate crown.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
534	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	M	F	7.50	1.50	7.00	4.00	1.50	5.00	1	530	6.30	Unbalanced to north but maintaining good vigour and vitality.	Maybe rejuvenated by coppicing.	M	C2
535	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	M	F	7.50	1.50	6.00	4.00	2.00	5.00	1	530	6.30	Unbalanced to north but maintaining good vigour and vitality.	Maybe rejuvenated by coppicing.	M	C2
536	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	M/A	F/P	6.00	0.00	4.00	6.00	3.00	1.50	1	300	3.63	Heavily suppressed though maintaining good general vigour and vitality. Diverging stems raise concern with regard mechanical integrity and predisposition towards damage.	Consider coppicing to rejuvenate crown.	M	C2
537	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	M/A	P	4.00	0.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1	270	3.25	Original crown now lost retained in stump form.	Remove principal stems and allow for re-suckering. Cut back competitive holly growth.	M	C2
538	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	M	P	5.00	0.00	1.50	6.00	4.00	0.00	1	380	4.51	Has suffered substantial uprooting partial collapse easterly direction. Tree remains alive of mechanically poor.	Cut out old would retaining young supper material from rejuvenation.	S	C2
539	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	M	F	7.00	1.50	2.50	5.00	3.00	1.00	1	400	4.77	Suppressed and deflected to east but maintaining good general vigour and vitality.	Consider coppicing by removal of old wood.	M	C2
540	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	M/A	F/P	8.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	1.00	0.00	1	380	4.58	Partially uprooted and unbalanced. Crown has sustained mechanical damage.	Consider rejuvenation by coppicing.	S	C2
541	Common Yew (Taxus baccata)	S/M	G	5.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	110	1.34	Young and vigorous requiring no action at present.		L	B2
542	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M/A	G/F	6.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	52.5	1	160	1.87	Young and vigorous comprising typical portion of woodland undergrowth.		L	B2
543	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F/P	7.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	110	1.30	Young and vigorous but stem has sustained notable damage. Maybe predisposed to attack by Dutch elm disease.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
544	Walnut (Juglans regia)	M	F/P	17.00	4.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	3	860	10.35	Triple stemmed from near ground level. Northern stem is attached with notable compression fork that exhibits evidence of fracture at separation from stem base, raising concern regarding predisposition towards failure and collapse. Tree vigour and vitality remains typically good. Dead-wood support is limited.	Review regard retention context. Clean-out to remove large dead-wood. Apply structural and formative pruning works particularly to north-western crown to reduce extent and weight carriage in light of basal the issues and elsewhere around crown to reduce weight carriage.	M	C2
545	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	M/A	F/P	7.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	3.00	3.00	1	210	2.48	Suppressed distorted but maintaining fair vigour. Is structurally poor and benefit from coppicing.		S	C2
546	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	M	F	12.00	1.50	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	1	590	7.07	A particularly large specimen has already succumbed to localised mechanical failure. General vigour and vitality appear good.	Consider coppicing rejuvenate new crown.	M	C2
547	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	M/A	F/P	6.50	1.50	1.50	6.00	4.00	1.50	1	350	4.20	Heavily suppressed and notably unbalanced to east. Is subject to and has experienced prior mechanical failure.	Consider coppicing.	M	C2
548	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F/P	6.50	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	1	420	5.04	Of poor-quality specimen heavily suppressed and of variable crown form and vigour. Comprises part of woodland undergrowth.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
549	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M/A	F	14.00	2.50	1.00	7.00	6.50	2.00	1	390	4.62	Heavily suppressed and unbalanced to south-east. Vigour and vitality are fair though trees affected by extensive bark damage that has resulted in localised timber decay and predisposition towards mechanical failure. Of dubious retention merit.	Review regard retention context suitability for retention therein.	M	C2
550	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M/A	F	15.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	4.00	1	550	6.57	Compression fork division at 2.0 m raises some concern. Vigour and vitality remain good.		M	B2
551	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M/A	F	14.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	6.00	4.50	1	370	4.39	Suppressed distorted and heavily unbalanced to south. Vigour and vitality are good though tree form is relatively poor.		M	C2
552	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F/P	17.00	2.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	7.00	1	820	9.82	Heavily unbalanced to south. Tree has lost central stem from crown structure in past. Lower eastern side of stem supports developing element of decay and bark necrosis raising concerns regarding sustainability. Crown vigour remains generally good. Trees of dubious sustainability over time.	Review with regard retention context and suitability for short or medium-term retention.	M	C2
553	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	M	F/P	8.00	1.50	7.00	3.00	2.00	4.50	1	530	6.30	Suppressed distorted and heavily unbalanced. Tree has sustained mechanical damage in past.	Consider coppicing to rejuvenation new crown.	M	C2
554	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M/A	P	8.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.50	1	150	1.83	Has sustained widespread and extensive bark damage is likely to undermine sustainability.		S	C2
555	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	M/A	F/P	7.50	2.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1	270	3.25	Suppressed distorted and whip-like. Is already rejuvenating from ground level.	Consider felling of mature stems in coppice fashion.	M	C2
556	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	M/A	P	6.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	1	350	4.20	Chronically suppressed distorted and ivy clad. Unsuitable for retention.	Consider partial felling to allow for crown rejuvenation.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
557	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M/A	F/P	17.00	3.00	5.00	7.00	3.00	6.00	1	580	6.99	A close-knit multi-stemmed group considered to be of dubious mechanical form possibly predisposed to mechanical failure.	May arise as sucker regeneration from previous stump stop	M	C2
558	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Group	M/A	P	17.00	2.00	6.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	1	590	7.07	Two adjoining but multi-stemmed trees arise to great single overall crown form. Were found to be particularly spindly and of dubious mechanical form. Ill-suited to retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
559	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M/A	F/P	17.00	2.50	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5	590	7.07	Close-knit group of dubious mechanical form considered likely to arise as sucker regeneration. Is of dubious sustainability and would not tolerate retention in isolation or if exposed.		M	C2
560	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M/A	F	17.00	6.00	5.00	6.00	1.00	1.00	1	440	5.27	Drawn-up and whip-like, divided at 1.00 m. Supports notable imbalance to north-east. Raises concern regarding retention if isolated or exposed considering columnar form.		M	C2
561	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M/A	F/P	17.00	1.50	3.00	5.00	4.50	1.00	1	410	4.97	Supports notable imbalance to north-east. Raises concern regarding retention if isolated or exposed considering column the form.		M	C2
562	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	16.00	10.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	1	270	3.25	Drawn-up and whip-like raising concerns regarding possible retention in isolation or if exposed.		M	C2
563	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M/A	F	15.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	4.00	1	300	3.63	Suppressed and whip-like, drawn up and raising concerns with regard retention if isolated or exposed.		M	C2
564	Stump	M	D	2.50	2.50	23.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	1	480	5.73	564, stump, mature, dead, height 2.50 m grandparents 2.50 m girth .50 m.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
565	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	M	F/P	8.00	2.00	5.00	7.00	3.00	1.00	1	430	5.16	Heavily suppressed and unbalanced to east raising concern regarding mechanical integrity.	Consider coppicing rejuvenating new crown.	M	C2
566	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M/A	F/P	17.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	2.50	1.00	3	480	5.81	Drawn-up, whip-like multi-stemmed and unbalanced to east raising concerns regarding sustainability if isolated or exposed.		M	C2
567	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	14.00	3.50	3..0	4.00	2.00	2.00	1	260	3.13	Drawn-up and whip-like raising some concern with regard suitability retention if isolated or exposed.		M	C2
568	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M/A	F/P	8.00	4.00	3.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	2	530	6.30	Distorted and drawn up raising concerns regarding mechanical integrity and suitability of retention if isolated or exposed.		M	C2
569	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	P	12.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	5	350	4.20	A disbursed multi-stemmed group of dubious quality. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
570	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Group	M/A	F/P	14.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	5.00	2	530	6.30	Distended likely to arise as sucker regeneration from previous stump. Is of poor quality but is maintaining good vigour.		M	C2
571	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M/A	F/P	12.00	2.50	1.50	3.00	5.00	4.50	2	530	6.30	Suppressed distorted and drawn-up raising some concern with regard suitability of retention if isolated or exposed.		M	C2
572	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M/A	F	15.00	5.00	3.00	9.00	6.00	1.00	1	460	5.54	Suppressed distorted and one sided and unbalanced to east. Of questionable suitability for retention if isolated or exposed.		M	C2
573	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	P	9.00	2.50	3.00	0.00	2.50	3.00	1	180	2.10	Appears to comprise a remnant fragment of an old hedge, distorted and outgrown. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
574	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F	19.00	2.50	6.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	1	750	8.98	Appears to comprise a hedge friend and now outgrown dominating near neighbours. Has developed upright habit. Appears to be maintaining good general vigour and vitality.	Review regard retention context particularly in respect of isolation exposure.	M	B2
575	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M/A	F	15.00	3.00	6.00	4.50	5.00	1.00	1	350	4.20	Suppressed distorted and considered likely to comprise a remnant of a previous hedge line. Suitable for retention only as part of a cohesive group i.e. with 574	Cleanout	M	C2
576	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	M	P	6.00	1.50	1.00	6.00	7.00	2.00	1	570	6.88	Chronically suppressed distorted with fungal activity or decay noted on major stems.	Consider coppicing for crown rejuvenation.	S	C2
577	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	P	6.00	2.00	3.00	7.00	4.00	3.00	1	230	2.75	Heavily unbalanced to east. Of dubious retention merit or sustainability.		S	C2
578	Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)	M/A	F	10.00	2.00	3.00	6.00	4.00	0.00	1	380	4.51	This comprises suckers from previous stump. Heavily unbalanced and denuded on western side.		M	C2
579	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	F	18.00	2.50	7.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	1	820	9.82	Appears to be maintaining good general vigour and vitality.		L	B2
580	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F	9.00	2.50	3.00	4.50	2.50	1.00	1	260	3.13	Heavily divided above ground level suppressed but maintaining fair vigour.		M	C2
581	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F	8.00	1.50	3.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	1	330	4.01	Badly suppressed but maintaining good general vigour and vitality.		L	B2
582	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M/A	G/F	7.00	3.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	1	500	6.00	Badly suppressed on southern side as result of proximity to adjoining Holm Oak. Has suffered large-scale loss of major limb to north, with substantial wound to principal stem. Vigour and vitality are good.	Limited retention may be gained by application of substantial structural pruning.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
583	Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)	M	F/P	17.00	2.50	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	1	1380	15.00	A particularly large and aged specimen supported upon the stem base known to be hollowed near ground level, with higher crown now subject to splitting. Vigour and vitality is fair but variable with widespread evidence of mechanical damage and limb loss. Tree is likely to suffer failure and collapse.	Consider early removal. Alternatively and dependant on retention context, consider severe structural pruning for interim retention.	N/A	U
584	Domestic Apple (Malus variety)	M	F	5.00	1.00	3.50	4.00	2.50	3.00	1	270	3.25	Squat and spreading maintaining fair vigour. Exhibiting evidence of management.		M	C2
585	Domestic Apple (Malus variety)	M	F	5.00	1.00	2.50	3.50	3.50	3.00	1	250	3.06	Squat and spreading maintaining fair vigour. Exhibiting evidence of management.		M	C2
586	Domestic Plum (Prunus Sp.)	M	P	4.00	1.50	0.50	1.00	2.00	1.00	1	270	3.25	Decayed and subject to chronic failure.	Remove.	N/A	U
587	Domestic Plum (Prunus Sp.)	M	P	4.50	1.50	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	1	230	2.71	Suppressed distorted and chronically bark damaged. Is of dubious retention merit notwithstanding good general vigour.	Review regularly with regard suitability for retention.	S	C2
588	Domestic Apple (Malus variety)	M	F	6.00	1.50	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	410	4.89	Squat spreading and previously cut. Supports song localised decay.		M	C2
589	Domestic Apple (Malus variety)	M	F	4.00	1.50	4.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	1	270	3.25	Supported on chronically decayed stem raising concerns regarding sustainability.		S	C2
590	Domestic Plum (Prunus Sp.)	M	F	3.50	1.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	210	2.48	Appears to be maintaining good general vigour and vitality.		M	C2
591	Domestic Apple (Malus variety)	M	F	4.50	0.50	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	1	180	2.22	Badly distorted but maintaining good vigour and fruiting capacity.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
592	Domestic Apple (Malus variety)	M	F	4.50	0.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	180	2.10	Badly distorted but maintaining good vigour and fruiting capacity.		M	C2
593	Domestic Apple (Malus variety)	M	F	4.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1	150	1.83	Of dubious retention merit.		S	C2
594	Domestic Plum (Prunus Sp.)	M/A	F	5.00	1.00	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.00	1	200	2.44	Has sustained notable bark damaged and is of reduced vigour and vitality. Of dubious retention merit.		S	C2
595	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	14.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.50	5.50	1	251	3.02	Heavily unbalanced to north. Would not suit isolation or exposure.		S	C2
596	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	P	5.50	0.00	8.50	1.00	0.00	5.00	1	398	4.77	Partially collapsed in a northerly direction.	Remove.	N/A	U
597	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M	F	20.00	2.00	5.50	4.00	5.00	6.50	1	748	8.98	Tree supports minor imbalance to west. Vigour and vitality are fair but less than that expected retrieve this age. Concerns exist regarding exposure of what is known to be a brittle species.		M	C1-2
599	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	P	12.00	2.25	7.00	4.00	0.00	5.00	1	465	5.58	Heavily distorted and notably unbalanced to north. Vigour and vitality are substantially reduced with decline evidence throughout crown. Lower stem exhibit evidence of bleeding canker attack and what appears to be longitudinal fractures.	Consider early removal.	S	C2
600	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M	F	18.00	2.50	5.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	1	739	8.86	A large specimen of reduced vigour with evidence of deadwood development and dieback about higher crown. Concerns exist regarding sustainability and suitability for retention.	Review regarding retention context and review on regular basis if retained.	M	C2
601	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	26.00	3.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	4.50	1	866	10.39	A large specimen supporting chronic infection of Ustulina. Entire crown is in state of decline. Collapse is imminent.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
602	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M	F	19.00	3.00	4.50	8.00	8.00	5.00	1	770	9.24	Tree supports nominal imbalance to south-east. Vigour and vitality are less than that expected for tree of this age. Tree is currently suffering from substantial folia blight. Concerns exist regarding brittle nature of species and degree of exposure/isolation it will attain.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
603	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F	19.00	2.00	2.50	5.00	8.00	4.00	1	837	10.05	One-sided and unbalanced to South. Is exposed with evidence of reduced vigour about higher crown. Lower crown remains vigorous. Concerns exist regarding exposure and isolation.	Review regard retention context.	L	B2
604	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	23.00	4.00	6.00	4.50	8.00	7.00	1	869	10.43	A large specimen of reasonable vigour and vitality. Concerns exist regarding likely exposure.		L	B1-2
605	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	19.00	5.50	5.00	5.50	6.50	4.50	1	668	8.02	Arises from bank top position over motor like feature. Supports minor imbalance to south.		L	B2
606	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F	28.00	5.00	7.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	1	993	11.92	A particularly large specimen. Exhibits no evidence of pathogen attack at present however vigour and vitality about higher crown is diminished and reduced.	Review regularly.	M	B1-2
607	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	G	11.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	1	261	3.13	Young and vigorous, comprising a typical element of woodland under story regeneration.		L	B2
608	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	M	F	5.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	4.00	1.50	1	175	2.10	Young and vigorous but comprising typical element of broader thicket.		M	C2
609	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F	5.00	1.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1	191	2.29	Comprises typical element of woodland under story.		L	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
610	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	10.00	2.50	3.00	1.50	1.50	4.00	1	216	2.60	A distorted and previously damaged specimen of dubious sustainability.		S	C2
611	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F	5.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	197	2.37	Comprises typical element of woodland understory.		L	C2
612	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	F	12.00	2.25	3.50	1.50	4.00	4.00	1	328	3.93	Distorted and arising from southern embankment of ditch. Remains vigorous though supports extensive Ivy cover. May be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.	Review regularly.	M	C2
613	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	M	F	5.00	1.00	0.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	1	197	2.37	Suppressed element of woodland under story.		L	C2
614	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	12.00	4.00	1.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	1	220	2.64	Typically unbalanced to south-east. Remains vigorous but may be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
615	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	M	F	5.00	1.00	0.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	1	197	2.37	Suppressed element of woodland under story.		L	C2
616	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	16.00	2.50	3.00	4.50	5.50	5.00	1	592	7.10	Multi-stem from ground level raising some concern regarding structural integrity. Remains generally vigorous. Is naturally arising.		L	C2
167	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	M	F	3.50	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	175	2.10	Heavily smothered with Ivy comprising typical element of woodland under story.		S	C2
618	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	15.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	1.00	2	497	5.96	Multi-stemmed and of poor mechanical form. Appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		M	C2
119	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F/P	8.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.50	3.00	2	306	3.67	Chronically distorted and of dubious sustainability. Consider removal and replacement.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
620	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	17.00	3.00	5.50	3.00	6.00	5.00	2	525	6.30	Heavily divided from near ground level raising mechanical concerns later life. General vigour and vitality remain good.	Review regard retention context.	L	C2
621	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	13.00	4.00	1.50	3.00	5.00	2.00	3	452	5.42	Suppressed, distorted and typically unbalanced to south. Supports extensive Ivy cover the prevents detailed inspection at present.		M	C2
622	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F/P	13.00	1.50	1.00	3.50	5.00	4.00	2	452	5.42	Suppressed, distorted and unbalanced to south-east. Is of poor quality.		S	C2
623	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	15.00	7.00	2.00	2.50	4.50	1.00	1	306	3.67	Tall and spindly. May not tolerate isolation or exposure.	Review regularly.	M	B2
624	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	14.00	0.00	4.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	3	407	4.89	Triple stemmed from ground level, distorted and of poor quality. Is of dubious sustainability.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
625	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	15.00	8.00	4.00	2.00	0.00	1.50	1	226	2.71	Particularly tall and spindly. Would not tolerate isolation or exposure.		S	C2
626	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F	19.00	0.00	7.00	6.50	9.00	6.00	3	993	11.92	A large, triple stemmed specimen. General vigour and vitality appear good though much of middle and lower crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover. Vigour and vitality appear fair at present.	cut Ivy and rereview. Review regard retention context.	L	B2
627	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F/P	15.00	6.00	5.50	1.00	0.00	2.00	1	201	2.41	A drawn-up whip unbalanced to North. Would not suit retention in isolation or if exposed.		S	C2
628	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	P	5.50	0.00	0.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	3	382	4.58	Previously a multi-stemmed group, now failed through partial collapse.	Remove.	N/A	U
629	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	P	5.50	0.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	1	366	4.39	Previously a multi-stemmed group, now failed through partial collapse.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
630	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	P	5.50	0.00	5.00	4.50	5.00	2.50	4	398	4.77	A hugely distorted and partially failed multi-stemmed group.	Remove.	N/A	U
631	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	27.00	2.00	5.50	8.00	7.50	4.00	1	1044	12.53	A particularly large specimen supporting extensive decay and fungal activity near ground level. Risk of collapse is particularly high.	Remove.	N/A	U
632	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F	25.00	3.00	7.50	5.50	8.00	4.50	1	942	11.31	A large specimen supporting no obvious evidence of pathogen attack. Vigour and vitality remain fair. Concerns exist regarding degree of exposure tree will suffer with removal of large near neighbours.	Review regarding retention context.	M	B1-2
633	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	20.00	3.00	5.50	4.00	6.00	5.00	1	917	11.00	In a progressive state of decline with higher crown retaining minimal foliage. Continued decline is envisaged. Tree appears unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
634	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	28.00	2.50	12.00	9.00	10.00	7.00	1	1038	12.45	A particularly large specimen supporting extensive fungal activity and decree near ground level. Collapse is imminent.	Remove.	N/A	U
635	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	P	13.00	2.00	2.00	1.50	7.00	3.00	1	376	4.51	Chronically distorted with entire crown unbalanced across boundary to south. Is of dubious sustainability, particularly if exposed or isolated.		S	C2
636	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	29.00	4.00	8.00	7.00	9.00	9.00	1	993	11.92	A particularly large specimen in a state of chronic decay about lower stem.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U
A	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	E/M	F	9.00	0.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	1	493	5.92	Young and vigorous but unbalanced because of suppressed position beneath canopy of Beech. Tree arises from within confines of adjoining property.		L	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
637	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	P	8.00	3.50	1.00	0.00	7.00	2.00	2	306	3.67	A distorted whip arising from stump of previous tree. Is of poor quality and dubious sustainability but appears to arise from southern side of boundary ditch.		S	C2
638	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	12.00	1.75	1.50	5.00	5.00	3.00	1	344	4.13	Suppressed and distorted but arising from lower southern bank of boundary ditch.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
639	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	E/M	P	5.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	127	1.53	An element of natural region generation. Is heavily suppressed but maintaining reasonable vigour.		S	C2
640	Holly Scrub (Ilex aquifolium)	E/M	F/P	5.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	4	229	2.75	An unkempt, untidy and distorted element of natural regeneration.		M	C2
641	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	M	F	7.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	1	185	2.22	Naturally arising from southern ditch embankment. Supports extensive Ivy cover.		M	C2
643	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	10.00	2.00	5.00	3.00	2.50	3.50	1	226	2.71	Young and vigorous but heavily suppressed with entire crown distorted and unbalanced to north. Higher crown supports deadwood possibly relating to early life grey squirrel feeding.		M	C2
644	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	16.00	2.00	6.00	4.00	2.50	3.50	1	548	6.57	Apparently vigorous but supports minor imbalance to north.		L	B2
645	Oak (Quercus robur)	M	F	28.00	5.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	1	1044	12.53	A particularly large and aged tree. Remaining crown appears vigorous though contained substantial deadwood indicative of past decline. Storm damage is widespread throughout crown illustrating repeated, regular and sometimes extensive failure. Tree is exposed aspect will likely see continuation of such damage.		M	C1-2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
646	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F/P	9.00	1.50	5.00	1.00	0.00	3.00	1	248	2.98	Chronically suppressed, distorted and unbalanced to north-west. Small stature peers present little threat but would be ill suited to retention if isolated or exposed.		M	C2
647	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	13.00	5.00	5.00	1.00	0.00	4.00	1	261	3.13	Suppressed, distorted and unbalanced to north-west. Would be ill-suited to retention if isolated or exposed.		M	C2
648	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	G/F	13.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	2.50	3.00	1	325	3.90	Tall and slender with minor imbalance to north. Tree raises concern regarding retention if isolated or exposed.		L	B2
649	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	S/M	F	12.00	1.75	5.00	2.50	0.00	3.00	1	220	2.64	Woodland edge position has led to suppression and imbalance to north. Vigour and vitality are good though tree raises concerns if isolated or exposed.		M	B2
650	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	S/M	F/P	12.00	2.50	5.00	1.00	0.00	2.50	1	226	2.71	Damaged and distorted with bark stripping attributable to grey squirrel feeding. Is of poor quality and dubious retention merit. Consider removal and replacement.		S	C2
651	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F/P	11.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	1.00	2.00	1	197	2.37	Tall and slender. Has sustained prior mechanical damage through failure of adjoining trees. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
652	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	12.00	3.00	1.50	2.50	1.00	1.00	1	204	2.44	Tall and slender. Compromised by development of sharp fork at 2.00 m. Remains vigorous but may be intolerant isolation or exposure.		M	C2
653	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	12.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	1.50	1	207	2.48	Tall and slender. May be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
654	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	12.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	1	210	2.52	Tall and slender. May be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
655	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	14.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	2.00	2.50	1	376	4.51	Woodland edge position has led to development of imbalance to north. General vigour and vitality are good.	Review regard retention context.	M	B2
656	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	S/M	F/P	12.00	4.00	4.50	2.00	1.00	2.00	1	197	2.37	Woodland edge position has led to development of imbalance to north.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
657	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	P	5.50	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	1	185	2.22	Chronically distorted and on balanced with extreme imbalance to North. Ill-suited to retention.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
658	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	13.00	3.50	4.50	3.00	2.50	2.50	1	226	2.71	Young and vigorous but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.	Review regularly.	M	B2
659	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	13.00	3.00	2.00	3.50	3.00	2.00	1	239	2.86	Young and vigorous but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.	Review regularly.	M	B2
660	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	13.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	1.50	1	204	2.44	Young and vigorous but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.	Review regularly.	M	B2
661	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	13.00	5.50	1.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	1	207	2.48	Tall and slender, arising from raised embankment scenario. May be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.	Review regularly.	M	B2
662	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F/P	11.00	2.25	2.50	1.50	1.00	2.50	1	197	2.37	Distorted with evidence of bark wounding properly attributable to grey squirrel feeding.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
663	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	P	11.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	3.50	3.00	1	207	2.48	Two intertwined stems of particularly distorted form. Both stems affected by rubbing wound at 1.75 m. Ill-suited to retention.	Consider removal and replacement.	N/A	U
664	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	M	G/F	15.00	3.50	4.50	4.00	2.50	3.00	1	334	4.01	Young and vigorous specimen. May be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease. Review regularly.		M	B2
665	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	12.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	1.00	0.00	1	194	2.33	Drawn up and whip-like but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. Would be susceptible to Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
666	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	13.00	2.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	1	229	2.75	Two stems arise from similar position but our dive urgent, Beech to north and ash to south-west, comprise suppressed elements of woodland fringe.		M	C2
667	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	F	13.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	0.50	4.00	4	344	4.13	Unbalanced to north-west. Multi-stem from ground level raising some concern regarding structural integrity. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
668	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	G	13.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	1	248	2.98	Young, vigorous and of good form but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
669	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	12.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1	166	1.99	Drawn-up and whip-like,		M	C2
670	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	P	5.50	2.00	5.00	4.00	0.00	2.00	1	178	2.14	Distorted and heavily unbalanced. Is of dubious retention merit.		S	C2
671	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G/F	14.00	3.00	5.50	5.00	2.50	3.00	1	344	4.13	Young and vigorous but supporting minor imbalance to north.		L	B2
672	Oak (Quercus robur)	E/M	F/P	14.00	3.00	5.50	2.50	3.00	5.50	1	392	4.70	Heavily unbalanced and distorted because of proximity of near neighbours. Southern portion of tree is in decline through shading out. Vigour and vitality are fair but variable with crown deadwood noted.	Cleanout and consider structural pruning works.	M	C2
673	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	F	13.00	3.00	6.00	2.00	0.00	3.00	1	216	2.60	Distorted and heavily unbalanced to North because of suppression. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
674	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	10.00	2.00	5.00	2.50	0.00	3.00	1	178	2.14	Distorted through suppression and unbalanced to north.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
675	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	21.00	3.00	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.00	1	866	10.39	Large specimen supporting minimal deadwood but evidence of storm damage. Higher crown vigour and vitality is variable.	Review regularly.	L	B2
676	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F/P	10.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	0.00	1.00	1	204	2.44	Chronically distorted, comprising typical element of woodland under story. Will be susceptible to Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
677	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F/P	12.00	5.00	4.50	2.00	0.00	4.00	1	216	2.60	Heavily distorted because of position within woodland.	Review regularly.	M	C2
678	Oak (Quercus robur)	M	F	26.00	2.00	4.50	3.50	7.00	6.00	1	866	10.39	A once larger specimen has suffered substantial and extensive higher crown mechanical failure. General vigour and vitality remain good. Tree may prove retainable with structural pruning works.		M	C1-2
679	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	8.00	5.00	2.00	1.00	1.50	3.00	1	175	2.10	A drawn-up whip.		L	C2
680	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	P	11.00	6.00	3.50	4.00	2.00	2.50	1	226	2.71	Chronically distorted through higher crown damage relating to grey squirrel feeding. Is unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
681	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	P	11.00	6.00	4.50	4.00	0.00	2.00	1	223	2.67	Chronically distorted through higher crown damage relating to grey squirrel feeding. Is unsuitable for retention.		S	C2
682	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	15.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	2.50	0.00	1	341	4.09	Heavily distorted and typically unbalanced to east. General vigour and vitality remain good.		M	B2
683	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F/P	13.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	3.00	4.50	1	395	4.74	Young and still vigorous but heavily damaged by early life grey squirrel feeding. Is of dubious sustainability.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
684	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	14.00	4.00	1.50	4.00	3.50	3.50	1	328	3.93	Of drawn-up form because of suppression. Higher crown is distorted because of early life grey squirrel feeding.	Review regularly.	M	C2
685	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	F	13.00	5.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	4.50	1	347	4.16	Heavily unbalanced to west. Remains vigorous.	Review regularly.	M	B2
686	Blue Atlas Cedar (Cedrus atlantica)	E/M	G/F	15.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	611	7.33	Young and vigorous. Species tends to be brittle.	Review regularly.	L	A2
687	Japanese Maple (Acer japonicum)	E/M	F	4.25	1.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	2.50	1	197	2.37	Distorted and suppressed but maintaining reasonable vigour.		M	B2
688	Magnolia (Magnolia Sp.)	M	G/F	4.00	1.25	2.50	1.00	2.50	3.50	1	197	2.37	Distorted through suppression.		L	B2
689	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F/P	6.00	2.00	2.50	1.00	2.00	2.50	1	344	4.13	Suppressed distorted and having suffered early life decline and rejuvenation.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
690	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F/P	6.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	1	337	4.05	Of variable crown vigour.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
691	White Willow (Salix alba)	S/M	G/F	5.00	0.50	4.50	4.50	2.00	2.00	1	293	3.51	Distorted and unbalanced but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
692	Portuguese Laurel (Prunus lusitanica)	M	G/F	8.50	1.25	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.50	2	398	4.77	Multi-stem from ground level and potentially subject to mechanical failure. General vigour and vitality remain good.	Review regularly.	L	B2
693	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	S/M	P	7.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	2.50	3.00	2	197	2.37	Completely dead as a result of Silverleaf disease.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U
694	Sycamore Group (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	12.00	5.50	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	1	322	3.86	Young and vigorous but heavily distorted because of grey squirrel feeding. Is of dubious sustainability.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
695	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	P	12.00	4.50	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	197	2.37	In state of ongoing decline in deterioration.		S	C2
696	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	8.00	4.50	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	1	197	2.37	Distorted as a result of early life grey squirrel feeding. Is of dubious sustainability.		M	C2
697	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F	9.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2	306	3.67	Slightly suppressed because of position beneath canopy of larger trees.		L	B2
698	Portuguese Laurel (Prunus lusitanica)	M	F	6.00	1.25	1.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	1	226	2.71	Two adjoining stems combined to create typical element of woodland under story.		M	C2
699	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	12.00	4.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	1	207	2.48	Young and vigorous but heavily suppressed.		M	C2
700	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	11.00	3.50	3.50	2.50	2.00	3.00	1	204	2.44	Notably distorted through suppression. Comprises typical element of woodland under story.		M	C2
701	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	9.00	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	3.00	1	197	2.37	Notably distorted through suppression. Comprises typical element of woodland under story.		M	C2
702	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	13.00	3.00	5.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	1	328	3.93	Young and vigorous but distorted through suppression.		M	C2
703	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	G/F	5.50	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	204	2.44	Comprises a typical element of woodland under story.		L	B2
704	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F/P	12.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	1	213	2.56	Middle and higher crown heavily distorted through early life grey squirrel feeding.	Review regularly.	M	C2
705	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	G/F	15.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	347	4.16	Strong and healthy specimen that would be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
706	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	11.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	1.00	1.00	1	220	2.64	Distorted through suppression but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
707	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	14.00	7.00	2.50	3.50	3.00	3.00	1	216	2.60	Young and vigorous. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
708	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	13.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	2.00	3.00	1	210	2.52	Young and vigorous. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
709	Common Yew (Taxus baccata)	S/M	G/F	10.00	1.75	3.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	1	258	3.09	Young and vigorous but slightly suppressed by position beneath canopy of larger trees.	Review regularly.	L	B2
710	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	G/F	10.00	1.50	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	334	4.01	comprises a typical element of woodland under story.		L	B2
711	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	F	17.00	3.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.50	1	554	6.65	Is maintaining fair but variable crown vigour.	Review regularly.	M	B2
712	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	22.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	6.50	7.00	1	993	11.92	A large and aged specimen affected by chronic infection of Ganoderma. Entire higher crown is in decline and dieback.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U
713	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	F	16.00	4.00	5.00	3.50	4.00	7.00	1	388	4.66	Heavily distorted and unbalanced to west. Vigour and vitality are fair notwithstanding current folia issues. Concerns exist about brittle nature if tree is exposed and or isolated.		M	C2
714	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	8.00	1.75	2.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	1	185	2.22	Suppressed but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B2
715	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	G/F	16.00	4.50	5.50	6.00	4.50	4.00	1	417	5.00	A young and relatively vigorous specimen. Middle and higher crown distorted suggesting early life effect of grey squirrel feeding.	Cleanout.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
716	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F/P	12.00	2.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	0.00	1	248	2.98	Part of a broader planted alignment. Heavily suppressed distorted a multi-stemmed from low level.		S	C2
717	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	11.00	7.00	1.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	1	175	2.10	Drawn-up and whip-like.		M	C2
718	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	P	5.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	134	1.60	Heavily suppressed and unlikely to survive.	Consider removal and replacement.	S	C2
719	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	13.00	4.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	1	229	2.75	Young and still vigorous but heavily distorted about middle-crown indicating early life grey squirrel feeding.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
720	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	12.00	3.00	5.00	1.50	0.00	2.50	1	204	2.44	Suppressed and distorted, unbalanced to north.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
721	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F/P	12.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	4.00	2.50	1	248	2.98	Distorted and of questionable sustainability.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
722	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F/P	13.00	1.25	4.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	1	274	3.29	Of poor quality being distorted and affected by stem splitting and cavity development.	Remove.	N/A	U
723	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F/P	11.00	2.50	3.50	2.50	2.00	0.00	1	153	1.83	Heavily suppressed and distorted. Is of dubious sustainability.		S	C2
724	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	13.00	2.50	2.00	4.50	5.00	3.50	1	376	4.51	Heavily distorted with widespread mechanical failure about higher crown subsequent to dieback relating to grey squirrel feeding. Is of dubious sustainability.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
725	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	14.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	1	407	4.89	Heavily unbalanced to west. Lower crown is heavily suppressed with extensive deadwood. Evidence of bark stripping is evidence throughout higher crown.	Clean-out review regarding retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
726	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	9.00	2.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.00	1	153	1.83	A drawn-up whip.		M	B2
727	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	G/F	13.00	5.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.50	1	226	2.71	Young and vigorous though slightly suppressed.		L	B2
729	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M	G/F	21.00	4.00	6.00	6.50	5.50	5.50	1	910	10.92	A large specimen of reasonable vigour and vitality notwithstanding folia issues relating to 2019 season. Tree has suffered prior mechanical failure and support some deadwood. Concerns relate to retention if isolated or exposed.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
730	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	F/P	15.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	1.00	1	283	3.40	Appears to be partially uprooted having collapsed in a northerly direction.	Remove.	N/A	U
731	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	M	G/F	7.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	1	293	3.51	Suppressed but maintaining good vigour.	Cut Ivy.	L	B2
732	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	F	14.00	2.00	5.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	2	535	6.42	Distorted and twin stem from near ground level with primary stem is intertwined. Is of poor mechanical form though vigour and vitality appear good.	Review regularly and regarding retention context.	M	B2
733	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	17.00	3.00	5.50	6.00	8.00	8.00	2	993	11.92	A once larger specimen has suffered catastrophic loss of one stem as well as higher eastern crown apex. Current stem base is subject to extensive decay and cavity development.	Remove.	N/A	U
734	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	17.00	5.50	6.00	3.50	3.00	7.00	1	452	5.42	Heavily unbalanced to west but appears be maintaining good vigour and vitality.		M	B2
375	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	M	G/F	7.00	2.00	5.00	0.00	2.00	5.50	1	290	3.48	Heavily suppressed and unbalanced to west but appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
736	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F/P	10.00	1.75	2.50	3.50	3.00	2.50	1	293	3.51	Large specimen of reduced vigour with evidence of dieback about higher crown.	Review regularly regarding ongoing suitability retention.	S	C2
737	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	12.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	1	213	2.56	Heavily distorted and will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
738	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	12.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	1	210	2.52	Chronically distorted and will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
739	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	G	16.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	1	376	4.51	Young and vigorous but would be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
740	Common Yew (Taxus baccata)	S/M	F/P	4.50	1.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	166	1.99	Heavily suppressed and retaining minimal foliage.		M	C2
741	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	16.00	3.00	2.00	7.00	6.50	0.00	2	611	7.33	Heavily distorted, unbalanced to east and divided from ground level. General vigour and vitality remain good.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
742	Sycamore Group (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	16.00	2.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	2	605	7.26	Distorted and suckering group probably comprising sucker regeneration from stump of previous tree. Vigour and vitality remain good and current small stature peers present minimal threat.	Review regarding retention context.	M	B2
743	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	17.00	6.00	9.00	7.00	2.00	3.00	2	592	7.10	Heavily unbalanced to north-east and divided from low level. Southern stem appears to be of reduced vigour raising some concern regarding sustainability over time.	Review with regard retention context and on regular basis thereafter.	M	C2
744	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F/P	14.00	5.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	4.00	3	379	4.55	Drawn-up whips, likely to be sucker regeneration from previous stump. Would not be suitable for retention if isolated or exposed.		S	C2
745	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G	18.00	12.00	5.00	5.50	7.00	4.00	1	423	5.08	A young and strong specimen.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
746	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F/P	5.50	0.00	0.00	3.50	3.00	2.00	2	229	2.75	Suppressed and distorted but prising typical element of woodland under story.		M	C2
747	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	P	6.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	1	261	3.13	Stem decay is extensive.	Remove.	N/A	U
478	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	P	6.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	2.00	1	248	2.98	Stem decay is extensive.	Remove.	N/A	U
479	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	18.00	2.50	4.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	1	579	6.95	Heavily distorted with into point stems from ground level. Is of questionable mechanical integrity.	Review regularly and regarding retention context.	M	C2
750	Lime (Tilia europea)	M	G/F	24.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	910	10.92	A large and apparently vigorous specimen heavily obscured by epicormic growth.	Cut back epicormic growth near ground level to facilitate better review.	L	B1-2
751	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	11.00	2.00	2.50	4.00	4.00	3.00	1	216	2.60	Young specimen compromised by sharp stem fork and appears to be of reduced vigour and vitality.	Review regularly and with regard retention context.	M	C2
752	Oak (Quercus robur)	M	F/P	15.00	2.50	8.00	5.50	2.00	3.00	1	579	6.95	Heavily unbalanced to north. Is of highly variable vigour and vitality with extensive deadwood development throughout crown.	Clean-out and review regarding retention context. Consider application of structural pruning works.	M	C2
753	Holly Group (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F	9.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3	366	4.39	Comprises typical element of woodland under story and is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B2
754	Portuguese Laurel (Prunus lusitanica)	E/M	G	6.00	0.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	197	2.37	Comprises typical element of woodland under story.		M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
755	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	20.00	8.00	9.00	7.00	5.00	6.50	1	1057	12.68	A once larger specimen has suffered catastrophic failure and loss of much of western crown. Higher crown is now compromised by wound and associated decay.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C1-2
756	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	G	17.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	4.50	1	392	4.70	Young and vigorous though higher crown is slightly distorted through early life grey squirrel feeding.		L	B2
757	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M-O/M	G/F	28.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	8.00	1	1101	13.22	A particularly large and aged specimen that appears to be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality but supports evidence of localised storm damage and deadwood throughout higher crown.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B1-2
758	Portuguese Laurel (Prunus lusitanica)	M	F	7.00	1.00	7.00	5.50	4.00	4.00	1	341	4.09	Comprise a typical element of woodland under story.		L	C2
759	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	M	F/P	9.00	0.00	7.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	4	462	5.54	Heavily distorted multi-stem from ground level with evidence of partial collapse and sagging, particularly to north.	Review regard retention context, suitability for retention and requirement for structural pruning.	M	C2
760	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	G/F	13.00	5.00	6.00	4.50	3.00	4.50	1	385	4.62	Suppressed and heavily unbalanced and North but appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. Higher crown is distorted and supports damage relating to early life effects of grey squirrel feeding.		M	C2
761	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	F	12.00	5.00	5.50	1.00	1.00	4.50	1	306	3.67	Heavily distorted through understory position. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
762	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	6.00	0.00	4.00	5.50	1.00	0.00	2	229	2.75	Chronically distorted and of dubious suitability for retention. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
763	Common Yew (Taxus baccata)	E/M	F	10.00	2.00	5.00	3.50	3.00	4.50	1	312	3.74	Heavily suppressed but maintaining reasonable vigour.	Clean-out.	M	C2
764	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	F	13.00	2.50	4.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	229	2.75	Young and still vigorous but would be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
765	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	D	5.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1	382	4.58	Comprises a dead stump.		S	C2
766	Common Yew (Taxus baccata)	E/M	F	8.50	1.00	4.50	2.50	2.00	3.50	2	290	3.48	Heavily suppressed because of understory position but is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		M	C2
767	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	F	9.00	2.50	3.50	3.00	4.00	4.00	1	216	2.60	Young and vigorous but has suffered higher crown damage and will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
768	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	14.00	3.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	5.00	1	563	6.76	Heavily distorted but is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		M	B2
769	Cherry Laurel (Prunus laurocerasus)	M	F	5.00	0.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	5.00	1	271	3.25	Comprises typical element of woodland under story scrub.		M	C2
770	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	E/M	G/F	5.00	0.00	2.50	1.00	1.00	3.00	1	175	2.10	Comprises typical element of woodland under story.		L	B2
771	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	13.00	2.00	6.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	1	522	6.26	Heavily divided from near ground level with Western stem affected by major cavity. Tree will be ill-suited to retention.		S	C2
772	Cherry Laurel (Prunus laurocerasus)	M	F	7.00	0.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	1	398	4.77	Comprises typical element of woodland under story.		M	C2
773	Common Yew (Taxus baccata)	E/M	F	10.00	2.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	1	493	5.92	A young specimen of apparently reduced vigour though calls of same is not apparent at present.	Cut Ivy and review regularly.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
774	Common Yew (Taxus baccata)	M	F	10.00	1.25	7.00	7.00	7.00	4.00	1	783	9.40	Slightly one-sided through suppression and appears to be of reduced vigour.	Review regularly.	M	B2
775	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	M	F	6.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	1	293	3.51	A large specimen of what is typically regarded as a weed species.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
776	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	9.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	159	1.91	A tightknit group of young trees adjoining wall. Proximity to existing structure, may result in damage over time.	Review regularly.	M	C2
777	Portuguese Laurel (Prunus lusitanica)	M	F/P	7.50	1.00	4.50	4.00	2.00	2.50	1	261	3.13	Suppressed and of reduced vigour. Review on regular basis.		M	C2
778	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F	9.00	1.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	1	248	2.98	Comprises an elm a typical element of woodland under story.		L	B2
779	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	G	13.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	2.50	1	251	3.02	Supports minor imbalance to north-east. Is of good vigour and vitality but will be susceptible to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
780	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F	17.00	5.00	5.00	7.00	4.00	3.50	1	583	6.99	Multi stemmed from low level. Stem to south has suffered chronic failure. General vigour and vitality appear good though tree is of impaired mechanical form.	Cleanout.	M	C2
781	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F	6.00	0.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	1	216	2.60	Comprises a typical element of woodland under story.		L	C2
782	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F	7.50	0.00	2.50	4.00	1.00	0.00	1	201	2.41	Is unbalanced and north-east. Comprises typical element of woodland under story.		M	C2
783	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	16.00	5.0	4.50	4.00	4.50	4.00	1	334	4.01	Young and vigorous but compromised by multi-stem stature. Arises from upper edge of notable embankment.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
784	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	G/F	16.00	4.00	3.50	5.50	5.00	4.00	1	388	4.66	Slightly unbalanced but appears be maintaining good vigour and vitality. Damage is notable within higher crown, probably attributable to grey squirrel feeding.		L	B2
785	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	12.00	1.50	5.50	5.00	3.00	2.50	1	216	2.60	Notably unbalanced to south-east as a result of suppression. Higher crown damage is attributable to grey squirrel feeding.	Review regularly.	M	C2
785a	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	14.00	2.50	3.50	3.00	2.00	1.00	1	210	2.52	Unbalance and damage by failure of adjoining tree. Substantial section of Beech crown remains caught within canopy. Higher crown is previously distorted as result of grey squirrel feeding.		M	C2
785b	Common Yew (Taxus baccata)	S/M	F	7.50	1.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	1	185	2.22	Heavily suppressed but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B2
786	Common Yew (Taxus baccata)	M	F	11.00	1.00	6.50	5.00	6.00	6.00	1	748	8.98	Broad and spreading. As been previously cleaned out. Crown is potentially compromised by compression fork at 5.00 m vigour and vitality appears to be less than that expected for tree of this age.	Review regularly.	M	B2
787	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G/F	19.00	10.00	6.00	1.00	3.00	5.00	1	420	5.04	Slightly unbalanced but otherwise of good form and vigour.	Cleanout remove deadwood.	L	B2
788	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G	18.00	8.00	1.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	376	4.51	One-sided through suppression but is maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
789	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F/P	22.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	7.00		917	11.00	A large specimen of good vigour exhibiting early evidence of Ganoderma type pathogen attack at ground level, signifying limited longevity and sustainability.	Cut Ivy and review with regard retention context and review on regular basis.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
790	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F/P	9.00	1.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	1	197	2.37	Distorted in combining part of an approximate pair with 791. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
791	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F/P	7.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	6.50	1.00	1	204	2.44	Heavily distorted and comprising a composite pair with 790. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
792	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	G/F	11.00	0.00	3.50	3.50	3.00	2.00	1	347	4.16	Supports minor imbalance to east. Supports extensive Ivy cover. Comprises typical element of woodland under story.		L	B2
793	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	9.00	2.50	6.50	3.00	0.00	4.00	1	274	3.29	Wholly one-sided and unbalanced to north because of suppression. Supports extensive Ivy cover with and extent of imbalance suggesting possible stability issues.	Reviewed regard retention context.	S	C2
794	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	P	14.00	3.50	7.00	5.00	0.00	6.00	1	379	4.55	Heavily distorted and partially supported on stem of 795. Is of particularly poor quality and ill-suited to retention.		N/A	U
795	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	17.00	6.50	4.00	6.00	3.00	0.00	1	296	3.55	Heavily unbalanced and damaged by 794. Is of dubious retention merit.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
796	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	16.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	0.00	3.00	1	325	3.90	One-sided and unbalanced to north through suppression. Higher crown exhibit evidence of prior damage.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
797	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	E/M	D	11.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	197	2.37	Dead	Remove immediately.	N/A	U
798	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	P	4.50	1.25	3.50	4.00	2.00	2.00	1	175	2.10	Previously damaged and has lost crown apex. Is unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
799	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	F	15.00	1.00	4.00	6.00	5.00	2.50	1	493	5.92	Heavily one-sided as a result of suppression. Comprises distorted element of woodland regeneration.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
800	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	S/M	F	12.00	4.00	2.50	4.00	2.00	2.00	1	229	2.75	A multi-stemmed group having developed whip like format because of suppression. Is of dubious sustainability.		M	C2
801	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	9.00	2.25	2.50	4.00	3.00	2.00	1	242	2.90	Suppressed and distorted. Higher crown has suffered failure and damage as a result of early life grey squirrel feeding.		S	C2
802	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	E/M	G/F	5.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	175	2.10	Young and still vigorous, comprising typical element of woodland under story.		L	B2
803	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	F	20.00	9.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	3.50	1	598	7.18	Tall and columnar as a result of suppression. Higher crown distortions are likely to be attributable to early life grey squirrel feeding.		M	C2
804	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F/P	9.00	1.00	1.00	2.50	3.50	2.00	1	325	3.90	Unbalanced to South and supported on stem affected by major cavity near ground level. Comprises typical element of woodland under story.	Review regularly	M	C2
805	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F	6.50	0.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	1	226	2.71	Comprises typical element of woodland under story.		L	B2
806	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F	20.00	9.00	4.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	1	688	8.25	A large but columnar specimen where crown vigour appears somewhat reduced at higher levels.	Cut Ivy and review on annual basis.	M	B2
807	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	9.00	5.00	1.50	4.50	4.50	2.00	1	232	2.79	Heavily distorted through suppression but appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		M	C2
808	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	E/M	F	7.50	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	1	197	2.37	Comprises typical element of woodland under story.		L	B2
809	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	12.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	216	2.60	Young and vigorous but likely to be affected by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
810	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	13.00	5.50	3.00	4.50	3.50	3.00	1	216	2.60	Young and vigorous but likely to be affected by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
811	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F	7.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	201	2.41	Comprises typical element of woodland under story.		L	B2
812	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	G/F	21.00	7.00	6.00	5.50	7.00	6.00	1	844	10.12	Appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. Much of stem and middle crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover. Crown supports evidence of damage and distortion possibly attributable to grey squirrel feeding.	Cut Ivy and cleanout remove deadwood. Re-review subsequent to Ivy shedding.	L	B2
813	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	22.00	4.50	3.00	5.50	6.50	4.00	1	748	8.98	Large, apparently vigorous specimen. Ivy is developing on lower stem. Crown supports some deadwood.	Cut Ivy and cleanout.	L	B1-2
814	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F/P	17.00	3.50	3.50	2.50	5.00	4.00	1	392	4.70	A tall, slender specimen of apparently reduced vigour and vitality with evidence of decline and dieback as well as prior mechanical failure. Is of poor quality specimen partially obscured by Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	S	C2
815	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	16.00	6.00	2.50	1.00	5.00	2.00	1	535	6.42	Heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover the prevents detailed review at present. Crown form appears truncated and distorted suggesting high likelihood of prior mechanical failure and crown loss.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	S	C2
816	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	G/F	19.00	2.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	1	834	10.01	Dense canopy and Ivy cover prevents detailed review however general vigour and vitality appears good with no evidence of pathogen attack.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	L	B2
817	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	18.00	6.00	4.50	1.00	1.00	3.50	1	407	4.89	Tall and slender but with a crown form suggestive of proprietary mechanical failure crown loss.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
818	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	15.00	6.00	4.50	4.00	3.00	4.50	1	344	4.13	Young and vigorous though higher Crown distortion suggest early life grey squirrel feeding.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	B2
819	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F	7.50	0.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	1	261	3.13	Comprises typical element of woodland under story.		M	C2
820	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F/P	5.50	0.00	4.00	2.00	1.50	3.00	1	207	2.48	Appears to have collapsed in a north-westerly direction.	Consider removal or cutting to stump for re-suckering.	S	C2
821	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	G/F	19.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	3.00	1	624	7.49	Tree supports minor imbalance to north-east and arises from position on top of notable embankment. Western side of stem supports linear bark wound possibly indicative of radial split.	Cut Ivy and review with regard retention context. Cleanout remove deadwood.	M	B2
822	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	8.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1	175	2.10	Young and vigorous but may be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
823	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	9.00	4.00	4.50	3.50	2.50	1.00	1	220	2.64	Heavily distorted and damage through early life grey squirrel feeding. Is of poor-quality specimen.	Cut Ivy and review regarding retention context.	S	C2
824	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	11.00	5.50	3.50	3.00	2.50	1.00	1	204	2.44	Suppressed, distorted and damage by early life grey squirrel feeding.		S	C2
825	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	12.00	8.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	2.50	1	197	2.37	Suppressed and drawn up with evidence of risk feeding about higher crown.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
826	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	P	10.00	6.00	2.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	1	201	2.41	Higher crown is heavily damaged as result of grey squirrel feeding. Is unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
827	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	12.00	5.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	1.50	1	220	2.64	Comprises typical element of Sycamore regeneration. Higher crown exhibit evidence of grey squirrel feeding.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
828	Sycamore Group (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	9.00	3.50	0.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	1	197	2.37	Distorted and affected by early life grey squirrel feeding.		S	C2
829	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	D	9.00	3.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	1	204	2.44	Completely dead, apparently killed by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
830	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F/P	12.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	5.00	1.00	1	220	2.64	Heavily unbalanced to South East. Higher crown has been affected by grey squirrel feeding.		S	C2
831	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	F	20.00	7.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	1	624	7.49	A tall specimen of column the form. Much of crown is obscure by dense Ivy cover. Crown does support some notable deadwood.	Cut Ivy and cleanout. Review subsequent to Ivy shedding.	M	B2
832	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	10.00	5.40	0.00	2.50	4.50	2.00	1	197	2.37	Chronically distorted and unbalanced to south. Is of dubious retention merit and will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
833	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	12.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	1.00	1	185	2.22	Drawn up, distorted and whip-like. Would be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
834	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	14.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	3.50	2.00	1	201	2.41	Drawn up and whip-like as part of natural woodland regeneration. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
835	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F/P	10.00	3.25	2.00	4.00	4.00	2.50	1	229	2.75	Heavily distorted through suppression though maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
836	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	15.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	3.50	2.00	1	347	4.16	Suppressed and drawn up but apparently maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	L	B2
837	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	9.00	2.50	0.00	2.00	3.50	5.00	1	229	2.75	Distorted and unbalanced. Lower stem has suffered notable damage.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
838	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	G/F	20.00	6.00	4.50	4.50	5.50	4.00	1	719	8.63	An apparently strong and vigorous specimen.		L	B2
839	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	12.00	3.00	4.50	3.00	1.00	3.00	1	204	2.44	Heavily distorted as result of suppression and supporting extensive Ivy cover. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
840	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	P	10.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	9.00	2.00	1	325	3.90	Appears to have suffered partial collapse in a southerly direction.	Remove.	N/A	U
841	Sycamore Group (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	P	10.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	3	306	3.67	Multi-stemmed group of particularly poor quality.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
842	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	G	11.00	5.50	2.50	4.00	2.00	4.00	1	197	2.37	Slightly distorted but otherwise of good form.	Cut Ivy.	L	B2
843	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F	23.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	7.00	6.00	1	780	9.36	Large specimen supporting thin and apparently reduced vigour canopy cover. Primary stem is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review on regular basis.	M	B1-2
844	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	P	24.00	10.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	697	8.37	Large specimen of notably reduced vigour raising concerns regarding sustainability and possible pathogen attack.	Cut Ivy and re-review on regular basis regarding ongoing suitability for retention.	S	C1-2
845	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	G/F	18.00	4.00	4.50	5.50	5.00	4.50	1	493	5.92	Relatively young and vigorous specimen heavily obscured at lower levels by Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	L	B2
846	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F	24.00	8.00	3.00	11.00	8.00	0.00	1	844	10.12	Supports heavily unbalanced and one-sided crown leaning to east. Vigour and vitality are fair but much of Crown is obscure by dense Ivy cover, preventing detailed review at present.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	B1-2
847	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	24.00	3.00	7.00	8.00	7.00	5.50	1	1089	13.06	A large specimen of apparently good vigour and vitality. Basal region is obscure by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review. Review with regard retention context.	L	B1-2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
848	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	9.00	2.00	4.50	4.50	2.00	2.00	1	185	2.22	Comprises typical element of under story regeneration. Is distorted and will be susceptible to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
848a	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	9.00	1.75	2.00	3.00	4.00	1.00	1	153	1.83	Comprises typical element of natural woodland under story development. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
849	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	11.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	2.00	1.50	1	188	2.25	Comprises typical element of natural woodland under story development. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
850	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	F	21.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	7.00	5.00	1	1022	12.26	Large specimen, triple stemmed from near ground level. Vigour and vitality appear fair. Ivy is developing at lower levels.	Cut Ivy and review regarding retention context.	L	B2
851	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	10.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	197	2.37	Young and vigorous but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
852	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	9.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	4.00	1	197	2.37	Distorted and supporting extensive Ivy throughout crown. Is of poor-quality element of natural regeneration.		S	C2
853	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	13.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	1	216	2.60	Supports extensive Ivy cover the prevents detailed review at present.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2
854	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	11.00	3.00	2.50	4.00	4.50	3.50	1	210	2.52	Young and vigorous but supporting extensive Ivy cover. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
855	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	22.00	5.00	7.00	5.50	2.00	4.50	1	548	6.57	Notably unbalanced but apparently maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
856	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	F	2.00	6.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	6.00	1	385	4.62	Typically unbalanced to west as result of suppression. General vigour and vitality appear good though some concern exists regarding possible exposure.		M	C2
857	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	G/F	19.00	5.00	4.50	3.50	4.50	4.00	1	388	4.66	Young and relatively vigorous. Ivy is developing at lower levels.	Cut Ivy and cleanout.	L	B2
858	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	18.00	4.00	4.50	3.50	2.00	2.00	1	322	3.86	Suppressed distorted and affected by partial collapse of near neighbour. Is of dubious sustainability or suitability for retention.		S	C2
859	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	F	16.00	4.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	1	293	3.51	One-sided as result of suppression and will be affected by loss of near neighbour, possibly resulting in exposure and shelter loss issues.	Re-review subsequent to loss of near neighbours.	M	B2
860	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	P	23.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00	1	395	4.74	Affected by failure of nearby trees and has lost much of north-western crown. Large broken portion of crown is currently resting within canopy of 858. Tree is considered unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
861	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	19.00	6.50	4.00	5.50	2.00	5.50	1	548	6.57	A relic of a once larger tree having sustained catastrophic and widespread mechanical failure. Is unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
862	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	F	21.00	8.00	5.00	8.00	3.50	0.00	1	789	9.47	Wholly one-sided and exposed by loss of near neighbours. Has lost much of higher western crown. Extent of imbalance towards and across adjoining boundary raises concerns in respect of suitability retention.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
863	Oak (Quercus robur)	M	P	6.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	1022	12.26	A relic remaining after the failure of a previous tree and comprising a simple stump. Presents no threat but is of minimal ornamental value.		N/A	U
864	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	P	10.00	3.00	1.00	1.50	2.50	1.00	1	197	2.37	Badly damaged by failure of near neighbours.	Consider removal and replacement.	N/A	U
865	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F	12.00	1.00	4.50	2.00	5.00	6.00	1	739	8.86	A large specimen typically unbalanced to west. General vigour and vitality remain good however crown does support some deadwood and tree is now notably exposed as result of loss of near neighbours.	Review regarding retention context and cleanout.	M	B2
866	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F/P	5.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	1	0.48		Has been decapitated during the failure of near neighbours.	Remove.	N/A	U
867	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	P	6.00	2.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	1.50	1	197	2.37	Exists as a decapitated stump subsequent to extensive damage caused during collapse of near neighbours. Is of dubious retention merit.	Remove.	N/A	U
868	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	16.00	7.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	1	372	4.47	Tall and slender, has sustained notable damage to collapse of near neighbours. Crown supports supported element of collapsed neighbouring tree. Tree is notably exposed.		M	C2
869	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	9.50	4.50	2.50	1.50	2.00	3.00	1	216	2.60	Distorted through suppression but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. Supports extensive Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
870	Oak (Quercus robur)	E/M	F/P	17.00	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	7.00	1	442	5.31	Heavily distorted, supporting extensive deadwood, showing signs of storm damage and extensively obscured by dense Ivy cover. Tree appears to be in poor condition though cannot be fully reviewed at this time.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
871	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	G/F	9.00	7.00	3.50	2.50	5.00	7.00	1	548	6.57	Slightly unbalanced to west but of good general vigour and vitality.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
872	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	9.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.50	5.00	2	229	2.75	Twin stemmed from ground level, distorted through suppression and comprising typical element of woodland under story.		M	C2
873	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F/P	11.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	3.00	4.50	1	188	2.25	Young and vigorous but compromised by decay and cavity at 3.25 m on principal stem.		S	C2
874	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G/F	20.00	8.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.50	1	493	5.92	Apparently vigorous though much of middle crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
875	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	F	13.00	4.00	3.50	3.50	4.50	4.00	1	331	3.97	Heavily distorted through suppression and obscured by dense Ivy cover. General vigour appears reasonable.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	B2
876	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F/P	24.00	10.00	5.50	5.00	5.50	8.00	1	713	8.56	A once larger specimen has suffered widespread mechanical failure and crown loss. Higher crown appears to be of reduced vigour with visible deadwood development. Tree supports extensive element of bark necrosis and early decay on northern face of lower stem.	Remove.	N/A	U
877	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	F	20.00	6.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	5.50	1	570	6.84	Damage by failure of adjoining trees with broken portions of crown caught within canopy. General vigour appears reasonable though tree is now exposed.		M	B2
878	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	P	7.50	4.50	3.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	1	175	2.10	Sectional dieback within crown indicates Dutch Elm disease attack. Tree will likely be dead within current or next growing season.	Remove.	N/A	U
879	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	E/M	F	6.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	153	1.83	Comprises typical element of woodland under story.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
880	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F/P	9.00	2.50	3.50	4.00	2.00	1.00	1	166	1.99	Suppressed, distorted and affected by failure of adjoining trees. With likely be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
881	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)3	S/M	F	9.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	2.00	3	261	3.13	Distorted a multi-stemmed from ground level. Would be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
882	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F/P	9.00	4.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	1	204	2.44	Damaged by collapse of near neighbours. Higher crown is distorted as result of grey squirrel feeding.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
883	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F/P	18.00	2.50	6.00	6.50	4.00	4.50	1	780	9.36	Distorted and unbalanced, affected on south-western side by failure of near neighbours with much broken material in evidence. Vigour and vitality is fair.	Review regarding retention context and exposure issues	M	C2
884	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	19.00	6.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.50	1	261	3.13	A particularly tall and spindly specimen that would not tolerate isolation or exposure.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
885	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	D	5.00	0.00	1.50	1.00	2.00	2.00	3	216	2.60	Dead.	Remove.	N/A	U
886	Sycamore Group (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	18.00	8.00	2.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	3	382	4.58	A close-knit group of stems combining to create a singular canopy. Higher crown is distorted with deadwood presumed attributable to grey squirrel feeding in early life. Tall and spindly aspect raise concerns regarding suitability for retention if exposed or isolated.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
887	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	18.00	8.00	2.00	5.50	3.00	2.50	1	392	4.70	Tall up with minor imbalance resulting from suppression. Higher crown deadwood and distortion appears attributable to early life grey squirrel feeding.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
888	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	G/F	20.00	12.00	2.00	2.00	5.50	5.00	1	503	6.04	Slightly unbalanced but apparently good vigour. Drawn up nature raises some concern regarding retention if isolated or exposed.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
889	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M	G/F	19.00	5.00	6.00	6.50	6.00	6.50	1	866	10.39	Large, broad and spreading specimen of reasonable vigour and vitality notwithstanding current season folia issues. Tree has been subject to storm damage and support some deadwood.	Cleanout cut Ivy. Review regularly and regarding retention context if isolated or exposed.	L	B2
890	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	P	18.00	7.00	4.00	5.00	4.50	3.50	1	407	4.89	Suppressed and drawn up and affected by extensive cavity development above ground level. Tree may be subject to failure. Is ill-suited to retention.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
891	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	19.00	10.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	4.50	1	363	4.35	Drawn up and spindly. Vigour appears reasonable.	Review regarding retention context.	M	B2
892	Oak (Quercus robur)	M	F/P	26.00	7.00	7.00	9.00	6.00	5.00	1	993	11.92	A once larger specimen has sustained extensive damage and substantial limb loss, resulting in damage to principal stem and deterioration of wound. Higher crown vigour and vitality appears to be impaired and of variable with deadwood and storm damage in evidence.	Review with regard retention context. Consider structural pruning for interim retention. Cut Ivy.	S	C1-2
893	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	9.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	1.50	3.50	1	213	2.56	Young and vigorous but distorted and heavily suppressed.	Review regarding retention context.	M	B2
894	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	11.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	1	207	2.48	Comprises typical element of woodland under story. Supports extensive Ivy cover preventing detailed review at present. Will be susceptible to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
895	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	P	25.00	7.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	2	942	11.31	Heavily divided with major basal cavity evident to North side of stem. Decay with will undermined structural integrity over time and render tree unsuitable for retention in area of high use and occupation. Limited retention might be afforded with structural pruning.		N/A	U
896	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	P	10.00	2.50	1.50	2.50	2.50	3.50	1	226	2.71	Decapitated through failure relating to early life grey squirrel feeding. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
897	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	24.00	7.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	4.50	1	713	8.56	Tall and slender, heavily obscured by extensive Ivy cover that prevents detailed review. Visible crown appears vigorous.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B1-2
898	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M-O/M	G/F	25.00	6.00	6.00	8.50	9.00	8.00	1	1031	12.38	A large and aged tree of reasonable vigour and vitality. Crown illustrates ongoing and historic storm damage with many wounds visibly affected by deterioration and decay. Whilst suitable for retention, tree would not suit retention within area of high use and occupation. Concerns with exists in respect of retention if isolated or exposed.		M	B1-2
899	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	G	19.00	5.50	4.00	3.00	4.50	4.50	1	462	5.54	Young and vigorous but drawn up as a result of suppression.		L	B2
900	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F	18.00	4.50	6.00	4.00	4.50	5.50	1	516	6.19	Supports minor growth imbalance to north-west. General vigour and vitality appear good though crown supports dead-wood.	Clean-out review regarding retention context.	L	B2
901	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	11.00	4.50	4.50	3.50	3.00	4.00	1	204	2.44	Young and vigorous but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
902	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	11.00	4.00	1.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	1	191	2.29	Young and vigorous but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
903	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	11.00	4.00	3.50	2.00	3.50	4.00	1	207	2.48	Young and vigorous but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
904	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	26.00	7.00	8.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	1	789	9.47	Tree supports notable imbalance to north. General vigour and vitality appear reasonable however crown supports notable deadwood with early evidence suggesting possible bark necrosis near ground level.	Review on annual basis in respect of possible health decline.	M	C2
905	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	15.00	3.00	5.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	1	328	3.93	Young and vigorous but affected by bark damage about higher crown.	Review regularly.	L	B2
906	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	24.00	5.50	6.50	5.00	4.00	4.50	1	713	8.56	Tall and slender with minor imbalance to north-east. Heavily divided at 5.50 m. General vigour and vitality appears good. Review with regard retention context, particularly if exposed.		L	B1-2
907	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	G/F	20.00	4.00	1.50	4.50	5.50	3.00	1	474	5.69	Suppressed by proximity of near neighbours and has developed drawn up form with minor imbalance to south.	Review regard retention context.	L	B2
908	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	P	8.00	2.50	0.50	2.00	3.00	1.50	1	185	2.22	Chronically suppressed and almost wholly enveloped in Ivy cover. Is ill suited to retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
909	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M-O/M	F	26.00	4.00	8.00	7.00	8.00	11.00	1	1108	13.29	A particularly large specimen supporting suppression is lead imbalance to west. Crown vigour and vitality is variable with some notable deadwood in evidence. Principal stem is obscured by Ivy cover to circa 12.00 m. Prior history of storm damage is noted.	Review regard retention context. Clean-out, cut Ivy and consider structural pruning depending on retention context.	M	C1-2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
910	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	F	15.00	5.50	3.50	2.00	4.50	5.00	1	404	4.85	Suppressed and drawn up but apparently maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Cut Ivy.	L	B2
911	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	15.00	5.00	1.00	0.00	3.00	5.00	1	220	2.64	Drawn up whip, heavily unbalanced to west across boundary line. Is of poor quality and dubious sustainability.		M	C2
912	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	21.00	16.00	2.00	0.00	3.00	5.00	1	376	4.51	A particularly tall and spindly specimen supporting notable imbalance to west.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
913	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F	24.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	6.00	9.00	1	949	11.38	Large specimen of what appears to be reduced vigour and vitality. Ivy cover is noted on principal stem with crown supporting notable deadwood.	Cleanout and cut Ivy. Review regularly.	M	B2
914	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	14.00	4.00	2.50	4.00	3.00	4.00	3	302	3.63	A close-knit group of drawn-up whip. Would be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
915	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G/F	17.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	1	439	5.27	Drawn up with minor distortion. Is of good vigour and vitality.	Cut Ivy.	L	B2
916	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	E/M	G	15.00	5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	1	385	4.62	Tall and drawn-up, but of good vigour.	Cut Ivy.	L	B2
917	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	14.00	2.00	5.50	5.00	2.50	3.00	1	382	4.58	Distorted through woodland competition but appears to be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. Higher crown shows evidence of early life grey squirrel feeding.		M	B2
918	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G	17.00	8.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	2.50	1	379	4.55	Tall and whip-like.		L	B2
919	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G/F	19.00	8.00	7.00	5.50	1.00	3.00	1	455	5.46	Supports notable imbalance to north but is maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
920	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F	26.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.50	1	942	11.31	A large specimen of reasonable vigour but supporting deadwood and evidence of widespread mechanical failure. Concerns arise regarding exposure and likelihood of continued damage as a result of shelter loss.	Review regarding retention context.	M	B1-2
921	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M	F	21.00	4.00	7.00	7.00	1.00	3.50	1	770	9.24	Heavily unbalanced to north-east across past. Is of distorted form with rubbing fork limbs. Lower crown has suffered substantial prior storm damage and canopy is widely affected by leaf minor attack.	Cut Ivy and review regarding retention context.	M	C2
922	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G/F	19.00	10.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	1	376	4.51	Drawn up and particularly narrow crown specimen. Concerns will arise if isolated or exposed.	Review regarding retention context.	M	B2
923	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	16.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2	516	6.19	Heavily divided from ground level. Higher crown is affected by grey spread squirrel feeding.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
924	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	12.00	3.50	4.50	3.00	2.50	4.00	1	207	2.48	Distorted through suppression and will be subject to possible attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
925	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	12.00	4.00	2.50	3.50	3.00	2.50	1	216	2.60	Young and vigorous but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
926	Common Yew (Taxus baccata)	S/M	F	5.50	1.75	2.50	2.00	3.00	2.00	1	175	2.10	Heavily suppressed but maintaining reasonable vigour.		M	C2
927	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	12.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.00	1	216	2.60	Young and vigorous but at risk of attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
928	Common Yew	S/M	F	5.50	2.00	2.25	2.00	2.25	1.75	1	178	2.14	Suppressed but maintaining reasonable vigour.		M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
929	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	F	18.00	4.50	6.00	6.00	5.00	4.50	1	719	8.63	Supports minor wound on western side base. Higher crown is slightly unbalanced but maintaining good vigour and vitality.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
930	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G	23.00	12.00	4.00	4.50	6.50	5.50	1	538	6.46	Tree supports general imbalance to south-west. General vigour and vitality remain good.		L	B2
931	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	12.00	5.00	2.50	2.50	5.00	4.50	1	385	4.62	Young and vigorous but affected by grey squirrel feeding.		M	B2
932	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	D	16.00	7.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	5.00	1	719	8.63	Once larger tree is in a state of progressive collapse.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U
933	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F/P	22.00	18.00	3.00	2.00	3.50	4.00	1	484	5.81	Much of tree is heavily obscured by Ivy cover with only crown apex visible. Visible crown appears vigorous though concern exists regarding extent of Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
934	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F/P	13.00	3.50	4.50	1.00	1.50	2.50	1	229	2.75	Drawn up in heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover with extensive necrosis on foliage.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	S	C2
935	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	G/F	19.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	6.00	5.00	1	910	10.92	A large specimen of reasonable vigour but heavily obscured by Ivy cover, particularly about middle crown.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
936	Oak (Quercus robur)	M	F	23.00	6.00	1.00	1.00	7.00	11.00	1	1035	12.41	Large specimen with pronounced imbalance to west. General vigour appears good though higher crown has been subject to localised storm damage and support some deadwood. Ivy is becoming extensive on principal stem.	Cut Ivy and cleanout.	M	B1-2
937	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	10.00	1.50	3.50	1.50	3.00	4.00	1	197	2.37	Young and still vigorous but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
938	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	23.00	6.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	1	770	9.24	Apparently vigorous but potentially compromised by compression fork development at circa 9.00 m. Lower crown supports deadwood.	Cleanout	L	B2
939	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	F	14.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	1	248	2.98	Tall and whip-like but of apparently good vigour.	Cut Ivy and review regarding retention context.	M	C2
940	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	P	24.00	14.00	2.50	4.00	4.00	3.50	1	535	6.42	Tall and particularly narrow but of reasonable vigour. Is affected by longitudinal split of lower stem notwithstanding higher crown being of good vigour. Tree is at risk of failure.	Remove.	N/A	U
941	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F	21.00	11.00	5.00	1.50	0.00	5.00	1	439	5.27	Distorted and one-sided, will be further affected by loss of near neighbour 940,	Cut Ivy and review regarding retention context.	M	C2
942	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	13.00	4.50	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	1	261	3.13	Suppressed and drawn up but of reasonable vigour.	Cut Ivy.	L	B2
943	Silver Fir (Abies alba)	M	F	28.00	16.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	1	929	11.15	A large specimen of variable vigour and vitality, supporting extensive deadwood.	Cleanout review regarding retention context.	M	C1-2
944	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	19.00	3.00	5.50	5.00	6.00	5.50	1	853	10.24	Slightly distorted but of good vigour. Sees development of Ivy about lower stem.	Cut Ivy and cleanout.	L	B2
945	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F/P	10.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	3.50	5.00	1	216	2.60	Chronically distorted and typically unbalanced to west. Comprises typical element of woodland under story.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
946	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	F	18.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	6.50	1	751	9.01	Suppressed, distorted and unbalanced to West. Is heavily covered with ivy that obscures much of crown.	Cut Ivy, cleanout and re-evaluate.	M	C2
947	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	F	12.00	1.00	4.50	3.00	2.50	5.00	1	376	4.51	Young and vigorous but distorted and unbalanced to west.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
948	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	G/F	16.00	5.00	3.50	4.00	3.00	3.50	1	388	4.66	Young and still vigorous though suppressed by near neighbours.	Review regularly.	L	B2
949	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	G/F	19.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	1	726	8.71	A large specimen of reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B2
950	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	22.00	7.00	5.00	5.50	6.50	6.00	1	767	9.21	Large specimen of reasonable if variable Crown vigour.	Cut Ivy and review.	L	B2
951	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	24.00	3.00	4.50	4.50	5.50	6.00	1	907	10.89	Large specimen now exposed through failure of near neighbour. Supports extensive Ivy cover on principal stem though higher crown appears vigorous.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	B2
952	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	25.00	4.00	5.50	5.50	6.00	5.50	1	844	10.12	Large, apparently vigorous specimen supporting Ivy development about lower stem.	cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
953	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	F	27.00	6.00	5.50	6.50	5.50	4.50	1	917	11.00	A large specimen with distortion about higher crown suggestive of early life grey squirrel feeding. General vigour and vitality are fair though crown support some deadwood.	cut Ivy and cleanout.	L	B1-2
954	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	10.00	1.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	1	194	2.33	Young and vigorous but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
955	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	11.00	2.25	3.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	1	175	2.10	Young and vigorous but would be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
956	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	21.00	5.00	2.00	6.00	6.50	1.00	1	847	10.16	Typically unbalanced to south-east suggesting early life suppression by now lost neighbour. Similar appears verified by major bark wound at 5.50 m on stem. Lower stem supports developing Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review regarding retention context.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
957	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	G/F	13.00	2.00	3.50	5.00	3.50	3.50	1	306	3.67	A young and vigorous specimen that is at risk of contracting Dutch Elm disease.	Review regularly.	M	C2
958	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	11.00	5.00	3.00	1.00	0.00	2.50	1	175	2.10	Drawn-up whip, distorted as result of grey squirrel feeding.		M	C2
959	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F	19.00	12.00	5.00	5.0	5.00	6.50	1	748	8.98	A large specimen of variable vigour and vitality. Canopy supports buzzards' nest. Ivy is developing about middle crown.	Cut Ivy and review.	L	B1-2
960	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F	18.00	4.00	5.00	5.50	5.00	1.00	1	786	9.43	Heavily one-sided as a result of suppression. Crown supports substantial deadwood as well as evidence of prior storm damage.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
961	Larch (Larix decidua)	M	F	26.00	12.00	11.00	5.00	0.00	3.50	1	602	7.22	Typically unbalanced to north-east Vigour and vitality appears fair though much of crown is obscure by dense Ivy cover. Lower stem appears to be affected by historic wound.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C1-2
962	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	P	15.00	6.00	1.00	2.50	5.00	4.50	1	407	4.89	Distorted and unbalanced with large proportion of creation with large element of dieback within crown. Is unsuitable for attention.	Remove.	N/A	U
963	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	17.00	7.00	5.00	3.50	2.00	4.00	2	631	7.57	Distorted and drawn up, heavily divided from near ground level. Canopy supports trunk of adjoining collapsed tree.	Clear debris and rereview.	M	C2
964	Sweet Chestnut (Castanea sativa)	M	F	18.00	0.00	6.00	4.50	5.50	3.00	1	866	10.39	Of distorted form, exhibiting evidence of both storm damage and suppression. Remaining crown appears vigorous but maybe predisposed to storm damage.	Cleanout review regularly.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
965	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	26.00	9.00	5.00	4.50	5.50	5.50	1	993	11.92	A large specimen with extensive fungal activity near ground level and exhibiting evidence of recent mechanical failure. Is at high risk of collapse.	Remove.	N/A	U
966	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	F	17.00	4.00	1.00	4.50	5.00	3.00	2	592	7.10	Heavily divided and typically unbalanced to South. Tree maintains good vigour at present but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.	Cut Ivy and review regularly.	L	B2
967	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	25.00	8.00	4.50	5.50	4.50	5.00	1	910	10.92	Supports extensive Ivy cover that prevents detailed review at present however visible canopy appears to be of good vigour.	Cut Ivy and rereview	L	B1-2
968	Larch (Larix decidua)	E/M	F	19.00	16.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	1	407	4.89	Typically unbalanced to north-east, is particularly tall and slender.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
969	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	18.00	12.00	3.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	1	376	4.51	Distorted and drawn up as result of suppression. Vigour appears good.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
970	Larch (Larix decidua)	E/M	D	14.00	6.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	306	3.67	At risk of imminent failure.	Remove.	N/A	U
971	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	10.00	4.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	1	204	2.44	Young and vigorous, comprising typical element of woodland under story. Is at risk of Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
972	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G/F	20.00	7.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	3.00	1	0	0.00	Young and vigorous but has sustained notable storm damage.	Remove basal sucker and truncated limit 5.00 m.	L	B1-2
973	Sweet Chestnut (Castanea sativa)	E/M	F	13.00	5.00	4.50	3.00	1.00	3.00	1	439	5.27	A multi-stemmed group of broadly poor quality though some stems maintaining reasonable vigour.	Cleanout review regard retention context.	M	C2
974	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	P	17.00	6.00	4.50	4.00	5.00	6.50	1	748	8.98	Typically unbalanced to west. Tree suffered extensive basal decay and is of dubious to ability.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
975	Oak (Quercus robur)	M	F/P	18.00	6.00	4.00	2.50	5.00	6.50	1	783	9.40	Large specimen typically unbalanced to west. Vigour and vitality is substantially below that expected retrieve this age suggesting pathological issues. Support of adjoining failed stem and Ivy cover prevents detailed visual review.	Cut Ivy and cleared debris, re-evaluate.	M	C2
976	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	F	18.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	7.00	1	493	5.92	Wholly one-sided and unbalanced to west as result of position beneath canopy of Oak 975, general vigour and vitality appears good though much of middle crown is obscure by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
977	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	D	9.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	6.00	1.00	1	175	2.10	Dead and partially collapsed in southerly direction.	Remove.	N/A	U
978	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	19.00	10.00	6.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	1	388	4.66	Tall and slender with notable imbalance to north.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
979	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	17.00	7.00	3.50	1.00	3.00	4.00	1	357	4.28	Suppressed and drawn up but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B2
980	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	14.00	8.00	2.50	1.00	2.00	3.00	1	328	3.93	Tall and slender having sustained prior storm damage.		M	C2
981	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	P	14.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	1	417	5.00	Suppressed distorted through proximity to near neighbours but appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality but is affected by notable basal decay.	Cut Ivy and review regarding suitability for retention.	S	C2
982	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	19.00	7.00	6.00	3.00	5.00	6.00	2	579	6.95	A large, twin stemmed specimen that appears to have sustained extensive higher crown damage. Vigour remains reasonable however to further damage cannot be ruled out.	Cut Ivy and review regarding retention context. Consider structural pruning works.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
983	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	9.00	5.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	3.50	1	207	2.48	A young with, typical of woodland under story.		L	B2
984	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G	20.00	12.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	1	484	5.81	A young and vigorous tree of good vigour.	Cut Ivy.	L	B2
985	Larch (Larix decidua)	E/M	F	17.00	12.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	1	325	3.90	Tall and slender with minor imbalance to south-west.	Cut Ivy.	L	B2
986	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	G/F	19.00	5.00	9.00	4.00	2.00	5.00	1	548	6.57	Heavily unbalanced to north and adjoined by Sycamore sucker to north-east of stem base. General vigour and vitality are good, but storm damage and deadwood is noted.	Cleanout remove Sycamore sucker.	L	B2
987	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	15.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	1	216	2.60	Distorted through suppression but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
988	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	16.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	2	439	5.27	Twin stemmed from ground level and notably unbalanced to north. Tall and slender aspect may predispose them to elevated risk of damage if isolated or exposed.		M	C2
989	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G/F	16.00	8.00	4.00	0.00	3.00	5.50	1	376	4.51	Suppressed distorted, generating imbalance to west. General vigour appears good.	Review regarding retention context.	LL	B2
990	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	24.00	3.50	5.50	6.00	6.50	6.00	1	1022	12.26	A large specimen of broadly good vigour and vitality, supporting only small elements of deadwood.	Cleanout.	L	B1-2
991	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	18.00	10.00	4.00	1.00	3.50	5.50	2	395	4.74	Twin stem from near ground level and supporting notable imbalance to west. Comprises typical element of woodland under story.		M	C2
992	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	16.00	5.50	4.00	1.00	4.00	6.00	1	420	5.04	Naturally arising and distorted through suppression, unbalanced to west.	Cut Ivy and review regarding retention context	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
993	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	15.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	5.00	1	452	5.42	heavily suppressed and supporting extensive Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
994	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	12.00	2.50	4.00	3.00	2.50	4.00	1	334	4.01	Young and vigorous but supporting grey squirrel feeding related damage about higher crown.		M	C2
995	Larch (Larix decidua)	E/M	F	16.00	14.00	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	1	293	3.51	Tall and slender, supporting extensive Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
996	Larch (Larix decidua)	E/M	F	16.00	14.00	2.50	3.00	1.50	1.00	1	286	3.44	Tall and slender, supporting extensive Ivy cover.		M	C2
997	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	P	17.00	6.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	1	544	6.53	A once larger tree has suffered chronic failure and loss of basal stem resulting in wound and chronic decay of basal region. Collapse is imminent.	Remove.	N/A	U
998	Larch (Larix decidua)	E/M	P	12.00	2.50	1.00	3.00	1.00	0.00	1	293	3.51	A young specimen decapitated and adjoined by neighbouring partially collapsed tree.	Remove both stems.	N/A	U
999	Larch (Larix decidua)	E/M	F	17.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	1	344	4.13	Tall and slender, substantially obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and remove deadwood.	M	B2
1000	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F/P	13.00	0.00	2.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	2	430	5.16	Suppressed, distorted a multi-stemmed from near ground level.	Cut Ivy and review regard retention context.	M	C2
1001	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	G/F	20.00	3.00	3.00	4.50	5.00	3.50	1	465	5.58	Tall and slender with higher crown having sustained prior storm damage.	Cleanout.	M	B2
1002	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	18.00	5.00	2.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	1	420	5.04	One-sided and unbalanced to west. Supports extensive Ivy cover on lower stem.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	B2
1003	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	17.00	4.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	6.00	1	525	6.30	One-sided and typically unbalanced to West. Supports extensive Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1004	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	7.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.50	1	175	2.10	Young and vigorous, comprising typical element of woodland under story.		L	C2
1005	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	6.00	1.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00	1	181	2.18	Naturally arising sapling comprising typical element of woodland under story.		L	C2
1006	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	14.00	2.00	4.50	2.00	4.00	5.00	1	519	6.23	Heavily divided from 1.50 m. Vigour and vitality appears good though much of crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
1007	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	G/F	12.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	2.50	1	261	3.13	Young and vigorous, comprising typical element of woodland under story.	Cut Ivy.	L	B2
1008	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	6.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1	175	2.10	Heavily suppressed and distorted, comprising typical element of woodland under story.		M	C2
1009	Oak (Quercus robur)	M	F/P	19.00	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.00	7.00	1	1070	12.83	A large, visually imposing specimen of notably reduced vigour with evidence of dieback, decline and stag heading throughout crown suggesting pathological issues and limited sustainability.	Review regarding retention context and suitability retention.	S	C2
1010	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	14.00	1.50	5.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	1	325	3.90	Naturally arising, suppressed and typically unbalanced and north and adjoining open field. General vigour and vitality are good.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
1011	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	P	7.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	1	194	2.33	Decapitated by storm damage.	Remove.	N/A	U
1012	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	15.00	4.00	4.50	2.00	0.00	2.00	1	242	2.90	Drawn up and whip-like, suppressed and unbalanced towards adjoining open field.		M	C2
1013	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	15.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	1	236	2.83	Drawn up and whip-like, suppressed and unbalanced towards adjoining open field.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
11014	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	15.00	4.00	4.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	1	229	2.75	Drawn up and whip-like, suppressed and unbalanced towards adjoining open field.		M	C2
1015	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	9.00	1.50	4.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1	271	3.25	Heavily suppressed, distorted and unbalanced towards adjoining field.		M	C2
1016	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	P	13.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	207	2.48	hollow at base.	Remove.	N/A	U
1017	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	17.00	4.00	6.00	2.50	0.00	3.00	1	376	4.51	Heavily suppressed and unbalanced to north and adjoining field.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
1018	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	F	17.00	5.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	2	548	6.57	Tall and slender, heavily divided at 1.00 m.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
1019	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	G/F	14.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	0.00	3.00	1	347	4.16	Suppressed and unbalanced towards adjoining field.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
1020	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	P	8.00	3.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1	197	2.37	Suppressed distorted and previously broken.	Remove.	N/A	U
1021	Larch (Larix decidua)	S/M	D	13.00	13.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1	197	2.37	Completely dead and in need of removal.		N/A	U
1022	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	17.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1	293	3.51	A tall and particularly slender specimen.	Review with regard retention context.	M	C2
1023	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	F	17.00	0.00	6.00	5.50	5.00	6.00	1	844	10.12	Comprises coppice type regrowth including multiple stems arising from what appears to be the stump of an original tree. Specimen is considered mechanically poor, further undermined by reduced vigour and prior storm damage. Suitability for retention will be context dependent.	Reviewed regard retention context.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1024	Silver Fir (Abies alba)	M	F	32.00	9.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	942	11.31	A particularly large specimen of variable vigour and vitality, supporting extensive deadwood and storm damage. Storm damage appears be related to exposed aspect.	Cleanout and review regard retention context.	S	C1-2
1025	Oak (Quercus robur)	M	F/P	21.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	3.50	3.00	1	567	6.80	A tall and particularly slender specimen having sustained widespread storm damage in past. crown supports deadwood though lower level sucker growth appears vigorous. Suitability for retention will be context dependent.	Cut Ivy, cleanout and consider structural pruning. Review with regard retention context.	S	C1-2
1026	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	P	15.0	2.00	7.00	4.50	0.00	3.00	1	366	4.39	Heavily unbalanced and affected by chronic cavity development at 0.5 m on north-western side of stem. Collapse is imminent.	Remove.	N/A	U
1027	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	P	16.00	12.00	4.00	2.50	1.00	2.50	1	258	3.09	A young specimen of particularly reduced vigour with minimal retained canopy. Tree appears unsustainable.	Remove.	N/A	U
1028	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	18.00	5.00	6.00	4.50	1.00	3.00	1	347	4.16	Suppressed and heavily unbalanced to north and adjoining open field. Is heavily obscured by dense Ivy growth.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
1029	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	13.00	1.50	6.50	3.00	0.00	3.00	1	357	4.28	Heavily unbalanced to north and arising from bank top position suggesting partial instability.	Remove.	N/A	U
1030	Oak (Quercus robur)	E/M	F/P	14.00	4.00	5.50	4.00	1.00	3.00	1	376	4.51	Heavily disk distorted and obscured by Ivy cover preventing detailed review at present.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
1031	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F	15.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	1	579	6.95	Heavily unbalanced to north-west, towards adjoining field. Much of crown is obscure by dense Ivy cover though canopy appears vigorous.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	S	C2
1032	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	G/F	24.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	5.00	1	910	10.92	A large, broadly vigorous specimen affected by proximity of adjoining Silver Fir.	Review regarding retention context, particularly if exposed or isolated.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1033	Silver Fir (Abies alba)	M	P	24.00	10.00	4.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	1	898	10.77	Large specimen of reduced vigour with developing deadwood and stag heading throughout crown. Appears to be of limited sustainability.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
1034	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F	20.00	6.00	3.00	5.50	6.00	7.00	1	949	11.38	General vigour appears good though crown is distorted through suppression including scaffold limb extending to west.	Apply structural pruning and review with regard to retention context.	L	B1-2
1035	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	F	19.00	3.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	611	7.33	Broadly vigorous but has sustained widespread storm damage, some words from which are now subject to decay. Application of structural pruning may allow for retention, dependent upon retention context.	Cleanout review regard retention context.	S	C2
1036	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	6.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.50	1	166	1.99	Young and vigorous but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		L	B2
1037	Common Yew (Taxus baccata)	S/M	F	5.50	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	153	1.83	Young and vigorous though suppressed by larger growing plants.		L	B2
1038	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	10.00	1.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	2.00	1	185	2.22	Young and vigorous but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
1039	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	11.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	1.00	2.50	1	197	2.37	Young and vigorous but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
1040	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	10.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	2.00	1	204	2.44	Young and vigorous but heavily unbalanced to north. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
1041	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M-O/M	F	24.00	2.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	7.00	1	1152	13.83	A particularly large and aged specimen, one-sided and typically unbalanced towards adjoining open field. Vigour and vitality are fair but variable. crown supports some deadwood and evidence of prior storm damage.	Cleanout and cut Ivy. Review regard retention context.	M	B1-2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1042	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G	16.00	5.50	1.50	4.50	4.00	1.50	1	395	4.74	Tall and slender with minor imbalance to south-east.		L	B2
1043	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	G/F	23.00	9.00	5.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	1	554	6.65	A tall and slender specimen with limited high crown. General vigour and vitality appear good.	Cut Ivy and review regularly.	L	B1-2
1044	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G	9.00	5.00	3.50	3.00	2.00	1.50	1	197	2.37	Comprises typical element of woodland under story. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		L	B2
1045	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	G	19.00	10.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	420	5.04	Tall and slender with limited high crown.		L	B2
1046	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F/P	6.50	2.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	1	175	2.10	Squat suppressed and supporting developing Ivy cover. will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
1047	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	D	10.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	3.00	2.00	1	229	2.75	Completely dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove.	N/A	U
1048	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	13.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1	382	4.58	Suppressed by proximity of near neighbours but is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B2
1049	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	9.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.50	1	197	2.37	Young and vigorous but at risk of attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
1050	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	F	13.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	3.50	3.50	1	325	3.90	Supports crown deadwood raising concerns regarding possible pathogen attack. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.	Review regularly.	M	C2
1051	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	D	11.00	4.00	2.50	4.50	3.00	1.00	1	337	4.05	Completely dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove.	N/A	U
1052	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F/P	9.00	3.00	1.00	4.00	3.50	1.00	1	185	2.22	Distorted and at risk of attack by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1053	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	9.00	5.00	1.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	1	204	2.44	Tall and slender but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B2
1054	Wych Elm Group (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F/P	11.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.00	2	286	3.44	Multiple stems intertwined to create a singular crown form. A poor quality and at risk of attack by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
1055	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	F	13.00	2.00	5.00	3.50	3.00	3.50	1	341	4.09	Suppressed and unbalanced but of good general condition. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1056	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F/P	7.00	1.00	2.00	4.00	4.50	1.00	1	216	2.60	Suppressed, distorted but of reasonable vigour. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
1057	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F/P	17.00	1.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	1	716	8.59	Once larger tree has been previously decapitated either by pruning or by traumatic loss of higher crown. crown rejuvenation is evident with large-scale suckering visible from ground level. Stability of sucker suckers is questionable.	Cut Ivy and cleanout. Review with regard retention context.	M	C2
1058	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	P	6.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	0.00	1	207	2.48	Heavily suppressed be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
1059	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F/P	5.50	1.50	2.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	1	229	2.75	Heavily unbalanced to south-east with sizeable proportion of crown already dead. Is unsuitable for attention.	Remove.	N/A	U
1060	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F/P	11.00	2.00	2.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	1	223	2.67	Badly distorted through suppression but is oh is otherwise of good vigour. will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.	Review regarding retention context.	M	B2
1061	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	G/F	12.00	3.00	2.50	4.50	4.00	1.00	1	334	4.01	Typically unbalanced to east as result of suppression but appears to be of good vigour. Ivy development is notable on principal stem.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1062	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	13.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	4.50	3.00	1	347	4.16	Distorted and damaged by early life grey squirrel feeding. Supports extensive Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and cleanout.	M	C2
1063	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	7.00	2.25	0.00	2.50	4.00	1.00	1	175	2.10	Suppressed distorted and unbalanced to south-east. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
1064	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	F	12.00	3.00	2.00	5.00	5.50	4.00	1	331	3.97	Suppressed and unbalanced to South. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1065	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	10.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	3.00	2.00	1	185	2.22	Drawn up and whip-like. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1066	Common Yew (Taxus baccata)	S/M	F	4.50	0.00	2.50	1.50	1.00	2.00	1	166	1.99	Heavily suppressed.		L	C2
1067	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F/P	21.00	7.00	4.50	3.00	5.50	9.00	1	840	10.08	Heavily unbalanced to west. Vigour and vitality are highly variable throughout crown with evidence of widespread decline and vigour loss about apex suggesting limited longevity. Fungal development is noted at circa 10.00 m.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
1068	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	F	14.00	3.00	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.50	2	347	4.16	Twin stem from low level but maintaining good vigour and vitality. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
1069	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	G/F	11.00	0.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	2.00	1	347	4.16	Comprises a large element of typical of woodland under story.		L	B2
1070	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	19.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.50	1	691	8.29	Relatively young and still vigorous.		L	B2
1071	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	8.00	4.00	5.00	2.50	0.00	1.00	1	188	2.25	Heavily unbalanced and North as a result of suppression. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1072	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	G/F	13.00	5.00	4.50	4.00	2.50	1.00	1	280	3.36	Unbalanced through suppression but is otherwise of good general condition. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1073	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	D	11.00	2.25	3.00	5.00	3.00	1.00	1	401	4.81	Completely dead and in need of removal.	Remove.	N/A	U
1074	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	11.00	6.00	2.50	3.00	1.00	1.00	1	220	2.64	Drawn up and whip-like, will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
1075	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	11.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	1	248	2.98	Comprises a large element of typical of woodland under story, will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
1076	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F	22.00	7.50	5.50	3.50	4.00	5.00	1	780	9.36	A tall specimen supporting substantial deadwood and elements of storm damage. Vigour and vitality is fair but variable. Ivy is developing about lower stem.	Cut Ivy and cleanout. Review regarding retention context.	L	B1-2
1077	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	12.00	3.50	2.50	3.00	2.50	1.00	1	197	2.37	Suppressed, distorted and at risk of contracting Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
1078	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F	6.00	1.25	4.00	3.50	2.00	2.00	1	226	2.71	Comprises typical element of woodland under story.		M	C2
1079	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	F	13.00	5.50	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1	274	3.29	Slightly suppressed but of good general vigour and vitality. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1080	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F	8.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	1	331	3.97	Comprises a large element of typical woodland under story.		M	C2
1081	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	9.00	3.00	2.00	3.50	4.50	3.50	1	226	2.71	Distorted but of good vigour. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1082	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	9.00	3.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	1	216	2.60	Tall and slender. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1083	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	8.00	1.00	3.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	1	197	2.37	Distorted and will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
1084	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F/P	8.00	2.50	4.50	2.00	4.00	2.00	1	194	2.33	Heavily distorted. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
1085	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	12.00	2.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.50	1	277	3.32	Strong and vigorous specimen that would be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1086	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	F	19.00	2.00	5.50	3.50	3.00	5.50	1	726	8.71	One-sided through position adjoining woodland edge. Vigour and vitality is variable with substantial elements of Twiggy deadwood notable throughout crown.		M	C2
1087	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	G/F	25.00	12.00	5.50	5.50	5.00	6.00	1	812	9.74	A tall specimen with elevated crown form. General vigour and vitality appear good though crown support some deadwood and evidence of storm damage.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B1-2
1088	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	F	16.00	5.50	2.00	4.00	6.00	3.50	1	376	4.51	Is typically unbalanced to south through suppression. General vigour and vitality appear good.	Cleanout.	L	B2
1089	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	13.00	3.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	1.50	1	258	3.09	Distorted as a result of suppression.		M	C2
1090	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G	12.00	5.00	1.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	1	194	2.33	Distorted as a result of suppression but is maintaining good general vigour and vitality. Would be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
1091	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	G/F	18.00	11.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.00	1	592	7.10	Tall and slender with limited high crown. Vigour and vitality appear fair though crown has been subject to prior storm damage and support some deadwood.	Cut Ivy cleanout.	M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1092	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	10.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	1.00	0.50	1	185	2.22	Suppressed through suppression and will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
1093	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	12.00	5.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	1	188	2.25	Tall and slender. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1094	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	13.00	6.00	5.00	2.50	1.00	2.50	1	216	2.60	Is typically unbalanced to North but is otherwise of good vigour. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1095	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	10.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.50	1	204	2.44	Distorted through suppression but is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
1096	Ash Stump (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	D	3.00	3.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	407	4.89	Exists as a decapitated decayed stump.	Remove.	N/A	U
1097	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	13.00	4.00	3.50	2.50	1.50	2.50	1	210	2.52	Slightly unbalanced towards adjoining field but is otherwise a good condition. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1098	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	13.00	2.50	8.50	2.50	1.00	4.00	2	592	7.10	Heavily one-sided, distorted and unbalanced towards and over adjoining field. Lower eastern stem has suffered traumatic failure. Imbalance remaining crown raises concerns regarding sustainability.	Cut Ivy and review regarding suitability for retention and need for structural pruning.	S	C2
1099	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	11.00	1.00	5.00	3.50	0.00	3.00	2	516	6.19	Wholly one-sided and unbalanced towards and over adjoining field edge. Much of crown is obscured by Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review with regard suitability of retention and need for structural pruning works.	M	C2
1100	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	8.50	0.00	4.50	4.00	2.00	2.50	1	344	4.13	Squat and spreading suggesting early life decapitation. Is a mediocre to poor quality specimen of dubious sustainability.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1101	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	12.00	2.50	6.00	1.00	0.00	4.50	1	398	4.77	Heavily unbalanced to north-west, towards adjoining field. Remains vigorous but much of canopy is obscure by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview regarding suitability for retention and need for structural pruning.	M	C2
1102	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	P	15.00	5.00	4.00	6.00	4.00	3.00	1	417	5.00	Specimen suffers chronic decay and cavity development of lower stem. Collapse is imminent.	Remove.	N/A	U
1103	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	6.00	0.00	5.50	4.00	0.00	3.00	1	290	3.48	Chronically distorted and heavily unbalanced to north. Small stature may allow for limited retention. Reviewed regard retention context and consider high likelihood of contracting Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
1104	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F/P	9.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.50	1	191	2.29	Heavily distorted element of natural regeneration. Is of questionable sustainability.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
1105	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	12.00	3.00	4.50	3.00	2.00	4.50	1	226	2.71	Unbalanced as result of suppression but otherwise of good health. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1106	Oak (Quercus robur)	M	F	20.00	7.00	5.50	5.00	4.00	4.50	1	624	7.49	Relatively tall and slender with canopy cover limited to higher levels. Vigour and vitality appear reasonable though crown support some deadwood. Middle and upper crown has suffered chronic and extensive storm damage and loss of large proportion of higher northern crown.	Cleanout and review with regard retention context and sustainability. Consider predisposition to continue damage in future.	M	C1-2
1107	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	12.00	5.50	3.00	1.50	3.50	4.00	1	232	2.79	Distorted but of good vigour and vitality. Higher crown distortion suggests early life grey squirrel feeding damage.		M	C2
1108	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F	26.00	13.00	4.50	4.00	5.00	5.00	1	688	8.25	A tall and slender specimen. crown vigour is variable with some deadwood.	Review regard retention context.	M	B1-2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1109	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	9.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	2.50	3.00	1	156	1.87	A tall and slender sapling, would be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
1110	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	10.00	1.50	1.00	2.50	3.00	1.50	1	162	1.95	Tall and slender, unbalanced to south. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1111	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G	14.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.00	1	328	3.93	Slightly unbalanced through suppression but of good general vigour and vitality. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1112	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	G/F	23.00	12.00	0.00	2.00	6.50	4.00	1	611	7.33	A large, tall but unbalanced specimen. Appears to be of good vigour though crown support some deadwood and evidence of localised storm damage.		L	B1-2
1113	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	G	13.00	5.50	3.50	4.50	4.00	4.50	1	363	4.35	Young and vigorous but at risk of attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1114	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	P	7.00	2.25	2.50	4.00	3.00	3.00	1	248	2.98	Squat suppressed and previously decapitated as a result of grey squirrel feeding damage. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
1115	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	G/F	12.00	3.50	3.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	1	226	2.71	Young and vigorous but heavily divided from 3.00 m.	Review regarding retention context and cut Ivy.	L	B2
1116	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	8.00	4.50	4.50	1.50	3.50	3.00	1	185	2.22	Suppressed distorted and unbalanced but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
1117	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	14.00	5.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1	251	3.02	Tall and column with limited high crown. Vigour and vitality are less than that expected for tree of this age raising some concern regarding potential for pathological issues.	Review on regular basis.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1118	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	F	13.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	2.00	4.00	1	290	3.48	One-sided and unbalanced to north-west. Remains vigorous but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1119	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	P	5.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	1	204	2.44	Chronically distorted and unbalanced and north-east. Is ill suited to retention.		S	C2
1120	Common Yew (Taxus baccata)	S/M	F	5.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.25	1	153	1.83	Young but suppressed.		L	B2
1121	Common Yew (Taxus baccata)	S/M	F/P	5.00	0.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	1	207	2.48	Heavily suppressed and of reduced vigour.	Review regularly.	S	C2
1122	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	D	9.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.50	1.50	1	175	2.10	Completely dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove.	N/A	U
1123	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	8.50	3.00	1.50	2.50	1.00	1.00	1	175	2.10	Young and still vigorous but compromised by early life grey squirrel feeding, distortion and suppression.		S	C2
1124	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	P	7.50	3.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	1.50	1	153	1.83	Compromised by early life grey squirrel feeding and dieback. Ill-suited to retention.		N/A	U
1125	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	10.00	5.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	2.50	1	226	2.71	Squat and spreading crown have been created through failure of higher crown after grey squirrel feeding. Is of poor quality and dubious sustainability.		S	C2
1126	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	G	18.00	5.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	490	5.88	Has developed raise crown through suppression. General vigour and vitality appear good with minimal deadwood carriage. Note is made of large basal suckers arising to south-west.		L	B2
1127	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	G	15.00	6.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	1	388	4.66	Young and vigorous specimen of good quality. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1128	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	12.00	4.50	2.00	4.00	3.00	3.50	1	236	2.83	Distorted and damaged by early life grey squirrel feeding. Is of dubious sustainability.		M	C2
1129	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M-O/M	G/F	26.00	2.50	7.00	6.50	6.00	7.00	1	1031	12.38	A particularly large specimen of apparently good vigour and vitality. Ivy has colonised lower and mid trunk obscuring some elements of crown from view however general canopy vigour appears good. Note is made of localised storm damage and deadwood carriage.	Cut Ivy and cleanout.	L	B1-2
1130	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	10.00	2.00	3.50	2.50	3.00	4.00	1	204	2.44	Distorted and at risk of attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1131	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	10.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	1.50	1.00	1	204	2.44	Heavily distorted and at risk of attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
1132	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	24.00	7.00	4.50	5.00	3.00	4.00	1	678	8.14	A tall and drawn up specimen supporting chronic infection of Ganoderma at ground level with evidence of widespread decay. Collapse is imminent.	Remove.	N/A	U
1133	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F	5.50	0.50	2.50	2.50	1.00	1.00	1	204	2.44	Suppressed but vigorous. Comprises typical element of woodland under story.		L	B2
1134	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	G/F	7.00	1.75	1.00	1.50	2.00	1.50	1	220	2.64	A large element of typical of woodland under story.		L	B2
1135	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	P	13.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	1	261	3.13	A young specimen already exhibiting evidence of Dutch Elm disease attack.	Remove.	N/A	U
1136	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	11.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	2.00	1.50	1	204	2.44	Unbalanced but of good vigour. Would be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1137	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M-O/M	P	26.00	7.00	4.00	9.00	13.00	5.00	1	1028	12.34	A particularly large specimen supporting notable imbalance to south-east. Tree is heavily divided from 5.00 m with evidence of prior failure, wound and decay from positions adjoining fork unions. Higher fork union at circa 6.00 m is of a compression type with morphology suggestive of bark inclusion. Structural integrity of higher crown must be considered impaired with greatly increased risk of failure.	Review regarding retention context and sustainability and potential for retention with mechanical/pruning intervention.	S	C1-2
1138	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	F	7.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	197	2.37	Suppressed but remaining vigorous.		L	B2
1139	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	M	P	8.00	1.75	2.00	3.00	1.50	1.00	1	216	2.60	Of notably reduced vigour with limited foliage retention suggesting pathological issues. Is unlikely to be sustainable beyond short-term.		S	C2
1140	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G	13.00	5.00	4.00	4.50	2.50	3.50	1	261	3.13	Young and vigorous but at risk of contracting Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1141	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	12.00	5.00	2.50	3.50	4.50	3.00	1	232	2.79	Young and vigorous but is at risk of attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1142	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	O/M	P	27.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	1	929	11.15	Tree is subject to chronic and widespread basal decay with much of basal region now hollow. Higher crown is distorted with evidence of storm damage presumably relating to exposed corner position. Tree is at high risk of failure. Is slightly distorted specimen of reasonable vigour and vitality. Location of corner of woodland appears exposed with evidence of mechanical failure across crown.	Remove.	N/A	U
1143	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	O/M	G/F	25.00	2.00	7.00	7.00	6.50	5.50	1	1022	12.26	A fully mature specimen of reasonable vigour and vitality. Woodland edge position has seen development of natural growth in balance. Vigour and vitality appears good though sizeable proportion of crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review.	L	B1-2
1144	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	G	25.00	3.00	7.00	5.00	4.50	2.00	1	748	8.98	Suppressed as result of proximity to near neighbours but is otherwise of good vigour and vitality. Upright and elongated form must be considered if isolated or exposed.		L	B1-2
1145	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	G/F	22.00	1.50	7.00	3.00	4.50	5.00	1	739	8.86	Distorted and misshapen through proximity to near neighbours. Vigour and vitality appear fair though large proportion of primary stem is obscure by dense Ivy cover. Imbalance and drawn up form should be considered if isolated or exposed.		L	B1-2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1146	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	G	26.00	1.50	3.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	1	745	8.94	Tall and narrow specimen of good vigour and vitality.		L	B1-2
1147	Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	S/M	F	5.00	0.00	2.00	2.50	1.50	1.00	1	175	2.10	Comprises typical element of woodland under story.		M	C2
1148	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	F	8.00	2.00	3.00	1.50	3.00	3.00	1	229	2.75	Is of reasonable vigour and vitality. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
1149	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	P	7.00	2.00	3.50	1.50	0.00	3.00	1	226	2.71	Heavily distorted and previously damaged by grey squirrel feeding. Is of questionable sustainability.		S	C2
1150	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	F	13.00	3.50	2.50	3.50	3.00	3.00	1	334	4.01	Heavily distorted but of good vigour and vitality. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
1151	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	15.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	1	357	4.28	Young and vigorous but heavily distorted as result of damage caused by grey squirrel feeding in early life.		S	C2
1152	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	9.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.00	1.00	1	216	2.60	Heavily suppressed and has suffered early life grey squirrel feeding damage.		M	C2
1153	Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	M	F	14.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	3.00	3.50	1	407	4.89	Distorted and unbalanced through suppression		M	C2
1154	Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	S/M	F	5.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.00	1	175	2.10	Comprises typical element of woodland under story.		M	C2
1155	Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	M	F	16.00	4.00	5.00	4.50	3.00	3.50	1	407	4.89	Distorted and unbalanced but apparently good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
1156	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	17.00	10.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	1	452	5.42	Is distorted through suppression but is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1157	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	D	7.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	1114	13.37	Exists as a decapitated and Ivy cover stump. Is of ecological merit but would be regarded as being of poor Arboricultural quality.		N/A	U
1158	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	G/F	28.00	13.00	7.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	1	942	11.31	A large specimen of apparently good vigour and vitality. Crown does support some deadwood. Concerns exist with regard to isolation and exposure.		L	B1-2
1159	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	17.00	10.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	1	452	5.42	Is distorted but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. Crown supports some deadwood.		M	C2
1160	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	P	17.00	2.50	5.00	6.00	4.50	3.50	1	688	8.25	Heavily unbalanced to east as a result of traumatic failure of primary stem at circa 9.00 m, resulting in extensive wound and decay. Higher crown will be subject to failure.	Remove.	N/A	U
1161	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	P	9.00	4.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	175	2.10	Heavily distorted through early life grey squirrel feeding.	Consider removal and replacement.	S	C2
1162	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	17.00	8.00	3.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	1	379	4.55	Vigorous but tall and narrow.		M	B2
1163	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	17.00	8.00	5.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	1	404	4.85	Notably distorted and supporting extensive deadwood, suggestive of possible decline.	Review regularly.	S	C2
1164	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	17.00	3.50	3.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	1	376	4.51	Of good vigour but is heavily distorted through early life grey squirrel feeding.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1165	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	15.00	4.50	4.00	6.50	2.00	1.00	1	780	9.36	A once larger tree has suffered catastrophic failure and collapse. Remaining stem and supported limbs will be subject to collapse.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U
1166	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	P	15.00	2.25	4.00	6.00	4.00	3.00	1	592	7.10	Lower south-western stem is subject to chronic wounding and extensive decay. Is unsuitable for attention. Heavily distorted through position adjoining larger specimens.	Remove.	N/A	U
1167	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	F	21.00	1.50	4.00	7.00	7.00	5.00	1	993	11.92	A large specimen heavily suppressed and typically unbalanced to east. Lower Western stem is subject to prior wounding. General vigour and vitality appears good though deadwood is noted.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C1-2
1168	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	15.00	6.00	3.00	2.50	4.00	3.50	1	407	4.89	Four adjoining stems combined to create singular high canopy. Lower division and elongated form raise concerns if trees are retained in isolation or in exposed aspect.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
1169	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	D	16.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	1	376	4.51	Killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove.	N/A	U
1170	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	P	7.00	1.00	2.50	1.00	1.00	2.50	2	274	3.29	Chronically damaged as result of early life grey squirrel feeding.	Remove.	N/A	U
1171	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	F/P	8.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	3.50	4.00	1	207	2.48	Heavily distorted and will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
1172	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	15.00	8.00	3.00	3.50	1.50	2.00	1	322	3.86	Tall and spindly.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1173	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	12.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	201	2.41	A drawn-up whip that would not suit retention in isolation.		S	C2
1174	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	15.00	7.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.50	1	261	3.13	Drawn up and whip-like but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		M	B2
1175	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	F	14.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	0.00	2.00	1	226	2.71	Heavily distorted and will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		S	C2
1176	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	G/F	16.00	5.50	4.00	3.50	3.50	4.00	1	372	4.47	Young and still vigorous but will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.	Review regularly.	M	B2
1177	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	16.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	1	325	3.90	Tall and narrow but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B2
1178	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	F	9.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	1	204	2.44	Suppressed but vigorous. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
1179	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	18.00	4.00	1.00	2.00	3.50	4.00	1	226	2.71	Tall and slender, heavily divided at 1.25 m. Would not suit retention in isolation.		S	C2
1180	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S	F/P	10.00	2.50	1.50	2.50	2.50	3.00	1	194	2.33	Heavily divided from 0.50 m. Heavily suppressed.		M	C2
1181	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	F	13.00	3.50	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	1	347	4.16	Heavily divided with compression fork at circa 0.60 m that will undermine structural integrity over time.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
1182	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	G/F	12.00	2.25	3.00	2.50	2.50	1.50	1	197	2.37	Slightly suppressed but of good general vigour and vitality.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1183	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	F/P	19.00	2.50	5.00	7.00	6.50	3.00	1	993	11.92	Once larger tree has suffered historic failure and crown loss. Lower stem support extensive wound on lower northern side. Higher crown supports visible cavities and areas of decay, as well as evidence of substantial mechanical failure. Crown also indicates possible early life grey squirrel feeding that may resulted in primary damage and increase press predisposition towards decay over time. Tree may offer some degree of limited sustainability with structural pruning.		S	C2
1184	Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	M	F	6.00	1.25	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	1	376	4.51	Large specimen typically regarded as a weed species. Would not normally be regarded as being suitable for retention.		S	C2
1185	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	P	12.00	4.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	1	251	3.02	Heavily distorted as a result of suppression by adjoining plans. Would not suit retention if isolated or exposed.		S	C2
1186	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	G/F	21.00	10.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	1	465	5.58	Tall and slender specimen supporting notable imbalance to South, towards adjoining building. General vigour and vitality appear good.	Review with regard retention context.	L	B1-2
1187	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	P	11.00	7.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	1	229	2.75	Chronically distorted as result of early life grey squirrel feeding. Is of particularly poor quality and would be ill suited to retention.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1188	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	S/M	P	7.00	2.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1	175	2.10	Young specimen heavily suppressed and retaining only small proportion of viable crown.	Remove and replace.	S	C2
1189	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	D	7.00	4.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	1	175	2.10	Dead.	Remove.	N/A	U
1190	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	E/M	F	12.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	261	3.13	Heavily suppressed with viable crown limited to higher levels only.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
1191	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	12.00	5.50	0.00	4.50	5.00	0.00	1	216	2.60	Heavily suppressed and unbalanced. Would not suit retention in isolation or if exposed.		S	C2
1192	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	S/M	P	9.00	6.00	0.75	1.50	4.00	0.50	1	239	2.86	Heavily suppressed with minimal crown remaining alive.	Remove and replace.	N/A	U
1193	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	E/M	F/P	15.00	4.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	1	344	4.13	Wholly one-sided and unbalanced towards house. Supports compression fork at 2.50 m predispose higher crown to increase rate of failure. Tree is of poor quality and ill-suited to retention near structure.	Remove.	N/A	U
1194	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	E/M	P	13.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	229	2.75	Heavily suppressed with viable crown limited to apex only. Crown is compromised by compression fork with bark inclusion at 2.75 m. Tree is ill suited to retention near structure.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
1195	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	E/M	F	16.00	3.00	0.00	1.00	2.50	1.50	1	293	3.51	Heavily suppressed with canopy retention to south only. Tree will be unsuitable for retention considering loss of near neighbours.		N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1196	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	S/M	P	9.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	213	2.56	Wholly suppressed with little if any canopy remaining alive.	Remove.	N/A	U
1197	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	M	F	14.00	2.00	1.25	1.00	2.00	2.00	1	493	5.92	Heavily suppressed with no viable canopy to north or east. Tree will be heavily exposed considering loss of near neighbours.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
1198	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F/P	8.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	2.00	1	175	2.10	Distorted though vigorous. Has been affected by grey squirrel feeding.		S	C2
1199	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	13.00	4.00	3.50	5.00	3.50	2.00	1	398	4.77	Appears to have suffered chronic failure of higher crown. Is unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
1200	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	24.00	1.00	5.00	6.00	4.50	4.00	1	525	6.30	A particularly tall specimen notably exposed. Appears to be of reasonable vigour and vitality.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C1-2
1201	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	22.00	3.50	2.00	3.50	8.00	5.50	1	548	6.57	Heavily unbalanced to south-west. Vigour and vitality are visibly below that expected retrieve this age raising some concern regarding possible pathogen attack and sustainability.	Review on regular basis and regarding retention context.	M	C1-2
1202	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	14.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	1	369	4.43	Distorted through competitive arising but is maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
CG	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	E/M	F	12.00-15.00	1.00-2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	366	4.39	A close-knit group of conifers combining to create a contiguous canopy form. Tree is of drawn up in nature and at least two are affected by compression fork development raising concerns regarding sustainability over time.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
HG	Holly Group (Ilex aquifolium)	E/M	F	5.00-6.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	223	2.67	A dense and numerous thicket-like area, dominated by Holly and creating a contiguous raised crown form. Comprises typical element of the woodland edge.		M	C2
1203	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	E/M	G	10.00	1.50	2.00	3.50	4.00	2.00	1	357	4.28	Slightly unbalanced to south-east but is maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
1204	Cordyline (Cordyline australis)	E/M	G/F	7.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	5	525	6.30	Multi-stemmed from ground level.		M	C2
1205	Cordyline (Cordyline australis)	E/M	F	4.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1	239	2.86	Remaining vigorous but is suppressed, comprising typical element of a broader shrub group.		M	C2
1206	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	F	13.00	1.50	6.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	1	516	6.19	Once larger tree has suffered repeated damage and limb loss. General vigour and vitality are good though crown is now affected by areas of damage and localise decay.	Cleanout review regard retention context.	M	C2
1207	Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	M	P	9.00	1.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	2.00	1	328	3.93	Slightly unbalanced and has with principal stem affected by prior mechanical damage. Review regularly regarding limited sustainability.		S	C2
1208	Jacquemont's Birch Group (Betula jacquemontii)	S/M	G/F	5.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	127	1.53	Originally planted in triple stemmed groups, each stem within group is now creating a coalesced crown form. General vigour and vitality remain good however many stems exhibit evidence of ground level grass mowing related damage.	Review regularly.	M	C2
1209	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G	9.00	1.75	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	452	5.42	Young and vigorous though crown support some deadwood and evidence of storm damage.	Review regularly and Cleanout.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1210	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G	9.00	1.75	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	471	5.65	Crown exhibits evidence of localised storm damage and possible early life bark splitting as well as compression fork development.	Review regularly.	M	B2
1211	Ornamental Cherry (Prunus variety)	M	F/P	6.00	1.50	4.50	4.50	3.50	4.00	1	462	5.54	Broad and spreading with notable damage and fungal activity near ground level combining with higher crown evidence of decline suggests minimal sustainability.		S	C2
1212	Ornamental Cherry (Prunus variety)	E/M	F	13.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	688	8.25	Compromised by multi-stemmed format that includes compression forks with bark inclusions. Tree must be regarded as likely to be subject to mechanical failure.	Review regularly and regarding retention context.	M	C2
1213	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	M	G/F	7.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	1	388	4.66	Suppressed but maintaining reasonable vigour.		M	C2
1214	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G	13.00	2.25	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	392	4.70	Remains vigorous but is potentially compromised by compression fork at 2.50 m.	Review regarding retention context and on regular basis.	M	B2
1215	Ornamental Cherry (Prunus variety)	M	F	8.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	471	5.65	Is of reduced vigour with evidence of twiggy decline throughout canopy.	Review on regular basis.	M	C2
1216	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	E/M	F/P	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	216	2.60	Heavily suppressed with foliage decline evidence throughout crown.	Review regularly regarding ongoing suitability for retention.	S	C2
1217	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F	9.00	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	3.50	1	407	4.89	Distorted and exhibiting evidence of early life grey squirrel feeding and bark stripping.	Review regularly regarding sustainability.	M	C2
1218	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	E/M	G/F	8.00	1.75	4.50	3.00	3.00	4.00	1	376	4.51	Heavily unbalanced to north-west but appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Review regularly.	M	B2
1219	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G/F	12.00	2.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	328	3.93	Young and vigorous.	Cleanout.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1220	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	M	F/P	12.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	1	347	4.16	Tree has suffered extensive failure and loss of western crown. Remaining crown is notably unbalanced.	Cleanout and review on regular basis regarding ongoing suitability for retention.	M	C2
1221	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	G/F	13.00	2.50	3.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	1	344	4.13	Distorted through proximity of near neighbours but is maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
1222	Blue Atlas Cedar (Cedrus atlantica “Glauca”)	E/M	G/F	13.00	1.00	3.50	4.00	2.00	2.00	1	366	4.39	Is maintaining good vigour and vitality but is distorted and suppressed as result proximity to near neighbours. Consideration should be given to brittle nature and apparent susceptibility to storm damage.		L	B2
1223	Blue Atlas Cedar (Cedrus atlantica “Glauca”)	E/M	G/F	13.00	1.00	4.00	2.50	4.00	4.00	1	350	4.20	Is maintaining good vigour and vitality but is distorted and suppressed as result proximity to near neighbours. Consideration should be given to brittle nature and apparent susceptibility to storm damage.		L	B2
1224	Blue Atlas Cedar (Cedrus atlantica “Glauca”)	E/M	G/F	13.00	1.25	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	1	407	4.89	Is maintaining good vigour and vitality but is distorted and suppressed as result proximity to near neighbours. Consideration should be given to brittle nature and apparent susceptibility to storm damage.		L	B2
1225	Ornamental Apple (Malus variety)	M	F	3.50	1.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	89	1.07	Young and still vigorous.		L	B2
1226	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	7.50	1.25	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	1	401	4.81	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
1227	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G/F	13.00	2.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	1	420	5.04	Young and still vigorous.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1228	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G/F	12.00	2.00	3.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	1	347	4.16	Young and still vigorous.		L	B2
1229	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	P	13.00	2.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	1	433	5.19	Compromised by failed compression fork at 2.00 m. Stem splitting is evident.	Remove.	N/A	U
1230	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	S/M	F	9.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	271	3.25	Young and vigorous but potentially compromised by development of compression fork at 2.25 m.		L	B2
1231	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G/F	10.00	2.50	4.00	3.50	3.50	4.50	1	334	4.01	Young and still vigorous.		L	B2
1232	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G/F	11.00	2.25	4.00	4.50	3.50	4.00	1	344	4.13	Young and still vigorous.		L	B2
1233	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G/F	12.00	2.50	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	1	407	4.89	Young and still vigorous.		L	B2
1234	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G/F	12.00	2.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	1	398	4.77	Young and still vigorous.		L	B2
1235	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G/F	11.00	2.00	3.50	3.00	3.50	3.50	1	334	4.01	Badly suppressed but of good vigour.		L	B2
1236	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G	12.00	2.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	1	420	5.04	A strong and vigorous specimen.		L	B2
1237	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	F/P	5.50	0.00	4.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	1	844	10.12	A large stump supporting sucker regeneration. Is unsustainable.	Remove.	N/A	B2
1238	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	F/P	9.00	1.00	3.50	4.00	3.00	3.50	6	592	7.10	Large stump supporting extensive sucker regeneration. Brittle nature and poor form render tree unsustainable.		S	C2
1239	Lime (Tilia europea)	S/M	G/F	8.00	1.50	3.00	2.50	1.5	2.50	1	261	3.13	Suppressed and slightly misshapen but maintaining good vigour and vitality.	Cut Ivy.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1240	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G	10.00	1.50	4.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	328	3.93	Slightly distorted through suppression but maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
1241	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G	12.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	1	347	4.16	Young and vigorous but potentially affected by girdling route.		L	B2
1242	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G	11.00	2.50	3.50	4.00	3.50	4.00	1	344	4.13	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
1243	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	F	11.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	1.00	3.00	1	280	3.36	Tall, slender and slightly suppressed.		M	B2
1244	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G/F	12.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	1	337	4.05	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
1245	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G/F	13.00	2.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	4.50	1	360	4.32	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
1246	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G/F	10.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	2.00	4.00	1	312	3.74	Suppressed and slightly misshapen but of good general vigour and vitality.		L	B2
1247	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G/F	11.00	2.50	2.50	3.50	2.50	4.00	1	328	3.93	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
1248	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	E/M	G/F	10.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	2.50	3.50	1	325	3.90	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
1249	Lime (Tilia europea)	E/M	G/F	13.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	420	5.04	Young and vigorous though heavily divided at 2.50 m.		L	B2
1250	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F/P	7.50	0.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	2.00	1	271	3.25	A distorted a multi-stemmed group, naturally arising from within thicket format. Is of limited quality and dubious sustainability.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1251	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	F	16.00	3.00	2.50	5.00	6.50	5.50	1	703	8.44	Large, slightly one-sided specimen with notable imbalance to south. Vigour and vitality appear variable. Ivy covering has been previously managed by cutting.	Review regularly.	M	B2
1252	Lime (Tilia europea)	E/M	F	13.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	1	344	4.13	Slightly suppressed by proximity of neighbouring trees but is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B2
1253	Sycamore Group (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	12.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	1	401	4.81	A multi-stemmed group arising naturally from ditch edge. Young and vigorous but of drawn up form and questionable sustainability.		M	B2
1254	Sycamore Group (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	12.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	1	382	4.58	A multi-stemmed group arising naturally from ditch edge. Young and vigorous but of drawn up form and questionable sustainability.		M	B2
1255	Sycamore Group (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	12.00	3.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	388	4.66	A multi-stemmed group arising naturally from ditch edge. Young and vigorous but of drawn up form and questionable sustainability.		M	B2
1256	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	P	6.00	1.50	4.00	2.50	1.00	2.00	1	366	4.39	An unkempt group repeatedly cut because of position beneath power cables. Comprises typical element of an outgrown hedge.		S	C2
1257	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	6.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.50	1	175	2.10	Young and vigorous but heavily damaged on western side.		S	C2
1258	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	8.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	462	5.54	A broad, suckering group arising as sucker regeneration from the stump of a previous tree. Is structurally impaired. Much of crown is obscure by dense Ivy growth.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1259	Wych Elm Group (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	7.00	1.00	4.50	2.50	4.00	3.50	1	290	3.48	Two stems combined to create a singular crown form. Remains young and vigorous but will be susceptible to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1260	Wych Elm Group (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	7.50	1.00	4.00	1.00	4.00	3.50	2	306	3.67	Multiple stems combine to create a singular crown form. Remains young and vigorous but will be susceptible to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1261	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	9.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	3.50	1	248	2.98	Distorted through suppression but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. Would be susceptible to Dutch Elm disease attack.		M	C2
1262	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	8.00	1.00	3.50	2.00	3.50	4.00	1	299	3.59	One-sided through suppression and will be susceptible to Dutch Elm disease attack.		M	B2
1263	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G/F	8.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	2.50	4.00	1	283	3.40	One-sided through suppression and will be susceptible to Dutch Elm disease attack.		M	B2
1264	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	G/F	15.00	1.50	3.50	3.00	5.50	5.00	4	525	6.30	Young, vigorous but slightly distorted through proximity to near neighbours.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
1265	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F	13.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.50	1	388	4.66	Suppressed distorted through proximity to near neighbours. Supports extensive Ivy cover that prevents review of inner crown.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
Little Auburn Site																
1266	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M	F	18.00	1.50	5.00	6.00	3.00	4.00	1	624	7.49	Apparently vigorous but is unbalanced having suffered widespread mechanical damage to western crown. Elongated form raises concerns regarding brittle aspect and predisposition towards damage if exposed or isolated.	Review regarding retention context. Consider reduction type pruning works.	L	B2
1267	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	PP	22.00	8.00	7.00	3.00	4.50	5.00	1	850	10.20	A large specimen supporting extensive infection of posture liner at ground level. Tree will become progressively more predisposed to mechanical failure is inevitable and risk of failure will increase over time.	Remove.	N/A	U
1268	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	26.00	2.50	5.00	9.00	5.00	5.50	1	1019	12.22	A large and prominent specimen affected by known decay at 5.00 m on western side with evidence of Ganoderma type fruiting bodies. Concerns exist regarding stability of higher ground and predisposition to collapse, the risk of which will increase with time. Limited retention may be afforded with structural pruning.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
1269	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	25.00	3.00	5.50	2.50	2.00	5.50	1	780	9.36	A large one-sided specimen typically unbalanced to north west. Basal region supports multiple fruiting bodies of Ganoderma indicating internal decay and a predisposition towards failure that will increase over time. Structural pruning may allow for limited retention.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1270	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F	23.00	2.00	5.00	9.00	2.00	2.00	1	732	8.79	Heavily unbalanced to north east. Exhibits no visible signs of fungal activity or decay at present. Concerns relate to imbalance and issues relating to exposure in light of high proportion of poor-quality trees that may be lost within short term.	Review regarding retention context and need for structural pruning.	M	C1-2
1271	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F/P	24.00	3.00	6.50	4.00	4.00	5.00	1	716	8.59	Slightly one-sided and typically unbalanced to north. Appears free of fungal activity near ground level however higher crown has suffered traumatic failure on multiple occasions with extensive wounding and subsequent decay that will undermine structural integrity of higher crown. Tree sustainability is greatly impaired. Limited retention may be afforded with structural pruning.		S	C1-2
1272	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	S/M	G/F	10.00	0.00	4.00	6.00	5.50	4.50	1	322	3.86	Squat and distorted as a result of suppression. Growth form raises issues of sustainability in light of species brittle nature.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
1273	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	M	P	28.00	19.00	3.00	5.50	4.50	2.00	1	573	6.88	A particularly tall and narrow specimen. Crown has been subject to prior storm damage and loss. Higher crown is of particularly low vigour with evidence of deadwood development and dieback. Higher crown limbs appear to be subject to canker damage and will be predisposed to mechanical failure. Concerns arise with regard to trees aspect subsequent to likely local tree loss.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C1-2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1274	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F/P	20.00	2.00	5.00	7.50	3.00	3.50	1	598	7.18	Suppressed with growth imbalance to east. Vigour and vitality is variable throughout crown with evidence of higher crown deadwood development and widespread storm damage, some of which has led to visible degrees of localised decay. Concerns exist with regarding likely exposed aspect if retained. May require structural pruning if retained.		M	C2
1275	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	F	22.00	3.50	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	1	716	8.59	Vigour and vitality is fair but variable. Crown supports some deadwood and evidence of localised storm damage.	Review with regard to retention context and possible exposed aspect.	L	B2
1276	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	G/F	10.00	2.00	4.00	2.50	3.50	4.00	1	229	2.75	A young and vigorous specimen located at woodland edge position and developing a typical gross imbalance to west as a result of suppression. Vigour and vitality is good.		L	B2
1277	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M	F	22.00	2.00	5.50	5.00	4.00	5.00	1	748	8.98	Slightly distorted through suppression with minor imbalance to north. Vigour and vitality is variable with evidence of possible decline about crown apex. Concerns exist regarding brittle nature if isolated or exposed.	Review on regular basis and regarding retention context.	M	B2
1278	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	13.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	3.00	1	783	9.40	Effectively exists as a sucker bearing decapitated stump. Crown appears vibrant however suck regeneration about higher crown is likely to prove of stable and subject to decay of original pruning points, compounded by massive infection of posture liner about stem base. Tree is wholly unsustainable and ill-suited to retention adjoining roadway.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1279	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	G	10.00	2.00	3.50	2.00	3.00	4.50	1	258	3.09	Notably unbalanced to east as result of suppression by adjoining woodland development. Remains young with immense potential for continued growth.		L	B2
1280	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M	F/P	14.00	4.00	3.00	8.50	6.00	4.50	2	748	8.98	Wholly distorted and heavily unbalanced towards roadway. Primary stem has been decapitated at circa 10.00 m with notable decay at that point. Much of crown comprises sucker regeneration. Chronic imbalance and harshness of past pruning together with brittle nature may tree ill-suited retention in roadside position.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
1281	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M	P	12.00	2.25	6.00	7.50	3.00	4.50	1	748	8.98	One-sided and unbalanced towards and over driveway. Effectively exists as a decapitated and sucker bearing stump. Primary stem supports numerous necrotic lesions indicative of bleeding canker attack with major lesion on southern side now subject to visible degrees of decay. Tree is unsuitable for attention.	Remove.	N/A	U
1282	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F/P	5.00	0.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	2.50	1	166	1.99	An element of recent planting having suffered chronic grey squirrel feeding as well as suppression and distortion.	Remove and replace.	N/A	U
1283	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	G	9.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	1	251	3.02	Young and vigorous comprising an element of drive side planting. Middle crown has suffered historic grey squirrel feeding damage but is likely to be young enough to overcome such damage.	Review regularly.	L	B2
1284	Ornamental Cherry (Prunus variety)	E/M	F	6.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	4.00	4.00	1	290	3.48	Slightly distorted through proximity to near neighbour but appears be maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1285	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F/P	6.50	1.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	1	306	3.67	Young and still vigorous but distorted and affected by early life grey squirrel feeding that is cause substantial damage to middle crown stems. Is of dubious sustainability.	Consider removal and replacement.	S	C2
1286	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	G/F	9.00	2.25	2.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	1	223	2.67	Young and vigorous but affected by early life wound on eastern side of lower stem.	Review regularly.	L	B2
1287	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	S/M	G	9.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	1	264	3.17	Slightly distorted through proximity to near neighbours but is of good form and vigour. Has suffered minor storm damage.	Clean-out.	L	B2
1288	Ornamental Cherry (Prunus variety)	E/M	G/F	8.00	1.50	3.50	2.50	2.50	4.00	1	293	3.51	Distorted through proximity to near neighbours but is of broadly good condition.	Review regularly.	L	B2
1289	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	P	8.00	2.00	1.50	2.50	1.50	1.00	1	175	2.10	Suppressed and drawn up with having suffered notable middle crown damage.	Remove and replace.	N/A	U
1290	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	S/M	F/P	7.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	1	172	2.06	Young and vigorous but heavily damaged by grey squirrel feeding.	Remove and replace.	N/A	U
1291	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	P	14.00	2.25	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	653	7.83	Squat and spreading as a result of prior decapitation. Higher crown remains vigorous but principal stem is heavily canker affected and subject to chronic decay relating to Ustulina infection. Tree is unsuitable for retention in roadside position.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1292	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	F	16.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	1	567	6.80	Entire tree exhibits chronic imbalance to south east suggesting early life instability. Tree has been pruned on roadside of canopy however much of crown exists above footpath position. Vigour and vitality is good though concerns remain regarding trees potentially exposed aspect in light of envisaged tree loss within general vicinity.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
1293	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	P	11.00	1.50	3.50	7.00	5.00	3.00	1	493	5.92	Chronically unbalanced towards and over towards roadway and over footpath as result of suppression led distortion. Primary stem supports cavity development at circa 1.00 m above ground level. Stump distortion suggests tree may comprise a remnant sucker retention from the stump of a prior specimen. Brittle nature and imbalance towards and over footpath raise concern regarding suitability for retention. Retention will at best require structural pruning.		M	C2
1294	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	E/M	G	14.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	1	264	3.17	Tall and columnar but of good vigour.		L	B2
1295	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	13.00	5.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	1	286	3.44	Young and vigorous but compromised by compression fork at 2.25 m.	Review regularly	M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1296	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	F/P	15.00	1.25	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	1	605	7.26	Apparently vigorous though tree appears to have been decapitated with major wound evident at 9.00 m. Stability of higher crown form may be jeopardised by ongoing decay and cavity development. Tree may offer limited sustainability dependent upon retention context. Tree may require structural pruning.		S	C2
1297	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	E/M	F	18.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	3.50	4.00	1	541	6.49	Previous ivy cover has been curtailed however, stem severance procedure has resulted in chronic stem cutting and notable region of bark necrosis relating to partial girdling. Crown vigour and vitality remain reasonable though sustainability is now impaired. Tree has suffered prior damage.	Review with regard to retention context.	M	C2
1298	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	18.00	2.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	4.00	1	662	7.95	Tall and narrow as a result of suppression. Previous ivy cover has been curtailed there is developing at lower levels. General vigour and vitality appear good.	Review regularly.	L	B2
1299	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M	F	16.00	2.00	2.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	1	665	7.98	Heavily unbalanced to south-east, towards and over roadway. Some concern relates to brittle nature of species for	Review with regard to retention context and need for structural pruning.	L	C2
1300	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M	F	19.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	6.00	3.00	2	898	10.77	Twin stem from low level and is heavily one-sided and unbalanced towards and over adjoining roadway raising concerns regarding natural brittle nature. Tree has undergone substantial roadside pruning in past involving truncation of over road edge on lower over road limbs.	Review with regard retention context and need for structural pruning.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1301	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	G/F	10.00	1.00	5.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	1	477	5.73	Squat and slightly suppressed with minor imbalance to north-west.		L	B2
1302	Beech Stump (Fagus sylvatica)	M	D	4.00	4.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1	573	6.88	Comprises a dead stump. Small stature presents little if any threat within current scenario.	Review regarding retention context.	N/A	U
1303	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M	F	20.00	4.00	3.00	7.00	5.00	2.00	1	627	7.53	Heavily unbalanced to south-east towards and over roadway raising some concern in respect of brittle nature. Has been pruned before particularly on lower roadside of crown.	Review regarding retention context and need for structural pruning.	M	B2
1304	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	F/P	12.00	2.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	4.50	2	567	6.80	Distorted of a fashion suggestive of sucker regeneration from the stump of a previous tree. Crown has suffered notable failure to south-east on roadside of canopy resulting in major stem wound and loss of what would appear to have been significant portion of crown. Tree is now of only limited sustainability and will likely require ongoing management if retained.	Review regarding retention context, suitability of retention and need for structural pruning.	S	C2
1305	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	S/M	F/P	8.00	2.25	3.00	3.50	2.00	2.50	1	216	2.60	Distorted and affected by early life grey squirrel feeding.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
1306	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	11.00	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00	1	299	3.59	Young and still vigorous but heavily divided at 3.00 m.	Review regularly.	L	B2
1307	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	S/M	F	12.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2	331	3.97	Two directly adjoining stems arise to combining create a singular crown form. Remaining young and vigorous with immense potential for continued growth.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1308	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	M	G/F	5.50	2.00	0.50	1.00	2.00	1.00	1	159	1.91	Presumed to be an element of natural regeneration		L	B2
1309	English Elm (Ulmus minor)	S/M	D	10.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	201	2.41	Large proportion of crown has been killed by Dutch elm disease.	Remove.	N/A	U
1310	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F/P	12.00	5.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	1	226	2.71	Tall and columnar. Lower stem is heavily affected by canker damage that is likely to impair longevity.	Review regularly.	M	C2
1311	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	12.00	4.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	1	220	2.64	Tall and columnar. Heavily divided at 1.75 m. Review regularly.		M	B2
1312	Larch (Larix decidua)	E/M	G/F	17.00	5.50	3.00	2.00	4.50	1.50	1	280	3.36	A young and vigorous specimen with immense potential for continued growth over time.		L	B
1313	Laburnum (Laburnum anagyroides)	M	F	5.00	1.75	2.00	1.50	3.00	3.50	1	236	2.83	Is unbalanced to south-west but is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		M	B2
1314	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	E/M	G	9.00	2.00	2.50	1.50	2.00	3.00	1	274	3.29	Slightly unbalanced but good vigour.		L	B2
1315	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	E/M	G	8.50	8.50	2.50	1.50	2.50	3.00	1	258	3.09	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
1316	Magnolia (Magnolia Sp.)	E/M	F	2.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1	95	1.15	Young and still vigorous.		L	B2
1317	Ornamental Apple (Malus variety)	E/M	G	5.00	1.75	1.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	1	131	1.57	Young and vigorous but heavily suppressed by cypress alignment to north that is coming to smother crown.	Review regarding sustainability.	M	B2
1318	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F/P	9.00	2.25	3.00	4.50	2.50	3.00	1	293	3.51	An elliptical group of multiple stems apparently arising naturally. Configuration suggests suckers developing from stump of previous tree. Mechanical form is poor though specimens remain young and vigorous.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1319	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	E/M	G	12.00	2.00	3.50	2.00	3.00	4.50	1	398	4.77	Young and vigorous though supports minor imbalance to west.		L	B2
1320	Oak (Quercus robur)	S/M	F	8.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	2.50	1	210	2.52	Suppressed distorted and slightly one-sided the remaining vigorous. Lower crown supports some shaded-out deadwood.	Clean-out.	L	B2
1321	Oak (Quercus robur)	S/M	F	9.00	2.25	2.50	0.00	1.50	5.00	1	194	2.33	Heavily unbalanced to west as result of suppression. Remains vigorous.		M	B2
1322	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	18.00	2.25	6.00	3.00	3.50	5.50	1	735	8.82	Typically unbalanced to north-west as a result of natural suppression. General vigour and vitality appear good. Prior ivy cover has been curtailment is developing again from lower levels.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
1323	Oak (Quercus robur)	E/M	F/P	16.00	2.25	6.00	3.00	0.00	5.00	1	455	5.46	Drawn-up and heavily unbalanced to north. Higher crown supports substantial deadwood suggestive of decline. Trees current context would appear to present minimal threat though tree must be reviewed with regard to future context.	Tree may require structural pruning for limited retention.	S	C2
1324	Oak (Quercus robur)	E/M	G/F	17.00	2.00	4.50	2.50	5.00	5.00	1	586	7.03	Slightly distorted through proximity to near neighbours. Higher crown supports deadwood possibly indicative of decline. Lower crown appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Cleanout and review regarding retention context. Review on annual basis.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1325	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M	F	20.00	1.50	4.50	6.00	5.00	4.50	2	993	11.92	A large specimen heavily divided from 1.50 m by compression fork. Entire tree is typically one-sided and unbalanced towards roadway. Lower north-western crown has already suffered substantial mechanical limb loss. Some concern attaches to trees size, imbalance and brittle nature in respect of adjoining road.	Review with regard to retention context and need for structural pruning.	M	C2
1326	Horse Chestnut Group (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	F	14.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	5.00	3.00	4	592	7.10	What appears to be naturally arising group outside of fenced boundary. Multi-stem stature suggests sucker regeneration from stump of previous tree and is considered to be of poor structural form. Small stature and young age suggest minimal threat presentation though long-term brittle nature in proximity to road raises concerns regarding sustainability. Review regarding retention context and need for structural pruning.		M	C2
1327	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	F	15.00	3.50	0.00	4.50	5.00	3.50	1	452	5.42	Typically unbalanced to south east, towards and over roadway raising some concern in respect of brittle nature. Tree arises wholly outside of fenced boundary.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
1328	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	16.00	2.50	5.00	6.00	4.50	4.50	1	522	6.26	Suppressed because of proximity to a position beneath canopy of larger neighbouring ash. Appears be maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1329	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	M	G/F	18.00	5.50	5.50	4.50	3.50	5.00	1	309	3.71	Slightly distorted through proximity to near neighbours but appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. Western crown has suffered prior storm damage. Previous ivy cover has been curtailed by severance of ivy stems.	Cleanout review regarding retention context.	L	B2
1330	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	F	15.00	1.00	5.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	1	598	7.18	Squat and spreading, becomes multi-stemmed at 2.50 m. The tree remains vigorous but is of impaired mechanical form.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
1331	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	M	F	15.00	1.75	6.50	7.50	7.50	5.50	1	1003	12.03	A broad and spreading specimen that appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality but that shows evidence of fungal activity near ground level.	Reassess during growing season of 2019.	M	C2
TL1	Tree Line 1 Leyland Cypress (Cuppressocyparis leylandii)	M	P	13.00-15.00	0.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	1	525	6.30	A short alignment of trees comprising some comprising circa 9 individual specimens, presumed to have been planted to create a hedge. At this time, individuals have taken on tree proportions however chronic side-by-side suppression has led to exacerbated perpendicular spread in the development of fanlike crown profiles. Mechanical and failure issues associated with this species in later life are already evident. Storm damage is notable throughout crown's and is expected to become worse with time. The alignment is considered wholly unsustainable.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
TL2	Tree Line 2 Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	M	F/P	13.00-16.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	398	4.77	An outgrown and aged alignment of reasonable but failing continuity. Currently, a majority of individuals remain vigorous and healthy however, a small number have been lost to mechanical failure and a larger proportion are now becoming affected by chronic ivy coverage and crown smothering. The alignment is also subject to species typical mechanical failure. The alignment should be regarded as being over-mature within its hedge context and therefore of dubious sustainability. Note is made of massive invasion as noted above by ivy about middle and higher crown is but also by bramble at lower levels.		S	C2
1332	Ornamental Cherry (Prunus variety)	M	G/F	07.5	0.00	6.00	3.50	3.50	4.00	1	452	5.42	Typically unbalanced to north East but is maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
1333	Ornamental Cherry (Prunus variety)	M	G/F	5.00	1.00	6.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	1	420	5.04	Typically unbalanced to north but is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Clean-out.	L	B2
1334	Laburnum (Laburnum anagyroides)	M	P	4.00	0.00	2.00	3.50	4.00	2.00	1	334	4.01	Split and collapse.	Remove.	N/A	U
1335	Ornamental Cherry (Prunus variety)	M	F	5.00	1.00	5.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	1	407	4.89	Broad and spreading. Vigour and vitality is variable with evidence of decline and dieback about higher crown.	Review regularly.	S	C2
1336	Laburnum (Laburnum anagyroides)	M	P	5.50	0.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	2.50	1	414	4.97	Split from ground level.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1337	Ornamental Cherry (Prunus variety)	M	G/F	6.00	0.00	5.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	1	452	5.42	Broad and spreading. Crown supports some dead wood.		M	B2
1338	Laburnum (Laburnum anagyroides)	M	G/F	5.00	2.00	2.50	1.50	2.50	2.50	1	258	3.09	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
1339	Ornamental Cherry (Prunus variety)	M	G/F	4.50	0.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	1	525	6.30	Broad and spreading, crown supports notable deadwood.	Clean-out.	M	B2
1340	Laburnum (Laburnum anagyroides)	M	F	5.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	1.50	1.50	1	385	4.62	Unbalanced but vigorous.		M	B2
1341	Ornamental Cherry (Prunus variety)	M	F	5.00	1.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	5.00	1	567	6.80	Broad and spreading. Is of variable crown vigour with numerous which is broom developments as well as minor deadwood.	Clean-out.	M	B2
1342	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	E/M	F	15.00	0.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	1	688	8.25	Young and still vigorous. Asserts immense potential continued growth though storm damage is already in evidence. Crown form is affected by proximity of adjoining plants and has developed in a symmetrical manner.		M	C2
SG1	Shrub Group 1 Cherry Laurel *(Prunus laurocerasus)* Griselinia *(Griselinia littoralis)* Juniper	E/M	F	2.00-4.50	0.00	Spread Contiguous							A mixed shrubbery where individual plants are beginning to coalesce and suppressed one another. Most plants remain vigorous though competition will raise issues over time.		M	C2
SG2	Shrub group 2	E/M	F	2.00-4.50	0.00	Spread Contiguous							A mixed shrubbery where individual plants are beginning to coalesce and suppressed one another. Most plants remain vigorous though competition will raise issues over time.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1343	Dwarf Western Red Cedar *(Thuja plicata)*	E/M	G	5.00	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1	223	2.67	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
1344	Dwarf Western Red Cedar *(Thuja plicata)*	E/M	G	5.00	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1	223	2.67	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
1345	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	E/M	F	7.50	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	258	3.09	Young and vigorous but encroaching upon driveway where southern crown has been removed.		L	B2
1346	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	E/M	F	7.50	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	255	3.06	Young and vigorous but encroaching upon driveway where southern crown has been removed.		L	B2
1347	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	E/M	F	7.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	258	3.09	Young and vigorous but encroaching upon driveway where southern crown has been removed.		L	B2
1348	Ornamental Cherry *(Prunus variety)*	E/M	P	4.50	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	229	2.75	A small specimen of notably reduced vigour and vitality.		S	C2
1349	Dwarf Western Red Cedar *(Thuja plicata)*	E/M	G	5.00	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1	223	2.67	Young and vigorous.		L	C2
1350	Ornamental Cherry *(Prunus variety)*	E/M	P	4.50	0.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	1	207	2.48	In poor condition and approaching death.	Remove.	N/A	U
1351	Ornamental Cherry *(Prunus variety)*	E/M	P	5.50	1.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	3.50	1	290	3.48	A particularly poor quality with much of crown already dead.	Remove.	N/A	U
1352	Ornamental Apple *(Malus variety)*	E/M	F/P	3.50	0.50	1.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1	185	2.22	Of reduced vigour and is unbalanced.	Review regularly.	M	C2
1353	Dwarf Western Red Cedar *(Thuja plicata)*	E/M	G	5.00	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1	223	2.67	Young and vigorous.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1354	Juniper	S/M	P	4.00	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1	175	2.10	A poor-quality, distorted and supporting suppressed canopy at lower levels.		S	C2
1355	Ornamental Cherry *(Prunus variety)*	E/M	D	4.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	261	3.13	Dead	Remove immediately.	N/A	U
1356	Western Red Cedar *(Thuja plicata)*	E/M	G	5.00	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1	223	2.67	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
1357	Ornamental Cherry *(Prunus variety)*	E/M	F	4.00	1.25	2.50	4.00	2.00	2.50	1	242	2.90	Broad and spreading. Vigour and vitality are less than that expected retrieve this age.	Review regularly.	M	C2
1358	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	E/M	F	8.00	0.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	1	325	3.90	Remains vigorous but is encroached upon driveway with southern crown removed to provide access.	Review regularly.	M	B2
1359	Ornamental Cherry *(Prunus variety)*	E/M	F	4.50	1.25	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	274	3.29	Suppressed and distorted. Vigour and vitality are variable throughout crown.	Review regularly.	M	C2
1360	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	E/M	G/F	8.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	293	3.51	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
1361	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	G/F	8.00	2.50	4.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	1	341	4.09	A young and vigorous specimen with immense potential for continued growth over time. Proximity to existing structure raises concerns regarding sustainability and suitability for retention if building is demolished.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
1362	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	G/F	8.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	236	2.83	Young and vigorous with immense potential for continued growth over time.		L	B2
1363	Juniper *(Juniperus sp)*	M	F	5.00	0.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	10	347	4.16	Young and vigorous but encroached upon by adjoining shrubbery and trees.	Review regularly.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1364	Purple Plum *(Prunus cerasifera)*	E/M	F	5.00	0.50	2.50	3.00	2.00	2.00	1	220	2.64	Part of a broader shrub group. Is heavily suppressed and distorted as result of proximity to adjoining plans.		M	C2
1365	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	E/M	F	8.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2	407	4.89	Young and vigorous. Eastern crown has been cut away to reduce encroachment on current driveway. Proximity to driveway has resulted in substantial distortion of ground features.		M	C2
SG3	Shrub Group 3 Cypress *(Cupressus.)* Forsythia Mahonia Skimmia	M	F	2.50-5.50	0.00	Spread Contiguous				m/s	143	1.72	A mature and coalesced shrub group where individuals have become heavily suppressed through competition. Isolation of individuals is likely to result in disfigurement and misshapen plants.		M	C2
1366	Domestic Apple *(Malus variety)*	M	F	4.50	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.50	1	216	2.60	Apparently vigorous but harshly cut in past.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
1367	Ornamental Cherry *(Prunus variety)*	E/M	P	5.00	1.75	2.50	1.50	2.00	3.00	1	344	4.13	Multi-stem from ground level with evidence of fungal activity at base.	Remove.	N/A	U
1368	Norway Maple *(Acer platanoides)*	S/M	G/F	5.50	1.75	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	226	2.71	Young and vigorous. Arising from paved area.		L	B2
1369	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	8.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	1	290	3.48	Young and vigorous with immense potential for continued growth. Arises from position directly adjoining footing of buildings where continued growth could cause disturbance or tree will be disturbed by demolition of same.		S	C2
1370	Sycamore Group *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	6.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	271	3.25	Young and vigorous, apparently naturally arising. Is multi-stemmed from ground level.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
TL3	Tree Line 3 Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	E/M	F	8.00-10.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	382	4.58	A broadly continuous though slightly variable alignment of Cypresses creating a high hedge like affect. Trees have not been managed into hedge like form and exists more as suppressed alignment of individuals. A position where power cables pass over hedge, hedge has been substantially cut.		S	C2
TL4	Tree Line 4 Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	E/M	F	8.00-10.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	382	4.58	Young and still vigorous, creating a large hedge like affect. Alignment exhibits no evidence of having undergone prior management or hedge like clipping. Whilst remaining at small-scale, individuals from within the group have suffered storm damage of a nature considered typical of this species in later life. Issues regarding sustainability exist.		S	C2
1371	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	16.00	3.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	5.50	1	688	8.25	Once larger tree has been substantially cut back to facilitate passage of overhead power cables. Higher crown exhibits classic signs of decline, deterioration and stag heading indicative of ill-health and limited sustainability. Consider early removal.		N/A	U
1372	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	9.00	2.50	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	1	334	4.01	Heavily suppressed and distorted supporting extensive Ivy cover the prevents detailed review.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
1373	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	8.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	2.50	1	207	2.48	A close-knit group of individuals comprising part of an outgrown hedge thicket.		M	C2
1374	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	8.00	2.25	2.50	2.00	2.50	2.50	1	226	2.71	Suppressed and distorted, comprising typical element of woodland under story.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1375	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	6.50	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	197	2.37	Young and vigorous, supporting notable Ivy cover. Comprises typical element of thicket group.		L	B2
1376	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	12.00	1.50	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1	407	4.89	Naturally arising from ditch embankment. Supports extensive Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
1377	Common Alder *(Alnus glutinosa)*	S/M	F/P	6.00	1.50	2.00	1.00	3.00	3.50	1	325	3.90	Heavily distorted, arising from ditch embankment.		S	C2
1378	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	8.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.50	3	271	3.25	Heavily distorted through arising from bank side thicket.		M	C2
1379	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	14.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	3.50	4.50	1	688	8.25	Heavily suppressed and almost wholly obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
1380	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	D	9.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	207	2.48	Completely dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove.	N/A	U
1381	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	13.00	1.50	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	1	376	4.51	Heavily suppressed and one-sided. Almost wholly obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	S	C2
1382	Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	E/M	F	12.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	2.50	2.00	1	261	3.13	Tall and drawn up with minor imbalance through suppression. Much of crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
1383	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	G/F	12.00	1.25	1.00	2.50	2.50	1.00	1	207	2.48	Suppressed and one-sided. Will be subject to attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	B2
1384	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	13.00	4.50	2.50	2.00	0.00	1.00	1	293	3.51	Whip-like and drawn up. Of questionable retention merit.		M	C2
1385	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	12.00	5.00	1.50	2.50	2.00	0.00	1	306	3.67	Heavily suppressed and drawn up. Is of questionable retention merit.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	YRS	Cat
1386	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	G/F	13.00	2.50	2.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	1	325	3.90	Suppressed distorted by proximity of near neighbours but appears be maintaining good vigour and vitality.	Review regarding retention context.	M	B2
1387	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	13.00	4.00	1.50	4.50	3.00	2.50	2	388	4.66	Suppressed, drawn up in heavily divided from ground level.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
1388	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	12.00	1.25	2.50	2.50	1.50	2.00	1	347	4.16	Suppressed and supporting Ivy cover. Appears to arise from Ireland like feature within ditch stream.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2